

Sample Document Illustrating the mfirstuc Package

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1 First Letter Upper Case

`\makefirstuc{abc}`. *Abc*.
`\makefirstuc{\em abc}`. *ABC*.
`\makefirstuc{\emph{abc}}`. *Abc*.
`\makefirstuc{\ae bc}`. *Æbc*.
`\makefirstuc{\ae}bc`. *Æbc*.
`\newcommand{\abc}{abc}\xmakefirstuc{\abc}`. *Abc*.
Protected formatting: **Some text**.
Sequential commands: *Æ*oesome text.

2 Title Case (No Formatting Commands)

`\capitalisewords{the wind in the willows}` The Wind in the Willows
`\capitalisewords{a small book of rhyme.}` A Small Book of Rhyme.
`\space` isn't considered a word boundary for `\capitalisewords` as shown below:

`\capitalisewords{a small\space book of rhyme.}`

A Small book of Rhyme.

No expansion is performed on the argument of `\capitalisewords`:

`\newcommand{\mytitle}{a small book of rhyme.}`
`\capitalisewords{\mytitle}` A SMALL BOOK OF RHYME.
`\xcapitalisewords{\mytitle}` A Small Book of Rhyme.

Formatting for the entire phrase must go outside `\capitalisewords` (unlike `\makefirstuc`).
Compare:

```
\capitalisewords{\textbf{a small book of rhyme.}}
```

A small book of rhyme.

```
\textbf{\capitalisewords{a small book of rhyme.}}
```

A Small Book of Rhyme.

Use `\capitalisefmtwords` instead. The starred form is limited to one text-block command at the start of the argument.

```
\capitalisefmtwords*{\emph{a small book of rhyme}}
```

A Small Book of Rhyme

Additional text-block commands can cause unexpected results.

```
\capitalisefmtwords*{\emph{a small} book \textbf{of rhyme}}
```

A Small Book Of rhyme

3 Title Case (Contains Text-Block Formatting Commands)

The unstarred form of `\capitalisefmtwords` is still a bit experimental and is only designed for phrases that contain text-block commands with a single argument, which should be a word or sub-phrase.

```
\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{a small book of rhyme}}. A Small Book of Rhyme.
```

```
\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{a small book} of rhyme}. A Small Book of Rhyme.
```

```
\capitalisefmtwords{a \textbf{small book} of rhyme}. A Small Book of Rhyme.
```

```
\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{a} small book of rhyme}. A Small Book of Rhyme.
```

```
\capitalisefmtwords{a small book \textbf{of rhyme}}. A Small Book of Rhyme.
```

Be careful of trailing spaces at the end a group. They can confuse things.

```
\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{a small }book of rhyme}. A Small book of Rhyme.
```

```
\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{a small book }of rhyme}. A Small Book of Rhyme.
```

```
\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{a small book of }rhyme}. A Small Book of rhyme.
```

Use semantic commands for things like quotations:

```
\newcommand*\qt}[1]{‘‘#1’’}
```

```
\capitalisefmtwords{\qt{a small book of rhyme.}}
```

“A Small Book of Rhyme.”

(But make them robust if you intend using commands like `\ecapitalisefmtwords`.) Similarly for other types of punctuation:

```
\newcommand*\esq}[1]{’?#1?’}
```

```
\capitalisefmtwords{\esq{D\’onde est\’a libro}}
```

¿Dónde Está Libro?

Anything more complicated than a simple one-argument text-block command requires the starred version.

```
\newcommand*\swap}[2]{\#2-\#1}
\capitalisefmtwords*\textbf{an \swap{un}{usually} small book of} rhyme}.
```

An usuallyUn Small Book of Rhyme.

Nested text-block commands:

```
\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{a \emph{small book} of} rhyme}.
```

A *Small Book* of Rhyme.

```
\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{a \emph{small book}}} of rhyme}.
```

A *Small Book* of Rhyme.

```
\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{\emph{a small} book of} rhyme}.
```

A *Small Book* of Rhyme.

An empty brace at the start of a word will suppress the case-changing.

```
\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{a small {}book of} rhyme}.
```

A Small book of Rhyme.

Suppress case-changing for problematic commands by inserting an empty group in front:

```
\capitalisefmtwords{\textcolor{red}{a} small book of
\textcolor{red}{rhyme}}.
```

a Small Book of rhyme.

If possible provide semantic command instead.

```
\newcommand*\alert}[1]{\textcolor{red}{\#1}}
\capitalisefmtwords{\alert{a} small book of \alert{rhyme}}.
```

A Small Book of Rhyme.

No formatting commands in the following example:

```
\capitalisefmtwords{a small book of rhyme}. A Small Book of Rhyme.
```

Avoid scoped declarations. The next example doesn't work.

```
\capitalisefmtwords{\bfseries a \emph{small book} of} rhyme.}
```

a *Small book* of Rhyme.

If a command isn't followed by a grouped argument, the case-change is applied to the command (on the assumption that it's a character command, such as `\ae`). This can have an odd effect if case-changing has no meaning for that command. As illustrated next:

```
\capitalisefmtwords{\relax a book of rhyme.} a Book of Rhyme.
```

4 Compound Words

Use `\MFUhyphentru` to title case each part of a compound word.

Default:

```
\capitalisewords{a fast-paced book of rhyme}.
```

```
\capitalisefmtwords{a \textbf{fast-paced} book of rhyme}.
```

A Fast-paced Book of Rhyme. A **Fast-paced** Book of Rhyme.

Compare with

```
\MFUhyphentru
```

```
\capitalisewords{a fast-paced book of rhyme}.
```

```
\capitalisefmtwords{a \textbf{fast-paced} book of rhyme}.
```

A Fast-Paced Book of Rhyme. A **Fast-Paced** Book of Rhyme.