

The package `nicematrix`*

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Abstract

The LaTeX package `nicematrix` provides new environments similar to the classical environments `{tabular}`, `{array}` and `{matrix}` of `array` and `amsmath` but with extended features.

$$\begin{array}{c} L_1 \\ L_2 \\ \vdots \\ L_n \end{array} \begin{array}{c} C_1 \\ C_2 \cdots \cdots C_n \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Product	dimensions (cm)			Price
	L	l	h	
small	3	5.5	1	30
standard	5.5	8	1.5	50.5
premium	8.5	10.5	2	80
extra	8.5	10	1.5	85.5
special	12	12	0.5	70

The package `nicematrix` is entirely contained in the file `nicematrix.sty`. This file may be put in the current directory or in a `texmf` tree. However, the best is to install `nicematrix` with a TeX distribution such as MiKTeX, TeX Live or MacTeX.

Remark: If you use LaTeX via Internet with, for example, Overleaf, you can upload the file `nicematrix.sty` in the repertory of your project in order to take full advantage of the latest version de `nicematrix`.¹

This package can be used with `xelatex`, `lualatex`, `pdflatex` but also by the classical workflow `latex-dvips-ps2pdf` (or Adobe Distiller). However, the file `nicematrix.dtx` of the present documentation should be compiled with XeLaTeX.

This package requires and **loads** the packages `l3keys2e`, `array`, `amsmath`, `pgfcore` and the module `shapes` of PGF (`tikz`, which is a layer over PGF, is *not* loaded). The final user only has to load the package with `\usepackage{nicematrix}`.

The idea of `nicematrix` is to create PGF nodes under the cells and the positions of the rules of the tabular created by `array` and to use these nodes to develop new features. As usual with PGF, the coordinates of these nodes are written in the `aux` to be used on the next compilation and that's why `nicematrix` may need **several compilations**.²

Most features of `nicematrix` may be used without explicit use of PGF or Tikz (which, in fact, is not loaded by default).

A command `\NiceMatrixOptions` is provided to fix the options (the scope of the options fixed by this command is the current TeX group: they are semi-global).

*This document corresponds to the version 6.13 of `nicematrix`, at the date of 2022/08/24.

¹The latest version of the file `nicematrix.sty` may be downloaded from the SVN server of TeXLive:

<https://www.tug.org/svn/texlive/trunk/Master/texmf-dist/tex/latex/nicematrix/nicematrix.sty>

²If you use Overleaf, Overleaf will do automatically the right number of compilations.

1 The environments of this package

The package `nicematrix` defines the following new environments.

<code>{NiceTabular}</code>	<code>{NiceArray}</code>	<code>{NiceMatrix}</code>
<code>{NiceTabular*}</code>	<code>{pNiceArray}</code>	<code>{pNiceMatrix}</code>
<code>{NiceTabularX}</code>	<code>{bNiceArray}</code>	<code>{bNiceMatrix}</code>
	<code>{BNiceArray}</code>	<code>{BNiceMatrix}</code>
	<code>{vNiceArray}</code>	<code>{vNiceMatrix}</code>
	<code>{VNiceArray}</code>	<code>{VNiceMatrix}</code>

The environments `{NiceArray}`, `{NiceTabular}` and `{NiceTabular*}` are similar to the environments `{array}`, `{tabular}` and `{tabular*}` of the package `array` (which is loaded by `nicematrix`).

The environments `{pNiceArray}`, `{bNiceArray}`, etc. have no equivalent in `array`.

The environments `{NiceMatrix}`, `{pNiceMatrix}`, etc. are similar to the corresponding environments of `amsmath` (which is loaded by `nicematrix`): `{matrix}`, `{pmatrix}`, etc.

The environment `{NiceTabularX}` is similar to the environment `{tabularx}` from the eponymous package.³

It's recommended to use primarily the classical environments and to use the environments of `nicematrix` only when some feature provided by these environments is used (this will save memory).

All the environments of the package `nicematrix` accept, between square brackets, an optional list of `key=value` pairs. **There must be no space before the opening bracket (`[`) of this list of options.**

2 The vertical space between the rows

It's well known that some rows of the arrays created by default with LaTeX are, by default, too close to each other. Here is a classical example.

```
\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\
\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4}
\end{pmatrix}
```

Inspired by the package `cellspace` which deals with that problem, the package `nicematrix` provides two keys `cell-space-top-limit` and `cell-space-bottom-limit` similar to the parameters `\cellspacetoplimit` and `\cellspacebottomlimit` of `cellspace`.

There is also a key `cell-space-limits` to set both parameters at once.

The initial value of these parameters is 0 pt in order to have for the environments of `nicematrix` the same behaviour as those of `array` and `amsmath`. However, a value of 1 pt would probably be a good choice and we suggest to set them with `\NiceMatrixOptions`.⁴

```
\NiceMatrixOptions{cell-space-limits = 1pt}

\begin{pNiceMatrix}
\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\
\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4}
\end{pNiceMatrix}
```

³In fact, it's possible to use directly the `X` columns in the environment `{NiceTabular}` (and the required width for the tabular is fixed by the key `width`): cf. p. 21

⁴One should remark that these parameters apply also to the columns of type `S` of `siunitx` whereas the package `cellspace` is not able to act on such columns of type `S`.

3 The vertical position of the arrays

The package `nicematrix` provides a option `baseline` for the vertical position of the arrays. This option takes in as value an integer which is the number of the row on which the array will be aligned.

```
$A = \begin{pNiceMatrix}[baseline=2]
\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+p^2}} & p & 1-p \\
1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & p & 1+p
\end{pNiceMatrix}$
```

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+p^2}} & p & 1-p \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & p & 1+p \end{pmatrix}$$

It's also possible to use the option `baseline` with one of the special values `t`, `c` or `b`. These letters may also be used absolutely like the option of the environments `{tabular}` and `{array}` of `array`. The initial value of `baseline` is `c`.

In the following example, we use the option `t` (equivalent to `baseline=t`) immediately after an `\item` of list. One should remark that the presence of a `\hline` at the beginning of the array doesn't prevent the alignment of the baseline with the baseline of the first row (with `{tabular}` or `{array}` of `array`, one must use `\firsthline`).

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item an item
\smallskip
\item \renewcommand{\arraystretch}{1.2}
$\begin{NiceArray}[t]{lcccccc}
\hline
n & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
u_n & 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 & 16 & 32
\hline
\end{NiceArray}$
\end{enumerate}
```

1. an item

2.	n	0	1	2	3	4	5
	u_n	1	2	4	8	16	32

However, it's also possible to use the tools of `booktabs`⁵: `\toprule`, `\bottomrule`, `\midrule`, etc.

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item an item
\smallskip
\item
$\begin{NiceArray}[t]{lcccccc}
\toprule
n & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
\midrule
u_n & 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 & 16 & 32
\bottomrule
\end{NiceArray}$
\end{enumerate}
```

1. an item

2.	n	0	1	2	3	4	5
	u_n	1	2	4	8	16	32

It's also possible to use the key `baseline` to align a matrix on an horizontal rule (drawn by `\hline`). In this aim, one should give the value `line-i` where *i* is the number of the row *following* the horizontal rule.

```
\NiceMatrixOptions{cell-space-limits=1pt}

$A=\begin{pNiceArray}{cc|cc}[baseline=line-3]
\dfrac{1}{A} & \dfrac{1}{B} & 0 & 0 \\
\dfrac{1}{C} & \dfrac{1}{D} & 0 & 0 \\
\hline
0 & 0 & A & B \\
0 & 0 & D & D
\end{pNiceArray}$
```

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} \frac{1}{A} & \frac{1}{B} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{C} & \frac{1}{D} & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & A & B \\ 0 & 0 & D & D \end{array} \right)$$

⁵The extension `booktabs` is *not* loaded by `nicematrix`.

4 The blocks

4.1 General case

In the environments of `nicematrix`, it's possible to use the command `\Block` in order to place an element in the center of a rectangle of merged cells of the array.⁶

The command `\Block` must be used in the upper leftmost cell of the array with two arguments.

- The first argument is the size of the block with the syntax i - j where i is the number of rows of the block and j its number of columns.

If this argument is empty, its default value is 1-1. If the number of rows is not specified, or equal to *, the block extends until the last row (idem for the columns).

- The second argument is the content of the block. It's possible to use `\\` in that content to have a content on several lines. In `{NiceTabular}`, `{NiceTabular*}` and `{NiceTabularX}`, the content of the block is composed in text mode whereas, in the other environments, it is composed in math mode.

Here is an example of utilisation of the command `\Block` in mathematical matrices.

```
$\begin{bNiceArray}{cw{c}{1cm}c|c}[margin]
\Block{3-3}{A} & & 0 \\
& & \Vdots \\
& & 0 \\
\hline
0 & \Cdots & 0 & 0
\end{bNiceArray}$
```

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|c} A & \begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \\ \hline 0 \cdots \cdots 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

One may wish to raise the size of the “A” placed in the block of the previous example. Since this element is composed in math mode, it's not possible to use directly a command like `\large`, `\Large` and `\LARGE`. That's why the command `\Block` provides an option between angle brackets to specify some TeX code which will be inserted before the beginning of the math mode.⁷

```
$\begin{bNiceArray}{cw{c}{1cm}c|c}[margin]
\Block{3-3}<\Large>{A} & & 0 \\
& & \Vdots \\
& & 0 \\
\hline
0 & \Cdots & 0 & 0
\end{bNiceArray}$
```

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|c} A & \begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \\ \hline 0 \cdots \cdots 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

It's possible to set the horizontal position of the block with one of the keys `l`, `c` and `r`.

```
$\begin{bNiceArray}{cw{c}{1cm}c|c}[margin]
\Block[r]{3-3}<\LARGE>{A} & & 0 \\
& & \Vdots \\
& & 0 \\
\hline
0 & \Cdots & 0 & 0
\end{bNiceArray}$
```

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|c} A & \begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \\ \hline 0 \cdots \cdots 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

In fact, the command `\Block` accepts as first optional argument (between square brackets) a list of couples `key=value`. The available keys are as follows:

⁶The spaces after a command `\Block` are deleted.

⁷This argument between angular brackets may also be used to insert a command of font such as `\bfseries` when the command `\\` is used in the content of the block.

- the keys `l`, `c` and `r` are used to fix the horizontal position of the content of the block, as explained previously;
- the key `fill` takes in as value a color and fills the block with that color;
- the key `draw` takes in as value a color and strokes the frame of the block with that color (the default value of that key is the current color of the rules of the array);
- the key `color` takes in as value a color and apply that color the content of the block but draws also the frame of the block with that color;
- the keys `hlines`, `vlines` and `hvlines` draw all the corresponding rules in the block;⁸
- the key `line-width` is the width of the rules (this key is meaningful only when one of the keys `draw`, `hvlines`, `vlines` and `hlines` is used);
- the key `rounded-corners` requires rounded corners (for the frame drawn by `draw` and the shape drawn by `fill`) with a radius equal to the value of that key (the default value is 4 pt⁹);
- the keys `t` and `b` fix the base line that will be given to the block when it has a multi-line content (the lines are separated by `\\`);
- when the key `tikz` is used, the Tikz path corresponding of the rectangle which delimits the block is executed with Tikz¹⁰ by using as options the value of that key `tikz` (which must be a list of keys allowed for a Tikz path). For examples, cf. p. 48;
- the key `name` provides a name to the rectangular Tikz node corresponding to the block; it's possible to use that name with Tikz in the `\CodeAfter` of the environment (cf. p. 28);
- the key `respect-arraystretch` prevents the setting of `\arraystretch` to 1 at the beginning of the block (which is the behaviour by default) ;
- the key `borders` provides the ability to draw only some borders of the blocks; the value of that key is a (comma-separated) list of elements covered by `left`, `right`, `top` and `bottom`; it's possible, in fact, in the list which is the value of the key `borders`, to add an entry of the form `tikz={list}` where `list` is a list of couples `key=value` of Tikz specifying the graphical characteristics of the lines that will be drawn (for an example, see p. 51).

One must remark that, by default, the commands `\Blocks` don't create space. There is exception only for the blocks `mono-row` and the blocks `mono-column` as explained just below.

In the following example, we have had to enlarge by hand the columns 2 and 3 (with the construction `wc{...}` of `array`).

```
\begin{NiceTabular}{cwc{2cm}wc{3cm}c}
rose      & tulip & daisy & dahlia \\
violet    &        &        &        \\
& \Block[draw=red,fill=[RGB]{204,204,255},rounded-corners]{2-2}
&        &        &        \\
&        &        &        & marigold \\
iris & & & lis \\
arum & periwinkle & forget-me-not & hyacinth
\end{NiceTabular}
```

rose	tulip	daisy	dahlia
violet	Some beautiful flowers		marigold
iris			lis
arum	periwinkle	forget-me-not	hyacinth

⁸However, the rules are not drawn in the sub-blocks of the block, as always with `nicematrix`: the rules are not drawn in the blocks (cf. section 5 p. 7).

⁹This value is the initial value of the *rounded corners* of Tikz.

¹⁰Tikz should be loaded (by default, `nicematrix` only loads PGF) and, if it's not, an error will be raised.

4.2 The mono-column blocks

The mono-column blocks have a special behaviour.

- The natural width of the contents of these blocks is taken into account for the width of the current column.
In the columns with a fixed width (columns `w{...}{...}`, `p{...}`, `b{...}`, `m{...}` and `X`), the content of the block is formatted as a paragraph of that width.
- The specification of the horizontal position provided by the type of column (`c`, `r` or `l`) is taken into account for the blocks.
- The specifications of font specified for the column by a construction `>{...}` in the preamble of the array are taken into account for the mono-column blocks of that column (this behaviour is probably expected).

<code>\begin{NiceTabular}{@{}>{\bfseries}lr@{}} \hline</code>		
<code>\Block{2-1}{John} & 12 \\</code>	John	12
<code>& 13 \\ \hline</code>		13
<code>Steph & 8 \\ \hline</code>	Steph	8
<code>\Block{3-1}{Sarah} & 18 \\</code>		18
<code>& 17 \\</code>	Sarah	17
<code>& 15 \\ \hline</code>		15
<code>Ashley & 20 \\ \hline</code>	Ashley	20
<code>Henry & 14 \\ \hline</code>	Henry	14
<code>\Block{2-1}{Madison} & 15 \\</code>		15
<code>& 19 \\ \hline</code>	Madison	19
<code>\end{NiceTabular}</code>		

4.3 The mono-row blocks

For the mono-row blocks, the natural height and depth are taken into account for the height and depth of the current row (as does a standard `\multicolumn` of LaTeX).

4.4 The mono-cell blocks

A mono-cell block inherits all the properties of the mono-row blocks and mono-column blocks.

At first sight, one may think that there is no point using a mono-cell block. However, there are some good reasons to use such a block.

- It's possible to use the command `\` in a (mono-cell) block.
- It's possible to use the option of horizontal alignment of the block in derogation of the type of column given in the preamble of the array.
- It's possible to draw a frame around the cell with the key `draw` of the command `\Block` and to fill the background with rounded corners with the keys `fill` and `rounded-corners`.¹¹
- It's possible to draw one or several borders of the cell with the key `borders`.

¹¹If one simply wishes to color the background of a unique cell, there is no point using the command `\Block`: it's possible to use the command `\cellcolor` (when the key `colortbl-like` is used).

```

\begin{NiceTabular}{cc}
\toprule
Writer & \Block[1]{year of birth} \\
\midrule
Hugo & 1802 \\
Balzac & 1799 \\
\bottomrule
\end{NiceTabular}

```

Writer	year of birth
Hugo	1802
Balzac	1799

We recall that if the first mandatory argument of `\Block` is left blank, the block is mono-cell.¹²

4.5 Horizontal position of the content of the block

By default, the horizontal position of the content of a block is computed by using the positions of the *contents* of the columns implied in that block. That's why, in the following example, the header “First group” is correctly centered despite the instruction `!\qquad` in the preamble which has been used to increase the space between the columns (this is not the behaviour of `\multicolumn`).

```

\begin{NiceTabular}{@{}c!\qquad ccc!\qquad ccc@{}}
\toprule
Rank & \Block{1-3}{First group} & & & \Block{1-3}{Second group} \\
& 1A & 1B & 1C & 2A & 2B & 2C \\
\midrule
1 & 0.657 & 0.913 & 0.733 & 0.830 & 0.387 & 0.893 \\
2 & 0.343 & 0.537 & 0.655 & 0.690 & 0.471 & 0.333 \\
3 & 0.783 & 0.885 & 0.015 & 0.306 & 0.643 & 0.263 \\
4 & 0.161 & 0.708 & 0.386 & 0.257 & 0.074 & 0.336 \\
\bottomrule
\end{NiceTabular}

```

Rank	First group			Second group		
	1A	1B	1C	2A	2B	2C
1	0.657	0.913	0.733	0.830	0.387	0.893
2	0.343	0.537	0.655	0.690	0.471	0.333
3	0.783	0.885	0.015	0.306	0.643	0.263
4	0.161	0.708	0.386	0.257	0.074	0.336

In order to have an horizontal positioning of the content of the block computed with the limits of the columns of the LaTeX array (and not with the contents of those columns), one may use the key L, R and C of the command `\Block`.

5 The rules

The usual techniques for the rules may be used in the environments of `nicematrix` (excepted `\vline`). However, there is some small differences with the classical environments.

¹²One may consider that the default value of the first mandatory argument of `\Block` is 1-1.

5.1 Some differences with the classical environments

5.1.1 The vertical rules

In the environments of `nicematrix`, the vertical rules specified by `|` in the preambles of the environments are never broken, even by an incomplete row or by a double horizontal rule specified by `\hline\hline` (there is no need to use the package `hhline`).

```
\begin{NiceTabular}{|c|c|} \hline
First & Second \\ \hline\hline
Peter & \\ \hline
Mary & George \\ \hline
\end{NiceTabular}
```

First	Second
Peter	
Mary	George

However, the vertical rules are not drawn in the blocks (created by `\Block`: cf. p. 4) nor in the corners (created by the key `corner`: cf. p. 10) nor in the potential exterior rows (created by the keys `first-row` and `last-row`: cf. p. 21).

If you use `booktabs` (which provides `\toprule`, `\midrule`, `\bottomrule`, etc.) and if you really want to add vertical rules (which is not in the spirit of `booktabs`), you should notice that the vertical rules drawn by `nicematrix` are compatible with `booktabs`.

```
$\begin{NiceArray}{|cccc|} \toprule
a & b & c & d \\ \midrule
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \bottomrule
\end{NiceArray}$
```

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4

However, it's still possible to define a specifier (named, for instance, `I`) to draw vertical rules with the standard behaviour of `array`.

```
\newcolumnntype{I}{!{\vrule}}
```

5.1.2 The command `\cline`

The horizontal and vertical rules drawn by `\hline` and the specifier “`|`” make the array larger or wider by a quantity equal to the width of the rule (with `array` and also with `nicematrix`).

For historical reasons, this is not the case with the command `\cline`, as shown by the following example.

```
\setlength{\arrayrulewidth}{2pt}
\begin{tabular}{cccc} \hline
A&B&C&D \\ \cline{2-2}
A&B&C&D \\ \hline
\end{tabular}
```

A	B	C	D
A	<u>B</u>	C	D

In the environments of `nicematrix`, this situation is corrected (it's still possible to go to the standard behaviour of `\cline` with the key `standard-cline`).

```
\setlength{\arrayrulewidth}{2pt}
\begin{NiceTabular}{cccc} \hline
A&B&C&D \\ \cline{2}
A&B&C&D \\ \hline
\end{NiceTabular}
```

A	B	C	D
A	<u>B</u>	C	D

In the environments of `nicematrix`, an instruction `\cline{i}` is equivalent to `\cline{i-i}`.

5.2 The thickness and the color of the rules

The environments of `nicematrix` provide a key `rules/width` to set the width (in fact the thickness) of the rules in the current environment. In fact, this key merely sets the value of the length `\arrayrulewidth`.

It's well known that `colortbl` provides the command `\arrayrulecolor` in order to specify the color of the rules.

With `nicematrix`, it's possible to specify the color of the rules even when `colortbl` is not loaded. For sake of compatibility, the command is also named `\arrayrulecolor`. The environments of `nicematrix` also provide a key `rules/color` to fix the color of the rules in the current environment. This key sets the value locally (whereas `\arrayrulecolor` acts globally).

```
\begin{NiceTabular}{|ccc|}[rules/color=[gray]{0.9},rules/width=1pt]
\hline
rose & tulipe & lys \\
arum & iris & violette \\
muguet & dahlia & souci \\
\hline
\end{NiceTabular}
```

rose	tulipe	lys
arum	iris	violette
muguet	dahlia	souci

5.3 The tools of `nicematrix` for the rules

Here are the tools provided by `nicematrix` for the rules.

- the keys `hlines`, `vlines`, `hvlines` and `hvlines-except-borders`;
- the specifier “|” in the preamble (for the environments with preamble);
- the command `\Hline`.

All these tools don't draw the rules in the blocks nor in the empty corners (when the key `corners` is used), nor in the exterior rows and columns.

- These blocks are:
 - the blocks created by the command `\Block`¹³ presented p. 4;
 - the blocks implicitly delimited by the continuous dotted lines created by `\Cdots`, `\Vdots`, etc. (cf. p. 23).
- The corners are created by the key `corners` explained below (see p. 10).
- For the exterior rows and columns, see p. 21.

In particular, this remark explains the difference between the standard command `\hline` and the command `\Hline` provided by `nicematrix`.

New 6.13 The key `\Hline` takes in an optional argument (between square brackets) which is a list of `key=value` pairs. For the description of those keys, see `custom-line` on p. 11.

5.3.1 The keys `hlines` and `vlines`

The keys `hlines` and `vlines` (which draw, of course, horizontal and vertical rules) take in as value a list of numbers which are the numbers of the rules to draw.¹⁴

In fact, for the environments with delimiters (such as `{pNiceMatrix}` or `{bNiceArray}`), the key `vlines` don't draw the exterior rules (this is certainly the expected behaviour).

```
$\begin{pNiceMatrix}[vlines,rules/width=0.2pt]
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\
\end{pNiceMatrix}$
```

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6

¹³And also the command `\multicolumn` but it's recommended to use instead `\Block` in the environments of `nicematrix`.

¹⁴It's possible to put in that list some intervals of integers with the syntax `i-j`.

5.3.2 The keys `hvlines` and `hvlines-except-borders`

The key `hvlines` (no value) is the conjunction of the keys `hlines` and `vlines`.

```
\setlength{\arrayrulewidth}{1pt}
\begin{NiceTabular}{cccc}[hvlines,rules/color=blue]
rose      & tulipe & marguerite & dahlia \\
violette  & \Block[draw=red]{2-2}{\LARGE fleurs} & & souci \\
pervenche & & lys \\
arum      & iris & jacinthe & muguet
\end{NiceTabular}
```

rose	tulipe	marguerite	dahlia
violette	fleurs		souci
pervenche			lys
arum	iris	jacinthe	muguet

The key `hvlines-except-borders` is similar to the key `hvlines` but does not draw the rules on the horizontal and vertical borders of the array.

5.3.3 The (empty) corners

The four **corners** of an array will be designed by NW, SW, NE and SE (*north west, south west, north east and south east*).

For each of these corners, we will call *empty corner* (or simply *corner*) the reunion of all the empty rectangles starting from the cell actually in the corner of the array.¹⁵

However, it's possible, for a cell without content, to require `nicemarix` to consider that cell as not empty with the key `\NotEmpty`.

A 6x6 grid with blue shaded cells. The unshaded cells are at (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (3,3), (3,4), (3,5), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5). The letters 'A' and 'B' are placed in the unshaded cells. 'A' is at (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (3,3), (3,4), (3,5), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5). 'B' is at (5,3).

In the example on the right (where B is in the center of a block of size 2×2), we have colored in blue the four (empty) corners of the array.

When the key `corners` is used, `nicematrix` computes the (empty) corners and these corners will be taken into account by the tools for drawing the rules (the rules won't be drawn in the corners).

```
\NiceMatrixOptions{cell-space-top-limit=3pt}
\begin{NiceTabular}{*{6}{c}}[corners,hvlines]
& & & & A & \\
& & A & A & A & \\
& & & A & & \\
& & A & A & A & A & \\
A & A & A & A & A & A & A & \\
A & A & A & A & A & A & A & \\
& A & A & A & & & \\
& \Block{2-2}{B} & & A & & \\
& & & A & & \\
\end{NiceTabular}
```

				A	
		A	A	A	
			A		
		A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A
	A	A	A		
	B		A		
			A		

¹⁵For sake of completeness, we should also say that a cell contained in a block (even an empty cell) is not taken into account for the determination of the corners. That behaviour is natural. The precise definition of a “non-empty cell” is given below (cf. p. 47).

It's also possible to provide to the key `corners` a (comma-separated) list of corners (designed by NW, SW, NE and SE).

```
\NiceMatrixOptions{cell-space-top-limit=3pt}
\begin{NiceTabular}{*{6}{c}}[corners=NE,hvlines]
1\\
1&1\\
1&2&1\\
1&3&3&1\\
1&4&6&4&1\\
&&&&&1
\end{NiceTabular}
```

1					
1	1				
1	2	1			
1	3	3	1		
1	4	6	4	1	
					1

▷ The corners are also taken into account by the tools provided by `nicematrix` to color cells, rows and columns. These tools don't color the cells which are in the corners (cf. p. 14).

5.4 The command `\diagbox`

The command `\diagbox` (inspired by the package `diagbox`), allows, when it is used in a cell, to slash that cell diagonally downwards.

```
$\begin{NiceArray}{*{5}{c}}[hvlines]
\diagbox{x}{y} & e & a & b & c \\
e & e & a & b & c \\
a & a & e & c & b \\
b & b & c & e & a \\
c & c & b & a & e
\end{NiceArray}$
```

$\begin{smallmatrix} y \\ x \end{smallmatrix}$	e	a	b	c
e	e	a	b	c
a	a	e	c	b
b	b	c	e	a
c	c	b	a	e

It's possible to use the command `\diagbox` in a `\Block`.

5.5 Commands for customized rules

It's also possible to define commands and letters for customized rules with the key `custom-line` available in `\NiceMatrixOptions` and in the options of individual environments. That key takes in as argument a list of `key=value` pairs. First, there is two keys to define the tools which will be used to use that new type of rule.

- the key `command` is the name (without the backslash) of a command that will be created by `nicematrix` and that will be available for the final user in order to draw horizontal rules (similarly to `\hline`);
- New 6.11** the key `ccommand` is the name (without the backslash) of a command that will be created by `nicematrix` and that will be available for the final user to order to draw partial horizontal rules (similarly to `\cline`, hence the name `ccommand`): the argument of that command is a list of intervals of columns specified by the syntax i or $i-j$.¹⁶
- the key `letter` takes in as argument a letter¹⁷ that the user will use in the preamble of an environment with preamble (such as `\NiceTabular`) in order to specify a vertical rule.

We will now speak of the keys which describe the rule itself. Those keys may also be used in the (optional) argument of an individual command `\Hline`.

There is three possibilities.

- First possibility*

It's possible to specify composite rules, with a color and a color for the inter-rule space (as possible with `colortbl` for instance).

¹⁶It's recommended to use such commands only once in a row because each use will create space between the rows corresponding to the total width of the rule.

¹⁷The following letters are forbidden: `lcrpmbVX|()[]!@<>`

- the key `multiplicity` is the number to consecutive rules that will be drawn: for instance, a value of 2 will create double rules such those created by `\hline\hline` or `||` in the preamble of an environment;
- the key `color` sets the color of the rule ;
- the key `sep-color` sets the color between two successive rules (should be used only in conjunction with `multiplicity`).

That system may be used, in particular, for the definition of commands and letters to draw rules with a specific color (and those rules will respect the blocks and corners as do all the rules of `nicematrix`).

```
\begin{NiceTabular}{lcIcIc}[custom-line = {letter=I, color=blue}]
\hline
      & \Block{1-3}{dimensions} \\
      & L & l & h \\
\hline
Product A & 3 & 1 & 2 \\
Product B & 1 & 3 & 4 \\
Product C & 5 & 4 & 1 \\
\hline
\end{NiceTabular}
```

- *Second possibility*

It's possible to use the key `tikz` (if Tikz is loaded). In that case, the rule is drawn directly with Tikz by using as parameters the value of the key `tikz` which must be a list of *key=value* pairs which may be applied to a Tikz path.

By default, no space is reserved for the rule that will be drawn with Tikz. It is possible to specify a reservation (horizontal for a vertical rule and vertical for an horizontal one) with the key `total-width`. That value of that key, is, in some ways, the width of the rule that will be drawn (`nicematrix` does not compute that width from the characteristics of the rule specified in `tikz`).

	dimensions		
	L	l	H
Product A	3	1	2
Product B	1	3	4
Product C	5	4	1

Here is an example with the key `dotted` of Tikz.

```
\NiceMatrixOptions
{
  custom-line =
  {
    letter = I ,
    tikz = dotted ,
    total-width = \pgflinewidth
  }
}

\begin{NiceTabular}{cIcIc}
one & two & three \\
four & five & six \\
seven & eight & nine
\end{NiceTabular}
```

one	two	three
four	five	six
seven	eight	nine

- *Third possibility* : the key `dotted`

As one can see, the dots of a dotted line of Tikz have the shape of a square, and not a circle. That's why the extension `nicematrix` provides in the key `custom-line` a key `dotted` which will draw rounded dots. The initial value of the key `total-width` is, in this case, equal to the diameter of the dots (but the user may change the value with the key `total-width` if needed). Those dotted rules are also used by `nicematrix` to draw continuous dotted rules between cells of the matrix with `\Cdots`, `\Vdots`, etc. (cf. p. 23).

In fact, `nicematrix` defines by default the commands `\hdottedline` and `\cdottedline` and the letter “:” for those dotted rules.¹⁸

```
\NiceMatrixOptions % present in nicematrix.sty
{
  custom-line =
  {
    letter = : ,
    command = hdottedline ,
    ccommand = cdottedline ,
    dotted
  }
}
```

Thus, it's possible to use the commands `\hdottedline` and `\cdottedline` to draw horizontal dotted rules.

```
\begin{pNiceMatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
\hdottedline
6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\
\cdottedline{1,4-5}
11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15
\end{pNiceMatrix}
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hdottedline 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ \cdottedline{1,4-5} 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 \end{pmatrix}$$

In the environments with an explicit preamble (like `{NiceTabular}`, `{NiceArray}`, etc.), it's possible to draw a vertical dotted line with the specifier “:”.

```
\left(\begin{NiceArray}{cccc:c}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\
11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15
\end{NiceArray}\right)
```

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc:c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 \end{array}\right)$$

6 The color of the rows and columns

6.1 Use of `colortbl`

We recall that the package `colortbl` can be loaded directly with `\usepackage{colortbl}` or by loading `xcolor` with the key `table`: `\usepackage[table]{xcolor}`.

Since the package `nicematrix` is based on `array`, it's possible to use `colortbl` with `nicematrix`.

However, there is two drawbacks:

- The package `colortbl` patches `array`, leading to some incompatibilities (for instance with the command `\hdotsfor`).

¹⁸However, it's possible to overwrite those definitions with a `custom-line` (in order, for example, to switch to dashed lines).

- The package `colortbl` constructs the array row by row, alternating colored rectangles, rules and contents of the cells. The resulting PDF is difficult to interpret by some PDF viewers and may lead to artefacts on the screen.
 - Some rules seem to disappear. This is because many PDF viewers give priority to graphical element drawn posteriorly (which is in the spirit of the “painting model” of PostScript and PDF). Concerning this problem, MuPDF (which is used, for instance, by SumatraPDF) gives better results than Adobe Reader).
 - A thin white line may appear between two cells of the same color. This phenomenon occurs when each cell is colored with its own instruction `fill` (the PostScript operator `fill` noted `f` in PDF). This is the case with `colortbl`: each cell is colored on its own, even when `\columncolor` or `\rowcolor` is used.
- As for this phenomenon, Adobe Reader gives better results than MuPDF.

The package `nicematrix` provides tools to avoid those problems.

6.2 The tools of `nicematrix` in the `\CodeBefore`

The package `nicematrix` provides some tools (independent of `colortbl`) to draw the colored panels first, and, then, the content of the cells and the rules. This strategy is more conform to the “painting model” of the formats PostScript and PDF and is more suitable for the PDF viewers. However, it requires several compilations.¹⁹

The extension `nicematrix` provides a key `code-before` for some code that will be executed before the drawing of the tabular.

An alternative syntax is provided: it’s possible to put the content of that `code-before` between the keywords `\CodeBefore` and `\Body` at the beginning of the environment.

```
\begin{pNiceArray}{preamble}
\CodeBefore
  instructions of the code-before
\Body
  contents of the environment
\end{pNiceArray}
```

New commands are available in that `\CodeBefore`: `\cellcolor`, `\rectanglecolor`, `\rowcolor`, `\columncolor`, `\rowcolors`, `\rowlistcolors`, `\chessboardcolors` and `\arraycolor`.²⁰

All these commands accept an optional argument (between square brackets and in first position) which is the color model for the specification of the colors.

These commands don’t color the cells which are in the “corners” if the key `corners` is used. This key has been described p. 10.

- The command `\cellcolor` takes its name from the command `\cellcolor` of `colortbl`.
This command takes in as mandatory arguments a color and a list of cells, each of which with the format i - j where i is the number of the row and j the number of the column of the cell. In fact, despite its name, this command may be used to color a whole row (with the syntax i -) or a whole column (with the syntax $-j$).

```
\begin{NiceTabular}{ccc}[hvlines]
\CodeBefore
  \cellcolor[HTML]{FFFF88}{3-1,2-2,-3}
\Body
a & b & c \\
e & f & g \\
h & i & j \\
\end{NiceTabular}
```

a	b	c
e	f	g
h	i	j

¹⁹If you use Overleaf, Overleaf will do automatically the right number of compilations.

²⁰Remark that, in the `\CodeBefore`, PGF/Tikz nodes of the form “(i-lj)” are also available to indicate the position to the potential rules: cf. p. 44.

- The command `\rectanglecolor` takes three mandatory arguments. The first is the color. The second is the upper-left cell of the rectangle and the third is the lower-right cell of the rectangle.

```
\begin{NiceTabular}{ccc}[hvlines]
\CodeBefore
  \rectanglecolor{blue!15}{2-2}{3-3}
\Body
a & b & c \\
e & f & g \\
h & i & j \\
\end{NiceTabular}
```

a	b	c
e	f	g
h	i	j

- The command `\arraycolor` takes in as mandatory argument a color and color the whole tabular with that color (excepted the potential exterior rows and columns: cf. p. 21). It's only a particular case of `\rectanglecolor`.
- The command `\chessboardcolors` takes in as mandatory arguments two colors and it colors the cells of the tabular in quincunx with these colors.

```
$$\begin{pNiceMatrix}[r,margin]
\CodeBefore
  \chessboardcolors{red!15}{blue!15}
\Body
1 & -1 & 1 \\
-1 & 1 & -1 \\
1 & -1 & 1 \\
\end{pNiceMatrix}$$
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

We have used the key `r` which aligns all the columns rightwards (cf. p. 37).

- The command `\rowcolor` takes its name from the command `\rowcolor` of `colortbl`. Its first mandatory argument is the color and the second is a comma-separated list of rows or interval of rows with the form *a-b* (an interval of the form *a-* represent all the rows from the row *a* until the end).

```
$$\begin{NiceArray}{l1l1}[hvlines]
\CodeBefore
  \rowcolor{red!15}{1,3-5,8-}
\Body
a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\
a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\
a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \\
a_4 & b_4 & c_4 \\
a_5 & b_5 & c_5 \\
a_6 & b_6 & c_6 \\
a_7 & b_7 & c_7 \\
a_8 & b_8 & c_8 \\
a_9 & b_9 & c_9 \\
a_{10} & b_{10} & c_{10} \\
\end{NiceArray}$$
```

a_1	b_1	c_1
a_2	b_2	c_2
a_3	b_3	c_3
a_4	b_4	c_4
a_5	b_5	c_5
a_6	b_6	c_6
a_7	b_7	c_7
a_8	b_8	c_8
a_9	b_9	c_9
a_{10}	b_{10}	c_{10}

- The command `\columncolor` takes its name from the command `\columncolor` of `colortbl`. Its syntax is similar to the syntax of `\rowcolor`.
- The command `\rowcolors` (with a *s*) takes its name from the command `\rowcolors` of `colortbl`. The *s* emphasizes the fact that there is *two* colors. This command colors alternately the rows

of the tabular with the row colors (provided in second and third argument), beginning with the row whose number is given in first (mandatory) argument.

In fact, the first (mandatory) argument is, more generally, a comma separated list of intervals describing the rows involved in the action of `\rowcolors` (an interval of the form $i-j$ describes in fact the interval of all the rows of the tabular, beginning with the row i).

The last argument of `\rowcolors` is an optional list of pairs $key=value$ (the optional argument in the first position corresponds to the colorimetric space). The available keys are `cols`, `restart` and `respect-blocks`.

- The key `cols` describes a set of columns. The command `\rowcolors` will color only the cells of these columns. The value is a comma-separated list of intervals of the form $i-j$ (where i or j may be replaced by $*$).
- With the key `restart`, each interval of rows (specified by the first mandatory argument) begins with the same color.²¹
- With the key `respect-blocks` the “rows” alternately colored may extend over several rows if they have to incorporate blocks (created with the command `\Block`: cf. p. 4).

```
\begin{NiceTabular}{clr}[hvlines]
\CodeBefore
  \rowcolors[gray]{2}{0.8}{}[cols=2-3,restart]
\Body
\Block{1-*}{Results} \
John & 12 \
Stephen & 8 \
Sarah & 18 \
Ashley & 20 \
Henry & 14 \
Madison & 15
\end{NiceTabular}
```

Results		
A	John	12
	Stephen	8
B	Sarah	18
	Ashley	20
	Henry	14
	Madison	15

```
\begin{NiceTabular}{lr}[hvlines]
\CodeBefore
  \rowcolors{1}{blue!10}{}[respect-blocks]
\Body
\Block{2-1}{John} & 12 \
& 13 \
Steph & 8 \
\Block{3-1}{Sarah} & 18 \
& 17 \
& 15 \
Ashley & 20 \
Henry & 14 \
\Block{2-1}{Madison} & 15 \
& 19
\end{NiceTabular}
```

John	12
	13
Steph	8
Sarah	18
	17
	15
Ashley	20
Henry	14
Madison	15
	19

- The extension `nicematrix` provides also a command `\rowlistcolors`. This command generalises the command `\rowcolors`: instead of two successive arguments for the colors, this command takes in an argument which is a (comma-separated) list of colors. In that list, the symbol `=` represent a color identical to the previous one.

²¹Otherwise, the color of a given row relies only upon the parity of its absolute number.


```

\begin{NiceTabular}{c}
\CodeBefore
  \rowlistcolors{1}{red!15,blue!15,green!15}
\Body
Peter \\
James \\
Abigail \\
Elisabeth \\
Claudius \\
Jane \\
Alexandra \\
\end{NiceTabular}

```

Peter
James
Abigail
Elisabeth
Claudius
Jane
Alexandra

We recall that all the color commands we have described don't color the cells which are in the "corners". In the following example, we use the key `corners` to require the determination of the corner *north east* (NE).

```

\begin{NiceTabular}{cccccc}[corners=NE,margin,hvlines,first-row,first-col]
\CodeBefore
  \rowlistcolors{1}{blue!15, }
\Body
& 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\
0 & 1 & & & & & & \\
1 & 1 & 1 & & & & & \\
2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & & & & \\
3 & 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 & & & \\
4 & 1 & 4 & 6 & 4 & 1 & & \\
5 & 1 & 5 & 10 & 10 & 5 & 1 & \\
6 & 1 & 6 & 15 & 20 & 15 & 6 & 1 \\
\end{NiceTabular}

```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	1						
1	1	1					
2	1	2	1				
3	1	3	3	1			
4	1	4	6	4	1		
5	1	5	10	10	5	1	
6	1	6	15	20	15	6	1

One should remark that all the previous commands are compatible with the commands of `booktabs` (`\toprule`, `\midrule`, `\bottomrule`, etc). However, `booktabs` is not loaded by `nicematrix`.

```

\begin{NiceTabular}[c]{lSSSS}
\CodeBefore
  \rowcolor{red!15}{1-2}
  \rowcolors{3}{blue!15}{}
\Body
\toprule
\Block{2-1}{Product} &
\Block{1-3}{dimensions (cm)} & & &
\Block{2-1}{\rotate Price} \\
\cmidrule{rl}{2-4}
& L & l & h & \\
\midrule
small & 3 & 5.5 & 1 & 30 \\
standard & 5.5 & 8 & 1.5 & 50.5 \\
premium & 8.5 & 10.5 & 2 & 80 \\
extra & 8.5 & 10 & 1.5 & 85.5 \\
special & 12 & 12 & 0.5 & 70 \\
\bottomrule
\end{NiceTabular}

```

Product	dimensions (cm)			Price
	L	l	h	
small	3	5.5	1	30
standard	5.5	8	1.5	50.5
premium	8.5	10.5	2	80
extra	8.5	10	1.5	85.5
special	12	12	0.5	70

We have used the type of column `S` of `siunitx`.

6.3 Color tools with the syntax of colortbl

It's possible to access the preceding tools with a syntax close to the syntax of `colortbl`. For that, one must use the key `colortbl-like` in the current environment.²² There are three commands available (they are inspired by `colortbl` but are *independent* of `colortbl`):

- `\cellcolor` which colorizes a cell;²³
- `\rowcolor` which must be used in a cell and which colorizes the end of the row;
- `\columncolor` which must be used in the preamble of the environment with the same syntax as the corresponding command of `colortbl` (however, unlike the command `\columncolor` of `colortbl`, this command `\columncolor` can appear within another command, itself used in the preamble of the array).

```
\NewDocumentCommand { \Blue } { } { { \columncolor{blue!15} } }
\begin{NiceTabular}[colortbl-like]{>{\Blue}c>{\Blue}cc}
\toprule
\rowcolor{red!15}
Last name & First name & Birth day \\
\midrule
Achard & Jacques & 5 juin 1962 \\
Lefebvre & Mathilde & 23 mai 1988 \\
Vanesse & Stephany & 30 octobre 1994 \\
Dupont & Chantal & 15 janvier 1998 \\
\bottomrule
\end{NiceTabular}
```

Last name	First name	Birth day
Achard	Jacques	5 juin 1962
Lefebvre	Mathilde	23 mai 1988
Vanesse	Stephany	30 octobre 1994
Dupont	Chantal	15 janvier 1998

7 The command `\RowStyle`

The command `\RowStyle` takes in as argument some formatting intructions that will be applied to each cell on the rest of the current row.

That command also takes in as optional argument (between square brackets) a list of *key=value* pairs.

- The key `nb-rows` sets the number of rows to which the specifications of the current command will apply (with the special value `*`, it will apply to all the following rows).
- The keys `cell-space-top-limit`, `cell-space-bottom-limit` and `cell-space-limits` are available with the same meaning that the corresponding global keys (cf. p. 2).
- The key `rowcolor` sets the color of the background and the key `color` sets the color of the text.²⁴

²²Up to now, this key is *not* available in `\NiceMatrixOptions`.

²³However, this command `\cellcolor` will delete the following spaces, which does not the command `\cellcolor` of `colortbl`.

²⁴The key `color` uses the command `\color` but inserts also an instruction `\leavevmode` before. This instruction prevents a extra vertical space in the cells which belong to columns of type `p`, `b`, `m` and `X` (which start in vertical mode).

- The key `bold` enforces bold characters for the cells of the row, both in math and text mode.

```
\begin{NiceTabular}{cccc}
\hline
\RowStyle[cell-space-limits=3pt]{\rotate}
first & second & third & fourth \\
\RowStyle[nb-rows=2,rowcolor=blue!50,color=white]{\sffamily}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
I & II & III & IV
\end{NiceTabular}
```

first	second	third	fourth
1	2	3	4
I	II	III	IV

The command `\rotate` is described p. 38.

8 The width of the columns

8.1 Basic tools

In the environments with an explicit preamble (like `{NiceTabular}`, `{NiceArray}`, etc.), it's possible to fix the width of a given column with the standard letters `w`, `W`, `p`, `b` and `m` of the package `array`.

```
\begin{NiceTabular}{Wc{2cm}cc}[hvlines]
Paris & New York & Madrid \\
Berlin & London & Roma \\
Rio & Tokyo & Oslo
\end{NiceTabular}
```

Paris	New York	Madrid
Berlin	London	Roma
Rio	Tokyo	Oslo

In the environments of `nicematrix`, it's also possible to fix the *minimal* width of all the columns (excepted the potential exterior columns: cf. p. 21) directly with the key `columns-width`.

```
$\begin{pNiceMatrix}[columns-width = 1cm]
1 & 12 & -123 \\
12 & 0 & 0 \\
4 & 1 & 2
\end{pNiceMatrix}$
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 12 & -123 \\ 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Note that the space inserted between two columns (equal to `2 \tabcolsep` in `{NiceTabular}` and to `2 \arraycolsep` in the other environments) is not suppressed (of course, it's possible to suppress this space by setting `\tabcolsep` or `\arraycolsep` equal to 0 pt before the environment).

It's possible to give the special value `auto` to the option `columns-width`: all the columns of the array will have a width equal to the widest cell of the array.²⁵

```
$\begin{pNiceMatrix}[columns-width = auto]
1 & 12 & -123 \\
12 & 0 & 0 \\
4 & 1 & 2
\end{pNiceMatrix}$
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 12 & -123 \\ 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Without surprise, it's possible to fix the minimal width of the columns of all the arrays of a current scope with the command `\NiceMatrixOptions`.

```
\NiceMatrixOptions{columns-width=10mm}
$\begin{pNiceMatrix}
a & b \\ c & d
\end{pNiceMatrix}
=
\begin{pNiceMatrix}
1 & 1245 \\ 345 & 2
\end{pNiceMatrix}$
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1245 \\ 345 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

²⁵The result is achieved with only one compilation (but PGF/Tikz will have written informations in the `aux` file and a message requiring a second compilation will appear).

But it's also possible to fix a zone where all the matrices will have their columns of the same width, equal to the widest cell of all the matrices. This construction uses the environment `{NiceMatrixBlock}` with the option `auto-columns-width`²⁶. The environment `{NiceMatrixBlock}` has no direct link with the command `\Block` presented previously in this document (cf. p. 4).

```
\begin{NiceMatrixBlock}[auto-columns-width]
$\begin{array}{c}
\begin{bNiceMatrix}
9 & 17 \\ -2 & 5
\end{bNiceMatrix} \\
\begin{bNiceMatrix}
1 & 1245345 \\ 345 & 2
\end{bNiceMatrix}
\end{array}$
\end{NiceMatrixBlock}
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 9 & 17 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1245345 \\ 345 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

8.2 The columns V of varwidth

Let's recall first the behaviour of the environment `{varwidth}` of the eponymous package `varwidth`. That environment is similar to the classical environment `{minipage}` but the width provided in the argument is only the *maximal* width of the created box. In the general case, the width of the box constructed by an environment `{varwidth}` is the natural width of its contents.

That point is illustrated on the following examples.

```
\fbox{%
\begin{varwidth}{8cm}
\begin{itemize}
\item first item
\item second item
\end{itemize}
\end{varwidth}}
```

- first item
- second item

```
\fbox{%
\begin{minipage}{8cm}
\begin{itemize}
\item first item
\item second item
\end{itemize}
\end{minipage}}
```

- first item
- second item

The package `varwidth` provides also the column type `V`. A column of type `V{<dim>}` encapsulates all its cells in a `{varwidth}` with the argument `<dim>` (and does also some tuning).

When the package `varwidth` is loaded, the columns `V` of `varwidth` are supported by `nicematrix`. Concerning `nicematrix`, one of the interests of this type of columns is that, for a cell of a column of type `V`, the PGF/Tikz node created by `nicematrix` for the content of that cell has a width adjusted to the content of the cell : cf. p. 41.

```
\begin{NiceTabular}[corners=NW,hvlines]{V{3cm}V{3cm}V{3cm}}
& some very very very long text & some very very very long text \\
some very very very long text & \\
some very very very long text & \\
\end{NiceTabular}
```

²⁶At this time, this is the only usage of the environment `{NiceMatrixBlock}` but it may have other usages in the future.

	some very very very long text	some very very very long text
some very very very long text		
some very very very long text		

One should remark that the extension `varwidth` (at least in its version 0.92) has some problems: for instance, with LuaLaTeX, it does not work when the content begins with `\color`.

8.3 The columns X

The environment `{NiceTabular}` provides `X` columns similar to those provided by the environment `{tabularx}` of the eponymous package.

The required width of the tabular may be specified with the key `width` (in `{NiceTabular}` or in `\NiceMatrixOptions`). The initial value of this parameter is `\linewidth` (and not `\textwidth`).

For sake of similarity with the environment `{tabularx}`, `nicematrix` also provides an environment `{NiceTabularX}` with a first mandatory argument which is the width of the tabular.²⁷

As with the packages `tabu`²⁸ and `tabularray`, the specifier `X` takes in an optional argument (between square brackets) which is a list of keys.

- It's possible to give a weight for the column by providing a positive integer directly as argument of the specifier `X`. For example, a column `X[2]` will have a width double of the width of a column `X` (which has a weight equal to 1).²⁹
- It's possible to specify an horizontal alignment with one of the letters `l`, `c` and `r` (which insert respectively `\raggedright`, `\centering` and `\raggedleft` followed by `\arraybackslash`).
- It's possible to specify a vertical alignment with one of the keys `t` (alias `p`), `m` and `b` (which construct respectively columns of type `p`, `m` and `b`). The default value is `t`.

```
\begin{NiceTabular}[width=9cm]{X[2,l]X[l]}[hvlines]
a rather long text which fits on several lines
& a rather long text which fits on several lines \\
a shorter text & a shorter text
\end{NiceTabular}
```

a rather long text which fits on several lines	a rather long text which fits on several lines
a shorter text	a shorter text

9 The exterior rows and columns

The options `first-row`, `last-row`, `first-col` and `last-col` allow the composition of exterior rows and columns in the environments of `nicematrix`. It's particularly interesting for the (mathematical) matrices.

A potential “first row” (exterior) has the number 0 (and not 1). Idem for the potential “first column”.

²⁷If `tabularx` is loaded, one must use `{NiceTabularX}` (and not `{NiceTabular}`) in order to use the columns `X` (this point comes from a conflict in the definitions of the specifier `X`).

²⁸The extension `tabu` is now considered as deprecated.

²⁹The negative values of the weight, as provided by `tabu` (which is now obsolete), are *not* supported by `nicematrix`. If such a value is used, an error will be raised.

```

 $\begin{pNiceMatrix}[first-row,last-row,first-col,last-col,nullify-dots]$ 
& C_1 & & \Cdots & & C_4 & & \\
L_1 & a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} & L_1 & & \\
\vdots & a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} & \vdots & & \\
& a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} & & & \\
L_4 & a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} & L_4 & & \\
& C_1 & & \Cdots & & C_4 & & \\
\end{pNiceMatrix}

```

$$\begin{array}{c}
C_1 \dots\dots\dots C_4 \\
L_1 \left(\begin{array}{cccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{array} \right) L_1 \\
\vdots \\
\vdots \\
L_4 \left(\begin{array}{cccc} a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{array} \right) L_4 \\
C_1 \dots\dots\dots C_4
\end{array}$$

The dotted lines have been drawn with the tools presented p. 23.

We have several remarks to do.

- For the environments with an explicit preamble (i.e. `{NiceTabular}`, `{NiceArray}` and its variants), no letter must be given in that preamble for the potential first column and the potential last column: they will automatically (and necessarily) be of type `r` for the first column and `l` for the last one.³⁰
- One may wonder how `nicematrix` determines the number of rows and columns which are needed for the composition of the “last row” and “last column”.
 - For the environments with explicit preamble, like `{NiceTabular}` and `{pNiceArray}`, the number of columns can obviously be computed from the preamble.
 - When the option `light-syntax` (cf. p. 39) is used, `nicematrix` has, in any case, to load the whole body of the environment (and that’s why it’s not possible to put verbatim material in the array with the option `light-syntax`). The analysis of this whole body gives the number of rows and the number of columns.
 - In the other cases, `nicematrix` compute the number of rows and columns during the first compilation and write the result in the `aux` file for the next run.

However, it’s possible to provide the number of the last row and the number of the last column as values of the options `last-row` and `last-col`, tending to an acceleration of the whole compilation of the document. That’s what we will do throughout the rest of the document.

It’s possible to control the appearance of these rows and columns with options `code-for-first-row`, `code-for-last-row`, `code-for-first-col` and `code-for-last-col`. These options specify tokens that will be inserted before each cell of the corresponding row or column.

```

\NiceMatrixOptions{code-for-first-row = \color{red},
                  code-for-first-col = \color{blue},
                  code-for-last-row = \color{green},
                  code-for-last-col = \color{magenta}}
 $\begin{pNiceArray}[cc|cc][first-row,last-row=5,first-col,last-col,nullify-dots]$ 
& C_1 & & \Cdots & & C_4 & & \\
L_1 & a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} & L_1 & & \\
\vdots & a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} & \vdots & & \\
\hline

```

³⁰The users wishing exterior columns with another type of alignment should consider the command `\SubMatrix` available in the `\CodeAfter` (cf. p. 29).

```

& a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} & \\
L_4 & a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} & L_4 \\
& C_1 & \Cdots & & C_4 & \\
\end{pNiceArray}$

```

$$\begin{array}{c}
\textcolor{red}{C_1} \cdots \cdots \cdots \textcolor{red}{C_4} \\
\textcolor{blue}{L_1} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ \hline a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{array} \right) \textcolor{violet}{L_4} \\
\textcolor{green}{C_1} \cdots \cdots \cdots \textcolor{green}{C_4}
\end{array}$$

Remarks

- As shown in the previous example, the horizontal and vertical rules don't extend in the exterior rows and columns. This remark also applies to the customized rules created by the key `custom-line` (cf. p. 11).
- A specification of color present in `code-for-first-row` also applies to a dotted line drawn in that exterior “first row” (excepted if a value has been given to `xdots/color`). Idem for the other exterior rows and columns.
- Logically, the potential option `columns-width` (described p. 19) doesn't apply to the “first column” and “last column”.
- For technical reasons, it's not possible to use the option of the command `\\` after the “first row” or before the “last row”. The placement of the delimiters would be wrong. If you are looking for a workaround, consider the command `\SubMatrix` in the `\CodeAfter` described p. 29.

10 The continuous dotted lines

Inside the environments of the package `nicematrix`, new commands are defined: `\Ldots`, `\Cdots`, `\Vdots`, `\Ddots`, and `\Iddots`. These commands are intended to be used in place of `\dots`, `\cdots`, `\vdots`, `\ddots` and `\iddots`.³¹

Each of them must be used alone in the cell of the array and it draws a dotted line between the first non-empty cells³² on both sides of the current cell. Of course, for `\Ldots` and `\Cdots`, it's an horizontal line; for `\Vdots`, it's a vertical line and for `\Ddots` and `\Iddots` diagonal ones. It's possible to change the color of these lines with the option `color`.³³

```

\begin{bNiceMatrix}
a_1 & & \Cdots & & & & a_1 & \\
\Vdots & & a_2 & & \Cdots & & a_2 & \\
& & & & \Vdots & & \Ddots[color=red] & \\
\\
a_1 & & a_2 & & & & & a_n
\end{bNiceMatrix}

```

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccccccc}
a_1 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & a_1 \\
\vdots & & & & & & \\
& & a_2 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & a_2 \\
& & \vdots & & & & \\
& & & & \ddots & & \\
& & & & & & \\
a_1 & & a_2 & & & & a_n
\end{array} \right]$$

In order to represent the null matrix, one can use the following code:

```

\begin{bNiceMatrix}
0 & & \Cdots & & 0 & \\
\Vdots & & & & \Vdots & \\
0 & & \Cdots & & 0 & \\
\end{bNiceMatrix}

```

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccccc}
0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\
\vdots & & & & & \\
& & & & & \\
0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 0
\end{array} \right]$$

³¹The command `\iddots`, defined in `nicematrix`, is a variant of `\ddots` with dots going forward. If `mathdots` is loaded, the version of `mathdots` is used. It corresponds to the command `\adots` of `unicode-math`.

³²The precise definition of a “non-empty cell” is given below (cf. p. 47).

³³It's also possible to change the color of all these dotted lines with the option `xdots/color` (`xdots` to remind that it works for `\Cdots`, `\Ldots`, `\Vdots`, etc.): cf. p. 27.

However, one may want a larger matrix. Usually, in such a case, the users of LaTeX add a new row and a new column. It's possible to use the same method with `nicematrix`:

```
\begin{bNiceMatrix}
0      & \Cdots & \Cdots & 0      & \\
\Vdots &         &         & \Vdots & \\
\Vdots &         &         & \Vdots & \\
0      & \Cdots & \Cdots & 0      & \\
\end{bNiceMatrix}
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

In the first column of this exemple, there are two instructions `\Vdots` but, of course, only one dotted line is drawn.

In fact, in this example, it would be possible to draw the same matrix more easily with the following code:

```
\begin{bNiceMatrix}
0      & \Cdots & & 0      & \\
\Vdots &         & & \Vdots & \\
        &         & & \Vdots & \\
0      &         & \Cdots & 0      & \\
\end{bNiceMatrix}
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ & & & \vdots \\ 0 & & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

There are also other means to change the size of the matrix. Someone might want to use the optional argument of the command `\Vdots` for the vertical dimension and a command `\hspace*` in a cell for the horizontal dimension.³⁴

However, a command `\hspace*` might interfere with the construction of the dotted lines. That's why the package `nicematrix` provides a command `\Hspace` which is a variant of `\hspace` transparent for the dotted lines of `nicematrix`.

```
\begin{bNiceMatrix}
0      & \Cdots & \Hspace*{1cm} & 0      & \\
\Vdots &         &         & \Vdots & \\
0      & \Cdots &         & 0      & \\
\end{bNiceMatrix}
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ & & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

10.1 The option `nullify-dots`

Consider the following matrix composed classically with the environment `{pmatrix}` of `amsmath`.

```
$A = \begin{pmatrix}
h & i & j & k & l & m \\
x & & & & & x
\end{pmatrix}$
```

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} h & i & j & k & l & m \\ x & & & & & x \end{pmatrix}$$

If we add `\ldots` instructions in the second row, the geometry of the matrix is modified.

```
$B = \begin{pmatrix}
h & i & j & k & l & m \\
x & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & x
\end{pmatrix}$
```

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} h & i & j & k & l & m \\ x & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & x \end{pmatrix}$$

By default, with `nicematrix`, if we replace `{pmatrix}` by `{pNiceMatrix}` and `\ldots` by `\Ldots`, the geometry of the matrix is not changed.

```
$C = \begin{pNiceMatrix}
h & i & j & k & l & m \\
x & \Ldots & \Ldots & \Ldots & \Ldots & x
\end{pNiceMatrix}$
```

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} h & i & j & k & l & m \\ x & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & x \end{pmatrix}$$

³⁴In `nicematrix`, one should use `\hspace*` and not `\hspace` for such an usage because `nicematrix` loads `array`. One may also remark that it's possible to fix the width of a column by using the environment `{NiceArray}` (or one of its variants) with a column of type `w` or `W`: see p. 19

However, one may prefer the geometry of the first matrix A and would like to have such a geometry with a dotted line in the second row. It's possible by using the option `nullify-dots` (and only one instruction `\Ldots` is necessary).

```
$D = \begin{pNiceMatrix}[nullify-dots]
h & i & j & k & l & m \\
x & \Ldots & & & & x \\
\end{pNiceMatrix}$
```

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} h & i & j & k & l & m \\ x & \dots & & & & x \end{pmatrix}$$

The option `nullify-dots` smashes the instructions `\Ldots` (and the variants) horizontally but also vertically.

10.2 The commands `\Hdotsfor` and `\Vdotsfor`

Some people commonly use the command `\hdotsfor` of `amsmath` in order to draw horizontal dotted lines in a matrix. In the environments of `nicematrix`, one should use instead `\Hdotsfor` in order to draw dotted lines similar to the other dotted lines drawn by the package `nicematrix`.

As with the other commands of `nicematrix` (like `\Cdots`, `\Ldots`, `\Vdots`, etc.), the dotted line drawn with `\Hdotsfor` extends until the contents of the cells on both sides.

```
$\begin{pNiceMatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
1 & \Hdotsfor{3} & & & 5 \\
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
\end{pNiceMatrix}$
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & \dots & & & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

However, if these cells are empty, the dotted line extends only in the cells specified by the argument of `\Hdotsfor` (by design).

```
$\begin{pNiceMatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
& \Hdotsfor{3} \\
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
\end{pNiceMatrix}$
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ & \dots & & & \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Remark: Unlike the command `\hdotsfor` of `amsmath`, the command `\Hdotsfor` may be used even when the package `colortbl`³⁵ is loaded (but you might have problem if you use `\rowcolor` on the same row as `\Hdotsfor`).

The package `nicematrix` also provides a command `\Vdotsfor` similar to `\Hdotsfor` but for the vertical dotted lines. The following example uses both `\Hdotsfor` and `\Vdotsfor`:

```
\begin{bNiceMatrix}
C[a_1,a_1] & \Cdots & C[a_1,a_n] \\
& \hspace*{20mm} & C[a_1,a_{1^{(p)}}] & \Cdots & C[a_1,a_{n^{(p)}}] \\
\Vdots & \Ddots & \Vdots \\
& \Hdotsfor{1} & \Vdots & \Ddots & \Vdots \\
C[a_n,a_1] & \Cdots & C[a_n,a_n] \\
& & C[a_n,a_{1^{(p)}}] & \Cdots & C[a_n,a_{n^{(p)}}] \\
\rule{0pt}{15mm}\NotEmpty & \Vdotsfor{1} & & \Ddots & & \Vdotsfor{1} \\
C[a_{1^{(p)}},a_1] & \Cdots & C[a_{1^{(p)}},a_n] \\
& & C[a_{1^{(p)}},a_{1^{(p)}}] & \Cdots & C[a_{1^{(p)}},a_{n^{(p)}}] \\
\Vdots & \Ddots & \Vdots \\
& \Hdotsfor{1} & \Vdots & \Ddots & \Vdots \\
C[a_{n^{(p)}},a_1] & \Cdots & C[a_{n^{(p)}},a_n] \\
& & C[a_{n^{(p)}},a_{1^{(p)}}] & \Cdots & C[a_{n^{(p)}},a_{n^{(p)}}] \\
\end{bNiceMatrix}
```

³⁵We recall that when `xcolor` is loaded with the option `table`, the package `colortbl` is loaded.

$$\begin{bmatrix} C[a_1, a_1] \cdots C[a_1, a_n] & C[a_1, a_1^{(p)}] \cdots C[a_1, a_n^{(p)}] \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ C[a_n, a_1] \cdots C[a_n, a_n] & C[a_n, a_1^{(p)}] \cdots C[a_n, a_n^{(p)}] \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ C[a_1^{(p)}, a_1] \cdots C[a_1^{(p)}, a_n] & C[a_1^{(p)}, a_1^{(p)}] \cdots C[a_1^{(p)}, a_n^{(p)}] \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ C[a_n^{(p)}, a_1] \cdots C[a_n^{(p)}, a_n] & C[a_n^{(p)}, a_1^{(p)}] \cdots C[a_n^{(p)}, a_n^{(p)}] \end{bmatrix}$$

10.3 How to generate the continuous dotted lines transparently

Imagine you have a document with a great number of mathematical matrices with ellipsis. You may wish to use the dotted lines of `nicematrix` without having to modify the code of each matrix. It's possible with the keys `renew-dots` and `renew-matrix`.³⁶

- The option `renew-dots`

With this option, the commands `\ldots`, `\cdots`, `\vdots`, `\ddots`, `\iddots`³¹ and `\hdotsfor` are redefined within the environments provided by `nicematrix` and behave like `\Ldots`, `\Cdots`, `\Vdots`, `\Ddots`, `\Iddots` and `\Hdotsfor`; the command `\dots` (“automatic dots” of `amsmath`) is also redefined to behave like `\Ldots`.

- The option `renew-matrix`

With this option, the environment `{matrix}` is redefined and behave like `{NiceMatrix}`, and so on for the five variants.

Therefore, with the keys `renew-dots` and `renew-matrix`, a classical code gives directly the output of `nicematrix`.

```
\NiceMatrixOptions{renew-dots,renew-matrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & \cdots & \cdots & 1 & \\
0 & \ddots & & & \vdots \\
\vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \\
0 & \cdots & 0 & & 1 \\
\end{pmatrix}
\end{pmatrix}
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & \ddots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

10.4 The labels of the dotted lines

The commands `\Ldots`, `\Cdots`, `\Vdots`, `\Ddots`, `\Iddots` and `\Hdotsfor` (and the command `\line` in the `\CodeAfter` which is described p. 29) accept two optional arguments specified by the tokens `_` and `^` for labels positionned below and above the line. The arguments are composed in math mode with `\scriptstyle`.

```
$\begin{bNiceMatrix}
1 & \hspace*{1cm} & & 0 \\
& \Ddots^{n \text{ times}} & & \\
0 & & & 1 \\
\end{bNiceMatrix}
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & 0 \\ & \ddots^{n \text{ times}} & & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

³⁶The options `renew-dots`, `renew-matrix` can be fixed with the command `\NiceMatrixOptions` like the other options. However, they can also be fixed as options of the command `\usepackage`.

10.5 Customisation of the dotted lines

The dotted lines drawn by `\Ldots`, `\Cdots`, `\Vdots`, `\Ddots`, `\Iddots`, `\Hdotsfor` and `\Vdotsfor` (and by the command `\line` in the `\CodeAfter` which is described p. 29) may be customized by the following options (specified between square brackets after the command):

- `color`;
- `radius`;
- `shorten-start`, `shorten-end` and `shorten`;
- `inter`;
- `line-style`.

These options may also be fixed with `\NiceMatrixOptions`, as options of `\CodeAfter` or at the level of a given environment but, in those cases, they must be prefixed by `xdots` (*xdots* to remind that it works for `\Cdots`, `\Ldots`, `\Vdots`, etc.), and, thus have for names:

- `xdots/color`;
- `xdots/radius`;
- `xdots/shorten-start`, `xdots/shorten-end` and `xdots/shorten`;
- `xdots/inter`;
- `xdots/line-style`.

For the clarity of the explanations, we will use those names.

The option `xdots/color`

The option `xdots/color` fixes the color of the dotted line. However, one should remark that the dotted lines drawn in the exterior rows and columns have a special treatment: cf. p. 21.

The option `xdots/radius`

The option `radius` fixes the radius of the dots. The initial value is 0.53 pt.

The option `xdots/shorten`

The keys `xdots/shorten-start` and `xdots/shorten-end` fix the margin at the extremities of the line. The key `xdots/shorten` fixes both parameters. The initial value is 0.3 em (it is recommended to use a unit of length dependent of the current font).

New 6.10 The keys `xdots/shorten-start` and `xdots/shorten-end` have been introduced in version 6.10. In the previous versions, there was only `xdots/shorten`.

The option `xdots/inter`

The option `xdots/inter` fixes the length between the dots. The initial value is 0.45 em (it is recommended to use a unit of length dependent of the current font).

The option `xdots/line-style`

It should be pointed that, by default, the lines drawn by Tikz with the parameter `dotted` are composed of square dots (and not rounded ones).³⁷

```
\tikz \draw [dotted] (0,0) -- (5,0) ;
```

In order to provide lines with rounded dots in the style of those provided by `\ldots` (at least with the *Computer Modern* fonts), the package `nicematrix` embeds its own system to draw a dotted line

³⁷The first reason of this behaviour is that the PDF format includes a description for dashed lines. The lines specified with this descriptor are displayed very efficiently by the PDF readers. It's easy, starting from these dashed lines, to create a line composed by square dots whereas a line of rounded dots needs a specification of each dot in the PDF file. Nevertheless, you can have a look at the following page to see how to have dotted rules with rounded dots in Tikz: <https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/52848/tikz-line-with-large-dots>

(and this system uses PGF and not Tikz). This style is called `standard` and that's the initial value of the parameter `xdots/line-style`.

However (when Tikz is loaded) it's possible to use for `xdots/line-style` any style provided by Tikz, that is to say any sequence of options provided by Tikz for the Tikz paths (with the exception of “color”, “shorten >” and “shorten <”).

Here is for example a tridiagonal matrix with the style `loosely dotted`:

```
\begin{pNiceMatrix}[nullify-dots,xdots/line-style=loosely dotted]
a      & b      & 0      & & & \Cdots & 0      & \\
b      & a      & b      & & \Ddots & & \Vdots & \\
0      & b      & a      & & \Ddots & & & \\
      & & \Ddots & & \Ddots & & \Ddots & \\
\Vdots & & & & & & & 0      & \\
0      & \Cdots & & & 0      & & b      & a      & \\
\end{pNiceMatrix}
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b & a & b & \ddots & \\ 0 & b & a & \ddots & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

10.6 The dotted lines and the rules

The dotted lines determine virtual blocks which have the same behaviour regarding the rules (the rules specified by the specifier `|` in the preamble, by the command `\Hline`, by the keys `hlines`, `vlines`, `hvlines` and `hvlines-except-borders` and by the tools created by `custom-line` are not drawn within the blocks).³⁸

```
\begin{bNiceMatrix}[margin,hvlines]
\Block{3-3}<\LARGE>\{A\} & & & 0 \\
& \hspace*{1cm} & & \Vdots \\
& & & 0 \\
0 & \Cdots & 0 & 0 \\
\end{bNiceMatrix}
```

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} & & & 0 \\ & & & \vdots \\ & & & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

11 The \CodeAfter

The option `code-after` may be used to give some code that will be executed *after* the construction of the matrix.³⁹

For the legibility of the code, an alternative syntax is provided: it's possible to give the instructions of the `code-after` at the end of the environment, after the keyword `\CodeAfter`. Although `\CodeAfter` is a keyword, it takes in an optional argument (between square brackets).⁴⁰

The experienced users may, for instance, use the PGF/Tikz nodes created by `nicematrix` in the `\CodeAfter`. These nodes are described further beginning on p. 40.

Moreover, several special commands are available in the `\CodeAfter`: `line`, `\SubMatrix`, `\OverBrace` and `\UnderBrace`. We will now present these commands.

³⁸On the other side, the command `\line` in the `\CodeAfter` (cf. p. 29) does *not* create block.

³⁹There is also a key `code-before` described p. 14.

⁴⁰Here are the keys accepted in that argument: `delimiters/color`, `rules` and its sub-keys and `sub-matrix` (linked to the command `\SubMatrix`) and its sub-keys.

11.1 The command `\line` in the `\CodeAfter`

The command `\line` draws directly dotted lines between cells or blocks. It takes in two arguments for the cells or blocks to link. Both argument may be:

- a specification of cell of the form i - j where i is the number of the row and j is the number of the column;
- **New 6.10** the name of a block (created by the command `\Block` with the key `name` of that command).

The options available for the customisation of the dotted lines created by `\Cdots`, `\Vdots`, etc. are also available for this command (cf. p. 27).

This command may be used, for example, to draw a dotted line between two adjacent cells.

```
\NiceMatrixOptions{xdots/shorten = 0.6 em}
\begin{pNiceMatrix}
I      & 0      & & \Cdots & 0      & \\
0      & I      & & \Ddots & \Vdots & \\
\Vdots & \Ddots & & I      & 0      & \\
0      & \Cdots & & 0      & I      & \\
\CodeAfter \line{2-2}{3-3}
\end{pNiceMatrix}
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} I & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & I & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & I \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & I \end{pmatrix}$$

It can also be used to draw a diagonal line not parallel to the other diagonal lines (by default, the dotted lines drawn by `\Ddots` are “parallelized”: cf. p. 46).

```
\begin{bNiceMatrix}
1      & \Cdots & & 1      & 2      & \Cdots & & 2      & \\
0      & \Ddots & & \Vdots & \Vdots & \hspace*{2.5cm} & & \Vdots & \\
\Vdots & \Ddots & & & & & & & \\
0      & \Cdots & 0 & 1      & 2      & \Cdots & & 2      & \\
\CodeAfter \line[shorten=6pt]{1-5}{4-7}
\end{bNiceMatrix}
```

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & \cdots & 1 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 0 & & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

11.2 The command `\SubMatrix` in the `\CodeAfter`

The command `\SubMatrix` provides a way to put delimiters on a portion of the array considered as a submatrix. The command `\SubMatrix` takes in five arguments:

- the first argument is the left delimiter, which may be any extensible delimiter provided by LaTeX : `(`, `[`, `\{`, `\langle`, `\lgroup`, `\lfloor`, etc. but also the null delimiter `.`;
- the second argument is the upper-left corner of the submatrix with the syntax i - j where i the number of row and j the number of column;
- the third argument is the lower-right corner with the same syntax;
- the fourth argument is the right delimiter;
- the last argument, which is optional, is a list of `key=value` pairs.⁴¹

⁴¹There is no optional argument between square brackets in first position because a square bracket just after `\SubMatrix` must be interpreted as the first (mandatory) argument of the command `\SubMatrix`: that bracket is the left delimiter of the sub-matrix to construct (eg.: `\SubMatrix[{2-2}{4-7}]`).

One should remark that the command `\SubMatrix` draws the delimiters after the construction of the array: no space is inserted by the command `\SubMatrix` itself. That's why, in the following example, we have used the key `margin` and you have added by hand some space between the third and fourth column with `@{\hspace{1.5em}}` in the preamble of the array.

```
\[ \begin{NiceArray}{ccc@{\hspace{1.5em}}c}[cell-space-limits=2pt,margin]
  1 & & 1 & & 1 & & x \\
  \dfrac{1}{4} & & \dfrac{1}{2} & & \dfrac{1}{4} & & y \\
  1 & & 2 & & 3 & & z \\
\CodeAfter
  \SubMatrix({1-1}{3-3})
  \SubMatrix({1-4}{3-4})
\end{NiceArray} \]
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

In fact, the command `\SubMatrix` also takes in two optional arguments specified by the traditional symbols `^` and `_` for material in superscript and subscript.

```
$\begin{bNiceMatrix}[right-margin=1em]
  1 & 1 & 1 \\
  1 & a & b \\
  1 & c & d \\
\CodeAfter
  \SubMatrix[{2-2}{3-3}]^T
\end{bNiceMatrix}$
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & b \\ 1 & c & d \end{bmatrix}^T$$

The options of the command `\SubMatrix` are as follows:

- `left-xshift` and `right-xshift` shift horizontally the delimiters (there exists also the key `xshift` which fixes both parameters);
- `extra-height` adds a quantity to the total height of the delimiters (height `\ht` + depth `\dp`);
- `delimiters/color` fixes the color of the delimiters (also available in `\NiceMatrixOptions`, in the environments with delimiters and as option of the keyword `\CodeAfter`);
- `slim` is a boolean key: when that key is in force, the horizontal position of the delimiters is computed by using only the contents of the cells of the submatrix whereas, in the general case, the position is computed by taking into account the cells of the whole columns implied in the submatrix (see example below). ;
- `vlines` contents a list of numbers of vertical rules that will be drawn in the sub-matrix (if this key is used without value, all the vertical rules of the sub-matrix are drawn);
- `hlines` is similar to `vlines` but for the horizontal rules;
- `hvlines`, which must be used without value, draws all the vertical and horizontal rules.

One should remark that these keys add their rules after the construction of the main matrix: no space is added between the rows and the columns of the array for theses rules.

All these keys are also available in `\NiceMatrixOptions`, at the level of the environments of `nicematrix` or as option of the command `\CodeAfter` with the prefix `sub-matrix` which means that their names are therefore `sub-matrix/left-xshift`, `sub-matrix/right-xshift`, `sub-matrix/xshift`, etc.

```
$\begin{NiceArray}{cc@{\hspace{5mm}}l}[cell-space-limits=2pt]
  & & \frac{1}{2} \\
  & & \frac{1}{4} \\
a & b & \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{4}b \\
c & d & \frac{1}{2}c + \frac{1}{4}d \\
\CodeAfter
  \SubMatrix({1-3}{2-3})
  \SubMatrix({3-1}{4-2})
  \SubMatrix({3-3}{4-3})
\end{NiceArray}$
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{4}b \\ \frac{1}{2}c + \frac{1}{4}d \end{pmatrix}$$

Here is the same example with the key `slim` used for one of the submatrices.

```

\begin{NiceArray}{cc@{\hspace{5mm}}l}[cell-space-limits=2pt]
  & & \frac{1}{2} \\
  & & \frac{1}{4} \\
a & b & \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{4}b \\
c & d & \frac{1}{2}c + \frac{1}{4}d \\
\CodeAfter
  \SubMatrix({1-3}{2-3})[slim]
  \SubMatrix({3-1}{4-2})
  \SubMatrix({3-3}{4-3})
\end{NiceArray}

```

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{4}b \\ \frac{1}{2}c + \frac{1}{4}d \end{pmatrix}$$

There is also a key `name` which gives a name to the submatrix created by `\SubMatrix`. That name is used to create PGF/Tikz nodes: cf p. 44.

It's also possible to specify some delimiters⁴² by placing them in the preamble of the environment (for the environments with a preamble: `{NiceArray}`, `{pNiceArray}`, etc.). This syntax is inspired by the extension `blkarray`.

When there are two successive delimiters (necessarily a closing one following by an opening one for another submatrix), a space equal to `\enskip` is automatically inserted.

```

\begin{pNiceArray}{(c)(c)(c)}
a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\
a_{21} & \displaystyle \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx & a_{23} \\
a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33}
\end{pNiceArray}

```

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ a_{31} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx \\ a_{32} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{13} \\ a_{23} \\ a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

11.3 The commands `\OverBrace` and `\UnderBrace` in the `\CodeAfter`

The commands `\OverBrace` and `\UnderBrace` provide a way to put horizontal braces on a part of the array. These commands take in three arguments:

- the first argument is the upper-left corner of the submatrix with the syntax i - j where i the number of row and j the number of column;
- the second argument is the lower-right corner with the same syntax;
- the third argument is the label of the brace that will be put by `nicematrix` (with PGF) above the brace (for the command `\OverBrace`) or under the brace (for `\UnderBrace`).

```

\begin{pNiceMatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\
11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \\
\CodeAfter
  \OverBrace{1-1}{2-3}{A}
  \OverBrace{1-4}{2-6}{B}
\end{pNiceMatrix}

```

$$\begin{pmatrix} \overbrace{1 \quad 2 \quad 3}^A & \overbrace{4 \quad 5 \quad 6}^B \\ 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \end{pmatrix}$$

In fact, the commands `\OverBrace` and `\UnderBrace` take in an optional argument (in first position and between square brackets) for a list of `key=value` pairs. The available keys are:

⁴²Those delimiters are `(`, `[`, `\{` and the closing ones. Of course, it's also possible to put `|` and `||` in the preamble of the environment.

- `left-shorten` and `right-shorten` which do not take in value; when the key `left-shorten` is used, the abscissa of the left extremity of the brace is computed with the contents of the cells of the involved sub-array, otherwise, the position of the potential vertical rule is used (idem for `right-shorten`).
- `shorten`, which is the conjunction of the keys `left-shorten` and `right-shorten`;
- `yshift`, which shifts vertically the brace (and its label) ;
- `color`, which sets the color of the brace (and its label).

```

\begin{pNiceMatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & \\
11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & \\
\CodeAfter
  \OverBrace[shorten,yshift=3pt]{1-1}{2-3}{A}
  \OverBrace[shorten,yshift=3pt]{1-4}{2-6}{B}
\end{pNiceMatrix}

```

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & \overbrace{\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 11 & 12 & 13 \end{array}}^A & & \overbrace{\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 14 & 15 & 16 \end{array}}^B \\
 \end{array}$$

12 Captions and notes in the tabulars

12.1 Caption of a tabular

New 6.12 The environment `{NiceTabular}` provides the keys `caption`, `short-caption` and `label` which may be used when the tabular is inserted in a floating environment (typically the environment `{table}`).

With the key `caption`, the caption, when it is long, is wrapped at the width of the tabular (excepted the potential exterior columns specified by `first-col` and `last-col`), without the use of the package `threeparttable` or the package `floatrow`.

By default, the caption is composed below the tabular. With the key `caption-above`, available in `\NiceMatrixOptions`, the caption will be composed above de tabular.

The key `short-caption` corresponds to the optional argument of the clasical command `\caption` and the key `label` corresponds, of course, to the command `\label`.

See table 1, p. 34 for an example of use the keys `caption` and `label`.

12.2 The footnotes

The package `nicematrix` allows, by using `footnote` or `footnotehyper`, the extraction of the notes inserted by `\footnote` in the environments of `nicematrix` and their composition in the footpage with the other notes of the document.

If `nicematrix` is loaded with the option `footnote` (with `\usepackage[footnote]{nicematrix}` or with `\PassOptionsToPackage`), the package `footnote` is loaded (if it is not yet loaded) and it is used to extract the footnotes.

If `nicematrix` is loaded with the option `footnotehyper`, the package `footnotehyper` is loaded (if it is not yet loaded) ant it is used to extract footnotes.

Caution: The packages `footnote` and `footnotehyper` are incompatible. The package `footnotehyper` is the successor of the package `footnote` and should be used preferently. The package `footnote` has some drawbacks, in particular: it must be loaded after the package `xcolor` and it is not perfectly compatible with `hyperref`.

12.3 The notes of tabular

The package `nicematrix` also provides a command `\tabularnote` which gives the ability to specify notes that will be composed at the end of the array with a width of line equal to the width of the array (excepted the potential exterior columns specified by `first-col` and `last-col`). With no surprise, that command is available only in the environments `{NiceTabular}`, `{NiceTabular*}` and `{NiceTabularX}`.

In fact, this command is available only if the extension `enumitem` has been loaded (before or after `nicematrix`). Indeed, the notes are composed at the end of the array with a type of list provided by the package `enumitem`.

```
\begin{NiceTabular}{@{}llr@{}}
\toprule \RowStyle{\bfseries}
Last name & First name & Birth day \\
\midrule
Achard\tabularnote{Achard is an old family of the Poitou.}
& Jacques & 5 juin 1962 \\
Lefebvre\tabularnote{The name Lefebvre is an alteration of the name Lefebure.}
& Mathilde & 23 mai 1988 \\
Vanesse & Stephany & 30 octobre 1994 \\
Dupont & Chantal & 15 janvier 1998 \\
\bottomrule
\end{NiceTabular}
```

Last name	First name	Birth day
Achard ^a	Jacques	June 5, 2005
Lefebvre ^b	Mathilde	January 23, 1975
Vanesse	Stephany	October 30, 1994
Dupont	Chantal	January 15, 1998

^a Achard is an old family of the Poitou.

^b The name Lefebvre is an alteration of the name Lefebure.

- If you have several successive commands `\tabularnote{...}` with no space at all between them, the labels of the corresponding notes are composed together, separated by commas (this is similar to the option `multiple` of `footmisc` for the footnotes).
- If a command `\tabularnote{...}` is exactly at the end of a cell (with no space at all after), the label of the note is composed in an overlapping position (towards the right). This structure may provide a better alignment of the cells of a given column.
- If the key `notes/para` is used, the notes are composed at the end of the array in a single paragraph (as with the key `para` of `threeparttable`).
- There is a key `tabularnote` which provides a way to insert some text in the zone of the notes before the numbered tabular notes.

New 6.13 An alternative syntaxe is available with the environment `{TabularNote}`. That environment should be used at the end of the environment `{NiceTabular}` (but *before* a potential instruction `\CodeAfter`).

- If the package `booktabs` has been loaded (before or after `nicematrix`), the key `notes/bottomrule` draws a `\bottomrule` of `booktabs` after the notes.
- The command `\tabularnote` may be used *before* the environment of `nicematrix`. Thus, it's possible to use it on the title inserted by `\caption` in an environment `{table}` of LaTeX (or in a command `\captionof` of the package `caption`). It's also possible, as expected, to use the command `\tabularnote` in the caption provided by the key `caption` of the environment `{NiceTabular}`.

If several commands `\tabularnote` are used in a tabular with the same argument, only one note is inserted at the end of the tabular (but all the labels are composed, of course). It's possible to control that feature with the key `notes/detect-duplicates`.⁴³

- It's possible to create a reference to a tabular note created by `\tabularnote` (with the usual command `\label` used after the `\tabularnote`).

For an illustration of some of those remarks, see table 1, p. 34. This table has been composed with the following code (the package `caption` has been loaded in this document).

```
\begin{table}
\centering
\NiceMatrixOptions{caption-above}
\begin{NiceTabular}{@{}llc@{}}
[
  caption = A tabular whose caption has been specified by the key
    \texttt{caption}\tabularnote{It's possible to put a tabular note in the caption} ,
  label = t:tabularnote ,
  tabularnote = Some text before the notes. ,
  notes/bottomrule
]
\toprule
Last name & First name & Length of life \\
\midrule
Churchill & Wiston & 91\\
Nightingale\tabularnote{Considered as the first nurse of history}
\tabularnote{Nicknamed ``the Lady with the Lamp''.}
& Florence\tabularnote{This note is shared by two references.} & 90 \\
Schoelcher & Victor & 89\tabularnote{The label of the note is overlapping.}\\
Touchet & Marie\tabularnote{This note is shared by two references.} & 89 \\
Wallis & John & 87 \\
\bottomrule
\end{NiceTabular}
\end{table}
```

Table 1: A tabular whose caption has been specified by the key `caption`^a

Last name	First name	Length of life
Churchill	Wiston	91
Nightingale ^{b,c}	Florence ^d	90
Schoelcher	Victor	89 ^e
Touchet	Marie ^d	89
Wallis	John	87

Some text before the notes.

^a It's possible to put a tabular note in the caption

^b Considered as the first nurse of history.

^c Nicknamed “the Lady with the Lamp”.

^d This note is shared by two references.

^e The label of the note is overlapping.

⁴³For technical reasons, the final user is not allowed to put several commands `\tabularnote` with exactly the same argument in the caption of the tabular.

12.4 Customisation of the tabular notes

The tabular notes can be customized with a set of keys available in `\NiceMatrixOptions`. The name of these keys is prefixed by `notes`.

- `notes/para`
- `notes/bottomrule`
- `notes/style`
- `notes/label-in-tabular`
- `notes/label-in-list`
- `notes/enumitem-keys`
- `notes/enumitem-keys-para`
- `notes/code-before`

For sake of commodity, it is also possible to set these keys in `\NiceMatrixOptions` via a key `notes` which takes in as value a list of pairs `key=value` where the name of the keys need no longer be prefixed by `notes`:

```
\NiceMatrixOptions
{
  notes =
  {
    bottomrule ,
    style = ... ,
    label-in-tabular = ... ,
    enumitem-keys =
    {
      labelsep = ... ,
      align = ... ,
      ...
    }
  }
}
```

We detail these keys.

- The key `notes/para` requires the composition of the notes (at the end of the tabular) in a single paragraph.

Initial value: `false`

That key is also available within a given environment.

- The key `notes/bottomrule` adds a `\bottomrule` of `booktabs` *after* the notes. Of course, that rule is drawn only if there is really notes in the tabular. The package `booktabs` must have been loaded (before or after the package `nicematrix`). If it is not, an error is raised.

Initial value: `false`

That key is also available within a given environment.

- The key `notes/style` is a command whose argument is specified by `#1` and which gives the style of numerotation of the notes. That style will be used by `\ref` when referencing a tabular note marked with a command `\label`. The labels formatted by that style are used, separated by commas, when the user puts several consecutive commands `\tabularnote`. The marker `#1` is meant to be the name of a LaTeX counter.

Initial value: `\textit{\alph{#1}}`

Another possible value should be a mere `\arabic{#1}`

- The key `notes/label-in-tabular` is a command whose argument is specified by `#1` which is used when formatting the label of a note in the tabular. Internally, this number of note has already been formatted by `notes/style` before sent to that command.

Initial value: `#1`

In French, it's a tradition of putting a small space before the label of note. That tuning could be achieved by the following code:

```
\NiceMatrixOptions{notes/label-in-tabular = \,\textsuperscript{#1}}
```

- The key `notes/label-in-list` is a command whose argument is specified by `#1` which is used when formatting the label in the list of notes at the end of the tabular. Internally, this number of note has already been formatted by `notes/style` before sent to that command.

Initial value: `#1`

In French, the labels of notes are not composed in upper position when composing the notes. Such behaviour could be achieved by:

```
\NiceMatrixOptions{notes/label-in-list = #1.\nobreak\hspace{0.25em}}
```

The command `\nobreak` is for the event that the option `para` is used.

- The notes are composed at the end of the tabular by using internally a style of list of `enumitem`. This style of list is defined as follows (with, of course, keys of `enumitem`):

```
noitemsep , leftmargin = * , align = left , labelsep = Opt
```

The specification `align = left` in that style requires a composition of the label leftwards in the box affected to that label. With that tuning, the notes are composed flush left, which is pleasant when composing tabulars in the spirit of `booktabs` (see for example the table 1, p. 34).

The key `notes/enumitem-keys` specifies a list of pairs `key=value` (following the specifications of `enumitem`) to customize that style of list (it uses internally the command `\setlist*` of `enumitem`).

- The key `notes/enumitem-keys-para` is similar to the previous one but corresponds to the type of list used when the option `para` is in force. Of course, when the option `para` is used, a list of type `inline` (as called by `enumitem`) is used and the pairs `key=value` should correspond to such a list of type `inline`.

Initially, the style of list is defined by: `afterlabel = \nobreak, itemjoin = \quad`

- The key `notes/code-before` is a token list inserted by `nicematrix` just before the composition of the notes at the end of the tabular.

Initial value: *empty*

For example, if one wishes to compose all the notes in gray and `\footnotesize`, he should use that key:

```
\NiceMatrixOptions{notes/code-before = \footnotesize \color{gray}}
```

It's also possible to add `\raggedright` or `\RaggedRight` in that key (`\RaggedRight` is a command of `ragged2e`).

- The key `notes/detect-duplicates` activates the detection of the commands `\tabularnotes` with the same argument.

Initial value : `true`

For an example of customisation of the tabular notes, see p. 48.

12.5 Use of {NiceTabular} with threeparttable

If you wish to use the environment {NiceTabular}, {NiceTabular*} {NiceTabularX} in an environment {threeparttable} of the eponymous package, you have to patch the environment {threeparttable} with the following code (with a version of LaTeX at least 2020/10/01).

```
\makeatletter
\AddToHook{env/threeparttable/begin}
{ \TPT@hookin{NiceTabular}\TPT@hookin{NiceTabular*}\TPT@hookin{NiceTabularX}}
\makeatother
```

13 Other features

14 Autres fonctionnalités

14.1 Command \ShowCellNames

The command \ShowCellNames, which may be used in the \CodeBefore and in the \CodeAfter display the name (with the form $i-j$) of each cell. When used in the \CodeAfter, that command applies a semi-transparent white rectangle to fade the array (caution: some PDF readers don't support transparency).

```
\begin{NiceTabular}{ccc}[hvlines,cell-space-limits=3pt]
  \Block{2-2}{} & & & test \\
                & & & blabla \\
                & & & some text & nothing \\
\CodeAfter \ShowCellNames
\end{NiceTabular}
```

1-1	1-2	1-3
2-1	2-2	2-3
3-1	3-2	3-3

14.2 Use of the column type S of siunitx

If the package siunitx is loaded (before or after nicematrix), it's possible to use the S column type of siunitx in the environments of nicematrix. The implementation doesn't use explicitly any private macro of siunitx.

```
$\begin{pNiceArray}{ScW{c}{1cm}{c}}[nullify-dots,first-row]
{C_1} & & \Cdots & & C_n \\
2.3 & 0 & \Cdots & 0 \\
12.4 & \Vdots & & \Vdots \\
1.45 & \\
7.2 & 0 & \Cdots & 0 \\
\end{pNiceArray}$
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_1 & \cdots & C_n \\ 2.3 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 12.4 & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1.45 & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 7.2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

On the other hand, the d columns of the package dcolumn are not supported by nicematrix.

14.3 Default column type in {NiceMatrix}

New 6.11 The environments without preamble ({NiceMatrix}, {pNiceMatrix}, {bNiceMatrix}, etc.) and the commande \pAutoNiceMatrix (and its variants) provide an option columns-type to specify the type of column which will be used (the initial value is, of course, c).

The keys l and r are shortcuts for columns-type=l and columns-type=r.

```
$\begin{bNiceMatrix}[r]
\cos x & - \sin x \\
\sin x & \cos x
\end{bNiceMatrix}$
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos x & -\sin x \\ \sin x & \cos x \end{bmatrix}$$

The key columns-type is available in \NiceMatrixOptions but with the prefix matrix, which means that its name is, within \NiceMatrixOptions : matrix/columns-type.

14.4 The command `\rotate`

The package `nicematrix` provides a command `\rotate`. When used in the beginning of a cell, this command composes the contents of the cell after a rotation of 90° in the direct sens.

In the following command, we use that command in the `code-for-first-row`.⁴⁴

```
\NiceMatrixOptions%
{code-for-first-row = \scriptstyle \rotate \text{image of },
 code-for-last-col = \scriptstyle }
$A = \begin{pNiceMatrix}[first-row,last-col=4]
e_1 & e_2 & e_3 & \\
1 & 2 & 3 & e_1 \\
4 & 5 & 6 & e_2 \\
7 & 8 & 9 & e_3
\end{pNiceMatrix}$
```

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ e_3 \end{matrix}$$

If the command `\rotate` is used in the “last row” (exterior to the matrix), the corresponding elements are aligned upwards as shown below.

```
\NiceMatrixOptions%
{code-for-last-row = \scriptstyle \rotate ,
 code-for-last-col = \scriptstyle }
$A = \begin{pNiceMatrix}[last-row=4,last-col=4]
1 & 2 & 3 & e_1 \\
4 & 5 & 6 & e_2 \\
7 & 8 & 9 & e_3 \\
\text{image of } e_1 & e_2 & e_3
\end{pNiceMatrix}$
```

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ e_3 \end{matrix}$$

14.5 The option `small`

With the option `small`, the environments of the package `nicematrix` are composed in a way similar to the environment `{smallmatrix}` of the package `amsmath` (and the environments `{psmallmatrix}`, `{bsmallmatrix}`, etc. of the package `mathtools`).

```
$\begin{bNiceArray}{cccc|c}[small,
last-col,
code-for-last-col = \scriptscriptstyle,
columns-width = 3mm ]
1 & -2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
0 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 & L_2 \text{ \gets } 2L_1 - L_2 \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & L_3 \text{ \gets } L_1 + L_3
\end{bNiceArray}$
```

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} \\ L_2 \leftarrow 2L_1 - L_2 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_1 + L_3 \end{matrix}$$

One should note that the environment `{NiceMatrix}` with the option `small` is not composed *exactly* as the environment `{smallmatrix}`. Indeed, all the environments of `nicematrix` are constructed upon `{array}` (of the package `array`) whereas the environment `{smallmatrix}` is constructed directly with an `\halign` of TeX.

In fact, the option `small` corresponds to the following tuning:

- the cells of the array are composed with `\scriptstyle`;

⁴⁴It can also be used in `\RowStyle` (cf. p. 18).

- `\arraystretch` is set to 0.47;
- `\arraycolsep` is set to 1.45 pt;
- the characteristics of the dotted lines are also modified.

14.6 The counters `iRow` and `jCol`

In the cells of the array, it's possible to use the LaTeX counters `iRow` and `jCol` which represent the number of the current row and the number of the current column⁴⁵. Of course, the user must not change the value of these counters which are used internally by `nicematrix`.

In the `\CodeBefore` (cf. p. 14) and in the `\CodeAfter` (cf. p. 28), `iRow` represents the total number of rows (excepted the potential exterior rows) and `jCol` represents the total number of columns (excepted the potential exterior columns).

```
$\begin{pNiceMatrix}% don't forget the %
  [first-row,
   first-col,
   code-for-first-row = \mathbf{\alph{jCol}} ,
   code-for-first-col = \mathbf{\arabic{iRow}} ]
& & & & \\
& 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
& 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\
& 9 & 10 & 11 & 12
\end{pNiceMatrix}$
```

$$\begin{matrix} & \mathbf{a} & \mathbf{b} & \mathbf{c} & \mathbf{d} \\ \mathbf{1} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \mathbf{2} & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ \mathbf{3} & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \end{matrix}$$

If LaTeX counters called `iRow` and `jCol` are defined in the document by packages other than `nicematrix` (or by the final user), they are shadowed in the environments of `nicematrix`.

The package `nicematrix` also provides commands in order to compose automatically matrices from a general pattern. These commands are `\AutoNiceMatrix`, `\pAutoNiceMatrix`, `\bAutoNiceMatrix`, `\vAutoNiceMatrix`, `\VAutoNiceMatrix` and `\BAutoNiceMatrix`.

These commands take in two mandatory arguments. The first is the format of the matrix, with the syntax `n-p` where `n` is the number of rows and `p` the number of columns. The second argument is the pattern (it's a list of tokens which are inserted in each cell of the constructed matrix).

```
$C = \pAutoNiceMatrix{3-3}{C_{\arabic{iRow},\arabic{jCol}}}$
```

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} C_{1,1} & C_{1,2} & C_{1,3} \\ C_{2,1} & C_{2,2} & C_{2,3} \\ C_{3,1} & C_{3,2} & C_{3,3} \end{pmatrix}$$

14.7 The key `light-syntax`

The option `light-syntax` (inpired by the package `spalign`) allows the user to compose the arrays with a lighter syntax, which gives a better legibility of the TeX source.

When this option is used, one should use the semicolon for the end of a row and spaces or tabulations to separate the columns. However, as usual in the TeX world, the spaces after a control sequence are discarded and the elements between curly braces are considered as a whole.

```
$\begin{bNiceMatrix}[light-syntax,first-row,first-col]
{} a & b & ;
a \cos a & {\cos a + \cos b} & ;
b \cos a + \cos b & {2 \cos b} &
\end{bNiceMatrix}$
```

$$\begin{matrix} & a & b \\ a & 2 \cos a & \cos a + \cos b \\ b & \cos a + \cos b & 2 \cos b \end{matrix}$$

⁴⁵We recall that the exterior “first row” (if it exists) has the number 0 and that the exterior “first column” (if it exists) has also the number 0.

It's possible to change the character used to mark the end of rows with the option `end-of-row`. As said before, the initial value is a semicolon.

When the option `light-syntax` is used, it is not possible to put verbatim material (for example with the command `\verb`) in the cells of the array.⁴⁶

14.8 Color of the delimiters

For the environments with delimiters (`{pNiceArray}`, `{pNiceMatrix}`, etc.), it's possible to change the color of the delimiters with the key `delimiters/color`.

```
$\begin{bNiceMatrix}[delimiters/color=red]
1 & 2 \\
3 & 4 \\
\end{bNiceMatrix}$
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

This colour also applies to the delimiters drawn by the command `\SubMatrix` (cf. p. 29).

14.9 The environment `{NiceArrayWithDelims}`

In fact, the environment `{pNiceArray}` and its variants are based upon a more general environment, called `{NiceArrayWithDelims}`. The first two mandatory arguments of this environment are the left and right delimiters used in the construction of the matrix. It's possible to use `{NiceArrayWithDelims}` if we want to use atypical or asymmetrical delimiters.

```
$\begin{NiceArrayWithDelims}
{\downarrow}{\uparrow}{ccc}[margin]
1 & 2 & 3 \\
4 & 5 & 6 \\
7 & 8 & 9 \\
\end{NiceArrayWithDelims}$
```

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & 1 & 2 & 3 & \uparrow \\ & 4 & 5 & 6 & \\ & 7 & 8 & 9 & \end{array}$$

14.10 The command `\OnlyMainNiceMatrix`

The command `\OnlyMainNiceMatrix` executes its argument only when it is in the main part of the array, that is to say it is not in one of the exterior rows. If it is used outside an environment of `nicematrix`, that command is no-op.

For an example of utilisation, see tex.stackexchange.com/questions/488566

15 Use of Tikz with nicematrix

15.1 The nodes corresponding to the contents of the cells

The package `nicematrix` creates a PGF/Tikz node for each (non-empty) cell of the considered array. These nodes are used to draw the dotted lines between the cells of the matrix (inter alia).

Caution : By default, no node is created in a empty cell.

However, it's possible to impose the creation of a node with the command `\NotEmpty`.⁴⁷

The nodes of a document must have distinct names. That's why the names of the nodes created by `nicematrix` contains the number of the current environment. Indeed, the environments of `nicematrix` are numbered by a internal global counter.

⁴⁶The reason is that, when the option `light-syntax` is used, the whole content of the environment is loaded as a TeX argument to be analyzed. The environment doesn't behave in that case as a standard environment of LaTeX which only put TeX commands before and after the content.

⁴⁷One should note that, with that command, the cell is considered as non-empty, which has consequences for the continuous dotted lines (cf. p. 23) and the computation of the "corners" (cf. p. 10).

In the environment with the number n , the node of the row i and column j has for name `nm-n-i-j`. The command `\NiceMatrixLastEnv` provides the number of the last environment of `nicematrix` (for LaTeX, it's a “fully expandable” command and not a counter).

However, it's advisable to use instead the key `name`. This key gives a name to the current environment. When the environment has a name, the nodes are accessible with the name “*name-i-j*” where *name* is the name given to the array and i and j the numbers of row and column. It's possible to use these nodes with PGF but the final user will probably prefer to use Tikz (which is a convenient layer upon PGF). However, one should remind that `nicematrix` doesn't load Tikz by default. In the following examples, we assume that Tikz has been loaded.

```


$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & \textcircled{5} & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$


```

`\begin{pNiceMatrix}[name=mymatrix]`
`1 & 2 & 3 \\\`
`4 & 5 & 6 \\\`
`7 & 8 & 9`
`\end{pNiceMatrix}`
`\tikz[remember picture,overlay]`
`\draw (mymatrix-2-2) circle (2mm) ;`

Don't forget the options `remember picture` and `overlay`.

In the `\CodeAfter`, the things are easier : one must refer to the nodes with the form $i-j$ (we don't have to indicate the environment which is of course the current environment).

```


$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & \textcircled{5} & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$


```

`\begin{pNiceMatrix}`
`1 & 2 & 3 \\\`
`4 & 5 & 6 \\\`
`7 & 8 & 9`
`\CodeAfter`
`\tikz \draw (2-2) circle (2mm) ;`
`\end{pNiceMatrix}`

In the following example, we have underlined all the nodes of the matrix (we explain below the technic used : cf. p. 55).

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & a+b & a+b+c \\ a & a & a+b \\ a & a & a \end{pmatrix}$$

The nodes of the last column (excepted the potential «last column» specified by `last-col`) may also be indicated by i -`last`. Similarly, the nodes of the last row may be indicated by `last-j`.

15.1.1 The columns V of varwidth

When the extension `varwidth` is loaded, the columns of the type `V` defined by `varwidth` are supported by `nicematrix`. It may be interessant to notice that, for a cell of a column of type `V`, the PGF/Tikz node created by `nicematrix` for the content of that cell has a width adjusted to the content of the cell. This is in contrast to the case of the columns of type `p`, `m` or `b` for which the nodes have always a width equal to the width of the column. In the following example, the command `\lipsum` is provided by the eponymous package.

```


$$\begin{array}{V} \text{Titre} \\ \text{lipsum} \end{array}$$


```

`\begin{NiceTabular}{V{10cm}}`
`\bfseries \large`
`Titre \\\`
`\lipsum[1][1-4]`
`\CodeAfter`
`\tikz \draw [rounded corners] (1-1) -| (last-|2) -- (last-|1) |- (1-1) ;`
`\end{NiceTabular}`

Titre

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur id, vulputate a, magna.

We have used the nodes corresponding to the position of the potential rules, which are described below (cf. p. 44).

15.2 The “medium nodes” and the “large nodes”

In fact, the package `nicematrix` can create “extra nodes”: the “medium nodes” and the “large nodes”. The first ones are created with the option `create-medium-nodes` and the second ones with the option `create-large-nodes`.⁴⁸

These nodes are not used by `nicematrix` by default, and that’s why they are not created by default.

The names of the “medium nodes” are constructed by adding the suffix “-medium” to the names of the “normal nodes”. In the following example, we have underlined the “medium nodes”. We consider that this example is self-explanatory.

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{a} & \underline{a+b} & \underline{a+b+c} \\ \underline{a} & \underline{a} & \underline{a+b} \\ \underline{a} & \underline{a} & \underline{a} \end{array} \right)$$

The names of the “large nodes” are constructed by adding the suffix “-large” to the names of the “normal nodes”. In the following example, we have underlined the “large nodes”. We consider that this example is self-explanatory.⁴⁹

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{a} & \underline{a+b} & \underline{a+b+c} \\ \underline{a} & \underline{a} & \underline{a+b} \\ \underline{a} & \underline{a} & \underline{a} \end{array} \right)$$

The “large nodes” of the first column and last column may appear too small for some usage. That’s why it’s possible to use the options `left-margin` and `right-margin` to add space on both sides of the array and also space in the “large nodes” of the first column and last column. In the following example, we have used the options `left-margin` and `right-margin`.⁵⁰

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{a} & \underline{a+b} & \underline{a+b+c} \\ \underline{a} & \underline{a} & \underline{a+b} \\ \underline{a} & \underline{a} & \underline{a} \end{array} \right)$$

It’s also possible to add more space on both side of the array with the options `extra-left-margin` and `extra-right-margin`. These margins are not incorporated in the “large nodes”. It’s possible to fix both values with the option `extra-margin` and, in the following example, we use `extra-margin` with the value 3 pt.

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{a} & \underline{a+b} & \underline{a+b+c} \\ \underline{a} & \underline{a} & \underline{a+b} \\ \underline{a} & \underline{a} & \underline{a} \end{array} \right)$$

Be careful : These nodes are reconstructed from the contents of the contents cells of the array. Usually, they do not correspond to the cells delimited by the rules (if we consider that these rules are drawn).

⁴⁸There is also an option `create-extra-nodes` which is an alias for the conjunction of `create-medium-nodes` and `create-large-nodes`.

⁴⁹There is no “large nodes” created in the exterior rows and columns (for these rows and columns, cf. p. 21).

⁵⁰The options `left-margin` and `right-margin` take dimensions as values but, if no value is given, the default value is used, which is `\arraycolsep` (by default: 5 pt). There is also an option `margin` to fix both `left-margin` and `right-margin` to the same value.

Here is an array composed with the following code:

```
\large
\begin{NiceTabular}{\wl{2cm}\ll}[hvlines]
fraise & amande & abricot \\
prune & pêche & poire \\[1ex]
noix & noisette & brugnon
\end{NiceTabular}
```

fraise	amande	abricot
prune	pêche	poire
noix	noisette	brugnon

Here, we have colored all the cells of the array with `\chessboardcolors`.

fraise	amande	abricot
prune	pêche	poire
noix	noisette	brugnon

Here are the “large nodes” of this array (without use of `margin` nor `extra-margin`).

fraise	amande	abricot
prune	pêche	poire
noix	noisette	brugnon

The nodes we have described are not available by default in the `\CodeBefore` (described p. 14). It’s possible to have these nodes available in the `\CodeBefore` by using the key `create-cell-nodes` of the keyword `\CodeBefore` (in that case, the nodes are created first before the construction of the array by using informations written on the `aux` file and created a second time during the construction of the array itself).

Here is an example which uses these nodes in the `\CodeAfter`.

```
\begin{NiceArray}{c@{\;}c@{\;}c@{\;}c@{\;}c}[create-medium-nodes]
u_1 & - & u_0 & = & r & \\
u_2 & - & u_1 & = & r & \\
u_3 & - & u_2 & = & r & \\
u_4 & - & u_3 & = & r & \\
\phantom{u_5} & & \phantom{u_4} & & \smash{\vdots} & \\
u_n & - & u_{n-1} & = & r & \\[3pt]
\hline
u_n & - & u_0 & = & nr & \\
\CodeAfter
\tikz[very thick, red, opacity=0.4,name suffix = -medium]
\draw (1-1.north west) -- (2-3.south east)
(2-1.north west) -- (3-3.south east)
(3-1.north west) -- (4-3.south east)
(4-1.north west) -- (5-3.south east)
(5-1.north west) -- (6-3.south east) ;
\end{NiceArray}
```

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
u_1 - u_0 & = & r \\
u_2 - u_1 & = & r \\
u_3 - u_2 & = & r \\
u_4 - u_3 & = & r \\
& \vdots & \\
u_n - u_{n-1} & = & r \\
\hline
u_n - u_0 & = & nr
\end{array}$$

15.3 The nodes which indicate the position of the rules

The package `nicematrix` creates a PGF/Tikz node merely called i (with the classical prefix) at the intersection of the horizontal rule of number i and the vertical rule of number i (more specifically the potential position of those rules because maybe there are not actually drawn). The last node has also an alias called `last`. There is also a node called $i.5$ midway between the node i and the node $i + 1$. These nodes are available in the `\CodeBefore` and the `\CodeAfter`.

	tulipe	lys
arum		violette mauve
muguet	dahlia	

If we use Tikz (we remind that `nicematrix` does not load Tikz by default, by only PGF, which is a sub-layer of Tikz), we can access, in the `\CodeAfter` but also in the `\CodeBefore`, to the intersection of the (potential) horizontal rule i and the (potential) vertical rule j with the syntax $(i-j)$.

```
\begin{NiceMatrix}
\CodeBefore
\tikz \draw [fill=red!15] (7-|4) |- (8-|5) |- (9-|6) |- cycle ;
\Body
1 \\\
1 & 1 \\\
1 & 2 & 1 \\\
1 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\\
1 & 4 & 6 & 4 & 1 \\\
1 & 5 & 10 & 10 & 5 & 1 \\\
1 & 6 & 15 & 20 & 15 & 6 & 1 \\\
1 & 7 & 21 & 35 & 35 & 21 & 7 & 1 \\\
1 & 8 & 28 & 56 & 70 & 56 & 28 & 8 & 1
\end{NiceMatrix}
```

```
1
1 1
1 2 1
1 3 3 1
1 4 6 4 1
1 5 10 10 5 1
1 6 15 20 15 6 1
1 7 21 35 35 21 7 1
1 8 28 56 70 56 28 8 1
```

The nodes of the form $i.5$ may be used, for example to cross a row of a matrix (if Tikz is loaded).

```
$\begin{pNiceArray}{ccc|c}
2 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\\
3 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\\
3 & 3 & 1 & 0
\CodeAfter
\tikz \draw [red] (3.5-|1) -- (3.5-|last) ;
\end{pNiceArray}$
```

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 3 & 3 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

15.4 The nodes corresponding to the command `\SubMatrix`

The command `\SubMatrix` available in the `\CodeAfter` has been described p. 29.

If a command `\SubMatrix` has been used with the key `name` with an expression such as `name=MyName` three PGF/Tikz nodes are created with the names `MyName-left`, `MyName` and `MyName-right`.

The nodes *MyName-left* and *MyName-right* correspond to the delimiters left and right and the node *MyName* correspond to the submatrix itself.

In the following example, we have highlighted these nodes (the submatrix itself has been created with `\SubMatrix\{{2-2}{3-3}\}`).

$$\begin{pmatrix} 121 & 23 & 345 & 345 \\ 45 & \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} 346 & 863 \\ 38458 & 34 \end{array} \right\} & 444 \\ 3462 & & 294 \\ 34 & 7 & 78 & 309 \end{pmatrix}$$

16 API for the developpers

The package `nicematrix` provides two variables which are internal but public⁵¹:

- `\g_nicematrix_code_before_tl` ;
- `\g_nicematrix_code_after_tl`.

These variables contain the code of what we have called the “code-before” (usually specified at the beginning of the environment with the syntax using the keywords `\CodeBefore` and `\Body`) and the “code-after” (usually specified at the end of the environment after the keyword `\CodeAfter`). The developer can use them to add code from a cell of the array (the affectation must be global, allowing to exit the cell, which is a TeX group).

One should remark that the use of `\g_nicematrix_code_before_tl` needs one compilation more (because the instructions are written on the `aux` file to be used during the next run).

Example : We want to write a command `\crossbox` to draw a cross in the current cell. This command will take in an optional argument between square brackets for a list of pairs *key-value* which will be given to Tikz before the drawing.

It’s possible to program such command `\crossbox` as follows, explicetely using the public variable `\g_nicematrix_code_before_tl`.


```
\ExplSyntaxOn
\cs_new_protected:Nn \__pantigny_crossbox:nnn
{
  \tikz \draw [ #3 ]
    ( #1 -| \int_eval:n { #2 + 1 } ) -- ( \int_eval:n { #1 + 1 } -| #2 )
    ( #1 -| #2 ) -- ( \int_eval:n { #1 + 1 } -| \int_eval:n { #2 + 1 } ) ;
}

\NewDocumentCommand \crossbox { ! 0 { } }
{
  \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_nicematrix_code_before_tl
  {
    \__pantigny_crossbox:nnn
    { \int_use:c { c@iRow } }
    { \int_use:c { c@jCol } }
    { \exp_not:n { #1 } }
  }
}
\ExplSyntaxOff
```

⁵¹According to the LaTeX3 conventions, each variable with name beginning with `\g_nicematrix` ou `\l_nicematrix` is public and each variable with name beginning with `\g__nicematrix` or `\l__nicematrix` is private.

Here is an example of utilisation:

```
\begin{NiceTabular}{ccc}[hvlines]
\CodeBefore
  \arraycolor{gray!10}
\Body
merlan & requin & cabillaud \\
baleine & \crossbox[red] & morue \\
mante & raie & poule
\end{NiceTabular}
```

merlan	requin	cabillaud
baleine		morue
mante	raie	poule

17 Technical remarks

First remark: the package `underscore` must be loaded before `nicematrix`.

17.1 Diagonal lines

By default, all the diagonal lines⁵² of a same array are “parallelized”. That means that the first diagonal line is drawn and, then, the other lines are drawn parallel to the first one (by rotation around the left-most extremity of the line). That’s why the position of the instructions `\Ddots` in the array can have a marked effect on the final result.

In the following examples, the first `\Ddots` instruction is written in color:

Example with parallelization (default):

```
$A = \begin{pNiceMatrix}
1      & \Cdots &      & 1      & \\
a+b    & \Ddots &      & \Vdots & \\
\Vdots & \Ddots &      &        & \\
a+b    & \Cdots & a+b  & & 1
\end{pNiceMatrix}$
```

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 1 \\ a+b & \ddots & & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ a+b & \cdots & \cdots & a+b & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
$A = \begin{pNiceMatrix}
1      & \Cdots &      & 1      & \\
a+b    &      &      & \Vdots & \\
\Vdots & \Ddots & \Ddots & & \\
a+b    & \Cdots & a+b  & & 1
\end{pNiceMatrix}$
```

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 1 \\ a+b & & & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ a+b & \cdots & \cdots & a+b & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

It’s possible to turn off the parallelization with the option `parallelize-diags` set to `false`:

The same example without parallelization:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 1 \\ a+b & \ddots & & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ a+b & \cdots & \cdots & a+b & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

It’s possible to specify the instruction `\Ddots` which will be drawn first (and which will be used to draw the other diagonal dotted lines when the parallelization is in force) with the key `draw-first`: `\Ddots[draw-first]`.

⁵²We speak of the lines created by `\Ddots` and not the lines created by a command `\line` in the `\CodeAfter`.

17.2 The “empty” cells

An instruction like `\Ldots`, `\Cdots`, etc. tries to determine the first non-empty cell on both sides. When the key `corners` is used (cf. p. 10), `nicematrix` computes corners consisting of empty cells. However, an “empty cell” is not necessarily a cell with no TeX content (that is to say a cell with no token between the two ampersands `&`). The precise rules are as follow.

- An implicit cell is empty. For example, in the following matrix:

```
\begin{pmatrix}
a & b & \\
c & & \\
\end{pmatrix}
```

the last cell (second row and second column) is empty.

- For the columns of type `p`, `m`, `b`, `V`⁵³ and `X`⁵⁴, the cell is empty if (and only if) its content in the TeX code is empty (there is only spaces between the ampersands `&`).
- For the columns of type `c`, `l`, `r` and `w{...}{...}`, the cell is empty if (and only if) its TeX output has a width equal to zero.
- A cell containing the command `\NotEmpty` is not empty (and a PGF/Tikz node is created in that cell).
- A cell with only a command `\Hspace` (or `\Hspace*`) is empty. This command `\Hspace` is a command defined by the package `nicematrix` with the same meaning as `\hspace` except that the cell where it is used is considered as empty. This command can be used to fix the width of some columns of the matrix without interfering with `nicematrix`.

17.3 The option `exterior-arraycolsep`

The environment `{array}` inserts an horizontal space equal to `\arraycolsep` before and after each column. In particular, there is a space equal to `\arraycolsep` before and after the array. This feature of the environment `{array}` was probably not a good idea⁵⁵. The environment `{matrix}` of `amsmath` and its variants (`{pmatrix}`, `{vmatrix}`, etc.) of `amsmath` prefer to delete these spaces with explicit instructions `\hspace -\arraycolsep`⁵⁶. The package `nicematrix` does the same in all its environments, `{NiceArray}` included. However, if the user wants the environment `{NiceArray}` behaving by default like the environment `{array}` of `array` (for example, when adapting an existing document) it’s possible to control this behaviour with the option `exterior-arraycolsep`, set by the command `\NiceMatrixOptions`. With this option, exterior spaces of length `\arraycolsep` will be inserted in the environments `{NiceArray}` (the other environments of `nicematrix` are not affected).

17.4 Incompatibilities

The package `nicematrix` is not compatible with the class `ieeeaccess` (because that class is not compatible with PGF/Tikz).⁵⁷

In order to use `nicematrix` with the class `aastex631`, you have to add the following lines in the preamble of your document :

⁵³The columns of type `V` are provided by `varwidth`: cf. p. 20.

⁵⁴See p. 21

⁵⁵In the documentation of `{amsmath}`, we can read: *The extra space of `\arraycolsep` that `array` adds on each side is a waste so we remove it [in `{matrix}`] (perhaps we should instead remove it from `array` in general, but that’s a harder task).*

⁵⁶And not by inserting `@{}` on both sides of the preamble of the array. As a consequence, the length of the `\hline` is not modified and may appear too long, in particular when using square brackets.

⁵⁷See <https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/528975/error-loading-tikz-in-ieeeaccess-class>

```

\BeforeBegin{NiceTabular}{\let\begin\BeginEnvironment\let\end\EndEnvironment}
\BeforeBegin{NiceArray}{\let\begin\BeginEnvironment}
\BeforeBegin{NiceMatrix}{\let\begin\BeginEnvironment}

```

In order to use `nicematrix` with the class `sn-jnl`, `pgf` must be loaded before the `\documentclass`:

```

\RequirePackage{pgf}
\documentclass{sn-jnl}

```

The package `nicematrix` is not fully compatible with the package `arydshln` (because this package redefines many internal of `array`). By any means, in the context of `nicematrix`, it's recommended to draw dashed rules with the tools provided by `nicematrix`, by creating a customized line style with `custom-line`: cf. p. 11.

18 Examples

18.1 Utilisation of the key “tikz” of the command `\Block`

The key `tikz` of the command `\Block` is available only when `Tikz` is loaded.⁵⁸ For the following example, we need also the `Tikz` library `patterns`.

```

\usetikzlibrary{patterns}

\ttfamily \small
\begin{NiceTabular}{X[m]X[m]X[m]}[hvlines,cell-space-limits=3pt]
  \Block[tikz={pattern=grid,pattern color=lightgray}]{ }
    {pattern = grid,\ \ pattern color = lightgray}
& \Block[tikz={pattern = north west lines,pattern color=blue}]{ }
    {pattern = north west lines,\ \ pattern color = blue}
& \Block[tikz={outer color = red!50, inner color=white }]{2-1}
    {outer color = red!50,\ \ inner color = white} \ \
  \Block[tikz={pattern = sixpointed stars, pattern color = blue!15}]{ }
    {pattern = sixpointed stars,\ \ pattern color = blue!15}
& \Block[tikz={left color = blue!50}]{ }
    {left color = blue!50} \ \
\end{NiceTabular}

```

<pre> pattern = grid, pattern color = lightgray </pre>	<pre> pattern = north west lines, pattern color = blue </pre>	<pre> outer color = red!50, inner color = white </pre>
<pre> pattern = sixpointed stars, pattern color = blue!15 </pre>	<pre> left color = blue!50 </pre>	

18.2 Notes in the tabulars

The tools provided by `nicematrix` for the composition of the tabular notes have been presented in the section 12 p. 32.

Let's consider that we wish to number the notes of a tabular with stars.⁵⁹

First, we write a command `\stars` similar the well-known commands `\arabic`, `\alph`, `\Alph`, etc. which produces a number of stars equal to its argument⁶⁰

⁵⁸By default, `nicematrix` only loads `PGF`, which is a sub-layer of `Tikz`.

⁵⁹Of course, it's realistic only when there is very few notes in the tabular.

⁶⁰In fact: the value of its argument.


```

\ExplSyntaxOn
\NewDocumentCommand \stars { m }
  { \prg_replicate:nn { \value { #1 } } { $ \star $ } }
\ExplSyntaxOff

```

Of course, we change the style of the labels with the key `notes/style`. However, it would be interesting to change also some parameters in the type of list used to compose the notes at the end of the tabular. First, we required a composition flush right for the labels with the setting `align=right`. Moreover, we want the labels to be composed on a width equal to the width of the widest label. The widest label is, of course, the label with the greatest number of stars. We know that number: it is equal to `\value{tabularnote}` (because `tabularnote` is the LaTeX counter used by `\tabularnote` and, therefore, at the end of the tabular, its value is equal to the total number of tabular notes). We use the key `widest*` of `enumitem` in order to require a width equal to that value: `widest*=\value{tabularnote}`.

```

\NiceMatrixOptions
{
  notes =
  {
    style = \stars{#1} ,
    enumitem-keys =
    {
      widest* = \value{tabularnote} ,
      align = right
    }
  }
}

\begin{NiceTabular}{{}}{llr{}}
\toprule \RowStyle{\bfseries}
Last name & First name & Birth day \\
\midrule
Achard\tabularnote{Achard is an old family of the Poitou.}
& Jacques & 5 juin 1962 \\
Lefebvre\tabularnote{The name Lefebvre is an alteration of the name Lefebure.}
& Mathilde & 23 mai 1988 \\
Vanesse & Stephany & 30 octobre 1994 \\
Dupont & Chantal & 15 janvier 1998 \\
\bottomrule
\end{NiceTabular}

```

Last name	First name	Birth day
Achard*	Jacques	June 5, 2005
Lefebvre**	Mathilde	January 23, 1975
Vanesse	Stephany	October 30, 1994
Dupont	Chantal	January 15, 1998

*Achard is an old family of the Poitou.

**The name Lefebvre is an alteration of the name Lefebure.

18.3 Dotted lines

An example with the resultant of two polynoms:

```
\setlength{\extrarowheight}{1mm}
\[\begin{vNiceArray}{cccccc}[columns-width=6mm]
a_0 & & & b_0 & & \\
a_1 & \Ddots&& b_1 & \Ddots& \\
\Vdots&\Ddots&& \Vdots & \Ddots&b_0 \\
a_p & & a_0 & & b_1 & \\
& \Ddots&a_1 & b_q & & \Vdots\\
& & \Vdots & & \Ddots& \\
& & & & & \\
& & a_p & & & b_q \\
\end{vNiceArray}\]
```

An example for a linear system:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
1 & & & & & & \\
0 & & & & & & \\
0 & & & & & & \\
& & & & & & \\
& & & & & & \\
0 & & & & & & \\
& & & & & &
\end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccccccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - L_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - L_1 \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & & & \ddots & & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & L_n \leftarrow L_n - L_1 \end{array} \right)$$

18.4 Dotted lines which are no longer dotted

The option `line-style` controls the style of the lines drawn by `\Ldots`, `\Cdots`, etc. Thus, it's possible with these commands to draw lines which are not longer dotted.

```

\NiceMatrixOptions{code-for-first-row = \scriptstyle,code-for-first-col = \scriptstyle }
\setcounter{MaxMatrixCols}{12}
\newcommand{\blue}{\color{blue}}
\[\begin{pNiceMatrix}[last-row,last-col,nullify-dots,xdots/line-style={dashed,blue}]
1&&&\Vdots&&&\Vdots\\
\end{pNiceMatrix}\]

```

```

& \Ddots[line-style=standard] \\
& & 1 \\
& \Cdots[color=blue,line-style=dashed]& & & \blue 0 &
& \Cdots & & & \blue 1 & & & \Cdots & \blue \leftarrow i \\
& & & & 1 \\
& & & \Vdots & & \Ddots[line-style=standard] & & \Vdots \\
& & & & & & 1 \\
& \Cdots & & & \blue 1 & \Cdots & & \Cdots & \blue 0 & & & \Cdots & \blue \leftarrow j \\
& & & & & & & & & & 1 \\
& & & & & & & \Ddots[line-style=standard] \\
& & & \Vdots & & & & \Vdots & & & 1 \\
& & & \blue \overset{\uparrow}{i} & & & & \blue \overset{\uparrow}{j} \\
\end{pNiceMatrix}\]

```

$$\begin{pmatrix}
 1 & \cdots & & & \\
 & 1 & & & \\
 & & 0 & & 1 \\
 & & & 1 & \cdots & \\
 & & & & 1 & \\
 & & & & & 1 \\
 & & & & & & 1 \\
 & & & & & & & 1 \\
 & & & & & & & & 1
 \end{pmatrix}
 \begin{matrix}
 \\
 \\
 \leftarrow i \\
 \\
 \leftarrow j \\
 \\
 \\
 \\
 \end{matrix}$$

In fact, it's even possible to draw solid lines with the commands `\Cdots`, `\Vdots`, etc.⁶¹

```

\NiceMatrixOptions
{nullify-dots,code-for-first-col = \color{blue},code-for-first-row=\color{blue}}
$\begin{pNiceMatrix}[first-row,first-col]
& & \Ldots[line-style={solid,<->},shorten=0pt]^{n \text{ columns}} \\
& 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \Ldots & 1 \\
& 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & & 1 \\
\Vdots[line-style={solid,<->}]_{n \text{ rows}} & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & & 1 \\
& 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & & 1 \\
& 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \Ldots & 1
\end{pNiceMatrix}$

```

$$\begin{matrix}
 & \xleftrightarrow{n \text{ columns}} \\
 \uparrow n \text{ rows} & \begin{pmatrix}
 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\
 1 & 1 & 1 & & 1 \\
 1 & 1 & 1 & & 1 \\
 1 & 1 & 1 & & 1 \\
 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1
 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{matrix}$$

18.5 Dashed rules

In the following example, we use the command `\Block` to draw dashed rules. For that example, Tikz should be loaded (by `\usepackage{tikz}`).

⁶¹In this document, the Tikz library `arrows.meta` has been loaded, which impacts the shape of the arrow tips.

```

\begin{pNiceMatrix}
\Block[borders={bottom,right,tikz=dashed}]{2-2}{}
1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \\\
4 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \\\
0 & 0 & \Block[borders={bottom,top,right,left,tikz=dashed}]{2-2}{}
      7 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \\\
0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & \\\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \Block[borders={left,top,tikz=dashed}]{2-2}{}
      3 & 4 & \\\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4
\end{pNiceMatrix}

```

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 7 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{array}\right)$$

18.6 Stacks of matrices

We often need to compose mathematical matrices on top on each other (for example for the resolution of linear systems).

In order to have the columns aligned one above the other, it's possible to fix a width for all the columns. That's what is done in the following example with the environment `{NiceMatrixBlock}` and its option `auto-columns-width`.

```

\begin{NiceMatrixBlock}[auto-columns-width]
\NiceMatrixOptions
{
  light-syntax,
  last-col, code-for-last-col = \color{blue} \scriptstyle,
}
\setlength{\extrarowheight}{1mm}

$\begin{pNiceArray}{rrrr|r}
12 -8 7 5 3 {} ;
3 -18 12 1 4 ;
-3 -46 29 -2 -15 ;
9 10 -5 4 7
\end{pNiceArray}$

\smallskip
$\begin{pNiceArray}{rrrr|r}
12 -8 7 5 3 ;
0 64 -41 1 19 { L_2 \gets L_1-4L_2 } ;
0 -192 123 -3 -57 { L_3 \gets L_1+4L_3 } ;
0 -64 41 -1 -19 { L_4 \gets 3L_1-4L_4 } ;
\end{pNiceArray}$

\smallskip
$\begin{pNiceArray}{rrrr|r}
12 -8 7 5 3 ;
0 64 -41 1 19 ;
0 0 0 0 0 { L_3 \gets 3 L_2 + L_3 }
\end{pNiceArray}$

\smallskip
$\begin{pNiceArray}{rrrr|r}
12 -8 7 5 3 {} ;

```

```
0 64 -41 1 19 ;
\end{pNiceArray}$
```

```
\end{NiceMatrixBlock}
```

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 12 & -8 & 7 & 5 & 3 \\ 3 & -18 & 12 & 1 & 4 \\ -3 & -46 & 29 & -2 & -15 \\ 9 & 10 & -5 & 4 & 7 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 12 & -8 & 7 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 64 & -41 & 1 & 19 \\ 0 & -192 & 123 & -3 & -57 \\ 0 & -64 & 41 & -1 & -19 \end{array}\right) \begin{array}{l} L_2 \leftarrow L_1 - 4L_2 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_1 + 4L_3 \\ L_4 \leftarrow 3L_1 - 4L_4 \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 12 & -8 & 7 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 64 & -41 & 1 & 19 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right) L_3 \leftarrow 3L_2 + L_3$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 12 & -8 & 7 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 64 & -41 & 1 & 19 \end{array}\right)$$

However, one can see that the last matrix is not perfectly aligned with others. That's why, in LaTeX, the parenthesis have not exactly the same width (smaller parenthesis are a bit slimer).

In order to solve that problem, it's possible to require the delimiters to be composed with the maximal width, thanks to the boolean key `delimiters/max-width`.

```
\begin{NiceMatrixBlock}[auto-columns-width]
\NiceMatrixOptions
{
  delimiters/max-width,
  light-syntax,
  last-col, code-for-last-col = \color{blue}\scriptstyle,
}
\setlength{\extrarowheight}{1mm}

$\begin{pNiceArray}{rrrr|r}
12 -8 7 5 3 {} ;
3 -18 12 1 4 ;
-3 -46 29 -2 -15 ;
9 10 -5 4 7
\end{pNiceArray}$
```

```
...
\end{NiceMatrixBlock}
```

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 12 & -8 & 7 & 5 & 3 \\ 3 & -18 & 12 & 1 & 4 \\ -3 & -46 & 29 & -2 & -15 \\ 9 & 10 & -5 & 4 & 7 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 12 & -8 & 7 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 64 & -41 & 1 & 19 \\ 0 & -192 & 123 & -3 & -57 \\ 0 & -64 & 41 & -1 & -19 \end{array}\right) \begin{array}{l} L_2 \leftarrow L_1 - 4L_2 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_1 + 4L_3 \\ L_4 \leftarrow 3L_1 - 4L_4 \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 12 & -8 & 7 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 64 & -41 & 1 & 19 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)_{L_3 \leftarrow 3L_2 + L_3}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 12 & -8 & 7 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 64 & -41 & 1 & 19 \end{array}\right)$$

If you wish an alignment of the different matrices without the same width for all the columns, you can construct a unique array and place the parenthesis with commands `\SubMatrix` in the `\CodeAfter`. Of course, that array can't be broken by a page break.

```
\setlength{\extrarowheight}{1mm}
\[\begin{NiceMatrix}[ r, last-col=6, code-for-last-col = \scriptstyle \color{blue} ]
12 & -8 & & 7 & 5 & 3 \\
3 & -18 & & 12 & 1 & 4 \\
-3 & -46 & & 29 & -2 & -15 \\
9 & 10 & & -5 & 4 & 7 \\
12 & -8 & & 7 & 5 & 3 \\
0 & 64 & & -41 & 1 & 19 & \scriptstyle L_1-4L_2 \\
0 & -192 & 123 & -3 & -57 & L_3 & \scriptstyle L_1+4L_3 \\
0 & -64 & 41 & -1 & -19 & L_4 & \scriptstyle 3L_1-4L_4 \\
12 & -8 & & 7 & 5 & 3 \\
0 & 64 & & -41 & 1 & 19 \\
0 & 0 & & 0 & 0 & L_3 & \scriptstyle 3L_2+L_3 \\
12 & -8 & & 7 & 5 & 3 \\
0 & 64 & & -41 & 1 & 19 \\
\CodeAfter [sub-matrix/vlines=4]
\SubMatrix({1-1}{4-5})
\SubMatrix({5-1}{8-5})
\SubMatrix({9-1}{11-5})
\SubMatrix({12-1}{13-5})
\end{NiceMatrix}\]
```

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 12 & -8 & 7 & 5 & 3 \\ 3 & -18 & 12 & 1 & 4 \\ -3 & -46 & 29 & -2 & -15 \\ 9 & 10 & -5 & 4 & 7 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 12 & -8 & 7 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 64 & -41 & 1 & 19 \\ 0 & -192 & 123 & -3 & -57 \\ 0 & -64 & 41 & -1 & -19 \end{array}\right)_{\begin{array}{l} L_2 \leftarrow L_1 - 4L_2 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_1 + 4L_3 \\ L_4 \leftarrow 3L_1 - 4L_4 \end{array}}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 12 & -8 & 7 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 64 & -41 & 1 & 19 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)_{L_3 \leftarrow 3L_2 + L_3}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 12 & -8 & 7 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 64 & -41 & 1 & 19 \end{array}\right)$$

In this tabular, the instructions `\SubMatrix` are executed after the composition of the tabular and, thus, the vertical rules are drawn without adding space between the columns.

In fact, it's possible, with the key `vlines-in-sub-matrix`, to choice a letter in the preamble of the array to specify vertical rules which will be drawn in the `\SubMatrix` only (by adding space between the columns).

```

\setlength{\extrarowheight}{1mm}
\[\begin{NiceArray}
[
  \vlines-in-sub-matrix=I,
  last-col,
  code-for-last-col = \scriptstyle \color{blue}
]
{rrrrIr}
12 & -8 & 7 & 5 & 3 & \backslash\backslash
3 & -18 & 12 & 1 & 4 & \backslash\backslash
-3 & -46 & 29 & -2 & -15 & \backslash\backslash
9 & 10 & -5 & 4 & 7 & \backslash\backslash[1mm]
12 & -8 & 7 & 5 & 3 & \backslash\backslash
0 & 64 & -41 & 1 & 19 & \backslash\text{gets} L_1-4L_2 \backslash\backslash
0 & -192 & 123 & -3 & -57 & \backslash\text{gets} L_1+4L_3 \backslash\backslash
0 & -64 & 41 & -1 & -19 & \backslash\text{gets} 3L_1-4L_4 \backslash\backslash[1mm]
12 & -8 & 7 & 5 & 3 & \backslash\backslash
0 & 64 & -41 & 1 & 19 & \backslash\backslash
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \backslash\text{gets} 3L_2+L_3 \backslash\backslash[1mm]
12 & -8 & 7 & 5 & 3 & \backslash\backslash
0 & 64 & -41 & 1 & 19 & \backslash\backslash
\CodeAfter
\SubMatrix({1-1}{4-5})
\SubMatrix({5-1}{8-5})
\SubMatrix({9-1}{11-5})
\SubMatrix({12-1}{13-5})
\end{NiceArray}\]

```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 12 & -8 & 7 & 5 & 3 \\ 3 & -18 & 12 & 1 & 4 \\ -3 & -46 & 29 & -2 & -15 \\ 9 & 10 & -5 & 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 12 & -8 & 7 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 64 & -41 & 1 & 19 \\ 0 & -192 & 123 & -3 & -57 \\ 0 & -64 & 41 & -1 & -19 \end{pmatrix}
\begin{matrix} \\ L_2 \leftarrow L_1 - 4L_2 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_1 + 4L_3 \\ L_4 \leftarrow 3L_1 - 4L_4 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 12 & -8 & 7 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 64 & -41 & 1 & 19 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}
\begin{matrix} \\ \\ L_3 \leftarrow 3L_2 + L_3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 12 & -8 & 7 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 64 & -41 & 1 & 19 \end{pmatrix}$$

18.7 How to highlight cells of a matrix

In order to highlight a cell of a matrix, it's possible to “draw” that cell with the key `draw` of the command `\Block` (this is one of the uses of a mono-cell block⁶²).

```

$\begin{pNiceArray}{>{\strut}cccc}[margin,rules/color=blue]
\Block[draw]{a_{11}} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \backslash\backslash

```

⁶²We recall that, if the first mandatory argument of the command `\Block` is left empty, that means that the block is a mono-cell block

```

a_{21} & \Block[draw]{a_{22}} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\
a_{31} & a_{32} & \Block[draw]{a_{33}} & a_{34} \\
a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & \Block[draw]{a_{44}} \\
\end{pNiceArray}$

```

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{pmatrix}$$

We should remark that the rules we have drawn are drawn *after* the construction of the array and thus, they don't spread the cells of the array. We recall that, on the other side, the commands `\hline` and `\Hline`, the specifier “|” and the options `hlines`, `vlines`, `hvlines` and `hvlines-except-borders` spread the cells.⁶³

It's possible to color a row with `\rowcolor` in the `code-before` (or with `\rowcolor` in the first cell of the row if the key `colortbl-like` is used—even when `colortbl` is not loaded).

```

\begin{pNiceArray}{>{\strut}cccc}[margin, extra-margin=2pt,colortbl-like]
  \rowcolor{red!15}A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} & A_{14} \\
  A_{21} & \rowcolor{red!15}A_{22} & A_{23} & A_{24} \\
  A_{31} & A_{32} & \rowcolor{red!15}A_{33} & A_{34} \\
  A_{41} & A_{42} & A_{43} & \rowcolor{red!15}A_{44} \\
\end{pNiceArray}

```

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} & A_{14} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} & A_{24} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} & A_{34} \\ A_{41} & A_{42} & A_{43} & A_{44} \end{pmatrix}$$

However, it's not possible to do a fine tuning. That's why we describe now a method to highlight a row of the matrix.

That example and the following ones require Tikz (by default, `nicematrix` only loads PGF, which is a sub-layer of Tikz) and the Tikz library `fit`. The following lines in the preamble of your document do the job:

```

\usepackage{tikz}
\usetikzlibrary{fit}

```

We create a rectangular Tikz node which encompasses the nodes of the second row by using the tools of the Tikz library `fit`. Those nodes are not available by default in the `\CodeBefore` (for efficiency). We have to require their creation with the key `create-cell-nodes` of the keyword `\CodeBefore`.

```

\tikzset{highlight/.style={rectangle,
                             fill=red!15,
                             rounded corners = 0.5 mm,
                             inner sep=1pt,
                             fit=#1}}

$\begin{bNiceMatrix}
\CodeBefore [create-cell-nodes]
  \tikz \node [highlight = (2-1) (2-3)] {} ;
\Body

```

⁶³For the command `\cline`, see the remark p. 8.


```

0 & \Cdots & 0 \\
1 & \Cdots & 1 \\
0 & \Cdots & 0 \\
\end{bNiceMatrix}$

```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

We consider now the following matrix. If we want to highlight each row of this matrix, we can use the previous technique three times.

```

\[\begin{pNiceArray}{ccc}[last-col]
\CodeBefore [create-cell-nodes]
\begin{tikzpicture}
\node [highlight = (1-1) (1-3)] {} ;
\node [highlight = (2-1) (2-3)] {} ;
\node [highlight = (3-1) (3-3)] {} ;
\end{tikzpicture}
\Body
a & a + b & a + b + c & L_1 \\
a & a & a + b & L_2 \\
a & a & a & L_3
\end{pNiceArray}\]

```

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & a+b & a+b+c \\ a & a & a+b \\ a & a & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} L_1 \\ L_2 \\ L_3 \end{matrix}$$

The result may seem disappointing. We can improve it by using the “medium nodes” instead of the “normal nodes”.

```

\[\begin{pNiceArray}{ccc}[last-col,create-medium-nodes]
\CodeBefore [create-cell-nodes]
\begin{tikzpicture} [name suffix = -medium]
\node [highlight = (1-1) (1-3)] {} ;
\node [highlight = (2-1) (2-3)] {} ;
\node [highlight = (3-1) (3-3)] {} ;
\end{tikzpicture}
\Body
a & a + b & a + b + c & L_1 \\
a & a & a + b & L_2 \\
a & a & a & L_3
\end{pNiceArray}\]

```

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & a+b & a+b+c \\ a & a & a+b \\ a & a & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} L_1 \\ L_2 \\ L_3 \end{matrix}$$

18.8 Utilisation of \SubMatrix in the \CodeBefore

In the following example, we illustrate the mathematical product of two matrices. The whole figure is an environment `{NiceArray}` and the three pairs of parenthesis have been added with `\SubMatrix` in the `\CodeBefore`.

$$L_i \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1j} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{k1} & \cdots & b_{kj} & \cdots & b_{kn} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \cdots & b_{nj} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ c_{ij} \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

```

\tikzset{highlight/.style={rectangle,
    fill=red!15,
    rounded corners = 0.5 mm,
    inner sep=1pt,
    fit=#1}}

\[\begin{NiceArray}{*{6}{c}}@{\hspace{6mm}}*{5}{c}}[nullify-dots]
\CodeBefore [create-cell-nodes]
  \SubMatrix({2-7}{6-last})
  \SubMatrix({7-2}{last-6})
  \SubMatrix({7-7}{last-last})
  \begin{tikzpicture}
    \node [highlight = (9-2) (9-6)] { } ;
    \node [highlight = (2-9) (6-9)] { } ;
  \end{tikzpicture}
\Body
  & & & & & & & \color{blue}\scriptstyle C_j \\
  & & & & & b_{11} & \Cdots & b_{1j} & \Cdots & b_{1n} \\
  & & & & & \Vdots & & \Vdots & & \Vdots \\
  & & & & & & & b_{kj} \\
  & & & & & & & \Vdots \\
  & & & & & b_{n1} & \Cdots & b_{nj} & \Cdots & b_{nn} \\
  & a_{11} & \Cdots & & & a_{1n} \\
  & \Vdots & & & & \Vdots \\
\color{blue}\scriptstyle L_i
  & a_{i1} & \Cdots & a_{ik} & \Cdots & a_{in} & \Cdots & & c_{ij} \\
  & \Vdots & & & & \Vdots \\
  & a_{n1} & \Cdots & & & a_{nn}
\CodeAfter
\tikz \draw [gray,shorten > = 1mm, shorten < = 1mm] (9-4.north) to [bend left] (4-9.west) ;
\end{NiceArray}\]

```

19 Implementation

By default, the package `nicematrix` doesn't patch any existing code.

However, when the option `renew-dots` is used, the commands `\cdots`, `\ldots`, `\dots`, `\vdots`, `\ddots` and `\iddots` are redefined in the environments provided by `nicematrix` as explained previously. In the same way, if the option `renew-matrix` is used, the environment `{matrix}` of `amsmath` is redefined.

On the other hand, the environment `{array}` is never redefined.

Of course, the package `nicematrix` uses the features of the package `array`. It tries to be independent of its implementation. Unfortunately, it was not possible to be strictly independent. For example, the package `nicematrix` relies upon the fact that the package `{array}` uses `\ialign` to begin the `\halign`.

Declaration of the package and packages loaded

The prefix `nicematrix` has been registered for this package.

See: <http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/l3kernel/l3prefixes.pdf>

`<@@=nicematrix>`

First, we load `pgfcore` and the module `shapes`. We do so because it's not possible to use `\usepgfmodule` in `\ExplSyntaxOn`.

```
1 \RequirePackage{pgfcore}
2 \usepgfmodule{shapes}
```

We give the traditional declaration of a package written with the L3 programming layer.

```
3 \RequirePackage{l3keys2e}
4 \ProvidesExplPackage
5   {nicematrix}
6   {\myfiledate}
7   {\myfileversion}
8   {Enhanced arrays with the help of PGF/TikZ}
```

The command for the treatment of the options of `\usepackage` is at the end of this package for technical reasons.

We load some packages.

```
9 \RequirePackage { array }
10 \RequirePackage { amsmath }

11 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_error:n { \msg_error:nn { nicematrix } }
12 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_warning:n { \msg_warning:nn { nicematrix } }
13 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_error:nn { \msg_error:nnn { nicematrix } }
14 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_error:nn { n x }
15 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_error:nnn { \msg_error:nnnn { nicematrix } }
16 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_fatal:n { \msg_fatal:nn { nicematrix } }
17 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_fatal:nn { \msg_fatal:nnn { nicematrix } }
18 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_msg_new:nn { \msg_new:nnn { nicematrix } }
```

With Overleaf, a document is compiled in non-stop mode. When there is an error, there is no way to the user to use the key `H` in order to have more information. That's why we decide to put that piece of information (for the messages with such information) in the main part of the message when the key `messages-for-Overleaf` is used (at load-time).

```
19 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_msg_new:nnn #1 #2 #3
20   {
21     \bool_if:NTF \c_@@_messages_for_Overleaf_bool
22       { \msg_new:nnn { nicematrix } { #1 } { #2 } { #3 } }
23       { \msg_new:nnnn { nicematrix } { #1 } { #2 } { #3 } }
24   }
```

We also create a command which will generate usually an error but only a warning on Overleaf. The argument is given by currying.

```
25 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_error_or_warning:n
26   { \bool_if:NTF \c_@@_messages_for_Overleaf_bool \@@_warning:n \@@_error:n }
```

We try to detect whether the compilation is done on Overleaf. We use `\c_sys_jobname_str` because, with Overleaf, the value of `\c_sys_jobname_str` is always “output”.

```

27 \bool_set:Nn \c_@@_messages_for_Overleaf_bool
28 {
29     \str_if_eq_p:Nn \c_sys_jobname_str { _region_ } % for Emacs
30     || \str_if_eq_p:Nn \c_sys_jobname_str { output } % for Overleaf
31 }

32 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_msg_redirect_name:nn
33 { \msg_redirect_name:nnn { nicematrix } }
34 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_gredirect_none:n #1
35 {
36     \group_begin:
37     \globaldefs = 1
38     \@@_msg_redirect_name:nn { #1 } { none }
39     \group_end:
40 }
41 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_err_gredirect_none:n #1
42 {
43     \@@_error:n { #1 }
44     \@@_gredirect_none:n { #1 }
45 }
46 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_warning_gredirect_none:n #1
47 {
48     \@@_warning:n { #1 }
49     \@@_gredirect_none:n { #1 }
50 }

```

Technical definitions

```

51 \tl_new:N \l_@@_argspec_tl

52 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_set_split:Nnn { N V n }
53 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \keys_define:nn { n x }
54 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_lowercase:n { V }

55 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
56 {
57     \@ifpackageloaded { varwidth }
58     { \bool_const:Nn \c_@@_varwidth_loaded_bool { \c_true_bool } }
59     { \bool_const:Nn \c_@@_varwidth_loaded_bool { \c_false_bool } }
60     \@ifpackageloaded { booktabs }
61     { \bool_const:Nn \c_@@_booktabs_loaded_bool { \c_true_bool } }
62     { \bool_const:Nn \c_@@_booktabs_loaded_bool { \c_false_bool } }
63     \@ifpackageloaded { enumitem }
64     { \bool_const:Nn \c_@@_enumitem_loaded_bool { \c_true_bool } }
65     { \bool_const:Nn \c_@@_enumitem_loaded_bool { \c_false_bool } }
66     \@ifpackageloaded { tabularx }
67     { \bool_const:Nn \c_@@_tabularx_loaded_bool { \c_true_bool } }
68     { \bool_const:Nn \c_@@_tabularx_loaded_bool { \c_false_bool } }
69     \@ifpackageloaded { floatrow }
70     { \bool_const:Nn \c_@@_floatrow_loaded_bool { \c_true_bool } }
71     { \bool_const:Nn \c_@@_floatrow_loaded_bool { \c_false_bool } }
72     \@ifpackageloaded { tikz }
73     {

```

In some constructions, we will have to use a `{pgfpicture}` which *must* be replaced by a `{tikzpicture}` if Tikz is loaded. However, this switch between `{pgfpicture}` and `{tikzpicture}` can’t be done dynamically with a conditional because, when the Tikz library `external` is loaded by the user, the pair `\tikzpicture- \endtikzpicture` (or `\begin{tikzpicture}- $\end{tikzpicture}$`) must be statically “visible” (even when externalization is not activated).

That's why we create `\c_@@_pgfortikzpicture_tl` and `\c_@@_endpgfortikzpicture_tl` which will be used to construct in a `\AtBeginDocument` the correct version of some commands. The tokens `\exp_not:N` are mandatory.

```

74     \bool_const:Nn \c_@@_tikz_loaded_bool \c_true_bool
75     \tl_const:Nn \c_@@_pgfortikzpicture_tl { \exp_not:N \tikzpicture }
76     \tl_const:Nn \c_@@_endpgfortikzpicture_tl { \exp_not:N \endtikzpicture }
77   }
78   {
79     \bool_const:Nn \c_@@_tikz_loaded_bool \c_false_bool
80     \tl_const:Nn \c_@@_pgfortikzpicture_tl { \exp_not:N \pgfpicture }
81     \tl_const:Nn \c_@@_endpgfortikzpicture_tl { \exp_not:N \endpgfpicture }
82   }
83 }

```

We test whether the current class is `revtex4-1` (deprecated) or `revtex4-2` because these classes redefines `\array` (of `array`) in a way incompatible with our programming. At the date January 2022, the current version `revtex4-2` is 4.2e (compatible with `booktabs`).

```

84 \@ifclassloaded { revtex4-1 }
85 { \bool_const:Nn \c_@@_revtex_bool \c_true_bool }
86 {
87   \@ifclassloaded { revtex4-2 }
88   { \bool_const:Nn \c_@@_revtex_bool \c_true_bool }
89   {

```

Maybe one of the previous classes will be loaded inside another class... We try to detect that situation.

```

90     \cs_if_exist:NT \rvtx@ifformat@geq
91     { \bool_const:Nn \c_@@_revtex_bool \c_true_bool }
92     { \bool_const:Nn \c_@@_revtex_bool \c_false_bool }
93   }
94 }

```

```

95 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_if_single_token_p:n { V }

```

The following regex will be used to modify the preamble of the `array` when the key `colortbl`-like is used.

```

96 \regex_const:Nn \c_@@_columncolor_regex { \c { columncolor } }

```

If the final user uses `nicematrix`, PGF/Tikz will write instruction `\pgfsyspdfmark` in the aux file. If he changes its mind and no longer loads `nicematrix`, an error may occur at the next compilation because of remanent instructions `\pgfsyspdfmark` in the aux file. With the following code, we try to avoid that situation.

```

97 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_provide_pgfsyspdfmark:
98 {
99   \iow_now:Nn \@mainaux
100   {
101     \ExplSyntaxOn
102     \cs_if_free:NT \pgfsyspdfmark
103     { \cs_set_eq:NN \pgfsyspdfmark \@gobblethree }
104     \ExplSyntaxOff
105   }
106   \cs_gset_eq:NN \@@_provide_pgfsyspdfmark: \prg_do_nothing:
107 }

```

We define a command `\iddots` similar to `\ddots` (`'\ddots'`) but with dots going forward (`'\iddots'`). We use `\ProvideDocumentCommand` and so, if the command `\iddots` has already been defined (for example by the package `mathdots`), we don't define it again.

```

108 \ProvideDocumentCommand \iddots { }
109 {
110   \mathinner
111   {
112     \tex_mkern:D 1 mu
113     \box_move_up:nn { 1 pt } { \hbox:n { . } }

```

```

114 \tex_mkern:D 2 mu
115 \box_move_up:nn { 4 pt } { \hbox:n { . } }
116 \tex_mkern:D 2 mu
117 \box_move_up:nn { 7 pt }
118 { \vbox:n { \kern 7 pt \hbox:n { . } } }
119 \tex_mkern:D 1 mu
120 }
121 }

```

This definition is a variant of the standard definition of `\ddots`.

In the `aux` file, we will have the references of the PGF/Tikz nodes created by `nicematrix`. However, when `booktabs` is used, some nodes (more precisely, some `row` nodes) will be defined twice because their position will be modified. In order to avoid an error message in this case, we will redefine `\pgfutil@check@rerun` in the `aux` file.

```

122 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
123 {
124   \@ifpackageloaded { booktabs }
125   { \iow_now:Nn \@mainaux \nicematrix@redefine@check@rerun }
126   { }
127 }
128 \cs_set_protected:Npn \nicematrix@redefine@check@rerun
129 {
130   \cs_set_eq:NN \@_old_pgful@check@rerun \pgfutil@check@rerun

```

The new version of `\pgfutil@check@rerun` will not check the PGF nodes whose names start with `nm-` (which is the prefix for the nodes created by `nicematrix`).

```

131 \cs_set_protected:Npn \pgfutil@check@rerun ##1 ##2
132 {
133   \str_if_eq:eeF { nm- } { \tl_range:nnn { ##1 } 1 3 }
134   { \@_old_pgful@check@rerun { ##1 } { ##2 } }
135 }
136 }

```

We have to know whether `colortbl` is loaded in particular for the redefinition of `\everycr`.

```

137 \bool_new:N \l_@@_colortbl_loaded_bool
138 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
139 {
140   \@ifpackageloaded { colortbl }
141   { \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_colortbl_loaded_bool }
142   { }

```

The command `\CT@arc@` is a command of `colortbl` which sets the color of the rules in the array. We will use it to store the instruction of color for the rules even if `colortbl` is not loaded.

```

143 \cs_set_protected:Npn \CT@arc@ { }
144 \cs_set:Npn \arrayrulecolor #1 # { \CT@arc@ { #1 } }
145 \cs_set:Npn \CT@arc@ #1 #2
146 {
147   \dim_compare:nNnT \baselineskip = \c_zero_dim \noalign
148   { \cs_gset:Npn \CT@arc@ { \color #1 { #2 } } }
149 }

```

Idem for `\CT@drs@`.

```

150 \cs_set:Npn \doublerulesepcolor #1 # { \CT@drs@ { #1 } }
151 \cs_set:Npn \CT@drs@ #1 #2
152 {
153   \dim_compare:nNnT \baselineskip = \c_zero_dim \noalign
154   { \cs_gset:Npn \CT@drsc@ { \color #1 { #2 } } }
155 }
156 \cs_set:Npn \hline
157 {
158   \noalign { \ifnum 0 = ` } \fi
159   \cs_set_eq:NN \hskip \vskip
160   \cs_set_eq:NN \vrule \hrule
161   \cs_set_eq:NN \@width \@height

```

```

162         { \CT@arc@ \vline }
163         \futurelet \reserved@a
164         \@xhline
165     }
166 }
167 }

```

We have to redefine `\cline` for several reasons. The command `\@@_cline` will be linked to `\cline` in the beginning of `{NiceArrayWithDelims}`. The following commands must *not* be protected.

```

168 \cs_set:Npn \@@_standard_cline #1 { \@@_standard_cline:w #1 \q_stop }
169 \cs_set:Npn \@@_standard_cline:w #1-#2 \q_stop
170 {
171     \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_first_col_int = 0 { \omit & }
172     \int_compare:nNnT { #1 } > 1 { \multispan { \int_eval:n { #1 - 1 } } & }
173     \multispan { \int_eval:n { #2 - #1 + 1 } }
174     {
175         \CT@arc@
176         \leaders \hrule \@height \arrayrulewidth \hfill

```

The following `\skip_horizontal:N \c_zero_dim` is to prevent a potential `\unskip` to delete the `\leaders`⁶⁴

```

177     \skip_horizontal:N \c_zero_dim
178 }

```

Our `\everycr` has been modified. In particular, the creation of the `row` node is in the `\everycr` (maybe we should put it with the incrementation of `\c@iRow`). Since the following `\cr` correspond to a “false row”, we have to nullify `\everycr`.

```

179 \everycr { }
180 \cr
181 \noalign { \skip_vertical:N -\arrayrulewidth }
182 }

```

The following version of `\cline` spreads the array of a quantity equal to `\arrayrulewidth` as does `\hline`. It will be loaded excepted if the key `standard-cline` has been used.

```

183 \cs_set:Npn \@@_cline

```

We have to act in a fully expandable way since there may be `\noalign` (in the `\multispan`) to detect. That’s why we use `\@@_cline_i:en`.

```

184 { \@@_cline_i:en \l_@@_first_col_int }

```

The command `\cline_i:nn` has two arguments. The first is the number of the current column (it *must* be used in that column). The second is a standard argument of `\cline` of the form `i-j` or the form `i`.

```

185 \cs_set:Npn \@@_cline_i:nn #1 #2 { \@@_cline_i:w #1|#2- \q_stop }
186 \cs_set:Npn \@@_cline_i:w #1|#2-#3 \q_stop
187 {
188     \tl_if_empty:nTF { #3 }
189     { \@@_cline_iii:w #1|#2-#2 \q_stop }
190     { \@@_cline_ii:w #1|#2-#3 \q_stop }
191 }
192 \cs_set:Npn \@@_cline_ii:w #1|#2-#3- \q_stop
193 { \@@_cline_iii:w #1|#2-#3 \q_stop }
194 \cs_set:Npn \@@_cline_iii:w #1|#2-#3 \q_stop
195 {

```

Now, `#1` is the number of the current column and we have to draw a line from the column `#2` to the column `#3` (both included).

```

196     \int_compare:nNnT { #1 } < { #2 }
197     { \multispan { \int_eval:n { #2 - #1 } } & }
198     \multispan { \int_eval:n { #3 - #2 + 1 } }
199     {
200         \CT@arc@

```

⁶⁴See question 99041 on TeX StackExchange.

```

201      \leaders \hrule \@height \arrayrulewidth \hfill
202      \skip_horizontal:N \c_zero_dim
203    }

```

You look whether there is another `\cline` to draw (the final user may put several `\cline`).

```

204    \peek_meaning_remove_ignore_spaces:NTF \cline
205    { & \@@_cline_i:en { \int_eval:n { #3 + 1 } } }
206    { \everycr { } \cr }
207  }
208  \cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_cline_i:nn { e n }

```

The following command is a small shortcut.

```

209  \cs_new:Npn \@@_math_toggle_token:
210  { \bool_if:NF \l_@@_NiceTabular_bool \c_math_toggle_token }

```

```

211  \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_set_CT@arc@:n #1
212  {
213    \tl_if_blank:nF { #1 }
214    {
215      \tl_if_head_eq_meaning:nNTF { #1 } [
216        { \cs_set:Npn \CT@arc@ { \color #1 } }
217        { \cs_set:Npn \CT@arc@ { \color { #1 } } }
218      ]
219    }
220  \cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_set_CT@arc@:n { V }

```

```

221  \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_set_CT@drsc@:n #1
222  {
223    \tl_if_head_eq_meaning:nNTF { #1 } [
224      { \cs_set:Npn \CT@drsc@ { \color #1 } }
225      { \cs_set:Npn \CT@drsc@ { \color { #1 } } }
226    ]
227  \cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_set_CT@drsc@:n { V }

```

The following command must *not* be protected since it will be used to write instructions in the (internal) `\CodeBefore`.

```

228  \cs_new:Npn \@@_exp_color_arg:Nn #1 #2
229  {
230    \tl_if_head_eq_meaning:nNTF { #2 } [
231      { #1 #2 }
232      { #1 { #2 } }
233    ]
234  \cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_exp_color_arg:Nn { N V }

```

The following command must be protected because of its use of the command `\color`.

```

235  \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_color:n #1
236  {
237    \tl_if_blank:nF { #1 }
238    { \@@_exp_color_arg:Nn \color { #1 } }
239  }
240  \cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_color:n { V }

```

```

241  \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_old_pgfpointanchor \pgfpointanchor

```

The column S of siunitx

We want to know whether the package `siunitx` is loaded and, if it is loaded, we redefine the S columns of `siunitx`.

```

242  \bool_new:N \l_@@_siunitx_loaded_bool
243  \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
244  {
245    \ifpackageloaded { siunitx }
246    { \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_siunitx_loaded_bool }

```



```

247     { }
248 }

```

The command `\@@_renew_NC@rewrite@S:` will be used in each environment of `nicematrix` in order to “rewrite” the `S` column in each environment.

```

249 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
250 {
251   \bool_if:nTF { ! \l_@@_siunitx_loaded_bool }
252     { \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_renew_NC@rewrite@S: \prg_do_nothing: }
253     {
254       \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_renew_NC@rewrite@S:
255         {
256           \renewcommand*{\NC@rewrite@S}[1] []
257           {

```

`\@temptokena` is a toks (not supported by the L3 programming layer).

```

258       \tl_if_empty:nTF { ##1 }
259         {
260           \@temptokena \exp_after:wN
261             { \tex_the:D \@temptokena \@@_S: }
262         }
263         {
264           \@temptokena \exp_after:wN
265             { \tex_the:D \@temptokena \@@_S: [ ##1 ] }
266         }
267       \NC@find
268     }
269   }
270 }
271 }

```

```

272 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_rescan_for_spanish:N #1
273 {
274   \tl_set_rescan:Nno
275     #1
276     {
277       \char_set_catcode_other:N >
278       \char_set_catcode_other:N <
279     }
280   #1
281 }

```

Parameters

The following counter will count the environments `{NiceArray}`. The value of this counter will be used to prefix the names of the Tikz nodes created in the array.

```

282 \int_new:N \g_@@_env_int

```

The following command is only a syntactic shortcut. It must *not* be protected (it will be used in names of PGF nodes).

```

283 \cs_new:Npn \@@_env: { nm - \int_use:N \g_@@_env_int }

```

The command `\NiceMatrixLastEnv` is not used by the package `nicematrix`. It’s only a facility given to the final user. It gives the number of the last environment (in fact the number of the current environment but it’s meant to be used after the environment in order to refer to that environment — and its nodes — without having to give it a name). This command *must* be expandable since it will be used in pgf nodes.

```

284 \NewExpandableDocumentCommand \NiceMatrixLastEnv { }
285 { \int_use:N \g_@@_env_int }

```

The following command is only a syntactic shortcut. The `q` in `qpoint` means *quick*.

```
286 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_qpoint:n #1
287 { \pgfpointanchor { \@@_env: - #1 } { center } }
```

The following counter will count the environments `{NiceMatrixBlock}`.

```
288 \int_new:N \g_@@_NiceMatrixBlock_int
```

If, in a tabular, there is a tabular note in a caption that must be composed *above* the tabular, we will store in `\l_@@_note_in_caption_int` the number of notes in that caption. It will be stored in the `aux` file.

```
289 \int_new:N \l_@@_note_in_caption_int
```

The dimension `\l_@@_columns_width_dim` will be used when the options specify that all the columns must have the same width (but, if the key `columns-width` is used with the special value `auto`, the boolean `\l_@@_auto_columns_width_bool` also will be raised).

```
290 \dim_new:N \l_@@_columns_width_dim
```

The dimension `\l_@@_col_width_dim` will be available in each cell which belongs to a column of fixed width: `w{...}{...}`, `W{...}{...}`, `p{}`, `m{}`, `b{}` but also `X` (when the actual width of that column is known, that is to say after the first compilation). It's the width of that column. It will be used by some commands `\Block`. A non positive value means that the column has no fixed width (it's a column of type `c`, `r`, `l`, etc.).

```
291 \dim_new:N \l_@@_col_width_dim
292 \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_col_width_dim { -1 cm }
```

The following counters will be used to count the numbers of rows and columns of the array.

```
293 \int_new:N \g_@@_row_total_int
294 \int_new:N \g_@@_col_total_int
```

The following parameter will be used by `\@@_create_row_node:` to avoid to create the same row-node twice (at the end of the array).

```
295 \int_new:N \g_@@_last_row_node_int
```

The following counter corresponds to the key `nb-rows` of the command `\RowStyle`.

```
296 \int_new:N \l_@@_key_nb_rows_int
```

The following token list will contain the type of horizontal alignment of the current cell as provided by the corresponding column. The possible values are `r`, `l`, `c`. For exemple, a column `p[1]{3cm}` will provide the value `l` for all the cells of the column.

```
297 \str_new:N \l_@@_hpos_cell_str
298 \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_cell_str { c }
```

When there is a mono-column block (created by the command `\Block`), we want to take into account the width of that block for the width of the column. That's why we compute the width of that block in the `\g_@@_blocks_wd_dim` and, after the construction of the box `\l_@@_cell_box`, we change the width of that box to take into account the length `\g_@@_blocks_wd_dim`.

```
299 \dim_new:N \g_@@_blocks_wd_dim
```

Idem for the mono-row blocks.

```
300 \dim_new:N \g_@@_blocks_ht_dim
301 \dim_new:N \g_@@_blocks_dp_dim
```

The following dimension correspond to the key `width` (which may be fixed in `\NiceMatrixOptions` but also in an environment `{NiceTabular}`).

```
302 \dim_new:N \l_@@_width_dim
```

The sequence `\g_@@_names_seq` will be the list of all the names of environments used (via the option `name`) in the document: two environments must not have the same name. However, it's possible to use the option `allow-duplicate-names`.

```
303 \seq_new:N \g_@@_names_seq
```

We want to know whether we are in an environment of `nicematrix` because we will raise an error if the user tries to use nested environments.

```
304 \bool_new:N \l_@@_in_env_bool
```

The following key corresponds to the key `notes/detect_duplicates`.

```
305 \bool_new:N \l_@@_notes_detect_duplicates_bool
306 \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_notes_detect_duplicates_bool
```

If the user uses `{NiceArray}` or `{NiceTabular}` the flag `\g_@@_NiceArray_bool` will be raised.

```
307 \bool_new:N \g_@@_NiceArray_bool
```

In fact, if there is delimiters in the preamble of `{NiceArray}` (eg: `[cccc]`), this boolean will be set to false.

If the user uses `{NiceTabular}`, `{NiceTabular*}` or `{NiceTabularX}`, we will raise the following flag.

```
308 \bool_new:N \l_@@_NiceTabular_bool
```

If the user uses `{NiceTabular*}`, the width of the tabular (in the first argument of the environment `{NiceTabular*}`) will be stored in the following dimension.

```
309 \dim_new:N \l_@@_tabular_width_dim
```

The following dimension will be used for the total width of composite rules (*total* means that the spaces on both sides are included).

```
310 \dim_new:N \l_@@_rule_width_dim
```

If the user uses an environment without preamble, we will raise the following flag.

```
311 \bool_new:N \l_@@_Matrix_bool
```

The following boolean will be raised when the command `\rotate` is used.

```
312 \bool_new:N \g_@@_rotate_bool
```

In a cell, it will be possible to know whether we are in a cell of a column of type `X` thanks to that flag.

```
313 \bool_new:N \l_@@_X_column_bool
```

```
314 \bool_new:N \g_@@_caption_finished_bool
```

We will write in `\g_@@_aux_tl` all the instructions that we have to write on the `aux` file for the current environment. The content of that token list will be written on the `aux` file at the end of the environment (in an instruction `\tl_gset:cn { c_@@_ \int_use:N \g_@@_env_int _ tl }`).

```
315 \tl_new:N \g_@@_aux_tl
```

The following parameter corresponds to the key `columns-type` of the environments `{NiceMatrix}`, `{pNiceMatrix}`, etc. and also the key `matrix / columns-type` of `\NiceMatrixOptions`. However, it does *not* contain the value provided by the final user. Indeed, a transformation is done in order to have a preamble (for the package `array`) which is `nicematrix`-aware. That transformation is done with the command `\@@_set_preamble:Nn`.

```
316 \tl_new:N \l_@@_columns_type_tl
317 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
318 { \@@_set_preamble:Nn \l_@@_columns_type_tl { c } }
```

```

319 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_test_if_math_mode:
320 {
321   \if_mode_math: \else:
322   \@@_fatal:n { Outside-math-mode }
323   \fi:
324 }

```

The letter used for the vlins which will be drawn only in the sub-matrices. `vlism` stands for *vertical lines in sub-matrices*.

```

325 \tl_new:N \l_@@_letter_vlism_tl

```

The list of the columns where vertical lines in sub-matrices (vlism) must be drawn. Of course, the actual value of this sequence will be known after the analyse of the preamble of the array.

```

326 \seq_new:N \g_@@_cols_vlism_seq

```

The following colors will be used to memorize the color of the potential “first col” and the potential “first row”.

```

327 \colorlet { nicematrix-last-col } { . }
328 \colorlet { nicematrix-last-row } { . }

```

The following string is the name of the current environment or the current command of `nicematrix` (despite its name which contains *env*).

```

329 \str_new:N \g_@@_name_env_str

```

The following string will contain the word *command* or *environment* whether we are in a command of `nicematrix` or in an environment of `nicematrix`. The default value is *environment*.

```

330 \tl_new:N \g_@@_com_or_env_str
331 \tl_gset:Nn \g_@@_com_or_env_str { environment }

```

The following command will be able to reconstruct the full name of the current command or environment (despite its name which contains *env*). This command must *not* be protected since it will be used in error messages and we have to use `\str_if_eq:VnTF` and not `\tl_if_eq:NnTF` because we need to be fully expandable).

```

332 \cs_new:Npn \@@_full_name_env:
333 {
334   \str_if_eq:VnTF \g_@@_com_or_env_str { command }
335   { command \space \c_backslash_str \g_@@_name_env_str }
336   { environment \space \{ \g_@@_name_env_str \} }
337 }

```

The following token list corresponds to the option `code-after` (it’s also possible to set the value of that parameter with the keyword `\CodeAfter`). That parameter is *public*.

```

338 \tl_new:N \g_nicematrix_code_after_tl
339 \bool_new:N \l_@@_in_code_after_bool

```

For the key code of the command `\SubMatrix` (itself in the main `\CodeAfter`), we will use the following token list.

```

340 \tl_new:N \l_@@_code_tl

```

The following token list has a function similar to `\g_nicematrix_code_after_tl` but it is used internally by `nicematrix`. In fact, we have to distinguish between `\g_nicematrix_code_after_tl` and `\g_@@_pre_code_after_tl` because we must take care of the order in which instructions stored in that parameters are executed.

```

341 \tl_new:N \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl

```

```

342 \tl_new:N \g_nicematrix_code_before_tl
343 \tl_new:N \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl

```

The counters `\l_@@_old_iRow_int` and `\l_@@_old_jCol_int` will be used to save the values of the potential LaTeX counters `iRow` and `jCol`. These LaTeX counters will be restored at the end of the environment.

```
344 \int_new:N \l_@@_old_iRow_int
345 \int_new:N \l_@@_old_jCol_int
```

The TeX counters `\c@iRow` and `\c@jCol` will be created in the beginning of `{NiceArrayWithDelims}` (if they don't exist previously).

The following sequence will contain the names (without backslash) of the commands created by `custom-line` by the key `command` or `ccommand` (commands used by the final user in order to draw horizontal rules).

```
346 \seq_new:N \l_@@_custom_line_commands_seq
```

The following token list corresponds to the key `rules/color` available in the environments.

```
347 \tl_new:N \l_@@_rules_color_tl
```

The sum of the weights of all the X-columns in the preamble. The weight of a X-column is given as an optional argument between square brackets. The default value, of course, is 1.

```
348 \int_new:N \g_@@_total_X_weight_int
```

If there is at least one X-column in the preamble of the array, the following flag will be raised via the `aux` file. The length `\l_@@_x_columns_dim` will be the width of X-columns of weight 1 (the width of a column of weight n will be that dimension multiplied by n). That value is computed after the construction of the array during the first compilation in order to be used in the following run.

```
349 \bool_new:N \l_@@_X_columns_aux_bool
350 \dim_new:N \l_@@_X_columns_dim
```

This boolean will be used only to detect in an expandable way whether we are at the beginning of the (potential) column zero, in order to raise an error if `\Hdotsfor` is used in that column.

```
351 \bool_new:N \g_@@_after_col_zero_bool
```

A kind of false row will be inserted at the end of the array for the construction of the `col` nodes (and also to fix the width of the columns when `columns-width` is used). When this special row will be created, we will raise the flag `\g_@@_row_of_col_done_bool` in order to avoid some actions set in the redefinition of `\everycr` when the last `\cr` of the `\halign` will occur (after that row of `col` nodes).

```
352 \bool_new:N \g_@@_row_of_col_done_bool
```

It's possible to use the command `\NotEmpty` to specify explicitly that a cell must be considered as non empty by `nicematrix` (the Tikz nodes are constructed only in the non empty cells).

```
353 \bool_new:N \g_@@_not_empty_cell_bool
```

`\l_@@_code_before_tl` may contain two types of informations:

- A `code-before` written in the `aux` file by a previous run. When the `aux` file is read, this `code-before` is stored in `\g_@@_code_before_i_tl` (where i is the number of the environment) and, at the beginning of the environment, it will be put in `\l_@@_code_before_tl`.
- The final user can explicitly add material in `\l_@@_code_before_tl` by using the key `code-before` or the keyword `\CodeBefore` (with the keyword `\Body`).

```
354 \tl_new:N \l_@@_code_before_tl
355 \bool_new:N \l_@@_code_before_bool
```

The following token list will contain the code inserted in each cell of the current row (this token list will be cleared at the beginning of each row).

```
356 \tl_new:N \g_@@_row_style_tl
```

The following dimensions will be used when drawing the dotted lines.

```

357 \dim_new:N \l_@@_x_initial_dim
358 \dim_new:N \l_@@_y_initial_dim
359 \dim_new:N \l_@@_x_final_dim
360 \dim_new:N \l_@@_y_final_dim

```

The L3 programming layer provides scratch dimensions `\l_tmpa_dim` and `\l_tmpb_dim`. We creates two more in the same spirit.

```

361 \dim_zero_new:N \l_@@_tmpc_dim
362 \dim_zero_new:N \l_@@_tmpd_dim

```

Some cells will be declared as “empty” (for example a cell with an instruction `\Cdots`).

```

363 \bool_new:N \g_@@_empty_cell_bool

```

The following boolean will be used to deal with the commands `\tabularnote` in the caption (command `\caption` or key `caption`).

```

364 \bool_new:N \g_@@_second_composition_bool

```

The following dimensions will be used internally to compute the width of the potential “first column” and “last column”.

```

365 \dim_new:N \g_@@_width_last_col_dim
366 \dim_new:N \g_@@_width_first_col_dim

```

The following sequence will contain the characteristics of the blocks of the array, specified by the command `\Block`. Each block is represented by 6 components surrounded by curly braces:

`{imin}{jmin}{imax}{jmax}{options}{contents}`.

The variable is global because it will be modified in the cells of the array.

```

367 \seq_new:N \g_@@_blocks_seq

```

We also manage a sequence of the *positions* of the blocks. In that sequence, each block is represented by only five components: `{imin}{jmin}{imax}{jmax}{ name}`. A block with the key `hvlines` won’t appear in that sequence (otherwise, the lines in that block would not be drawn!).

```

368 \seq_new:N \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq

```

In fact, this sequence will also contain the positions of the cells with a `\diagbox`. The sequence `\g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq` will be used when we will draw the rules (which respect the blocks).

We will also manage a sequence for the positions of the dotted lines. These dotted lines are created in the array by `\Cdots`, `\Vdots`, `\Ddots`, etc. However, their positions, that is to say, their extremities, will be determined only after the construction of the array. In this sequence, each item contains five components: `{imin}{jmin}{imax}{jmax}{ name}`.

```

369 \seq_new:N \g_@@_pos_of_xdots_seq

```

The sequence `\g_@@_pos_of_xdots_seq` will be used when we will draw the rules required by the key `hvlines` (these rules won’t be drawn within the virtual blocks corresponding to the dotted lines).

The final user may decide to “stroke” a block (using, for example, the key `draw=red!15` when using the command `\Block`). In that case, the rules specified, for instance, by `hvlines` must not be drawn around the block. That’s why we keep the information of all that stroken blocks in the following sequence.

```

370 \seq_new:N \g_@@_pos_of_stroken_blocks_seq

```

If the user has used the key `corners`, all the cells which are in an (empty) corner will be stored in the following sequence.

```

371 \seq_new:N \l_@@_corners_cells_seq

```

The list of the names of the potential `\SubMatrix` in the `\CodeAfter` of an environment. Unfortunately, that list has to be global (we have to use it inside the group for the options of a given `\SubMatrix`).

```

372 \seq_new:N \g_@@_submatrix_names_seq

```

The following flag will be raised if the key `width` is used in an environment `{NiceTabular}` (not in a command `\NiceMatrixOptions`). You use it to raise an error when this key is used while no column `X` is used.

```
373 \bool_new:N \l_@@_width_used_bool
```

The sequence `\g_@@_multicolumn_cells_seq` will contain the list of the cells of the array where a command `\multicolumn{n}{...}{...}` with $n > 1$ is issued. In `\g_@@_multicolumn_sizes_seq`, the “sizes” (that is to say the values of n) correspondent will be stored. These lists will be used for the creation of the “medium nodes” (if they are created).

```
374 \seq_new:N \g_@@_multicolumn_cells_seq
```

```
375 \seq_new:N \g_@@_multicolumn_sizes_seq
```

The following counters will be used when searching the extremities of a dotted line (we need these counters because of the potential “open” lines in the `\SubMatrix`—the `\SubMatrix` in the code-before).

```
376 \int_new:N \l_@@_row_min_int
```

```
377 \int_new:N \l_@@_row_max_int
```

```
378 \int_new:N \l_@@_col_min_int
```

```
379 \int_new:N \l_@@_col_max_int
```

The following sequence will be used when the command `\SubMatrix` is used in the `\CodeBefore` (and not in the `\CodeAfter`). It will contain the position of all the sub-matrices specified in the `\CodeBefore`. Each sub-matrix is represented by an “object” of the forme `{i}{j}{k}{l}` where i and j are the number of row and column of the upper-left cell and k and l the number of row and column of the lower-right cell.

```
380 \seq_new:N \g_@@_submatrix_seq
```

We are able to determine the number of columns specified in the preamble (for the environments with explicit preamble of course and without the potential exterior columns).

```
381 \int_new:N \g_@@_static_num_of_col_int
```

The following parameters correspond to the keys `fill`, `draw`, `tikz`, `borders`, and `rounded-corners` of the command `\Block`.

```
382 \tl_new:N \l_@@_fill_tl
```

```
383 \tl_new:N \l_@@_draw_tl
```

```
384 \seq_new:N \l_@@_tikz_seq
```

```
385 \clist_new:N \l_@@_borders_clist
```

```
386 \dim_new:N \l_@@_rounded_corners_dim
```

The last parameter has no direct link with the [empty] corners of the array (which are computed and taken into account by `nicematrix` when the key `corners` is used).

The following token list correspond to the key `color` of the command `\Block` and also the key `color` of the command `\RowStyle`.

```
387 \tl_new:N \l_@@_color_tl
```

Here is the dimension for the width of the rule when a block (created by `\Block`) is stroked.

```
388 \dim_new:N \l_@@_line_width_dim
```

The parameters of the horizontal position of the label of a block. If the user uses the key `c` or `C`, the value is `c`. If the user uses the key `l` or `L`, the value is `l`. If the user uses the key `r` or `R`, the value is `r`. If the user has used a capital letter, the boolean `\l_@@_hpos_of_block_cap_bool` will be raised (in the second pass of the analyze of the keys of the command `\Block`).

```
389 \str_new:N \l_@@_hpos_block_str
```

```
390 \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str { c }
```

```
391 \bool_new:N \l_@@_hpos_of_block_cap_bool
```

For the vertical position, the possible values are `c`, `t` and `b`. Of course, it would be interesting to program a key `T` and a key `B`.

```
392 \tl_new:N \l_@@_vpos_of_block_tl
```

```
393 \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_of_block_tl { c }
```

Used when the key `draw-first` is used for `\Ddots` or `\Iddots`.

```
394 \bool_new:N \l_@@_draw_first_bool
```

The following flag corresponds to the keys `vlines` and `hlines` of the command `\Block` (the key `hvlines` is the conjunction of both).

```
395 \bool_new:N \l_@@_vlines_block_bool
396 \bool_new:N \l_@@_hlines_block_bool
```

The blocks which use the key `-` will store their content in a box. These boxes are numbered with the following counter.

```
397 \int_new:N \g_@@_block_box_int

398 \dim_new:N \l_@@_submatrix_extra_height_dim
399 \dim_new:N \l_@@_submatrix_left_xshift_dim
400 \dim_new:N \l_@@_submatrix_right_xshift_dim
401 \clist_new:N \l_@@_hlines_clist
402 \clist_new:N \l_@@_vlines_clist
403 \clist_new:N \l_@@_submatrix_hlines_clist
404 \clist_new:N \l_@@_submatrix_vlines_clist
```

The following flag will be used by (for instance) `\@@_vline_ii:`. When `\l_@@_dotted_bool` is true, a dotted line (with our system) will be drawn.

```
405 \bool_new:N \l_@@_dotted_bool
```

The following flag will be set to true during the composition of a caption specified (by the key `caption`).

```
406 \bool_new:N \l_@@_in_caption_bool
```

Variables for the exterior rows and columns

The keys for the exterior rows and columns are `first-row`, `first-col`, `last-row` and `last-col`. However, internally, these keys are not coded in a similar way.

• First row

The integer `\l_@@_first_row_int` is the number of the first row of the array. The default value is 1, but, if the option `first-row` is used, the value will be 0.

```
407 \int_new:N \l_@@_first_row_int
408 \int_set:Nn \l_@@_first_row_int 1
```

• First column

The integer `\l_@@_first_col_int` is the number of the first column of the array. The default value is 1, but, if the option `first-col` is used, the value will be 0.

```
409 \int_new:N \l_@@_first_col_int
410 \int_set:Nn \l_@@_first_col_int 1
```

• Last row

The counter `\l_@@_last_row_int` is the number of the potential “last row”, as specified by the key `last-row`. A value of `-2` means that there is no “last row”. A value of `-1` means that there is a “last row” but we don’t know the number of that row (the key `last-row` has been used without value and the actual value has not still been read in the `aux` file).

```
411 \int_new:N \l_@@_last_row_int
412 \int_set:Nn \l_@@_last_row_int { -2 }
```


If, in an environment like `{pNiceArray}`, the option `last-row` is used without value, we will globally raise the following flag. It will be used to know if we have, after the construction of the array, to write in the `aux` file the number of the “last row”.⁶⁵

```
413 \bool_new:N \l_@@_last_row_without_value_bool
```

Idem for `\l_@@_last_col_without_value_bool`

```
414 \bool_new:N \l_@@_last_col_without_value_bool
```

• Last column

For the potential “last column”, we use an integer. A value of `-2` means that there is no last column. A value of `-1` means that we are in an environment without preamble (e.g. `{bNiceMatrix}`) and there is a last column but we don’t know its value because the user has used the option `last-col` without value. A value of `0` means that the option `last-col` has been used in an environment with preamble (like `{pNiceArray}`): in this case, the key was necessary without argument.

```
415 \int_new:N \l_@@_last_col_int
```

```
416 \int_set:Nn \l_@@_last_col_int { -2 }
```

However, we have also a boolean. Consider the following code:

```
\begin{pNiceArray}{cc}[last-col]
1 & 2 \\
3 & 4
\end{pNiceArray}
```

In such a code, the “last column” specified by the key `last-col` is not used. We want to be able to detect such a situation and we create a boolean for that job.

```
417 \bool_new:N \g_@@_last_col_found_bool
```

This boolean is set to `false` at the end of `\@@_pre_array_ii:`.

Some utilities

```
418 \cs_set_protected:Npn \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w #1-#2\q_stop
419 {
420   \tl_set:Nn \l_tmpa_tl { #1 }
421   \tl_set:Nn \l_tmpb_tl { #2 }
422 }
```

The following takes as argument the name of a `clist` and which should be a list of intervals of integers. It *expands* that list, that is to say, it replaces (by a sort of `mapcan` or `flat_map`) the interval by the explicit list of the integers.

```
423 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_expand_clist:N #1
424 {
425   \clist_if_in:NnF #1 { all }
426   {
427     \clist_clear:N \l_tmpa_clist
428     \clist_map_inline:Nn #1
429     {
430       \tl_if_in:nnTF { ##1 } { - }
431       { \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w ##1 \q_stop }
432       {
```

⁶⁵We can’t use `\l_@@_last_row_int` for this usage because, if `nicematrix` has read its value from the `aux` file, the value of the counter won’t be `-1` any longer.

```

433         \tl_set:Nn \l_tmpa_tl { ##1 }
434         \tl_set:Nn \l_tmpb_tl { ##1 }
435     }
436     \int_step_inline:nnn { \l_tmpa_tl } { \l_tmpb_tl }
437     { \clist_put_right:Nn \l_tmpa_clist { ###1 } }
438 }
439 \tl_set_eq:NN #1 \l_tmpa_clist
440 }
441 }

```

The command `\tabularnote`

Of course, it's possible to use `\tabularnote` in the main tabular. But there is also the possibility to use that command in the caption of the tabular. And the caption may be specified by two means:

- The caption may of course be provided by the command `\caption` in a floating environment. Of course, a command `\tabularnote` in that `\caption` makes sense only if the `\caption` is *before* the `{\tabular}`.
- It's also possible to use `\tabularnote` in the value of the key `caption` of the `{NiceTabular}` when the key `caption-above` is in force. However, in that case, one must remind that the caption is composed *after* the composition of the box which contains the main tabular (that's mandatory since that caption must be wrapped with a line width equal to the width of the tabular). However, we want the labels of the successive tabular notes in the logical order. That's why:
 - The number of tabular notes present in the caption will be written on the `aux` file and available in `\l_@@_note_in_caption_int`.
 - During the composition of the main tabular, the tabular notes will be numbered from `\l_@@_note_in_caption_int+1` and the notes will be stored in `\g_@@_notes_seq`.
 - During the composition of the caption (value of `\l_@@_caption_tl`), the tabular notes will be numbered from 1 to `\l_@@_note_in_caption_int` and the notes themselves will be stored in `\g_@@_notes_in_caption_seq`.
 - After the composition of the main tabular and after the composition of the caption, the sequences `\g_@@_notes_in_caption_seq` and `\g_@@_notes_seq` will be merged (in that order) and the notes will be composed.

The LaTeX counter `tabularnote` will be used to count the tabular notes during the construction of the array (this counter won't be used during the composition of the notes at the end of the array). You use a LaTeX counter because we will use `\refstepcounter` in order to have the tabular notes referenceable.

```

442 \newcounter { tabularnote }
443 \seq_new:N \g_@@_notes_seq
444 \seq_new:N \g_@@_notes_in_caption_seq

```

Before the actual tabular notes, it's possible to put a text specified by the key `tabularnote` of the environment. The token list `\l_@@_tabularnote_tl` corresponds to the value of that key.

```

445 \tl_new:N \g_@@_tabularnote_tl

```

We prepare the tools for the formatting of the references of the footnotes (in the tabular itself). There may have several references of footnote at the same point and we have to take into account that point.

```

446 \seq_new:N \l_@@_notes_labels_seq
447 \newcounter{nicematrix_draft}
448 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_notes_format:n #1
449 {
450     \setcounter { nicematrix_draft } { #1 }
451     \@@_notes_style:n { nicematrix_draft }
452 }

```

The following function can be redefined by using the key `notes/style`.

```
453 \cs_new:Npn \@@_notes_style:n #1 { \textit { \alph { #1 } } }
```

The following function can be redefined by using the key `notes/label-in-tabular`.

```
454 \cs_new:Npn \@@_notes_label_in_tabular:n #1 { \textsuperscript { #1 } }
```

The following function can be redefined by using the key `notes/label-in-list`.

```
455 \cs_new:Npn \@@_notes_label_in_list:n #1 { \textsuperscript { #1 } }
```

We define `\thetabularnote` because it will be used by LaTeX if the user want to reference a tabular which has been marked by a `\label`. The TeX group is for the case where the user has put an instruction such as `\color{red}` in `\@@_notes_style:n`.

```
456 \cs_set:Npn \thetabularnote { { \@@_notes_style:n { tabularnote } } }
```

The tabular notes will be available for the final user only when `enumitem` is loaded. Indeed, the tabular notes will be composed at the end of the array with a list customized by `enumitem` (a list `tabularnotes` in the general case and a list `tabularnotes*` if the key `para` is in force). However, we can test whether `enumitem` has been loaded only at the beginning of the document (we want to allow the user to load `enumitem` after `nicematrix`).

```
457 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
458 {
459   \bool_if:nTF { ! \c_@@_enumitem_loaded_bool }
460   {
461     \NewDocumentCommand \tabularnote { m }
462     {
463       \@@_error_or_warning:n { enumitem~not~loaded }
464       \@@_gredirect_none:n { enumitem~not~loaded }
465     }
466   }
467 }
```

The type of list `tabularnotes` will be used to format the tabular notes at the end of the array in the general case and `tabularnotes*` will be used if the key `para` is in force.

```
468 \newlist { tabularnotes } { enumerate } { 1 }
469 \setlist [ tabularnotes ]
470 {
471   topsep = 0pt ,
472   noitemsep ,
473   leftmargin = * ,
474   align = left ,
475   labelsep = 0pt ,
476   label =
477     \@@_notes_label_in_list:n { \@@_notes_style:n { tabularnotesi } } ,
478 }
479 \newlist { tabularnotes* } { enumerate* } { 1 }
480 \setlist [ tabularnotes* ]
481 {
482   afterlabel = \nobreak ,
483   itemjoin = \quad ,
484   label =
485     \@@_notes_label_in_list:n { \@@_notes_style:n { tabularnotes*i } }
486 }
```

One must remind that we have allowed a `\tabular` in the caption and that caption may also be found in the list of tables (`\listoftables`). We want the command `\tabularnote` be no-op during the composition of that list. That's why we program `\tabularnote` to be no-op excepted in a floating environment or in an environment of `nicematrix`.

```
487 \NewDocumentCommand \tabularnote { m }
488 {
489   \bool_if:nT { \cs_if_exist_p:N \@capttype || \l_@@_in_env_bool }
```

```

490     {
491       \bool_if:nTF { ! \l_@@_NiceTabular_bool && \l_@@_in_env_bool }
492       { \@@_error:n { tabularnote~forbidden } }
493       {
494         \bool_if:nTF \l_@@_in_caption_bool
495         { \@@_tabularnote_ii:n { #1 } }
496         { \@@_tabularnote_i:n { #1 } }
497       }
498     }
499   }

```

For the version in normal conditions, that is to say not in the key `caption`.

```

500     \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_tabularnote_i:n #1
501     {

```

You have to see whether the argument of `\tabularnote` has yet been used as argument of another `\tabularnote` in the same tabular. In that case, there will be only one note (for both commands `\tabularnote`) at the end of the tabular. We search the argument of our command `\tabularnote` in the `\g_@@_notes_seq`. The position in the sequence will be stored in `\l_tmpa_int` (0 if the text is not in the sequence yet).

```

502     \int_zero:N \l_tmpa_int
503     \bool_if:NT \l_@@_notes_detect_duplicates_bool
504     {
505       \seq_map_indexed_inline:Nn \g_@@_notes_seq
506       {
507         \tl_if_eq:nnT { #1 } { ##2 }
508         { \int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int { ##2 } \seq_map_break: }
509       }
510       \int_compare:nNf \l_tmpa_int = 0
511       { \int_add:Nn \l_tmpa_int \l_@@_note_in_caption_int }
512     }
513     \int_compare:nNfTF \l_tmpa_int = 0
514     {
515       \int_gincr:N \c@tabularnote
516       \seq_put_right:Nx \l_@@_notes_labels_seq
517       { \@@_notes_format:n { \int_use:c { c @ tabularnote } } }
518       \seq_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_notes_seq { #1 }
519     }
520     {
521       \seq_put_right:Nx \l_@@_notes_labels_seq
522       { \@@_notes_format:n { \int_use:N \l_tmpa_int } }
523     }
524     \peek_meaning:NF \tabularnote
525     {

```

If the following token is *not* a `\tabularnote`, we have finished the sequence of successive commands `\tabularnote` and we have to format the labels of these tabular notes (in the array). We compose those labels in a box `\l_tmpa_box` because we will do a special construction in order to have this box in an overlapping position if we are at the end of a cell.

```

526     \hbox_set:Nn \l_tmpa_box
527     {

```

We remind that it is the command `\@@_notes_label_in_tabular:n` that will put the labels in a `\textsuperscript`.

```

528     \@@_notes_label_in_tabular:n
529     {
530       \seq_use:Nnnn
531       \l_@@_notes_labels_seq { , } { , } { , }
532     }
533   }

```

We want the (last) tabular note referenceable (with the standard command `\label`).

```

534     \int_gsub:Nn \c@tabularnote { 1 }
535     \int_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_int \c@tabularnote

```

```

536         \refstepcounter { tabularnote }
537         \int_compare:nNnT \l_tmpa_int = \c@tabularnote
538         { \int_gincr:N \c@tabularnote }
539         \seq_clear:N \l_@@_notes_labels_seq
540         \hbox_overlap_right:n { \box_use:N \l_tmpa_box }

```

If the command `\tabularnote` is used exactly at the end of the cell, the `\unskip` (inserted by `array?`) will delete the skip we insert now and the label of the footnote will be composed in an overlapping position (by design).

```

541         \skip_horizontal:n { \box_wd:N \l_tmpa_box }
542     }
543 }

```

Now the version when the command is used in the key `caption`. The main difficulty is that the argument of the command `\caption` is composed several times. In order to know the number of commands `\tabularnote` in the caption, we will consider that there should not be the same tabular note twice in the caption (in the main tabular, it's possible). Once we have found a tabular note which has yet been encountered, we consider that you are in a new composition of the argument of `\caption`. At that time, we store in `\g_@@_nb_of_notes_int` the number of notes in the `\caption`.

```

544     \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_tabularnote_ii:n #1
545     {
546         \int_gincr:N \c@tabularnote
547         \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_caption_finished_bool
548         {
549             \int_compare:nNnTF
550             \c@tabularnote > { \tl_count:N \g_@@_notes_in_caption_seq }
551             { \int_gset:Nn \c@tabularnote { 1 } }
552             \seq_if_in:NnF \g_@@_notes_in_caption_seq { #1 }
553             { \@@_fatal:n { Identical~notes~in~caption } }
554         }
555         {
556             \seq_if_in:NnTF \g_@@_notes_in_caption_seq { #1 }
557             {
558                 \bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_caption_finished_bool
559                 \int_gset:Nn \c@tabularnote { 1 }
560             }
561             { \seq_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_notes_in_caption_seq { #1 } }
562         }
563         \seq_put_right:Nx \l_@@_notes_labels_seq
564         { \@@_notes_format:n { \int_use:N \c@tabularnote } }
565         \peek_meaning:NF \tabularnote
566         {
567             \hbox_set:Nn \l_tmpa_box
568             {
569                 \@@_notes_label_in_tabular:n
570                 {
571                     \seq_use:Nnnn
572                     \l_@@_notes_labels_seq { , } { , } { , } { , }
573                 }
574             }
575             \seq_clear:N \l_@@_notes_labels_seq
576             \hbox_overlap_right:n { \box_use:N \l_tmpa_box }
577             \skip_horizontal:n { \box_wd:N \l_tmpa_box }
578         }
579     }
580 }
581 }

```

Command for creation of rectangle nodes

The following command should be used in a `{pgfpicture}`. It creates a rectangle (empty but with a name).

#1 is the name of the node which will be created; #2 and #3 are the coordinates of one of the corner of the rectangle; #4 and #5 are the coordinates of the opposite corner.

```

582 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_pgf_rect_node:nnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5
583 {
584   \begin { pgfscope }
585   \pgfset
586   {
587     outer~sep = \c_zero_dim ,
588     inner~sep = \c_zero_dim ,
589     minimum~size = \c_zero_dim
590   }
591   \pgftransformshift { \pgfpoint { 0.5 * ( #2 + #4 ) } { 0.5 * ( #3 + #5 ) } }
592   \pgfnode
593   { rectangle }
594   { center }
595   {
596     \vbox_to_ht:nn
597     { \dim_abs:n { #5 - #3 } }
598     {
599       \vfill
600       \hbox_to_wd:nn { \dim_abs:n { #4 - #2 } } { }
601     }
602   }
603   { #1 }
604   { }
605   \end { pgfscope }
606 }

```

The command `\@@_pgf_rect_node:nnn` is a variant of `\@@_pgf_rect_node:nnnnn`: it takes two PGF points as arguments instead of the four dimensions which are the coordinates.

```

607 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_pgf_rect_node:nnn #1 #2 #3
608 {
609   \begin { pgfscope }
610   \pgfset
611   {
612     outer~sep = \c_zero_dim ,
613     inner~sep = \c_zero_dim ,
614     minimum~size = \c_zero_dim
615   }
616   \pgftransformshift { \pgfpoint scale { 0.5 } { \pgfpointadd { #2 } { #3 } } }
617   \pgfpointdiff { #3 } { #2 }
618   \pgfgetlastxy \l_tmpa_dim \l_tmpb_dim
619   \pgfnode
620   { rectangle }
621   { center }
622   {
623     \vbox_to_ht:nn
624     { \dim_abs:n \l_tmpb_dim }
625     { \vfill \hbox_to_wd:nn { \dim_abs:n \l_tmpa_dim } { } }
626   }
627   { #1 }
628   { }
629   \end { pgfscope }
630 }

```

The options

The following parameter corresponds to the keys `caption`, `short-caption` and `label` of the environment `{NiceTabular}`.

```

631 \tl_new:N \l_@@_caption_tl

```

```

632 \tl_new:N \l_@@_short_caption_tl
633 \tl_new:N \l_@@_label_tl

```

The following parameter corresponds to the key `caption-above` of `\NiceMatrixOptions`. When this parameter is `true`, the captions of the environments `{NiceTabular}`, specified with the key `caption` are put above the tabular (and below elsewhere).

```

634 \bool_new:N \l_@@_caption_above_bool

```

By default, the commands `\cellcolor` and `\rowcolor` are available for the user in the cells of the tabular (the user may use the commands provided by `\colortbl`). However, if the key `colortbl-like` is used, these commands are available.

```

635 \bool_new:N \l_@@_colortbl_like_bool

```

By default, the behaviour of `\cline` is changed in the environments of `nicematrix`: a `\cline` spreads the array by an amount equal to `\arrayrulewidth`. It's possible to disable this feature with the key `\l_@@_standard_line_bool`.

```

636 \bool_new:N \l_@@_standard_cline_bool

```

The following dimensions correspond to the options `cell-space-top-limit` and `co` (these parameters are inspired by the package `cellspace`).

```

637 \dim_new:N \l_@@_cell_space_top_limit_dim
638 \dim_new:N \l_@@_cell_space_bottom_limit_dim

```

The following dimension is the distance between two dots for the dotted lines (when `line-style` is equal to `standard`, which is the initial value). The initial value is 0.45 em but it will be changed if the option `small` is used.

```

639 \dim_new:N \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim
640 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
641 { \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim { 0.45 em } }

```

We use a hook only by security in case `revtex4-1` is used (even though it is obsolete).

The following dimension is the minimal distance between a node (in fact an anchor of that node) and a dotted line (we say “minimal” because, by definition, a dotted line is not a continuous line and, therefore, this distance may vary a little).

```

642 \dim_new:N \l_@@_xdots_shorten_start_dim
643 \dim_new:N \l_@@_xdots_shorten_end_dim
644 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
645 {
646   \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_shorten_start_dim { 0.3 em }
647   \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_shorten_end_dim { 0.3 em }
648 }

```

We use a hook only by security in case `revtex4-1` is used (even though it is obsolete).

The following dimension is the radius of the dots for the dotted lines (when `line-style` is equal to `standard`, which is the initial value). The initial value is 0.53 pt but it will be changed if the option `small` is used.

```

649 \dim_new:N \l_@@_xdots_radius_dim
650 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
651 { \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_radius_dim { 0.53 pt } }

```

We use a hook only by security in case `revtex4-1` is used (even though it is obsolete).

The token list `\l_@@_xdots_line_style_tl` corresponds to the option `tikz` of the commands `\Cdots`, `\Ldots`, etc. and of the options `line-style` for the environments and `\NiceMatrixOptions`. The constant `\c_@@_standard_tl` will be used in some tests.

```

652 \tl_new:N \l_@@_xdots_line_style_tl
653 \tl_const:Nn \c_@@_standard_tl { standard }
654 \tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_xdots_line_style_tl \c_@@_standard_tl

```

The boolean `\l_@@_light_syntax_bool` corresponds to the option `light-syntax`.

```
655 \bool_new:N \l_@@_light_syntax_bool
```

The string `\l_@@_baseline_tl` may contain one of the three values `t`, `c` or `b` as in the option of the environment `{array}`. However, it may also contain an integer (which represents the number of the row to which align the array).

```
656 \tl_new:N \l_@@_baseline_tl
657 \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_baseline_tl c
```

The flag `\l_@@_exterior_arraycolsep_bool` corresponds to the option `exterior-arraycolsep`. If this option is set, a space equal to `\arraycolsep` will be put on both sides of an environment `{NiceArray}` (as it is done in `{array}` of `array`).

```
658 \bool_new:N \l_@@_exterior_arraycolsep_bool
```

The flag `\l_@@_parallelize_diags_bool` controls whether the diagonals are parallelized. The initial value is `true`.

```
659 \bool_new:N \l_@@_parallelize_diags_bool
660 \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_parallelize_diags_bool
```

The following parameter correspond to the key `corners`. The elements of that `clist` must be in NW, SW, NE and SE.

```
661 \clist_new:N \l_@@_corners_clist
```

```
662 \dim_new:N \l_@@_notes_above_space_dim
663 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
664 { \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_notes_above_space_dim { 1 mm } }
```

We use a hook only by security in case `revtex4-1` is used (even though it is obsolete).

The flag `\l_@@_nullify_dots_bool` corresponds to the option `nullify-dots`. When the flag is down, the instructions like `\vdots` are inserted within a `\hphantom` (and so the constructed matrix has exactly the same size as a matrix constructed with the classical `{matrix}` and `\ldots`, `\vdots`, etc.).

```
665 \bool_new:N \l_@@_nullify_dots_bool
```

The following flag corresponds to the key `respect-arraystretch` (that key has an effect on the blocks).

```
666 \bool_new:N \l_@@_respect_arraystretch_bool
```

The following flag will be used when the current options specify that all the columns of the array must have the same width equal to the largest width of a cell of the array (except the cells of the potential exterior columns).

```
667 \bool_new:N \l_@@_auto_columns_width_bool
```

The following boolean corresponds to the key `create-cell-nodes` of the keyword `\CodeBefore`.

```
668 \bool_new:N \g_@@_recreate_cell_nodes_bool
```

The string `\l_@@_name_str` will contain the optional name of the environment: this name can be used to access to the Tikz nodes created in the array from outside the environment.

```
669 \str_new:N \l_@@_name_str
```

The boolean `\l_@@_medium_nodes_bool` will be used to indicate whether the “medium nodes” are created in the array. Idem for the “large nodes”.

```
670 \bool_new:N \l_@@_medium_nodes_bool
671 \bool_new:N \l_@@_large_nodes_bool
```


The boolean `\l_@@_except_borders_bool` will be raised when the key `hvlines-except-borders` will be used (but that key has also other effects).

```
672 \bool_new:N \l_@@_except_borders_bool
```

The dimension `\l_@@_left_margin_dim` correspond to the option `left-margin`. Idem for the right margin. These parameters are involved in the creation of the “medium nodes” but also in the placement of the delimiters and the drawing of the horizontal dotted lines (`\hdottedline`).

```
673 \dim_new:N \l_@@_left_margin_dim
674 \dim_new:N \l_@@_right_margin_dim
```

The dimensions `\l_@@_extra_left_margin_dim` and `\l_@@_extra_right_margin_dim` correspond to the options `extra-left-margin` and `extra-right-margin`.

```
675 \dim_new:N \l_@@_extra_left_margin_dim
676 \dim_new:N \l_@@_extra_right_margin_dim
```

The token list `\l_@@_end_of_row_tl` corresponds to the option `end-of-row`. It specifies the symbol used to mark the ends of rows when the light syntax is used.

```
677 \tl_new:N \l_@@_end_of_row_tl
678 \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_end_of_row_tl { ; }
```

The following parameter is for the color the dotted lines drawn by `\Cdots`, `\Ldots`, `\Vdots`, `\Ddots`, `\Iddots` and `\Hdotsfor` but *not* the dotted lines drawn by `\hdottedline` and “:”.

```
679 \tl_new:N \l_@@_xdots_color_tl
```

The following token list corresponds to the key `delimiters/color`.

```
680 \tl_new:N \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl
```

Sometimes, we want to have several arrays vertically juxtaposed in order to have an alignment of the columns of these arrays. To achieve this goal, one may wish to use the same width for all the columns (for example with the option `columns-width` or the option `auto-columns-width` of the environment `{NiceMatrixBlock}`). However, even if we use the same type of delimiters, the width of the delimiters may be different from an array to another because the width of the delimiter is fonction of its size. That’s why we create an option called `delimiters/max-width` which will give to the delimiters the width of a delimiter (of the same type) of big size. The following boolean corresponds to this option.

```
681 \bool_new:N \l_@@_delimiters_max_width_bool
```

```
682 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / xdots }
683 {
684   line-style .code:n =
685   {
686     \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
```

We can’t use `\c_@@_tikz_loaded_bool` to test whether `tikz` is loaded because `\NiceMatrixOptions` may be used in the preamble of the document.

```
687     { \cs_if_exist_p:N \tikzpicture }
688     { \str_if_eq_p:nn { #1 } { standard } }
689     { \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_line_style_tl { #1 } }
690     { \@@_error:n { bad~option~for~line~style } }
691   } ,
692   line-style .value_required:n = true ,
693   color .tl_set:N = \l_@@_xdots_color_tl ,
694   color .value_required:n = true ,
695   shorten .code:n =
696     \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
697     {
698       \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_shorten_start_dim { #1 }
699       \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_shorten_end_dim { #1 }
700     } ,
701   shorten-start .code:n =
```

```

702 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
703 { \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_shorten_start_dim { #1 } } ,
704 shorten-end .code:n =
705 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
706 { \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_shorten_end_dim { #1 } } ,

```

We use a hook only by security in case `revtex4-1` is used (even though it is obsolete). Idem for the following keys.

```

707 shorten .value_required:n = true ,
708 shorten-start .value_required:n = true ,
709 shorten-end .value_required:n = true ,
710 radius .code:n =
711 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
712 { \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_radius_dim { #1 } } ,
713 radius .value_required:n = true ,
714 inter .code:n =
715 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
716 { \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim { #1 } } ,
717 radius .value_required:n = true ,

```

The options `down` and `up` are not documented for the final user because he should use the syntax with `^` and `_`.

```

718 down .tl_set:N = \l_@@_xdots_down_tl ,
719 up .tl_set:N = \l_@@_xdots_up_tl ,

```

The key `draw-first`, which is meant to be used only with `\Ddots` and `\Iddots`, which be caught when `\Ddots` or `\Iddots` is used (during the construction of the array and not when we draw the dotted lines).

```

720 draw-first .code:n = \prg_do_nothing: ,
721 unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown-key-for-xdots }
722 }

```

```

723 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / rules }
724 {
725 color .tl_set:N = \l_@@_rules_color_tl ,
726 color .value_required:n = true ,
727 width .dim_set:N = \arrayrulewidth ,
728 width .value_required:n = true ,
729 unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown-key-for-rules }
730 }

```

First, we define a set of keys “NiceMatrix / Global” which will be used (with the mechanism of `.inherit:n`) by other sets of keys.

```

731 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / Global }
732 {
733 custom-line .code:n = \@@_custom_line:n { #1 } ,
734 rules .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / rules } { #1 } ,
735 rules .value_required:n = true ,
736 standard-cline .bool_set:N = \l_@@_standard_cline_bool ,
737 standard-cline .default:n = true ,
738 cell-space-top-limit .dim_set:N = \l_@@_cell_space_top_limit_dim ,
739 cell-space-top-limit .value_required:n = true ,
740 cell-space-bottom-limit .dim_set:N = \l_@@_cell_space_bottom_limit_dim ,
741 cell-space-bottom-limit .value_required:n = true ,
742 cell-space-limits .meta:n =
743 {
744 cell-space-top-limit = #1 ,
745 cell-space-bottom-limit = #1 ,
746 } ,
747 cell-space-limits .value_required:n = true ,
748 xdots .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / xdots } { #1 } ,
749 light-syntax .bool_set:N = \l_@@_light_syntax_bool ,
750 light-syntax .default:n = true ,

```

```

751 end-of-row .tl_set:N = \l_@@_end_of_row_tl ,
752 end-of-row .value_required:n = true ,
753 first-col .code:n = \int_zero:N \l_@@_first_col_int ,
754 first-row .code:n = \int_zero:N \l_@@_first_row_int ,
755 last-row .int_set:N = \l_@@_last_row_int ,
756 last-row .default:n = -1 ,
757 code-for-first-col .tl_set:N = \l_@@_code_for_first_col_tl ,
758 code-for-first-col .value_required:n = true ,
759 code-for-last-col .tl_set:N = \l_@@_code_for_last_col_tl ,
760 code-for-last-col .value_required:n = true ,
761 code-for-first-row .tl_set:N = \l_@@_code_for_first_row_tl ,
762 code-for-first-row .value_required:n = true ,
763 code-for-last-row .tl_set:N = \l_@@_code_for_last_row_tl ,
764 code-for-last-row .value_required:n = true ,
765 hlines .clist_set:N = \l_@@_hlines_clist ,
766 vlines .clist_set:N = \l_@@_vlines_clist ,
767 hlines .default:n = all ,
768 vlines .default:n = all ,
769 vlines-in-sub-matrix .code:n =
770 {
771   \tl_if_single_token:nTF { #1 }
772     { \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_letter_vlism_tl { #1 } }
773     { \@@_error:n { One~letter~allowed } }
774   } ,
775 vlines-in-sub-matrix .value_required:n = true ,
776 hvlines .code:n =
777 {
778   \clist_set:Nn \l_@@_vlines_clist { all }
779   \clist_set:Nn \l_@@_hlines_clist { all }
780 } ,
781 hvlines-except-borders .code:n =
782 {
783   \clist_set:Nn \l_@@_vlines_clist { all }
784   \clist_set:Nn \l_@@_hlines_clist { all }
785   \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_except_borders_bool
786 } ,
787 parallelize-diags .bool_set:N = \l_@@_parallelize_diags_bool ,

```

With the option `renew-dots`, the command `\cdots`, `\ldots`, `\vdots`, `\ddots`, etc. are redefined and behave like the commands `\Cdots`, `\Ldots`, `\Vdots`, `\Ddots`, etc.

```

788 renew-dots .bool_set:N = \l_@@_renew_dots_bool ,
789 renew-dots .value_forbidden:n = true ,
790 nullify-dots .bool_set:N = \l_@@_nullify_dots_bool ,
791 create-medium-nodes .bool_set:N = \l_@@_medium_nodes_bool ,
792 create-large-nodes .bool_set:N = \l_@@_large_nodes_bool ,
793 create-extra-nodes .meta:n =
794 { create-medium-nodes , create-large-nodes } ,
795 left-margin .dim_set:N = \l_@@_left_margin_dim ,
796 left-margin .default:n = \arraycolsep ,
797 right-margin .dim_set:N = \l_@@_right_margin_dim ,
798 right-margin .default:n = \arraycolsep ,
799 margin .meta:n = { left-margin = #1 , right-margin = #1 } ,
800 margin .default:n = \arraycolsep ,
801 extra-left-margin .dim_set:N = \l_@@_extra_left_margin_dim ,
802 extra-right-margin .dim_set:N = \l_@@_extra_right_margin_dim ,
803 extra-margin .meta:n =
804 { extra-left-margin = #1 , extra-right-margin = #1 } ,
805 extra-margin .value_required:n = true ,
806 respect-arraystretch .bool_set:N = \l_@@_respect_arraystretch_bool ,
807 respect-arraystretch .default:n = true
808 }

```

We define a set of keys used by the environments of `nicematrix` (but not by the command

```

\NiceMatrixOptions).
809 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / Env }
810 {
811   corners .clist_set:N = \l_@@_corners_clist ,
812   corners .default:n = { NW , SW , NE , SE } ,
813   code-before .code:n =
814   {
815     \tl_if_empty:nF { #1 }
816     {
817       \tl_gput_left:Nn \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl { #1 }
818       \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_code_before_bool
819     }
820   } ,
821   code-before .value_required:n = true ,

```

The options `c`, `t` and `b` of the environment `{NiceArray}` have the same meaning as the option of the classical environment `{array}`.

```

822   c .code:n = \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_baseline_tl c ,
823   t .code:n = \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_baseline_tl t ,
824   b .code:n = \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_baseline_tl b ,
825   baseline .tl_set:N = \l_@@_baseline_tl ,
826   baseline .value_required:n = true ,
827   columns-width .code:n =
828   \tl_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } { auto }
829   { \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_auto_columns_width_bool }
830   { \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_columns_width_dim { #1 } } ,
831   columns-width .value_required:n = true ,
832   name .code:n =

```

We test whether we are in the measuring phase of an environment of `amsmath` (always loaded by `nicematrix`) because we want to avoid a fallacious message of duplicate name in this case.

```

833   \legacy_if:nF { measuring@ }
834   {
835     \str_set:Nn \l_tmpa_str { #1 }
836     \seq_if_in:NVTf \g_@@_names_seq \l_tmpa_str
837     { \@@_error:nn { Duplicate-name } { #1 } }
838     { \seq_gput_left:Nv \g_@@_names_seq \l_tmpa_str }
839     \str_set_eq:NN \l_@@_name_str \l_tmpa_str
840   } ,
841   name .value_required:n = true ,
842   code-after .tl_gset:N = \g_nicematrix_code_after_tl ,
843   code-after .value_required:n = true ,
844   colortbl-like .code:n =
845   \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_colortbl_like_bool
846   \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_code_before_bool ,
847   colortbl-like .value_forbidden:n = true
848 }
849 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / notes }
850 {
851   para .bool_set:N = \l_@@_notes_para_bool ,
852   para .default:n = true ,
853   code-before .tl_set:N = \l_@@_notes_code_before_tl ,
854   code-before .value_required:n = true ,
855   code-after .tl_set:N = \l_@@_notes_code_after_tl ,
856   code-after .value_required:n = true ,
857   bottomrule .bool_set:N = \l_@@_notes_bottomrule_bool ,
858   bottomrule .default:n = true ,
859   style .code:n = \cs_set:Nn \@@_notes_style:n { #1 } ,
860   style .value_required:n = true ,
861   label-in-tabular .code:n =
862   \cs_set:Nn \@@_notes_label_in_tabular:n { #1 } ,
863   label-in-tabular .value_required:n = true ,
864   label-in-list .code:n =

```

```

865 \cs_set:Nn \@@_notes_label_in_list:n { #1 } ,
866 label-in-list .value_required:n = true ,
867 enumitem-keys .code:n =
868 {
869   \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
870   {
871     \bool_if:NT \c_@@_enumitem_loaded_bool
872     { \setlist* [ tabularnotes ] { #1 } }
873   }
874 } ,
875 enumitem-keys .value_required:n = true ,
876 enumitem-keys-para .code:n =
877 {
878   \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
879   {
880     \bool_if:NT \c_@@_enumitem_loaded_bool
881     { \setlist* [ tabularnotes* ] { #1 } }
882   }
883 } ,
884 enumitem-keys-para .value_required:n = true ,
885 detect-duplicates .bool_set:N = \l_@@_notes_detect_duplicates_bool ,
886 detect-duplicates .default:n = true ,
887 unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown-key-for-notes }
888 }
889 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / delimiters }
890 {
891   max-width .bool_set:N = \l_@@_delimiters_max_width_bool ,
892   max-width .default:n = true ,
893   color .tl_set:N = \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl ,
894   color .value_required:n = true ,
895 }

```

We begin the construction of the major sets of keys (used by the different user commands and environments).

```

896 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix }
897 {
898   NiceMatrixOptions .inherit:n =
899   { NiceMatrix / Global } ,
900   NiceMatrixOptions / xdots .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / xdots ,
901   NiceMatrixOptions / rules .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / rules ,
902   NiceMatrixOptions / notes .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / notes ,
903   NiceMatrixOptions / sub-matrix .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / sub-matrix ,
904   SubMatrix / rules .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / rules ,
905   CodeAfter / xdots .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / xdots ,
906   CodeBefore / sub-matrix .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / sub-matrix ,
907   NiceMatrix .inherit:n =
908   {
909     NiceMatrix / Global ,
910     NiceMatrix / Env ,
911   } ,
912   NiceMatrix / xdots .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / xdots ,
913   NiceMatrix / rules .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / rules ,
914   NiceTabular .inherit:n =
915   {
916     NiceMatrix / Global ,
917     NiceMatrix / Env
918   } ,
919   NiceTabular / xdots .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / xdots ,
920   NiceTabular / rules .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / rules ,
921   NiceTabular / notes .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / notes ,
922   NiceArray .inherit:n =
923   {

```

```

924     NiceMatrix / Global ,
925     NiceMatrix / Env ,
926   } ,
927   NiceArray / xdots .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / xdots ,
928   NiceArray / rules .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / rules ,
929   pNiceArray .inherit:n =
930   {
931     NiceMatrix / Global ,
932     NiceMatrix / Env ,
933   } ,
934   pNiceArray / xdots .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / xdots ,
935   pNiceArray / rules .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / rules ,
936 }

```

We finalise the definition of the set of keys “NiceMatrix / NiceMatrixOptions” with the options specific to \NiceMatrixOptions.

```

937 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / NiceMatrixOptions }
938 {
939   delimiters / color .tl_set:N = \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl ,
940   delimiters / color .value_required:n = true ,
941   delimiters / max-width .bool_set:N = \l_@@_delimiters_max_width_bool ,
942   delimiters / max-width .default:n = true ,
943   delimiters .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / delimiters } { #1 } ,
944   delimiters .value_required:n = true ,
945   width .code:n = \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_width_dim { #1 } ,
946   width .value_required:n = true ,
947   last-col .code:n =
948     \tl_if_empty:nF { #1 }
949     { \@@_error:n { last-col-non-empty-for-NiceMatrixOptions } }
950     \int_zero:N \l_@@_last_col_int ,
951   small .bool_set:N = \l_@@_small_bool ,
952   small .value_forbidden:n = true ,

```

With the option `renew-matrix`, the environment `{matrix}` of `amsmath` and its variants are redefined to behave like the environment `{NiceMatrix}` and its variants.

```

953   renew-matrix .code:n = \@@_renew_matrix: ,
954   renew-matrix .value_forbidden:n = true ,

```

The option `exterior-arraycolsep` will have effect only in `{NiceArray}` for those who want to have for `{NiceArray}` the same behaviour as `{array}`.

```

955   exterior-arraycolsep .bool_set:N = \l_@@_exterior_arraycolsep_bool ,

```

If the option `columns-width` is used, all the columns will have the same width.

In `\NiceMatrixOptions`, the special value `auto` is not available.

```

956   columns-width .code:n =
957     \tl_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } { auto }
958     { \@@_error:n { Option~auto~for~columns-width } }
959     { \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_columns_width_dim { #1 } } ,

```

Usually, an error is raised when the user tries to give the same name to two distincts environments of `nicematrix` (these names are global and not local to the current TeX scope). However, the option `allow-duplicate-names` disables this feature.

```

960   allow-duplicate-names .code:n =
961     \@@_msg_redirect_name:nn { Duplicate-name } { none } ,
962   allow-duplicate-names .value_forbidden:n = true ,
963   notes .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / notes } { #1 } ,
964   notes .value_required:n = true ,
965   sub-matrix .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / sub-matrix } { #1 } ,
966   sub-matrix .value_required:n = true ,
967   matrix / columns-type .code:n =
968     \@@_set_preamble:Nn \l_@@_columns_type_tl { #1 } ,

```

```

969 matrix / columns-type .value_required:n = true ,
970 caption-above .bool_set:N = \l_@@_caption_above_bool ,
971 caption-above .default:n = true ,
972 unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown~key~for~NiceMatrixOptions }
973 }

```

`\NiceMatrixOptions` is the command of the `nicematrix` package to fix options at the document level. The scope of these specifications is the current TeX group.

```

974 \NewDocumentCommand \NiceMatrixOptions { m }
975 { \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / NiceMatrixOptions } { #1 } }

```

We finalise the definition of the set of keys “NiceMatrix / NiceMatrix”. That set of keys will be used by `{NiceMatrix}`, `{pNiceMatrix}`, `{bNiceMatrix}`, etc.

```

976 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / NiceMatrix }
977 {
978   last-col .code:n = \tl_if_empty:nTF {#1}
979   {
980     \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_last_col_without_value_bool
981     \int_set:Nn \l_@@_last_col_int { -1 }
982   }
983   { \int_set:Nn \l_@@_last_col_int { #1 } } ,
984   columns-type .code:n = \@@_set_preamble:Nn \l_@@_columns_type_tl { #1 } ,
985   columns-type .value_required:n = true ,
986   l .meta:n = { columns-type = l } ,
987   r .meta:n = { columns-type = r } ,
988   delimiters / color .tl_set:N = \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl ,
989   delimiters / color .value_required:n = true ,
990   delimiters / max-width .bool_set:N = \l_@@_delimiters_max_width_bool ,
991   delimiters / max-width .default:n = true ,
992   delimiters .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / delimiters } { #1 } ,
993   delimiters .value_required:n = true ,
994   small .bool_set:N = \l_@@_small_bool ,
995   small .value_forbidden:n = true ,
996   unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown~key~for~NiceMatrix }
997 }

```

We finalise the definition of the set of keys “NiceMatrix / NiceArray” with the options specific to `{NiceArray}`.

```

998 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / NiceArray }
999 {

```

In the environments `{NiceArray}` and its variants, the option `last-col` must be used without value because the number of columns of the array is read from the preamble of the array.

```

1000   small .bool_set:N = \l_@@_small_bool ,
1001   small .value_forbidden:n = true ,
1002   last-col .code:n = \tl_if_empty:nF { #1 }
1003   { \@@_error:n { last-col~non~empty~for~NiceArray } }
1004   \int_zero:N \l_@@_last_col_int ,
1005   r .code:n = \@@_error:n { r~or~l~with~preamble } ,
1006   l .code:n = \@@_error:n { r~or~l~with~preamble } ,
1007   unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown~key~for~NiceArray }
1008 }
1009 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / pNiceArray }
1010 {
1011   first-col .code:n = \int_zero:N \l_@@_first_col_int ,
1012   last-col .code:n = \tl_if_empty:nF {#1}
1013   { \@@_error:n { last-col~non~empty~for~NiceArray } }
1014   \int_zero:N \l_@@_last_col_int ,
1015   first-row .code:n = \int_zero:N \l_@@_first_row_int ,
1016   delimiters / color .tl_set:N = \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl ,
1017   delimiters / color .value_required:n = true ,

```

```

1018   delimiters / max-width .bool_set:N = \l_@@_delimiters_max_width_bool ,
1019   delimiters / max-width .default:n = true ,
1020   delimiters .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / delimiters } { #1 } ,
1021   delimiters .value_required:n = true ,
1022   small .bool_set:N = \l_@@_small_bool ,
1023   small .value_forbidden:n = true ,
1024   r .code:n = \@@_error:n { r~or~l~with~preamble } ,
1025   l .code:n = \@@_error:n { r~or~l~with~preamble } ,
1026   unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown~key~for~NiceMatrix }
1027 }

```

We finalise the definition of the set of keys “NiceMatrix / NiceTabular” with the options specific to {NiceTabular}.

```

1028 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / NiceTabular }
1029 {

```

The dimension width will be used if at least a column of type X is used. If there is no column of type X, an error will be raised.

```

1030   width .code:n = \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_width_dim { #1 }
1031           \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_width_used_bool ,
1032   width .value_required:n = true ,
1033   notes .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / notes } { #1 } ,
1034   tabularnote .tl_gset:N = \g_@@_tabularnote_tl ,
1035   tabularnote .value_required:n = true ,
1036   caption .tl_set:N = \l_@@_caption_tl ,
1037   caption .value_required:n = true ,
1038   short-caption .tl_set:N = \l_@@_short_caption_tl ,
1039   short-caption .value_required:n = true ,
1040   label .tl_set:N = \l_@@_label_tl ,
1041   label .value_required:n = true ,
1042   last-col .code:n = \tl_if_empty:nF {#1}
1043           { \@@_error:n { last-col~non-empty~for~NiceArray } }
1044           \int_zero:N \l_@@_last_col_int ,
1045   r .code:n = \@@_error:n { r~or~l~with~preamble } ,
1046   l .code:n = \@@_error:n { r~or~l~with~preamble } ,
1047   unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown~key~for~NiceTabular }
1048 }

```

Important code used by {NiceArrayWithDelims}

The pseudo-environment \@@_cell_begin:w-\@@_cell_end: will be used to format the cells of the array. In the code, the affectations are global because this pseudo-environment will be used in the cells of a \halign (via an environment {array}).

```

1049 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_cell_begin:w
1050 {

```

\g_@@_cell_after_hook_tl will be set during the composition of the box \l_@@_cell_box and will be used *after* the composition in order to modify that box.

```

1051   \tl_gclear:N \g_@@_cell_after_hook_tl

```

At the beginning of the cell, we link \CodeAfter to a command which do begin with \ (whereas the standard version of \CodeAfter does not).

```

1052   \cs_set_eq:NN \CodeAfter \@@_CodeAfter_i:

```

We increment \c@jCol, which is the counter of the columns.

```

1053   \int_gincr:N \c@jCol

```

Now, we increment the counter of the rows. We don’t do this incrementation in the \everycr because some packages, like arydshln, create special rows in the \halign that we don’t want to take into account.

```

1054   \int_compare:nNnT \c@jCol = 1
1055     { \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_first_col_int = 1 \@@_begin_of_row: }

```


The content of the cell is composed in the box `\l_@@_cell_box`. The `\hbox_set_end:` corresponding to this `\hbox_set:Nw` will be in the `\@@_cell_end:` (and the potential `\c_math_toggle_token` also).

```

1056   \hbox_set:Nw \l_@@_cell_box
1057   \bool_if:NF \l_@@_NiceTabular_bool
1058   {
1059     \c_math_toggle_token
1060     \bool_if:NT \l_@@_small_bool \scriptstyle
1061   }

```

For unexplained reason, with XeTeX (and not with the other engines), the environments of `nicematrix` were all composed in black and do not take into account the color of the encompassing text. As a workaround, you peek the color in force at the beginning of the environment and we use it now (in each cell of the array).

```

1062   \color { nicematrix }
1063   \g_@@_row_style_tl

```

We will call *corners* of the matrix the cases which are at the intersection of the exterior rows and exterior columns (of course, the four corners doesn't always exist simultaneously).

The codes `\l_@@_code_for_first_row_tl` and *al* don't apply in the corners of the matrix.

```

1064   \int_compare:nNnTF \c@iRow = 0
1065   {
1066     \int_compare:nNnT \c@jCol > 0
1067     {
1068       \l_@@_code_for_first_row_tl
1069       \xglobal \colorlet { nicematrix-first-row } { . }
1070     }
1071   }
1072   {
1073     \int_compare:nNnT \c@iRow = \l_@@_last_row_int
1074     {
1075       \l_@@_code_for_last_row_tl
1076       \xglobal \colorlet { nicematrix-last-row } { . }
1077     }
1078   }
1079 }

```

The following macro `\@@_begin_of_row` is usually used in the cell number 1 of the row. However, when the key `first-col` is used, `\@@_begin_of_row` is executed in the cell number 0 of the row.

```

1080 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_begin_of_row:
1081 {
1082   \int_gincr:N \c@iRow
1083   \dim_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_dp_ante_last_row_dim \g_@@_dp_last_row_dim
1084   \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_dp_last_row_dim { \box_dp:N \@arstrutbox }
1085   \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_ht_last_row_dim { \box_ht:N \@arstrutbox }
1086   \pgfpicture
1087   \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
1088   \pgfcoordinate
1089   { \@@_env: - row - \int_use:N \c@iRow - base }
1090   { \pgfpoint \c_zero_dim { 0.5 \arrayrulewidth } }
1091   \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
1092   {
1093     \pgfnodealias
1094     { \l_@@_name_str - row - \int_use:N \c@iRow - base }
1095     { \@@_env: - row - \int_use:N \c@iRow - base }
1096   }
1097   \endpgfpicture
1098 }

```

Remark: If the key `recreate-cell-nodes` of the `\CodeBefore` is used, then we will add some lines to that command.

The following code is used in each cell of the array. It actualises quantities that, at the end of the array, will give informations about the vertical dimension of the two first rows and the two last rows. If the user uses the `last-row`, some lines of code will be dynamically added to this command.

```

1099 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_update_for_first_and_last_row:
1100 {
1101   \int_compare:nNnTF \c@iRow = 0
1102   {
1103     \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_dp_row_zero_dim
1104     { \dim_max:nn \g_@@_dp_row_zero_dim { \box_dp:N \l_@@_cell_box } }
1105     \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_ht_row_zero_dim
1106     { \dim_max:nn \g_@@_ht_row_zero_dim { \box_ht:N \l_@@_cell_box } }
1107   }
1108   {
1109     \int_compare:nNnT \c@iRow = 1
1110     {
1111       \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_ht_row_one_dim
1112       { \dim_max:nn \g_@@_ht_row_one_dim { \box_ht:N \l_@@_cell_box } }
1113     }
1114   }
1115 }
1116 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_rotate_cell_box:
1117 {
1118   \box_rotate:Nn \l_@@_cell_box { 90 }
1119   \int_compare:nNnT \c@iRow = \l_@@_last_row_int
1120   {
1121     \vbox_set_top:Nn \l_@@_cell_box
1122     {
1123       \vbox_to_zero:n { }
1124       \skip_vertical:n { - \box_ht:N \@arstrutbox + 0.8 ex }
1125       \box_use:N \l_@@_cell_box
1126     }
1127   }
1128   \bool_gset_false:N \g_@@_rotate_bool
1129 }
1130 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_adjust_size_box:
1131 {
1132   \dim_compare:nNnT \g_@@_blocks_wd_dim > \c_zero_dim
1133   {
1134     \box_set_wd:Nn \l_@@_cell_box
1135     { \dim_max:nn { \box_wd:N \l_@@_cell_box } \g_@@_blocks_wd_dim }
1136     \dim_gzero:N \g_@@_blocks_wd_dim
1137   }
1138   \dim_compare:nNnT \g_@@_blocks_dp_dim > \c_zero_dim
1139   {
1140     \box_set_dp:Nn \l_@@_cell_box
1141     { \dim_max:nn { \box_dp:N \l_@@_cell_box } \g_@@_blocks_dp_dim }
1142     \dim_gzero:N \g_@@_blocks_dp_dim
1143   }
1144   \dim_compare:nNnT \g_@@_blocks_ht_dim > \c_zero_dim
1145   {
1146     \box_set_ht:Nn \l_@@_cell_box
1147     { \dim_max:nn { \box_ht:N \l_@@_cell_box } \g_@@_blocks_ht_dim }
1148     \dim_gzero:N \g_@@_blocks_ht_dim
1149   }
1150 }
1151 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_cell_end:
1152 {
1153   \@@_math_toggle_token:
1154   \hbox_set_end:

```

The token list `\g_@@_cell_after_hook_tl` is (potentially) set during the composition of the box `\l_@@_cell_box` and is used now *after* the composition in order to modify that box.

```

1155 \g_@@_cell_after_hook_tl
1156 \bool_if:NT \g_@@_rotate_bool \@@_rotate_cell_box:
1157 \@@_adjust_size_box:
1158 \box_set_ht:Nn \l_@@_cell_box
1159 { \box_ht:N \l_@@_cell_box + \l_@@_cell_space_top_limit_dim }
1160 \box_set_dp:Nn \l_@@_cell_box
1161 { \box_dp:N \l_@@_cell_box + \l_@@_cell_space_bottom_limit_dim }

```

We want to compute in `\g_@@_max_cell_width_dim` the width of the widest cell of the array (except the cells of the “first column” and the “last column”).

```

1162 \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_max_cell_width_dim
1163 { \dim_max:nn \g_@@_max_cell_width_dim { \box_wd:N \l_@@_cell_box } }

```

The following computations are for the “first row” and the “last row”.

```

1164 \@@_update_for_first_and_last_row:

```

If the cell is empty, or may be considered as if, we must not create the PGF node, for two reasons:

- it’s a waste of time since such a node would be rather pointless;
- we test the existence of these nodes in order to determine whether a cell is empty when we search the extremities of a dotted line.

However, it’s very difficult to determine whether a cell is empty. Up to now we use the following technic:

- for the columns of type p, m, b, V (of varwidth) or X, we test whether the cell is syntactically empty with `\@@_test_if_empty:` and `\@@_test_if_empty_for_S:`
- if the width of the box `\l_@@_cell_box` (created with the content of the cell) is equal to zero, we consider the cell as empty (however, this is not perfect since the user may have used a `\rlap`, `\llap`, `\clap` or a `\mathclap` of `mathtools`).
- the cells with a command `\Ldots` or `\Cdots`, `\Vdots`, etc., should also be considered as empty; if `nullify-dots` is in force, there would be nothing to do (in this case the previous commands only write an instruction in a kind of `\CodeAfter`); however, if `nullify-dots` is not in force, a phantom of `\ldots`, `\cdots`, `\vdots` is inserted and its width is not equal to zero; that’s why these commands raise a boolean `\g_@@_empty_cell_bool` and we begin by testing this boolean.

```

1165 \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_empty_cell_bool
1166 { \box_use_drop:N \l_@@_cell_box }
1167 {
1168   \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
1169   \g_@@_not_empty_cell_bool
1170   { \dim_compare_p:nNn { \box_wd:N \l_@@_cell_box } > \c_zero_dim }
1171   \@@_node_for_cell:
1172   { \box_use_drop:N \l_@@_cell_box }
1173 }
1174 \int_gset:Nn \g_@@_col_total_int { \int_max:nn \g_@@_col_total_int \c@jCol }
1175 \bool_gset_false:N \g_@@_empty_cell_bool
1176 \bool_gset_false:N \g_@@_not_empty_cell_bool
1177 }

```

The following command creates the PGF name of the node with, of course, `\l_@@_cell_box` as the content.

```

1178 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_node_for_cell:
1179 {
1180   \pgfpicture
1181   \pgfsetbaseline \c_zero_dim
1182   \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
1183   \pgfset
1184   {
1185     inner~sep = \c_zero_dim ,
1186     minimum~width = \c_zero_dim

```

```

1187     }
1188     \pgfnode
1189     { rectangle }
1190     { base }
1191     { \box_use_drop:N \l_@@_cell_box }
1192     { \@@_env: - \int_use:N \c@iRow - \int_use:N \c@jCol }
1193     { }
1194     \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
1195     {
1196         \pgfnodealias
1197         { \l_@@_name_str - \int_use:N \c@iRow - \int_use:N \c@jCol }
1198         { \@@_env: - \int_use:N \c@iRow - \int_use:N \c@jCol }
1199     }
1200     \endpgfpicture
1201 }

```

As its name says, the following command is a patch for the command `\@@_node_for_cell:`. This patch will be appended on the left of `\@@_node_for_the_cell:` when the construction of the cell nodes (of the form $(i-j)$) in the `\CodeBefore` is required.

```

1202 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_node_for_cell:n #1
1203 {
1204     \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_node_for_cell:
1205     {
1206         \hbox_set:Nn \l_@@_cell_box
1207         {
1208             \box_move_up:nn { \box_ht:N \l_@@_cell_box }
1209             \hbox_overlap_left:n
1210             {
1211                 \pgfsys@markposition
1212                 { \@@_env: - \int_use:N \c@iRow - \int_use:N \c@jCol - NW }

```

I don't know why the following adjustment is needed when the compilation is done with XeLaTeX or with the classical way `latex`, `divps`, `ps2pdf` (or Adobe Distiller). However, it seems to work.

```

1213         #1
1214     }
1215     \box_use:N \l_@@_cell_box
1216     \box_move_down:nn { \box_dp:N \l_@@_cell_box }
1217     \hbox_overlap_left:n
1218     {
1219         \pgfsys@markposition
1220         { \@@_env: - \int_use:N \c@iRow - \int_use:N \c@jCol - SE }
1221         #1
1222     }
1223 }
1224 }
1225 }

```

We have no explanation for the different behaviour between the TeX engines...

```

1226 \bool_lazy_or:nnTF \sys_if_engine_xetex_p: \sys_if_output_dvi_p:
1227 {
1228     \@@_patch_node_for_cell:n
1229     { \skip_horizontal:n { 0.5 \box_wd:N \l_@@_cell_box } }
1230 }
1231 { \@@_patch_node_for_cell:n { } }

```

The second argument of the following command `\@@_instruction_of_type:nnn` defined below is the type of the instruction (`Cdots`, `Vdots`, `Ddots`, etc.). The third argument is the list of options. This command writes in the corresponding `\g_@@_type_lines_tl` the instruction which will actually draw the line after the construction of the matrix.

For example, for the following matrix,

```

\begin{pNiceMatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
5 & \Cdots & & 6 \\
7 & \Cdots & [color=red]
\end{pNiceMatrix}

```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & \cdots & & 6 \\ 7 & \cdots & & \end{pmatrix}$$

the content of `\g_@@_Cdots_lines_tl` will be:

```

@@_draw_Cdots:nnn {2}{2}{}
@@_draw_Cdots:nnn {3}{2}{color=red}

```

The first argument is a boolean which indicates whether you must put the instruction on the left or on the right on the list of instructions.

```

1232 \cs_new_protected:Npn @@_instruction_of_type:nnn #1 #2 #3
1233 {
1234   \bool_if:nTF { #1 } \tl_gput_left:cx \tl_gput_right:cx
1235     { g_@@_ #2 _ lines _ tl }
1236     {
1237       \use:c { @@ _ draw _ #2 : nnn }
1238       { \int_use:N \c_iRow }
1239       { \int_use:N \c_jCol }
1240       { \exp_not:n { #3 } }
1241     }
1242 }
1243 \cs_new_protected:Npn @@_array:n
1244 {
1245   \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_NiceTabular_bool
1246     { \dim_set_eq:NN \col@sep \tabcolsep }
1247     { \dim_set_eq:NN \col@sep \arraycolsep }
1248   \dim_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_tabular_width_dim = \c_zero_dim
1249     { \cs_set_nopar:Npn \@halignto { } }
1250     { \cs_set_nopar:Npx \@halignto { to \dim_use:N \l_@@_tabular_width_dim } }

```

If `colortbl` is loaded, `\@tabarray` has been redefined to incorporate `\CT@start`.

```

1251   \@tabarray
\l_@@_baseline_tl may have the value t, c or b. However, if the value is b, we compose the
\array (of array) with the option t and the right translation will be done further. Remark that
\str_if_eq:VnTF is fully expandable and you need something fully expandable here.
1252   [ \str_if_eq:VnTF \l_@@_baseline_tl c c t ]
1253 }
1254 \cs_generate_variant:Nn @@_array:n { V }

```

We keep in memory the standard version of `\ialign` because we will redefine `\ialign` in the environment `{NiceArrayWithDelims}` but restore the standard version for use in the cells of the array.

```

1255 \cs_set_eq:NN @@_old_ialign: \ialign

```

The following command creates a row node (and not a row of nodes!).

```

1256 \cs_new_protected:Npn @@_create_row_node:
1257 {
1258   \int_compare:nNnT \c_iRow > \g_@@_last_row_node_int
1259     {
1260       \int_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_last_row_node_int \c_iRow
1261       @@_create_row_node_i:
1262     }
1263 }
1264 \cs_new_protected:Npn @@_create_row_node_i:
1265 {

```

The `\hbox:n` (or `\hbox`) is mandatory.

```

1266   \hbox
1267   {
1268     \bool_if:NT \l_@@_code_before_bool
1269     {

```

```

1270         \vtop
1271         {
1272             \skip_vertical:N 0.5\arrayrulewidth
1273             \pgfsys@markposition
1274             { \@@_env: - row - \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } }
1275             \skip_vertical:N -0.5\arrayrulewidth
1276         }
1277     }
1278     \pgfpicture
1279     \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
1280     \pgfcoordinate { \@@_env: - row - \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } }
1281     { \pgfpoint \c_zero_dim { - 0.5 \arrayrulewidth } }
1282     \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
1283     {
1284         \pgfnodealias
1285         { \l_@@_name_str - row - \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } }
1286         { \@@_env: - row - \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } }
1287     }
1288     \endpgfpicture
1289 }
1290 }

```

The following must *not* be protected because it begins with `\noalign`.

```

1291 \cs_new:Npn \@@_everycr: { \noalign { \@@_everycr_i: } }
1292 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_everycr_i:
1293 {
1294     \int_gzero:N \c@jCol
1295     \bool_gset_false:N \g_@@_after_col_zero_bool
1296     \bool_if:NF \g_@@_row_of_col_done_bool
1297     {
1298         \@@_create_row_node:

```

We don't draw now the rules of the key `hlines` (or `hvlines`) but we reserve the vertical space for theses rules (the rules will be drawn by PGF).

```

1299     \tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_hlines_clist
1300     {
1301         \tl_if_eq:NnF \l_@@_hlines_clist { all }
1302         {
1303             \exp_args:NNx
1304             \clist_if_in:NnT
1305             \l_@@_hlines_clist
1306             { \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } }
1307         }
1308     }

```

The counter `\c@iRow` has the value `-1` only if there is a “first row” and that we are before that “first row”, i.e. just before the beginning of the array.

```

1309     \int_compare:nNnT \c@iRow > { -1 }
1310     {
1311         \int_compare:nNnF \c@iRow = \l_@@_last_row_int

```

The command `\CT@arc@` is a command of `colortbl` which sets the color of the rules in the array. The package `nicematrix` uses it even if `colortbl` is not loaded. We use a TeX group in order to limit the scope of `\CT@arc@`.

```

1312         { \hrule height \arrayrulewidth width \c_zero_dim }
1313     }
1314 }
1315 }
1316 }
1317 }

```

The command `\@@_newcolumntype` is the command `\newcolumntype` of `array` without the warnings for redefinitions of columns types (we will use it to redefine the columns types `w` and `W`).

```

1318 \cs_set_protected:Npn \@@_newcolumnntype #1
1319 {
1320   \cs_set:cpn { NC @ find @ #1 } ##1 #1 { \NC@ { ##1 } }
1321   \peek_meaning:NTF [
1322     { \newcol@ #1 }
1323     { \newcol@ #1 [ 0 ] }
1324   }

```

When the key `renew-dots` is used, the following code will be executed.

```

1325 \cs_set_protected:Npn \@@_renew_dots:
1326 {
1327   \cs_set_eq:NN \ldots \@@_Ldots
1328   \cs_set_eq:NN \cdots \@@_Cdots
1329   \cs_set_eq:NN \vdots \@@_Vdots
1330   \cs_set_eq:NN \ddots \@@_Ddots
1331   \cs_set_eq:NN \iddots \@@_Iddots
1332   \cs_set_eq:NN \dots \@@_Ldots
1333   \cs_set_eq:NN \hdotsfor \@@_Hdotsfor:
1334 }

```

When the key `colortbl-like` is used, the following code will be executed.

```

1335 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_colortbl_like:
1336 {
1337   \cs_set_eq:NN \cellcolor \@@_cellcolor_tabular
1338   \cs_set_eq:NN \rowcolor \@@_rowcolor_tabular
1339   \cs_set_eq:NN \columncolor \@@_columncolor_preamble
1340 }

```

The following code `\@@_pre_array_ii:` is used in `{NiceArrayWithDelims}`. It exists as a standalone macro only for legibility.

```

1341 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_pre_array_ii:
1342 {

```

For unexplained reason, with XeTeX (and not with the other engines), the environments of `nicematrix` were all composed in black and do not take into account the color of the encompassing text. As a workaround, you peek the color in force at the beginning of the environment and we will use it in each cell.

```

1343   \xglobal \colorlet { nicematrix } { . }

```

The number of letters `X` in the preamble of the array.

```

1344   \int_gzero:N \g_@@_total_X_weight_int
1345   \@@_expand_clist:N \l_@@_hlines_clist
1346   \@@_expand_clist:N \l_@@_vlines_clist

```

If `booktabs` is loaded, we have to patch the macro `\@BTnormal` which is a macro of `booktabs`. The macro `\@BTnormal` draws an horizontal rule but it occurs after a vertical skip done by a low level TeX command. When this macro `\@BTnormal` occurs, the `row` node has yet been inserted by `nicematrix` *before* the vertical skip (and thus, at a wrong place). That why we decide to create a new `row` node (for the same row). We patch the macro `\@BTnormal` to create this `row` node. This new `row` node will overwrite the previous definition of that `row` node and we have managed to avoid the error messages of that redefinition ⁶⁶.

```

1347   \bool_if:NT \c_@@_booktabs_loaded_bool
1348     { \tl_put_left:Nn \@BTnormal \@@_create_row_node_i: } % modified in 6.10a
1349   \box_clear_new:N \l_@@_cell_box
1350   \normalbaselines

```

⁶⁶cf. `\nicematrix@redefine@check@rerun`

If the option `small` is used, we have to do some tuning. In particular, we change the value of `\arraystretch` (this parameter is used in the construction of `\@arstrutbox` in the beginning of `{array}`).

```

1351 \bool_if:NT \l_@@_small_bool
1352 {
1353     \cs_set_nopar:Npn \arraystretch { 0.47 }
1354     \dim_set:Nn \arraycolsep { 1.45 pt }
1355 }

1356 \bool_if:NT \g_@@_recreate_cell_nodes_bool
1357 {
1358     \tl_put_right:Nn \@@_begin_of_row:
1359     {
1360         \pgfsys@markposition
1361         { \@@_env: - row - \int_use:N \c@iRow - base }
1362     }
1363 }

```

The environment `{array}` uses internally the command `\ialign`. We change the definition of `\ialign` for several reasons. In particular, `\ialign` sets `\everycr` to `{ }` and we *need* to have to change the value of `\everycr`.

```

1364 \cs_set_nopar:Npn \ialign
1365 {
1366     \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_colortbl_loaded_bool
1367     {
1368         \CT@everycr
1369         {
1370             \noalign { \cs_gset_eq:NN \CT@row@color \prg_do_nothing: }
1371             \@@_everycr:
1372         }
1373     }
1374     { \everycr { \@@_everycr: } }
1375     \tabskip = \c_zero_skip

```

The box `\@arstrutbox` is a box constructed in the beginning of the environment `{array}`. The construction of that box takes into account the current value of `\arraystretch`⁶⁷ and `\extrarowheight` (of `array`). That box is inserted (via `\@arstrut`) in the beginning of each row of the array. That's why we use the dimensions of that box to initialize the variables which will be the dimensions of the potential first and last row of the environment. This initialization must be done after the creation of `\@arstrutbox` and that's why we do it in the `\ialign`.

```

1376 \dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_dp_row_zero_dim
1377 \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_dp_row_zero_dim { \box_dp:N \@arstrutbox }
1378 \dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_ht_row_zero_dim
1379 \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_ht_row_zero_dim { \box_ht:N \@arstrutbox }
1380 \dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_ht_row_one_dim
1381 \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_ht_row_one_dim { \box_ht:N \@arstrutbox }
1382 \dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_dp_ante_last_row_dim
1383 \dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_ht_last_row_dim
1384 \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_ht_last_row_dim { \box_ht:N \@arstrutbox }
1385 \dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_dp_last_row_dim
1386 \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_dp_last_row_dim { \box_dp:N \@arstrutbox }

```

After its first use, the definition of `\ialign` will revert automatically to its default definition. With this programming, we will have, in the cells of the array, a clean version of `\ialign`.

```

1387 \cs_set_eq:NN \ialign \@@_old_ialign:
1388 \halign
1389 }

```

⁶⁷The option `small` of `nicematrix` changes (among others) the value of `\arraystretch`. This is done, of course, before the call of `{array}`.

We keep in memory the old versions of `\ldots`, `\cdots`, etc. only because we use them inside `\phantom` commands in order that the new commands `\Ldots`, `\Cdots`, etc. give the same spacing (except when the option `nullify-dots` is used).

```

1390 \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_old_ldots \ldots
1391 \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_old_cdots \cdots
1392 \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_old_vdots \vdots
1393 \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_old_ddots \ddots
1394 \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_old_iddots \iddots
1395 \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_standard_cline_bool
1396 { \cs_set_eq:NN \cline \@@_standard_cline }
1397 { \cs_set_eq:NN \cline \@@_cline }
1398 \cs_set_eq:NN \Ldots \@@_Ldots
1399 \cs_set_eq:NN \Cdots \@@_Cdots
1400 \cs_set_eq:NN \Vdots \@@_Vdots
1401 \cs_set_eq:NN \Ddots \@@_Ddots
1402 \cs_set_eq:NN \Iddots \@@_Iddots
1403 \cs_set_eq:NN \Hline \@@_Hline:
1404 \cs_set_eq:NN \Hspace \@@_Hspace:
1405 \cs_set_eq:NN \Hdotsfor \@@_Hdotsfor:
1406 \cs_set_eq:NN \Vdotsfor \@@_Vdotsfor:
1407 \cs_set_eq:NN \Block \@@_Block:
1408 \cs_set_eq:NN \rotate \@@_rotate:
1409 \cs_set_eq:NN \OnlyMainNiceMatrix \@@_OnlyMainNiceMatrix:n
1410 \cs_set_eq:NN \dotfill \@@_old_dotfill:
1411 \cs_set_eq:NN \CodeAfter \@@_CodeAfter:
1412 \cs_set_eq:NN \diagbox \@@_diagbox:nn
1413 \cs_set_eq:NN \NotEmpty \@@_NotEmpty:
1414 \cs_set_eq:NN \RowStyle \@@_RowStyle:n
1415 \seq_map_inline:Nn \l_@@_custom_line_commands_seq
1416 { \cs_set_eq:cc { ##1 } { nicematrix - ##1 } }
1417 \bool_if:NT \l_@@_colortbl_like_bool \@@_colortbl_like:
1418 \bool_if:NT \l_@@_renew_dots_bool \@@_renew_dots:

```

We redefine `\multicolumn` and, since we want `\multicolumn` to be available in the potential environments `{tabular}` nested in the environments of `nicematrix`, we patch `{tabular}` to go back to the original definition.

```

1419 \cs_set_eq:NN \multicolumn \@@_multicolumn:nnn
1420 \hook_gput_code:nnn { env / tabular / begin } { . }
1421 { \cs_set_eq:NN \multicolumn \@@_old_multicolumn }

```

If there is one or several commands `\tabularnote` in the caption specified by the key `caption` and if that caption has to be composed above the tabular, we have now that information because it has been written in the aux file at a previous run. We use that information to start counting the tabular notes in the main array at the right value (that remember that the caption will be composed *after* the array!).

```

1422 \tl_if_exist:NT \l_@@_note_in_caption_tl
1423 {
1424   \tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_note_in_caption_tl
1425   {
1426     \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_note_in_caption_int
1427     { \l_@@_note_in_caption_tl }
1428     \int_gset:Nn \c@tabularnote { \l_@@_note_in_caption_tl }
1429   }
1430 }

```

The sequence `\g_@@_multicolumn_cells_seq` will contain the list of the cells of the array where a command `\multicolumn{n}{...}{...}` with $n > 1$ is issued. In `\g_@@_multicolumn_sizes_seq`, the “sizes” (that is to say the values of n) correspondant will be stored. These lists will be used for the creation of the “medium nodes” (if they are created).

```

1431 \seq_gclear:N \g_@@_multicolumn_cells_seq
1432 \seq_gclear:N \g_@@_multicolumn_sizes_seq

```

The counter `\c@iRow` will be used to count the rows of the array (its incrementation will be in the first cell of the row).

```
1433 \int_gset:Nn \c@iRow { \l_@@_first_row_int - 1 }
```

At the end of the environment {array}, \c@iRow will be the total number de rows. \g_@@_row_total_int will be the number or rows excepted the last row (if \l_@@_last_row_bool has been raised with the option last-row).

```
1434 \int_gzero_new:N \g_@@_row_total_int
```

The counter \c@jCol will be used to count the columns of the array. Since we want to know the total number of columns of the matrix, we also create a counter \g_@@_col_total_int. These counters are updated in the command \@@_cell_begin:w executed at the beginning of each cell.

```
1435 \int_gzero_new:N \g_@@_col_total_int
```

```
1436 \cs_set_eq:NN \@ifnextchar \new@ifnextchar
```

```
1437 \@@_renew_NC@rewrite@S:
```

```
1438 \bool_gset_false:N \g_@@_last_col_found_bool
```

During the construction of the array, the instructions \Cdots, \Ldots, etc. will be written in token lists \g_@@_Cdots_lines_tl, etc. which will be executed after the construction of the array.

```
1439 \tl_gclear_new:N \g_@@_Cdots_lines_tl
```

```
1440 \tl_gclear_new:N \g_@@_Ldots_lines_tl
```

```
1441 \tl_gclear_new:N \g_@@_Vdots_lines_tl
```

```
1442 \tl_gclear_new:N \g_@@_Ddots_lines_tl
```

```
1443 \tl_gclear_new:N \g_@@_Iddots_lines_tl
```

```
1444 \tl_gclear_new:N \g_@@_HVDotsfor_lines_tl
```

```
1445 \tl_gclear:N \g_nicematrix_code_before_tl
```

```
1446 \tl_gclear:N \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
```

```
1447 }
```

This is the end of \@@_pre_array_ii:.

The command \@@_pre_array: will be executed after analyse of the keys of the environment.

```
1448 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_pre_array:
```

```
1449 {
```

```
1450 \cs_if_exist:NT \theiRow { \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_old_iRow_int \c@iRow }
```

```
1451 \int_gzero_new:N \c@iRow
```

```
1452 \cs_if_exist:NT \thejCol { \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_old_jCol_int \c@jCol }
```

```
1453 \int_gzero_new:N \c@jCol
```

We recall that \l_@@_last_row_int and \l_@@_last_column_int are *not* the numbers of the last row and last column of the array. There are only the values of the keys last-row and last-column (maybe the user has provided erroneous values). The meaning of that counters does not change during the environment of nicematrix. There is only a slight adjustment: if the user have used one of those keys without value, we provide now the right value as read on the aux file (of course, it's possible only after the first compilation).

```
1454 \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_last_row_int = { -1 }
```

```
1455 {
```

```
1456 \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_last_row_without_value_bool
```

```
1457 \bool_if:NT \g_@@_aux_found_bool
```

```
1458 { \int_set:Nn \l_@@_last_row_int { \seq_item:Nn \g_@@_size_seq 3 } }
```

```
1459 }
```

```
1460 \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_last_col_int = { -1 }
```

```
1461 {
```

```
1462 \bool_if:NT \g_@@_aux_found_bool
```

```
1463 { \int_set:Nn \l_@@_last_col_int { \seq_item:Nn \g_@@_size_seq 6 } }
```

```
1464 }
```

If there is an exterior row, we patch a command used in `\@@_cell_begin:w` in order to keep track of some dimensions needed to the construction of that “last row”.

```

1465 \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_last_row_int > { -2 }
1466 {
1467   \tl_put_right:Nn \@@_update_for_first_and_last_row:
1468   {
1469     \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_ht_last_row_dim
1470     { \dim_max:nn \g_@@_ht_last_row_dim { \box_ht:N \l_@@_cell_box } }
1471     \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_dp_last_row_dim
1472     { \dim_max:nn \g_@@_dp_last_row_dim { \box_dp:N \l_@@_cell_box } }
1473   }
1474 }

1475 \seq_gclear:N \g_@@_cols_vlism_seq
1476 \seq_gclear:N \g_@@_submatrix_seq

```

Now the `\CodeBefore`.

```

1477 \bool_if:NT \l_@@_code_before_bool \@@_exec_code_before:

```

The value of `\g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq` has been written on the `aux` file and loaded before the (potential) execution of the `\CodeBefore`. Now, we clear that variable because it will be reconstructed during the creation of the array.

```

1478 \seq_gclear:N \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq

```

Idem for other sequences written on the `aux` file.

```

1479 \seq_gclear_new:N \g_@@_multicolumn_cells_seq
1480 \seq_gclear_new:N \g_@@_multicolumn_sizes_seq

```

The command `\create_row_node:` will create a row-node (and not a row of nodes!). However, at the end of the array we construct a “false row” (for the col-nodes) and it interferes with the construction of the last row-node of the array. We don’t want to create such row-node twice (to avoid warnings or, maybe, errors). That’s why the command `\@@_create_row_node:` will use the following counter to avoid such construction.

```

1481 \int_gset:Nn \g_@@_last_row_node_int { -2 }

```

The value `-2` is important.

The code in `\@@_pre_array_ii:` is used only here.

```

1482 \@@_pre_array_ii:

```

The array will be composed in a box (named `\l_@@_the_array_box`) because we have to do manipulations concerning the potential exterior rows.

```

1483 \box_clear_new:N \l_@@_the_array_box

```

We compute the width of both delimiters. We remind that, when the environment `{NiceArray}` is used, it’s possible to specify the delimiters in the preamble (eg `[ccc]`).

```

1484 \dim_zero_new:N \l_@@_left_delim_dim
1485 \dim_zero_new:N \l_@@_right_delim_dim
1486 \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_NiceArray_bool
1487 {
1488   \dim_gset:Nn \l_@@_left_delim_dim { 2 \arraycolsep }
1489   \dim_gset:Nn \l_@@_right_delim_dim { 2 \arraycolsep }
1490 }
1491 {

```

The command `\bBigg@` is a command of `amsmath`.

```

1492 \hbox_set:Nn \l_tmpa_box { $ \bBigg@ 5 \g_@@_left_delim_tl $ }
1493 \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_left_delim_dim { \box_wd:N \l_tmpa_box }
1494 \hbox_set:Nn \l_tmpa_box { $ \bBigg@ 5 \g_@@_right_delim_tl $ }
1495 \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_right_delim_dim { \box_wd:N \l_tmpa_box }
1496 }

```

Here is the beginning of the box which will contain the array. The `\hbox_set_end:` corresponding to this `\hbox_set:Nw` will be in the second part of the environment (and the closing `\c_math_toggle_token` also).

```

1497 \hbox_set:Nw \l_@@_the_array_box
1498 \skip_horizontal:N \l_@@_left_margin_dim
1499 \skip_horizontal:N \l_@@_extra_left_margin_dim
1500 \c_math_toggle_token
1501 \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_light_syntax_bool
1502   { \use:c { @@-light-syntax } }
1503   { \use:c { @@-normal-syntax } }
1504 }

```

The following command `\@@_CodeBefore_Body:w` will be used when the keyword `\CodeBefore` is present at the beginning of the environment.

```

1505 \cs_new_protected_nopar:Npn \@@_CodeBefore_Body:w #1 \Body
1506 {
1507   \tl_gput_left:Nn \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl { #1 }
1508   \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_code_before_bool

```

We go on with `\@@_pre_array:` which will (among other) execute the `\CodeBefore` (specified in the key `code-before` or after the keyword `\CodeBefore`). By definition, the `\CodeBefore` must be executed before the body of the array...

```

1509 \@@_pre_array:
1510 }

```

The `\CodeBefore`

The following command will be executed if the `\CodeBefore` has to be actually executed.

```

1511 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_pre_code_before:
1512 {

```

First, we give values to the LaTeX counters `iRow` and `jCol`. We remind that, in the `\CodeBefore` (and in the `\CodeAfter`) they represent the numbers of rows and columns of the array (without the potential last row and last column). The value of `\g_@@_row_total_int` is the number of the last row (with potentially a last exterior row) and `\g_@@_col_total_int` is the number of the last column (with potentially a last exterior column).

```

1513 \int_set:Nn \c@iRow { \seq_item:Nn \g_@@_size_seq 2 }
1514 \int_set:Nn \c@jCol { \seq_item:Nn \g_@@_size_seq 5 }
1515 \int_set_eq:NN \g_@@_row_total_int { \seq_item:Nn \g_@@_size_seq 3 }
1516 \int_set_eq:NN \g_@@_col_total_int { \seq_item:Nn \g_@@_size_seq 6 }

```

Now, we will create all the `col` nodes and `row` nodes with the informations written in the `aux` file. You use the technique described in the page 1229 of `pgfmanual.pdf`, version 3.1.4b.

```

1517 \pgfsys@markposition { \@@_env: - position }
1518 \pgfsys@getposition { \@@_env: - position } \@@_picture_position:
1519 \pgfpicture
1520 \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse

```

First, the recreation of the row nodes.

```

1521 \int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_first_row_int { \g_@@_row_total_int + 1 }
1522 {
1523   \pgfsys@getposition { \@@_env: - row - ##1 } \@@_node_position:
1524   \pgfcoordinate { \@@_env: - row - ##1 }
1525   { \pgfpointdiff \@@_picture_position: \@@_node_position: }
1526 }

```

Now, the recreation of the col nodes.

```

1527 \int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_first_col_int { \g_@@_col_total_int + 1 }
1528 {
1529   \pgfsys@getposition { \@@_env: - col - ##1 } \@@_node_position:
1530   \pgfcoordinate { \@@_env: - col - ##1 }
1531   { \pgfpointdiff \@@_picture_position: \@@_node_position: }
1532 }

```

Now, you recreate the diagonal nodes by using the row nodes and the col nodes.

```

1533 \@@_create_diag_nodes:

```

Now, the creation of the cell nodes (i-j), and, maybe also the “medium nodes” and the “large nodes”.

```

1534 \bool_if:NT \g_@@_recreate_cell_nodes_bool \@@_recreate_cell_nodes:
1535 \endpgfpicture

```

Now, the recreation of the nodes of the blocks *which have a name*.

```

1536 \@@_create_blocks_nodes:
1537 \bool_if:NT \c_@@_tikz_loaded_bool
1538 {
1539   \tikzset
1540   {
1541     every~picture / .style =
1542     { overlay , name~prefix = \@@_env: - }
1543   }
1544 }
1545 \cs_set_eq:NN \cellcolor \@@_cellcolor
1546 \cs_set_eq:NN \rectanglecolor \@@_rectanglecolor
1547 \cs_set_eq:NN \roundedrectanglecolor \@@_roundedrectanglecolor
1548 \cs_set_eq:NN \rowcolor \@@_rowcolor
1549 \cs_set_eq:NN \rowcolors \@@_rowcolors
1550 \cs_set_eq:NN \rowlistcolors \@@_rowlistcolors
1551 \cs_set_eq:NN \arraycolor \@@_arraycolor
1552 \cs_set_eq:NN \columncolor \@@_columncolor
1553 \cs_set_eq:NN \chessboardcolors \@@_chessboardcolors
1554 \cs_set_eq:NN \SubMatrix \@@_SubMatrix_in_code_before
1555 \cs_set_eq:NN \ShowCellNames \@@_ShowCellNames
1556 }

```

```

1557 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_exec_code_before:
1558 {
1559   \seq_gclear_new:N \g_@@_colors_seq
1560   \bool_gset_false:N \g_@@_recreate_cell_nodes_bool
1561   \group_begin:

```

We compose the `\CodeBefore` in math mode in order to nullify the spaces put by the user between instructions in the `\CodeBefore`.

```

1562 \bool_if:NT \l_@@_NiceTabular_bool \c_math_toggle_token

```

The following code is a security for the case the user has used `babel` with the option `spanish`: in that case, the characters `<` (de code ASCII 60) and `>` are activated and Tikz is not able to solve the problem (even with the Tikz library `babel`).

```

1563 \int_compare:nNnT { \char_value_catcode:n { 60 } } = { 13 }
1564 {
1565   \@@_rescan_for_spanish:N \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
1566   \@@_rescan_for_spanish:N \l_@@_code_before_tl
1567 }

```

Here is the `\CodeBefore`. The construction is a bit complicated because `\g_@@_pre_code_before_tl` may begin with keys between square brackets. Moreover, after the analyze of those keys, we sometimes have to decide to do *not* execute the rest of `\g_@@_pre_code_before_tl` (when it is asked for the creation of cell nodes in the `\CodeBefore`). That's why we use a `\q_stop`: it will be used to discard the rest of `\g_@@_pre_code_before_tl`.

```
1568 \exp_last_unbraced:NV \@@_CodeBefore_keys:
1569 \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
```

Now, all the cells which are specified to be colored by instructions in the `\CodeBefore` will actually be colored. It's a two-stages mechanism because we want to draw all the cells with the same color at the same time to absolutely avoid thin white lines in some PDF viewers.

```
1570 \@@_actually_color:
1571 \l_@@_code_before_tl
1572 \q_stop
1573 \bool_if:NT \l_@@_NiceTabular_bool \c_math_toggle_token
1574 \group_end:
1575 \bool_if:NT \g_@@_recreate_cell_nodes_bool
1576 { \tl_put_left:Nn \@@_node_for_cell: \@@_patch_node_for_cell: }
1577 }
```

```
1578 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / CodeBefore }
1579 {
1580   create-cell-nodes .bool_gset:N = \g_@@_recreate_cell_nodes_bool ,
1581   create-cell-nodes .default:n = true ,
1582   sub-matrix .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / sub-matrix } { #1 } ,
1583   sub-matrix .value_required:n = true ,
1584   delimiters / color .tl_set:N = \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl ,
1585   delimiters / color .value_required:n = true ,
1586   unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown-key-for-CodeBefore }
1587 }
1588 \NewDocumentCommand \@@_CodeBefore_keys: { 0 { } }
1589 {
1590   \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / CodeBefore } { #1 }
1591   \@@_CodeBefore:w
1592 }
```

We have extracted the options of the keyword `\CodeBefore` in order to see whether the key `create-cell-nodes` has been used. Now, you can execute the rest of the `\CodeAfter`, excepted, of course, if we are in the first compilation.

```
1593 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_CodeBefore:w #1 \q_stop
1594 {
1595   \bool_if:NT \g_@@_aux_found_bool
1596   {
1597     \@@_pre_code_before:
1598     #1
1599   }
1600 }
```

By default, if the user uses the `\CodeBefore`, only the `col` nodes, `row` nodes and `diag` nodes are available in that `\CodeBefore`. With the key `create-cell-nodes`, the cell nodes, that is to say the nodes of the form `(i-j)` (but not the extra nodes) are also available because those nodes also are recreated and that recreation is done by the following command.

```
1601 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_recreate_cell_nodes:
1602 {
1603   \int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_first_row_int \g_@@_row_total_int
1604   {
1605     \pgfsys@getposition { \@@_env: - ##1 - base } \@@_node_position:
1606     \pgfcoordinate { \@@_env: - row - ##1 - base }
1607     { \pgfpointdiff \@@_picture_position: \@@_node_position: }
1608     \int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_first_col_int \g_@@_col_total_int
```

```

1609     {
1610         \cs_if_exist:cT
1611         { pgf @ sys @ pdf @ mark @ pos @ \@@_env: - ##1 - #####1 - NW }
1612         {
1613             \pgfsys@getposition
1614             { \@@_env: - ##1 - #####1 - NW }
1615             \@@_node_position:
1616             \pgfsys@getposition
1617             { \@@_env: - ##1 - #####1 - SE }
1618             \@@_node_position_i:
1619             \@@_pgf_rect_node:nnn
1620             { \@@_env: - ##1 - #####1 }
1621             { \pgfpointdiff \@@_picture_position: \@@_node_position: }
1622             { \pgfpointdiff \@@_picture_position: \@@_node_position_i: }
1623         }
1624     }
1625 }
1626 \int_step_inline:nn \c@iRow
1627 {
1628     \pgfnodealias
1629     { \@@_env: - ##1 - last }
1630     { \@@_env: - ##1 - \int_use:N \c@jCol }
1631 }
1632 \int_step_inline:nn \c@jCol
1633 {
1634     \pgfnodealias
1635     { \@@_env: - last - ##1 }
1636     { \@@_env: - \int_use:N \c@iRow - ##1 }
1637 }
1638 \@@_create_extra_nodes:
1639 }

1640 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_create_blocks_nodes:
1641 {
1642     \pgfpicture
1643     \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
1644     \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
1645     \seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
1646     { \@@_create_one_block_node:nnnnn ##1 }
1647     \endpgfpicture
1648 }

```

The following command is called `\@@_create_one_block_node:nnnnn` but, in fact, it creates a node only if the last argument (#5) which is the name of the block, is not empty.⁶⁸

```

1649 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_create_one_block_node:nnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5
1650 {
1651     \tl_if_empty:nF { #5 }
1652     {
1653         \@@_qpoint:n { col - #2 }
1654         \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_dim \pgf@x
1655         \@@_qpoint:n { #1 }
1656         \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpb_dim \pgf@y
1657         \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_eval:n { #4 + 1 } }
1658         \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpc_dim \pgf@x
1659         \@@_qpoint:n { \int_eval:n { #3 + 1 } }
1660         \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpd_dim \pgf@y
1661         \@@_pgf_rect_node:nnnnn
1662         { \@@_env: - #5 }
1663         { \dim_use:N \l_tmpa_dim }

```

⁶⁸Moreover, there is also in the list `\g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq` the positions of the dotted lines (created by `\Cdots`, etc.) and, for these entries, there is, of course, no name (the fifth component is empty).

```

1664         { \dim_use:N \l_tmpb_dim }
1665         { \dim_use:N \l_@@_tmpc_dim }
1666         { \dim_use:N \l_@@_tmpd_dim }
1667     }
1668 }

1669 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_for_revtext:
1670 {
1671     \cs_set_eq:NN \@addamp \@addamp@LaTeX
1672     \cs_set_eq:NN \insert@column \insert@column@array
1673     \cs_set_eq:NN \@classx \@classx@array
1674     \cs_set_eq:NN \@xarraycr \@xarraycr@array
1675     \cs_set_eq:NN \@arraycr \@arraycr@array
1676     \cs_set_eq:NN \@xargarraycr \@xargarraycr@array
1677     \cs_set_eq:NN \array \array@array
1678     \cs_set_eq:NN \@array \@array@array
1679     \cs_set_eq:NN \@tabular \@tabular@array
1680     \cs_set_eq:NN \@mkpream \@mkpream@array
1681     \cs_set_eq:NN \endarray \endarray@array
1682     \cs_set:Npn \@tabarray { \@ifnextchar [ { \@array } { \@array [ c ] } }
1683     \cs_set:Npn \endtabular { \endarray $\egroup} % $
1684 }

```

The environment {NiceArrayWithDelims}

```

1685 \NewDocumentEnvironment { NiceArrayWithDelims }
1686 { m m O { } m ! O { } t \CodeBefore }
1687 {
1688     \bool_if:NT \c_@@_revtex_bool \@@_patch_for_revtext:
1689     \@@_provide_pgfsyspdfmark:
1690     \bool_if:NT \c_@@_footnote_bool \savenotes

```

The aim of the following `\bgroup` (the corresponding `\egroup` is, of course, at the end of the environment) is to be able to put an exposant to a matrix in a mathematical formula.

```

1691     \bgroup

1692     \tl_gset:Nn \g_@@_left_delim_tl { #1 }
1693     \tl_gset:Nn \g_@@_right_delim_tl { #2 }
1694     \tl_gset:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl { #4 }

1695     \int_gzero:N \g_@@_block_box_int
1696     \dim_zero:N \g_@@_width_last_col_dim
1697     \dim_zero:N \g_@@_width_first_col_dim
1698     \bool_gset_false:N \g_@@_row_of_col_done_bool
1699     \str_if_empty:NT \g_@@_name_env_str
1700     { \str_gset:Nn \g_@@_name_env_str { NiceArrayWithDelims } }
1701     \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_NiceTabular_bool
1702     \mode_leave_vertical:
1703     \@@_test_if_math_mode:
1704     \bool_if:NT \l_@@_in_env_bool { \@@_fatal:n { Yet-in-env } }
1705     \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_in_env_bool

```

The command `\CT@arc@` contains the instruction of color for the rules of the array⁶⁹. This command is used by `\CT@arc@` but we use it also for compatibility with `colortbl`. But we want also to be able to use color for the rules of the array when `colortbl` is *not* loaded. That's why we do the following instruction which is in the patch of the beginning of arrays done by `colortbl`. Of course, we restore the value of `\CT@arc@` at the end of our environment.

⁶⁹e.g. `\color[rgb]{0.5,0.5,0}`


```
1706 \cs_gset_eq:NN \@@_old_CT@arc@ \CT@arc@
```

We deactivate Tikz externalization because we will use PGF pictures with the options `overlay` and `remember picture` (or equivalent forms). We deactivate with `\tikzexternaldisable` and not with `\tikzset{external/export=false}` which is *not* equivalent.

```
1707 \cs_if_exist:NT \tikz@library@external@loaded
1708 {
1709     \tikzexternaldisable
1710     \cs_if_exist:NT \ifstandalone
1711     { \tikzset { external / optimize = false } }
1712 }
```

We increment the counter `\g_@@_env_int` which counts the environments of the package.

```
1713 \int_gincr:N \g_@@_env_int
1714 \bool_if:NF \l_@@_block_auto_columns_width_bool
1715 { \dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_max_cell_width_dim }
```

The sequence `\g_@@_blocks_seq` will contain the carateristics of the blocks (specified by `\Block`) of the array. The sequence `\g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq` will contain only the position of the blocks (except the blocks with the key `hvlines`).

```
1716 \seq_gclear:N \g_@@_blocks_seq
1717 \seq_gclear:N \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
```

In fact, the sequence `\g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq` will also contain the positions of the cells with a `\diagbox`.

```
1718 \seq_gclear:N \g_@@_pos_of_stroken_blocks_seq
1719 \seq_gclear:N \g_@@_pos_of_xdots_seq
1720 \tl_gclear_new:N \g_@@_code_before_tl
1721 \tl_gclear:N \g_@@_row_style_tl
```

We load all the informations written in the aux file during previous compilations corresponding to the current environment.

```
1722 \bool_gset_false:N \g_@@_aux_found_bool
1723 \tl_if_exist:cT { c_@@ _ \int_use:N \g_@@_env_int _ tl }
1724 {
1725     \bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_aux_found_bool
1726     \use:c { c_@@ _ \int_use:N \g_@@_env_int _ tl }
1727 }
```

Now, we prepare the token list for the instructions that we will have to write on the aux file at the end of the environment.

```
1728 \tl_gclear:N \g_@@_aux_tl
1729 \tl_if_empty:NF \g_@@_code_before_tl
1730 {
1731     \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_code_before_bool
1732     \tl_put_right:NV \l_@@_code_before_tl \g_@@_code_before_tl
1733 }
1734 \tl_if_empty:NF \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
1735 { \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_code_before_bool }
```

The set of keys is not exactly the same for `{NiceArray}` and for the variants of `{NiceArray}` (`{pNiceArray}`, `{bNiceArray}`, etc.) because, for `{NiceArray}`, we have the options `t`, `c`, `b` and `baseline`.

```
1736 \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_NiceArray_bool
1737 { \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / NiceArray } }
1738 { \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / pNiceArray } }
1739 { #3 , #5 }
```

```
1740 \@@_set_CT@arc@:V \l_@@_rules_color_tl
```

The argument `#6` is the last argument of `{NiceArrayWithDelims}`. With that argument of type “`t \CodeBefore`”, we test whether there is the keyword `\CodeBefore` at the beginning of the body of the environment. If that keyword is present, we have now to extract all the content between that keyword `\CodeBefore` and the (other) keyword `\Body`. It’s the job that will do the command

\@@_CodeBefore_Body:w. After that job, the command \@@_CodeBefore_Body:w will go on with \@@_pre_array:.

```

1741   \IfBooleanTF { #6 } \@@_CodeBefore_Body:w \@@_pre_array:
1742 }

```

Now, the second part of the environment {NiceArrayWithDelims}.

```

1743 {
1744   \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_light_syntax_bool
1745     { \use:c { end @@-light-syntax } }
1746     { \use:c { end @@-normal-syntax } }
1747   \c_math_toggle_token
1748   \skip_horizontal:N \l_@@_right_margin_dim
1749   \skip_horizontal:N \l_@@_extra_right_margin_dim
1750   \hbox_set_end:

```

End of the construction of the array (in the box \l_@@_the_array_box).

If the user has used the key width without any column X, we raise an error.

```

1751   \bool_if:NT \l_@@_width_used_bool
1752   {
1753     \int_compare:nNnT \g_@@_total_X_weight_int = 0
1754       { \@@_error_or_warning:n { width-without-X-columns } }
1755   }

```

Now, if there is at least one X-column in the environment, we compute the width that those columns will have (in the next compilation). In fact, \l_@@_X_columns_dim will be the width of a column of weight 1. For a X-column of weight n , the width will be \l_@@_X_columns_dim multiplied by n .

```

1756   \int_compare:nNnT \g_@@_total_X_weight_int > 0
1757   {
1758     \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_aux_tl
1759     {
1760       \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_X_columns_aux_bool
1761       \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_X_columns_dim
1762       {
1763         \dim_compare:nNnTF
1764           {
1765             \dim_abs:n
1766               { \l_@@_width_dim - \box_wd:N \l_@@_the_array_box }
1767           }
1768         <
1769         { 0.001 pt }
1770         { \dim_use:N \l_@@_X_columns_dim }
1771         {
1772           \dim_eval:n
1773             {
1774               ( \l_@@_width_dim - \box_wd:N \l_@@_the_array_box )
1775               / \int_use:N \g_@@_total_X_weight_int
1776               + \l_@@_X_columns_dim
1777             }
1778         }
1779       }
1780     }
1781   }

```

If the user has used the key last-row with a value, we control that the given value is correct (since we have just constructed the array, we know the actual number of rows of the array).

```

1782   \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_last_row_int > { -2 }
1783   {
1784     \bool_if:NF \l_@@_last_row_without_value_bool
1785     {
1786       \int_compare:nNnF \l_@@_last_row_int = \c@iRow
1787       {
1788         \@@_error:n { Wrong-last-row }
1789         \int_gset_eq:NN \l_@@_last_row_int \c@iRow

```

```

1790     }
1791   }
1792 }

```

Now, the definition of `\c@jCol` and `\g_@@_col_total_int` change: `\c@jCol` will be the number of columns without the “last column”; `\g_@@_col_total_int` will be the number of columns with this “last column”.⁷⁰

```

1793   \int_gset_eq:NN \c@jCol \g_@@_col_total_int
1794   \bool_if:nTF \g_@@_last_col_found_bool
1795     { \int_gdecr:N \c@jCol }
1796     {
1797       \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_last_col_int > { -1 }
1798       { \@@_error:n { last~col~not~used } }
1799     }

```

We fix also the value of `\c@iRow` and `\g_@@_row_total_int` with the same principle.

```

1800   \int_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_row_total_int \c@iRow
1801   \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_last_row_int > { -1 } { \int_gdecr:N \c@iRow }

```

Now, we begin the real construction in the output flow of TeX. First, we take into account a potential “first column” (we remind that this “first column” has been constructed in an overlapping position and that we have computed its width in `\g_@@_width_first_col_dim`: see p. 137).

```

1802   \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_first_col_int = 0
1803     {
1804       \skip_horizontal:N \col@sep
1805       \skip_horizontal:N \g_@@_width_first_col_dim
1806     }

```

The construction of the real box is different when `\g_@@_NiceArray_bool` is true (`{NiceArray}` or `{NiceTabular}`) and in the other environments because, in `{NiceArray}` or `{NiceTabular}`, we have no delimiter to put (but we have tabular notes to put). We begin with this case.

```

1807   \bool_if:nTF \g_@@_NiceArray_bool
1808     {
1809       \str_case:VnF \l_@@_baseline_tl
1810       {
1811         b \@@_use_arraybox_with_notes_b:
1812         c \@@_use_arraybox_with_notes_c:
1813       }
1814       \@@_use_arraybox_with_notes:
1815     }

```

Now, in the case of an environment `{pNiceArray}`, `{bNiceArray}`, etc. We compute `\l_tmpa_dim` which is the total height of the “first row” above the array (when the key `first-row` is used).

```

1816     {
1817       \int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_first_row_int = 0
1818       {
1819         \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_dim \g_@@_dp_row_zero_dim
1820         \dim_add:Nn \l_tmpa_dim \g_@@_ht_row_zero_dim
1821       }
1822       { \dim_zero:N \l_tmpa_dim }

```

We compute `\l_tmpb_dim` which is the total height of the “last row” below the array (when the key `last-row` is used). A value of `-2` for `\l_@@_last_row_int` means that there is no “last row”.⁷¹

```

1823       \int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_last_row_int > { -2 }
1824       {
1825         \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpb_dim \g_@@_ht_last_row_dim
1826         \dim_add:Nn \l_tmpb_dim \g_@@_dp_last_row_dim
1827       }
1828       { \dim_zero:N \l_tmpb_dim }
1829       \hbox_set:Nn \l_tmpa_box

```

⁷⁰We remind that the potential “first column” (exterior) has the number 0.

⁷¹A value of `-1` for `\l_@@_last_row_int` means that there is a “last row” but the the user have not set the value with the option `last row` (and we are in the first compilation).

```

1830     {
1831         \c_math_toggle_token
1832         \@@_color:V \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl
1833         \exp_after:wN \left \g_@@_left_delim_tl
1834         \vcenter
1835         {

```

We take into account the “first row” (we have previously computed its total height in `\l_tmpa_dim`). The `\hbox:n` (or `\hbox`) is necessary here.

```

1836         \skip_vertical:n { -\l_tmpa_dim - \arrayrulewidth }
1837         \hbox
1838         {
1839             \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_NiceTabular_bool
1840             { \skip_horizontal:N -\tabcolsep }
1841             { \skip_horizontal:N -\arraycolsep }
1842             \@@_use_arraybox_with_notes_c:
1843             \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_NiceTabular_bool
1844             { \skip_horizontal:N -\tabcolsep }
1845             { \skip_horizontal:N -\arraycolsep }
1846         }

```

We take into account the “last row” (we have previously computed its total height in `\l_tmpb_dim`).

```

1847         \skip_vertical:n { -\l_tmpb_dim + \arrayrulewidth }
1848     }

```

Curiously, we have to put again the following specification of color. Otherwise, with XeLaTeX (and not with the other engines), the closing delimiter is not colored.

```

1849         \@@_color:V \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl
1850         \exp_after:wN \right \g_@@_right_delim_tl
1851         \c_math_toggle_token
1852     }

```

Now, the box `\l_tmpa_box` is created with the correct delimiters.

We will put the box in the TeX flow. However, we have a small work to do when the option `delimiters/max-width` is used.

```

1853     \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_delimiters_max_width_bool
1854     {
1855         \@@_put_box_in_flow_bis:nn
1856         \g_@@_left_delim_tl \g_@@_right_delim_tl
1857     }
1858     \@@_put_box_in_flow:
1859 }

```

We take into account a potential “last column” (this “last column” has been constructed in an overlapping position and we have computed its width in `\g_@@_width_last_col_dim`: see p. 138).

```

1860     \bool_if:NT \g_@@_last_col_found_bool
1861     {
1862         \skip_horizontal:N \g_@@_width_last_col_dim
1863         \skip_horizontal:N \col@sep
1864     }
1865     \bool_if:NF \l_@@_Matrix_bool
1866     {
1867         \int_compare:nNnT \c@jCol < \g_@@_static_num_of_col_int
1868         { \@@_warning_gredirect_none:n { columns-not-used } }
1869     }
1870     \@@_after_array:

```

The aim of the following `\egroup` (the corresponding `\bgroup` is, of course, at the beginning of the environment) is to be able to put an exposant to a matrix in a mathematical formula.

```

1871     \egroup

```

We want to write on the aux file all the informations corresponding to the current environment.

```

1872     \iow_now:Nn \@mainaux { \ExplSyntaxOn }
1873     \iow_now:Nn \@mainaux { \char_set_catcode_space:n { 32 } }
1874     \iow_now:Nx \@mainaux
1875     {

```

```

1876      \tl_gset:cn { c_@@_ \int_use:N \g_@@_env_int _ tl }
1877      { \exp_not:V \g_@@_aux_tl }
1878    }
1879    \iow_now:Nn \@mainaux { \ExplSyntaxOff }

1880    \bool_if:NT \c_@@_footnote_bool \endsavenotes
1881  }

```

This is the end of the environment `{NiceArrayWithDelims}`.

We construct the preamble of the array

The transformation of the preamble is an operation in several steps.⁷²

The preamble given by the final user is in `\g_@@_preamble_tl` and the modified version will be stored in `\g_@@_preamble_tl` also.

```

1882 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_transform_preamble:
1883 {

```

First, we will do an “expansion” of the preamble with the tools of the package `array` itself. This “expansion” will expand all the constructions with `*` and all column types (defined by the user or by various packages using `\newcolumntype`).

Since we use the tools of `array` to do this expansion, we will have a programming which is not in the style of the L3 programming layer.

We redefine the column types `w` and `W`. We use `\@@_newcolumntype` instead of `\newcolumntype` because we don’t want warnings for column types already defined. These redefinitions are in fact *protections* of the letters `w` and `W`. We don’t want these columns type expanded because we will do the patch ourselves after. We want to be able to use the standard column types `w` and `W` in potential `{tabular}` of `array` in some cells of our array. That’s why we do those redefinitions in a TeX group.

```

1884   \group_begin:

```

If we are in an environment without explicit preamble, we have nothing to do (excepted the treatment on both sides of the preamble which will be done at the end).

```

1885   \bool_if:NF \l_@@_Matrix_bool
1886   {
1887     \@@_newcolumntype w [ 2 ] { \@@_w: { ##1 } { ##2 } }
1888     \@@_newcolumntype W [ 2 ] { \@@_W: { ##1 } { ##2 } }

```

If the package `varwidth` has defined the column type `V`, we protect from expansion by redefining it to `\@@_V:` (which will be caught by our system).

```

1889     \cs_if_exist:NT \NC@find@V { \@@_newcolumntype V { \@@_V: } }

```

First, we have to store our preamble in the token register `\@temptokena` (those “token registers” are *not* supported by the L3 programming layer).

```

1890     \exp_args:NV \@temptokena \g_@@_preamble_tl

```

Initialisation of a flag used by `array` to detect the end of the expansion.

```

1891     \@tempswatrue

```

The following line actually does the expansion (it’s has been copied from `array.sty`). The expanded version is still in `\@temptokena`.

```

1892     \@whilesw \if@tempswa \fi { \@tempswafalse \the \NC@list }

```

⁷²Be careful: the transformation of the preamble may also have by-side effects, for example, the boolean `\g_@@_NiceArray_bool` will be set to `false` if we detect in the preamble a delimiter at the beginning or at the end.

Now, we have to “patch” that preamble by transforming some columns. We will insert in the TeX flow the preamble in its actual form (that is to say after the “expansion”) following by a marker `\q_stop` and we will consume these tokens constructing the (new form of the) preamble in `\g_@@_preamble_tl`. This is done recursively with the command `\@@_patch_preamble:n`. In the same time, we will count the columns with the counter `\c@jCol`.

```

1893     \int_gzero:N \c@jCol
1894     \tl_gclear:N \g_@@_preamble_tl
\g_tmpb_bool will be raised if you have a | at the end of the preamble.
1895     \bool_gset_false:N \g_tmpb_bool
1896     \tl_if_eq:NnTF \l_@@_vlines_clist { all }
1897     {
1898         \tl_gset:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl
1899         { ! { \skip_horizontal:N \arrayrulewidth } }
1900     }
1901     {
1902         \clist_if_in:NnT \l_@@_vlines_clist 1
1903         {
1904             \tl_gset:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl
1905             { ! { \skip_horizontal:N \arrayrulewidth } }
1906         }
1907     }

```

The sequence `\g_@@_cols_vlsim_seq` will contain the numbers of the columns where you will to have to draw vertical lines in the potential sub-matrices (hence the name `vlism`).

```

1908     \seq_clear:N \g_@@_cols_vlism_seq

```

The following sequence will store the arguments of the successive `>` in the preamble.

```

1909     \tl_gclear_new:N \g_@@_pre_cell_tl

```

The counter `\l_tmpa_int` will count the number of consecutive occurrences of the symbol `|`.

```

1910     \int_zero:N \l_tmpa_int

```

Now, we actually patch the preamble (and it is constructed in `\g_@@_preamble_tl`).

```

1911     \exp_after:wN \@@_patch_preamble:n \the \@temptokena \q_stop
1912     \int_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_static_num_of_col_int \c@jCol
1913 }

```

Now, we replace `\columncolor` by `\@@_columncolor_preamble`.

```

1914     \bool_if:NT \l_@@_colortbl_like_bool
1915     {
1916         \regex_replace_all:NnN
1917         \c_@@_columncolor_regex
1918         { \c { @@_columncolor_preamble } }
1919         \g_@@_preamble_tl
1920     }

```

Now, we can close the TeX group which was opened for the redefinition of the columns of type `w` and `W`.

```

1921     \group_end:

```

If there was delimiters at the beginning or at the end of the preamble, the environment `{NiceArray}` is transformed into an environment `{xNiceMatrix}`.

```

1922     \bool_lazy_or:nnT
1923     { ! \str_if_eq_p:Vn \g_@@_left_delim_tl { . } }
1924     { ! \str_if_eq_p:Vn \g_@@_right_delim_tl { . } }
1925     { \bool_gset_false:N \g_@@_NiceArray_bool }

```

We want to remind whether there is a specifier `|` at the end of the preamble.

```

1926     \bool_if:NT \g_tmpb_bool { \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_bar_at_end_of_pream_bool }

```

We complete the preamble with the potential “exterior columns” (on both sides).

```

1927 \int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_first_col_int = 0
1928 { \tl_gput_left:NV \g_@@_preamble_tl \c_@@_preamble_first_col_tl }
1929 {
1930   \bool_lazy_all:nT
1931   {
1932     \g_@@_NiceArray_bool
1933     { \bool_not_p:n \l_@@_NiceTabular_bool }
1934     { \tl_if_empty_p:N \l_@@_vlines_clist }
1935     { \bool_not_p:n \l_@@_exterior_arraycolsep_bool }
1936   }
1937   { \tl_gput_left:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl { @ { } } }
1938 }
1939 \int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_last_col_int > { -1 }
1940 { \tl_gput_right:NV \g_@@_preamble_tl \c_@@_preamble_last_col_tl }
1941 {
1942   \bool_lazy_all:nT
1943   {
1944     \g_@@_NiceArray_bool
1945     { \bool_not_p:n \l_@@_NiceTabular_bool }
1946     { \tl_if_empty_p:N \l_@@_vlines_clist }
1947     { \bool_not_p:n \l_@@_exterior_arraycolsep_bool }
1948   }
1949   { \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl { @ { } } }
1950 }

```

We add a last column to raise a good error message when the user puts more columns than allowed by its preamble. However, for technical reasons, it’s not possible to do that in `{NiceTabular*}` (`\l_@@_tabular_width_dim=0pt`).

```

1951 \dim_compare:nNnT \l_@@_tabular_width_dim = \c_zero_dim
1952 {
1953   \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl
1954   { > { \@@_error_too_much_cols: } 1 }
1955 }
1956 }

```

The command `\@@_patch_preamble:n` is the main function for the transformation of the preamble. It is recursive.

```

1957 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble:n #1
1958 {
1959   \str_case:nnF { #1 }
1960   {
1961     c { \@@_patch_preamble_i:n #1 }
1962     l { \@@_patch_preamble_i:n #1 }
1963     r { \@@_patch_preamble_i:n #1 }
1964     > { \@@_patch_preamble_xiv:n }
1965     ! { \@@_patch_preamble_ii:nn #1 }
1966     @ { \@@_patch_preamble_ii:nn #1 }
1967     | { \@@_patch_preamble_iii:n #1 }
1968     p { \@@_patch_preamble_iv:n #1 }
1969     b { \@@_patch_preamble_iv:n #1 }
1970     m { \@@_patch_preamble_iv:n #1 }
1971     \@@_V: { \@@_patch_preamble_v:n }
1972     V { \@@_patch_preamble_v:n }
1973     \@@_w: { \@@_patch_preamble_vi:nnnn { } #1 }
1974     \@@_W: { \@@_patch_preamble_vi:nnnn { \@@_special_W: } #1 }
1975     \@@_S: { \@@_patch_preamble_vii:n }
1976     ( { \@@_patch_preamble_viii:nn #1 }
1977     [ { \@@_patch_preamble_viii:nn #1 }
1978     \{ { \@@_patch_preamble_viii:nn #1 }
1979     ) { \@@_patch_preamble_ix:nn #1 }
1980     ] { \@@_patch_preamble_ix:nn #1 }
1981     \} { \@@_patch_preamble_ix:nn #1 }

```

```
1982 X { \@@_patch_preamble_x:n }
```

When `tabularx` is loaded, a local redefinition of the specifier `X` is done to replace `X` by `\@@_X`. Thus, our column type `X` will be used in the `{NiceTabularX}`.

```
1983 \@@_X { \@@_patch_preamble_x:n }
1984 \q_stop { }
1985 }
1986 {
1987   \str_if_eq:nVTF { #1 } \l_@@_letter_vlism_tl
1988   {
1989     \seq_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_cols_vlism_seq
1990     { \int_eval:n { \c@jCol + 1 } }
1991     \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_preamble_tl
1992     { \exp_not:N ! { \skip_horizontal:N \arrayrulewidth } }
1993     \@@_patch_preamble:n
1994   }
```

Now the case of a letter set by the final user for a customized rule. Such customized rule is defined by using the key `custom-line` in `\NiceMatrixOptions`. That key takes in as value a list of *key=value* pairs. Among the keys available in that list, there is the key `letter`. All the letters defined by this way by the final user for such customized rules are added in the set of keys `{NiceMatrix/ColumnTypes}`. That set of keys is used to store the characteristics of those types of rules for convenience: the keys of that set of keys won't never be used as keys by the final user (he will use, instead, letters in the preamble of its array).

```
1995 {
1996   \keys_if_exist:nnTF { NiceMatrix / ColumnTypes } { #1 }
1997   {
1998     \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / ColumnTypes } { #1 }
1999     \@@_patch_preamble:n
2000   }
2001   { \@@_fatal:nn { unknown~column~type } { #1 } }
2002 }
2003 }
2004 }
```

Now, we will list all the auxiliary functions for the different types of entries in the preamble of the array.

For `c`, `l` and `r`

```
2005 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_i:n #1
2006 {
2007   \tl_gput_right:NV \g_@@_preamble_tl \g_@@_pre_cell_tl
2008   \tl_gclear:N \g_@@_pre_cell_tl
2009   \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl
2010   {
2011     > { \@@_cell_begin:w \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_cell_str { #1 } }
2012     #1
2013     < \@@_cell_end:
2014   }
```

We increment the counter of columns and then we test for the presence of a `<`.

```
2015 \int_gincr:N \c@jCol
2016 \@@_patch_preamble_xi:n
2017 }
```

For `>`, `!` and `@`

```
2018 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_ii:nn #1 #2
2019 {
2020   \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl { #1 { #2 } }
2021   \@@_patch_preamble:n
2022 }
```


For |

```

2023 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_iii:n #1
2024 {
\l_tmpa_int is the number of successive occurrences of |
2025 \int_incr:N \l_tmpa_int
2026 \@@_patch_preamble_iii_i:n
2027 }

2028 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_iii_i:n #1
2029 {
2030 \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } |
2031 { \@@_patch_preamble_iii:n | }
2032 {
2033 \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpa_dim
2034 {
2035 \arrayrulewidth * \l_tmpa_int
2036 + \doublerulesep * ( \l_tmpa_int - 1)
2037 }
2038 \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_preamble_tl
2039 {

```

Here, the command `\dim_eval:n` is mandatory.

```

2040 \exp_not:N ! { \skip_horizontal:n { \dim_eval:n { \l_tmpa_dim } } }
2041 }
2042 \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl
2043 {
2044 \@@_vline:n
2045 {
2046 position = \int_eval:n { \c@jCol + 1 } ,
2047 multiplicity = \int_use:N \l_tmpa_int ,
2048 total-width = \dim_use:N \l_tmpa_dim % added 2022-08-06
2049 }

```

We don't have provided value for `start` nor for `end`, which means that the rule will cover (potentially) all the rows of the array.

```

2050 }
2051 \int_zero:N \l_tmpa_int
2052 \str_if_eq:nnT { #1 } { \q_stop } { \bool_gset_true:N \g_tmpb_bool }
2053 \@@_patch_preamble:n #1
2054 }
2055 }

2056 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_xiv:n #1
2057 {
2058 \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_pre_cell_tl { > { #1 } }
2059 \@@_patch_preamble:n
2060 }

2061 \bool_new:N \l_@@_bar_at_end_of_pream_bool

```

The specifier `p` (and also the specifiers `m`, `b`, `V` and `X`) have an optional argument between square brackets for a list of *key-value* pairs. Here are the corresponding keys.

```

2062 \keys_define:nn { WithArrows / p-column }
2063 {
2064 r .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_col_str { r } ,
2065 r .value_forbidden:n = true ,
2066 c .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_col_str { c } ,
2067 c .value_forbidden:n = true ,
2068 l .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_col_str { l } ,
2069 l .value_forbidden:n = true ,
2070 R .code:n =
2071 \IfPackageLoadedTF { ragged2e }
2072 { \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_col_str { R } }
2073 {

```

```

2074     \@@_error_or_warning:n { ragged2e-not-loaded }
2075     \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_col_str { r }
2076   } ,
2077   R .value_forbidden:n = true ,
2078   L .code:n =
2079     \IfPackageLoadedTF { ragged2e }
2080     { \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_col_str { L } }
2081     {
2082       \@@_error_or_warning:n { ragged2e-not-loaded }
2083       \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_col_str { l }
2084     } ,
2085   L .value_forbidden:n = true ,
2086   C .code:n =
2087     \IfPackageLoadedTF { ragged2e }
2088     { \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_col_str { C } }
2089     {
2090       \@@_error_or_warning:n { ragged2e-not-loaded }
2091       \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_col_str { c }
2092     } ,
2093   C .value_forbidden:n = true ,
2094   S .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_col_str { si } ,
2095   S .value_forbidden:n = true ,
2096   p .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_col_str { p } ,
2097   p .value_forbidden:n = true ,
2098   t .meta:n = p ,
2099   m .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_col_str { m } ,
2100   m .value_forbidden:n = true ,
2101   b .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_col_str { b } ,
2102   b .value_forbidden:n = true ,
2103 }

```

For p, b and m. The argument #1 is that value : p, b or m.

```

2104 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_iv:n #1
2105 {
2106   \str_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_col_str { #1 }

```

Now, you look for a potential character [after the letter of the specifier (for the options).

```

2107   \@@_patch_preamble_iv_i:n
2108 }

2109 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_iv_i:n #1
2110 {
2111   \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } { [ ] {
2112     { \@@_patch_preamble_iv_ii:w [ ] }
2113     { \@@_patch_preamble_iv_ii:w [ ] { #1 } }
2114   }

2115   \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_iv_ii:w [ #1 ]
2116   { \@@_patch_preamble_iv_iii:nn { #1 } }

```

#1 is the optional argument of the specifier (a list of *key-value* pairs).

#2 is the mandatory argument of the specifier: the width of the column.

```

2117 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_iv_iii:nn #1 #2
2118 {

```

The possible values of \l_@@_hpos_col_str are j (for *justified* which is the initial value), l, c, r, L, C and R (when the user has used the corresponding key in the optional argument of the specifier).

```

2119   \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_col_str { j }
2120   \tl_set:Nn \l_tmpa_tl { #1 }
2121   \tl_replace_all:Nnn \l_tmpa_tl { \@@_S: } { S }
2122   \@@_keys_p_column:V \l_tmpa_tl
2123   \@@_patch_preamble_iv_iv:nn { #2 } { minipage }
2124 }

```

```

2125 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_keys_p_column:n #1
2126 { \keys_set_known:nnN { WithArrows / p-column } { #1 } \l_tmpa_tl }
2127 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_keys_p_column:n { V }

```

The first argument is the width of the column. The second is the type of environment: `minipage` or `varwidth`.

```

2128 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_iv_iv:nn #1 #2
2129 {
2130   \use:x
2131   {
2132     \@@_patch_preamble_iv_v:nnnnnnnn
2133     { \str_if_eq:VnTF \l_@@_vpos_col_str { p } { t } { b } }
2134     { \dim_eval:n { #1 } }
2135   }

```

The parameter `\l_@@_hpos_col_str` (as `\l_@@_vpos_col_str`) exists only during the construction of the preamble. During the composition of the array itself, you will have, in each cell, the parameter `\l_@@_hpos_cell_str` which will provide the horizontal alignment of the column to which belongs the cell.

```

2136     \str_if_eq:VnTF \l_@@_hpos_col_str j
2137     { \str_set:Nn \exp_not:N \l_@@_hpos_cell_str { c } }
2138     {
2139       \str_set:Nn \exp_not:N \l_@@_hpos_cell_str
2140       { \str_lowercase:V \l_@@_hpos_col_str }
2141     }
2142   \str_case:Vn \l_@@_hpos_col_str
2143   {
2144     c { \exp_not:N \centering }
2145     l { \exp_not:N \raggedright }
2146     r { \exp_not:N \raggedleft }
2147     C { \exp_not:N \Centering }
2148     L { \exp_not:N \RaggedRight }
2149     R { \exp_not:N \RaggedLeft }
2150   }
2151 }
2152 { \str_if_eq:VnT \l_@@_vpos_col_str { m } \@@_center_cell_box: }
2153 { \str_if_eq:VnT \l_@@_hpos_col_str { si } \siunitx_cell_begin:w }
2154 { \str_if_eq:VnT \l_@@_hpos_col_str { si } \siunitx_cell_end: }
2155 { #2 }
2156 {
2157   \str_case:VnF \l_@@_hpos_col_str
2158   {
2159     { j } { c }
2160     { si } { c }
2161   }

```

We use `\str_lowercase:n` to convert `R` to `r`, etc.

```

2162     { \str_lowercase:V \l_@@_hpos_col_str }
2163   }
2164 }

```

We increment the counter of columns, and then we test for the presence of a `<`.

```

2165   \int_gincr:N \c@jCol
2166   \@@_patch_preamble_xi:n
2167 }

```

#1 is the optional argument of `{minipage}` (or `{varwidth}`): `t` of `b`. Indeed, for the columns of type `m`, we use the value `b` here because there is a special post-action in order to center vertically the box (see **#4**).

#2 is the width of the `{minipage}` (or `{varwidth}`), that is to say also the width of the column.

#3 is the coding for the horizontal position of the content of the cell (`\centering`, `\raggedright`, `\raggedleft` or nothing). It's also possible to put in that **#3** some code to fix the value of `\l_@@_hpos_cell_str` which will be available in each cell of the column.

#4 is an extra-code which contains `\@@_center_cell_box:` (when the column is a `m` column) or nothing (in the other cases).

#5 is a code put just before the `c` (or `r` or `l`: see #8).

#6 is a code put just after the `c` (or `r` or `l`: see #8).

#7 is the type of environment: `minipage` or `varwidth`.

#8 is the letter `c` or `r` or `l` which is the basic specifier of column which is used *in fine*.

```

2168 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_iv_v:nnnnnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5 #6 #7 #8
2169 {
2170   \str_if_eq:VnTF \l_@@_hpos_col_str { si }
2171     { \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl { > { \@@_test_if_empty_for_S: } } }
2172     { \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl { > { \@@_test_if_empty: } } }
2173   \tl_gput_right:NV \g_@@_preamble_tl \g_@@_pre_cell_tl
2174   \tl_gclear:N \g_@@_pre_cell_tl
2175   \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl
2176     {
2177       > {

```

The parameter `\l_@@_col_width_dim`, which is the width of the current column, will be available in each cell of the column. It will be used by the mono-column blocks.

```

2178       \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_col_width_dim { #2 }
2179       \@@_cell_begin:w
2180       \begin { #7 } [ #1 ] { #2 }

```

The following lines have been taken from `array.sty`.

```

2181       \everypar
2182       {
2183         \vrule height \box_ht:N \@arstrutbox width \c_zero_dim
2184         \everypar { }
2185       }

```

Now, the potential code for the horizontal position of the content of the cell (`\centering`, `\raggedright`, `\RaggedRight`, etc.).

```

2186       #3

```

The following code is to allow something like `\centering` in `\RowStyle`.

```

2187       \g_@@_row_style_tl
2188       \arraybackslash
2189       #5
2190     }
2191     #8
2192     < {
2193       #6

```

The following line has been taken from `array.sty`.

```

2194       \@finalstrut \@arstrutbox
2195       % \bool_if:NT \g_@@_rotate_bool { \raggedright \hsize = 3 cm }
2196       \end { #7 }

```

If the letter in the preamble is `m`, #4 will be equal to `\@@_center_cell_box:` (see just below).

```

2197       #4
2198       \@@_cell_end:
2199     }
2200   }
2201 }

```

```

2202 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_test_if_empty: \ignorespaces #1
2203 {
2204   \peek_meaning:NT \unskip
2205   {
2206     \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_cell_after_hook_tl
2207       { \box_set_wd:Nn \l_@@_cell_box \c_zero_dim }
2208   }
2209   #1
2210 }

```

```

2211 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_test_if_empty_for_S: #1
2212 {
2213   \peek_meaning:NT \_siunitx_table_skip:n
2214   {
2215     \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_cell_after_hook_tl
2216     { \box_set_wd:Nn \l_@@_cell_box \c_zero_dim }
2217   }
2218   #1
2219 }

```

The following command will be used in `m-columns` in order to center vertically the box. In fact, despite its name, the command does not always center the cell. Indeed, if there is only one row in the cell, it should not be centered vertically. It's not possible to know the number of rows of the cell. However, we consider (as in `array`) that if the height of the cell is no more that the height of `\@arstrutbox`, there is only one row.

```

2220 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_center_cell_box:
2221 {

```

By putting instructions in `\g_@@_cell_after_hook_tl`, we require a post-action of the box `\l_@@_cell_box`.

```

2222   \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_cell_after_hook_tl
2223   {
2224     \int_compare:nNnT
2225     { \box_ht:N \l_@@_cell_box }
2226     >
2227     { \box_ht:N \@arstrutbox }
2228     {
2229       \hbox_set:Nn \l_@@_cell_box
2230       {
2231         \box_move_down:nn
2232         {
2233           ( \box_ht:N \l_@@_cell_box - \box_ht:N \@arstrutbox
2234             + \baselineskip ) / 2
2235         }
2236         { \box_use:N \l_@@_cell_box }
2237       }
2238     }
2239   }
2240 }

```

For `V` (similar to the `V` of `varwidth`).

```

2241 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_v:n #1
2242 {
2243   \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } { [ ] }
2244   { \@@_patch_preamble_v_i:w [ ] }
2245   { \@@_patch_preamble_v_i:w [ ] { #1 } }
2246 }
2247 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_v_i:w [ #1 ]
2248 { \@@_patch_preamble_v_ii:nn { #1 } }
2249 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_v_ii:nn #1 #2
2250 {
2251   \str_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_col_str { p }
2252   \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_col_str { j }
2253   \tl_set:Nn \l_tmpa_tl { #1 }
2254   \tl_replace_all:Nnn \l_tmpa_tl { \@@_S: } { S }
2255   \@@_keys_p_column:V \l_tmpa_tl
2256   \bool_if:NTF \c_@@_varwidth_loaded_bool
2257   { \@@_patch_preamble_iv_iv:nn { #2 } { varwidth } }
2258   {
2259     \@@_error_or_warning:n { varwidth-not-loaded }
2260     \@@_patch_preamble_iv_iv:nn { #2 } { minipage }
2261   }
2262 }

```

For w and W

```

2263 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_vi:nnnn #1 #2 #3 #4
2264 {
2265   \tl_gput_right:NV \g_@@_preamble_tl \g_@@_pre_cell_tl
2266   \tl_gclear:N \g_@@_pre_cell_tl
2267   \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl
2268   {
2269     > {

```

The parameter `\l_@@_col_width_dim`, which is the width of the current column, will be available in each cell of the column. It will be used by the mono-column blocks.

```

2270       \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_col_width_dim { #4 }
2271       \hbox_set:Nw \l_@@_cell_box
2272       \@@_cell_begin:w
2273       \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_cell_str { #3 }
2274     }
2275   c
2276   < {
2277     \@@_cell_end:
2278     \hbox_set_end:
2279     \bool_if:NT \g_@@_rotate_bool \@@_rotate_cell_box:
2280     #1
2281     \@@_adjust_size_box:
2282     \makebox [ #4 ] [ #3 ] { \box_use_drop:N \l_@@_cell_box }
2283   }
2284 }

```

We increment the counter of columns and then we test for the presence of a `<`.

```

2285   \int_gincr:N \c@jCol
2286   \@@_patch_preamble_xi:n
2287 }

```

```

2288 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_special_W:
2289 {
2290   \dim_compare:nNnT
2291     { \box_wd:N \l_@@_cell_box }
2292     >
2293     \l_@@_col_width_dim
2294     { \@@_warning:n { W~warning } }
2295 }

```

For `\@@_S:`. If the user has used `S[...]`, `S` has been replaced by `\@@_S:` during the first expansion of the preamble (done with the tools of standard LaTeX and array).

```

2296 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_vii:n #1
2297 {
2298   \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } { [ ] }
2299     { \@@_patch_preamble_vii_i:w [ ] }
2300     { \@@_patch_preamble_vii_i:w [ ] { #1 } }
2301 }
2302 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_vii_i:w [ #1 ]
2303 { \@@_patch_preamble_vii_ii:n { #1 } }
2304 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_vii_ii:n #1
2305 {

```

We test whether the version of `nicematrix` is at least 3.0. We will change the programming of the test further with something like `\@ifpackagelater`.

```

2306   \cs_if_exist:NTF \siunitx_cell_begin:w
2307   {
2308     \tl_gput_right:NV \g_@@_preamble_tl \g_@@_pre_cell_tl
2309     \tl_gclear:N \g_@@_pre_cell_tl
2310     \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl
2311     {

```

```

2312         > {
2313             \@@_cell_begin:w
2314             \keys_set:nn { siunitx } { #1 }
2315             \siunitx_cell_begin:w
2316         }
2317         c
2318         < { \siunitx_cell_end: \@@_cell_end: }
2319     }

```

We increment the counter of columns and then we test for the presence of a <.

```

2320         \int_gincr:N \c@jCol
2321         \@@_patch_preamble_xi:n
2322     }
2323     { \@@_fatal:n { Version~of~siunitx~too~old } }
2324 }

```

For (, [and \{.

```

2325 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_viii:nn #1 #2
2326 {
2327     \bool_if:NT \l_@@_small_bool { \@@_fatal:n { Delimiter~with~small } }

```

If we are before the column 1 and not in {NiceArray}, we reserve space for the left delimiter.

```

2328     \int_compare:nNnTF \c@jCol = \c_zero_int
2329     {
2330         \str_if_eq:VnTF \g_@@_left_delim_tl { . }
2331         {

```

In that case, in fact, the first letter of the preamble must be considered as the left delimiter of the array.

```

2332             \tl_gset:Nn \g_@@_left_delim_tl { #1 }
2333             \tl_gset:Nn \g_@@_right_delim_tl { . }
2334             \@@_patch_preamble:n #2
2335         }
2336         {
2337             \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl { ! { \enskip } }
2338             \@@_patch_preamble_viii_i:nn { #1 } { #2 }
2339         }
2340     }
2341     { \@@_patch_preamble_viii_i:nn { #1 } { #2 } }
2342 }
2343 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_viii_i:nn #1 #2
2344 {
2345     \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl
2346     { \@@_delimiter:nnn #1 { \int_eval:n { \c@jCol + 1 } } \c_true_bool }
2347     \tl_if_in:nnTF { ( [ \{ ) ] \} } { #2 }
2348     {
2349         \@@_error:nn { delimiter~after~opening } { #2 }
2350         \@@_patch_preamble:n
2351     }
2352     { \@@_patch_preamble:n #2 }
2353 }

```

For),] and \}. We have two arguments for the following command because we directly read the following letter in the preamble (we have to see whether we have a opening delimiter following and we also have to see whether we are at the end of the preamble because, in that case, our letter must be considered as the right delimiter of the environment if the environment is {NiceArray}).

```

2354 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_ix:nn #1 #2
2355 {
2356     \bool_if:NT \l_@@_small_bool { \@@_fatal:n { Delimiter~with~small } }
2357     \tl_if_in:nnTF { ) ] \} } { #2 }
2358     { \@@_patch_preamble_ix_i:nnn #1 #2 }
2359     {
2360         \tl_if_eq:nnTF { \q_stop } { #2 }

```

```

2361 {
2362   \str_if_eq:VnTF \g_@@_right_delim_tl { . }
2363   { \tl_gset:Nn \g_@@_right_delim_tl { #1 } }
2364   {
2365     \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl { ! { \enskip } }
2366     \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl
2367     { \@@_delimiter:nnn #1 { \int_use:N \c@jCol } \c_false_bool }
2368     \@@_patch_preamble:n #2
2369   }
2370 }
2371 {
2372   \tl_if_in:nnT { ( [ \{ } { #2 }
2373   { \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl { ! { \enskip } } }
2374   \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl
2375   { \@@_delimiter:nnn #1 { \int_use:N \c@jCol } \c_false_bool }
2376   \@@_patch_preamble:n #2
2377 }
2378 }
2379 }
2380 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_ix_i:nnn #1 #2 #3
2381 {
2382   \tl_if_eq:nnTF { \q_stop } { #3 }
2383   {
2384     \str_if_eq:VnTF \g_@@_right_delim_tl { . }
2385     {
2386       \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl { ! { \enskip } }
2387       \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl
2388       { \@@_delimiter:nnn #1 { \int_use:N \c@jCol } \c_false_bool }
2389       \tl_gset:Nn \g_@@_right_delim_tl { #2 }
2390     }
2391     {
2392       \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl { ! { \enskip } }
2393       \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl
2394       { \@@_delimiter:nnn #1 { \int_use:N \c@jCol } \c_false_bool }
2395       \@@_error:nn { double-closing-delimiter } { #2 }
2396     }
2397   }
2398   {
2399     \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl
2400     { \@@_delimiter:nnn #1 { \int_use:N \c@jCol } \c_false_bool }
2401     \@@_error:nn { double-closing-delimiter } { #2 }
2402     \@@_patch_preamble:n #3
2403   }
2404 }

```

For the case of a letter X. This specifier may take in an optional argument (between square brackets). That's why we test whether there is a [after the letter X.

```

2405 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_x:n #1
2406 {
2407   \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } { [ ]
2408   { \@@_patch_preamble_x_i:w [ ]
2409   { \@@_patch_preamble_x_i:w [ ] #1 }
2410 }
2411 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_x_i:w [ #1 ]
2412 { \@@_patch_preamble_x_ii:n { #1 } }

```

#1 is the optional argument of the X specifier (a list of *key-value* pairs).

The following set of keys is for the specifier X in the preamble of the array. Such specifier may have as keys all the keys of { WithArrows / p-column } but also a key as 1, 2, 3, etc. The following set of keys will be used to retrieve that value (in the counter \l_@@_weight_int).

```

2413 \keys_define:nn { WithArrows / X-column }
2414 { unknown .code:n = \int_set:Nn \l_@@_weight_int { \l_keys_key_str } }

```


In the following command, #1 is the list of the options of the specifier X.

```
2415 \cs_new_protected:Npn \l_@@_patch_preamble_x_ii:n #1
2416 {
```

The possible values of \l_@@_hpos_col_str are j (for *justified* which is the initial value), l, c and r (when the user has used the corresponding key in the optional argument of the specifier X).

```
2417 \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_col_str { j }
```

The possible values of \l_@@_vpos_col_str are p (the initial value), m and b (when the user has used the corresponding key in the optional argument of the specifier X).

```
2418 \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_col_str { p }
```

The integer \l_@@_weight_int will be the weight of the X column (the initial value is 1). The user may specify a different value (such as 2, 3, etc.) by putting that value in the optional argument of the specifier. The weights of the X columns are used in the computation of the actual width of those columns as in tabu of tabularray.

```
2419 \int_zero_new:N \l_@@_weight_int
2420 \int_set:Nn \l_@@_weight_int { 1 }
2421 \tl_set:Nn \l_tmpa_tl { #1 }
2422 \tl_replace_all:Nnn \l_tmpa_tl { \l_@@_S: } { S }
2423 \l_keys_p_column:V \l_tmpa_tl
2424 % \keys_set_known:nnN { WithArrows / p-column } { #1 } \l_tmpa_tl
2425 \keys_set:nV { WithArrows / X-column } \l_tmpa_tl
2426 \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_weight_int < 0
2427 {
2428   \l_@@_error_or_warning:n { negative-weight }
2429   \int_set:Nn \l_@@_weight_int { - \l_@@_weight_int }
2430 }
2431 \int_gadd:Nn \g_@@_total_X_weight_int \l_@@_weight_int
```

We test whether we know the width of the X-columns by reading the aux file (after the first compilation, the width of the X-columns is computed and written in the aux file).

```
2432 \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_X_columns_aux_bool
2433 {
2434   \l_@@_patch_preamble_iv_iv:nn
2435   { \l_@@_weight_int \l_@@_X_columns_dim }
2436   { minipage }
2437 }
2438 {
2439   \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl
2440   {
2441     > {
2442       \l_@@_cell_begin:w
2443       \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_X_column_bool
2444     }
2445   }
```

The following code will nullify the box of the cell.

```
2444 \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_cell_after_hook_tl
2445 { \hbox_set:Nn \l_@@_cell_box { } }
```

We put a {minipage} to give to the user the ability to put a command such as \centering in the \RowStyle.

```
2446 \begin { minipage } { 5 cm } \arraybackslash
2447 }
2448 c
2449 < {
2450   \end { minipage }
2451   \l_@@_cell_end:
2452 }
2453 }
2454 \int_gincr:N \c@jCol
2455 \l_@@_patch_preamble_xi:n
2456 }
2457 }
```

After a specifier of column, we have to test whether there is one or several <{. .} because, after those potential <{. . .}, we have to insert !{\skip_horizontal:N ...} when the key `vlines` is used.

```

2458 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_xi:n #1
2459 {
2460   \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } { < }
2461   \@@_patch_preamble_xiii:n
2462   {
2463     \tl_if_eq:NnTF \l_@@_vlines_clist { all }
2464     {
2465       \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl
2466       { ! { \skip_horizontal:N \arrayrulewidth } }
2467     }
2468     {
2469       \exp_args:NNx
2470       \clist_if_in:NnT \l_@@_vlines_clist { \int_eval:n { \c@jCol + 1 } }
2471       {
2472         \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl
2473         { ! { \skip_horizontal:N \arrayrulewidth } }
2474       }
2475     }
2476     \@@_patch_preamble:n { #1 }
2477   }
2478 }

2479 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_preamble_xiii:n #1
2480 {
2481   \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl { < { #1 } }
2482   \@@_patch_preamble_xi:n
2483 }

2484 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_set_preamble:Nn #1 #2
2485 {
2486   \group_begin:
2487   \@@_newcolumnntype w [ 2 ] { \@@_w: { ##1 } { ##2 } }
2488   \@@_newcolumnntype W [ 2 ] { \@@_W: { ##1 } { ##2 } }
2489   \@temptokena { #2 }
2490   \@tempswatrue
2491   \@whilesw \if@tempswa \fi { \@tempswafalse \the \NC@list }
2492   \tl_gclear:N \g_@@_preamble_tl
2493   \exp_after:wN \@@_patch_m_preamble:n \the \@temptokena \q_stop
2494   \tl_gset_eq:NN #1 \g_@@_preamble_tl
2495   \group_end:
2496 }

```

The redefinition of `\multicolumn`

The following command must *not* be protected since it begins with `\multispan` (a TeX primitive).

```

2497 \cs_new:Npn \@@_multicolumn:nnn #1 #2 #3
2498 {

```

The following lines are from the definition of `\multicolumn` in `array` (and *not* in standard LaTeX). The first line aims to raise an error if the user has put more than one column specifier in the preamble of `\multicolumn`.

```

2499   \multispan { #1 }
2500   \begingroup
2501   \cs_set:Npn \@addamp { \if@firstamp \@firstampfalse \else \@preamerr 5 \fi }
2502   \@@_newcolumnntype w [ 2 ] { \@@_w: { ##1 } { ##2 } }
2503   \@@_newcolumnntype W [ 2 ] { \@@_W: { ##1 } { ##2 } }

```

You do the expansion of the (small) preamble with the tools of array.

```

2504 \temptokena = { #2 }
2505 \tempswatrue
2506 \@whilesw \if@tempswa \fi { \@tempswafalse \the \NC@list }

```

Now, we patch the (small) preamble as we have done with the main preamble of the array.

```

2507 \tl_gclear:N \g_@@_preamble_tl
2508 \exp_after:wN \@@_patch_m_preamble:n \the \temptokena \q_stop

```

The following lines are an adaptation of the definition of `\multicolumn` in array.

```

2509 \exp_args:NV \mkpream \g_@@_preamble_tl
2510 \addtopreamble \empty
2511 \endgroup

```

Now, you do a treatment specific to nicematrix which has no equivalent in the original definition of `\multicolumn`.

```

2512 \int_compare:nNnT { #1 } > 1
2513 {
2514   \seq_gput_left:Nx \g_@@_multicolumn_cells_seq
2515   { \int_use:N \c@iRow - \int_eval:n { \c@jCol + 1 } }
2516   \seq_gput_left:Nn \g_@@_multicolumn_sizes_seq { #1 }
2517   \seq_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
2518   {
2519     {
2520       \int_compare:nNnTF \c@jCol = 0
2521       { \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } }
2522       { \int_use:N \c@iRow }
2523     }
2524     { \int_eval:n { \c@jCol + 1 } }
2525     {
2526       \int_compare:nNnTF \c@jCol = 0
2527       { \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } }
2528       { \int_use:N \c@iRow }
2529     }
2530     { \int_eval:n { \c@jCol + #1 } }
2531     { } % for the name of the block
2532   }
2533 }

```

The following lines were in the original definition of `\multicolumn`.

```

2534 \cs_set:Npn \@sharp { #3 }
2535 \@arstrut
2536 \@preamble
2537 \null

```

We add some lines.

```

2538 \int_gadd:Nn \c@jCol { #1 - 1 }
2539 \int_compare:nNnT \c@jCol > \g_@@_col_total_int
2540 { \int_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_col_total_int \c@jCol }
2541 \ignorespaces
2542 }

```

The following commands will patch the (small) preamble of the `\multicolumn`. All those commands have a `m` in their name to recall that they deal with the redefinition of `\multicolumn`.

```

2543 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_m_preamble:n #1
2544 {
2545   \str_case:nnF { #1 }
2546   {
2547     c { \@@_patch_m_preamble_i:n #1 }
2548     l { \@@_patch_m_preamble_i:n #1 }
2549     r { \@@_patch_m_preamble_i:n #1 }
2550     > { \@@_patch_m_preamble_ii:nn #1 }

```

```

2551 ! { \@@_patch_m_preamble_ii:nn #1 }
2552 @ { \@@_patch_m_preamble_ii:nn #1 }
2553 | { \@@_patch_m_preamble_iii:n #1 }
2554 p { \@@_patch_m_preamble_iv:nnn t #1 }
2555 m { \@@_patch_m_preamble_iv:nnn c #1 }
2556 b { \@@_patch_m_preamble_iv:nnn b #1 }
2557 \@@_w: { \@@_patch_m_preamble_v:nnnn { } #1 }
2558 \@@_W: { \@@_patch_m_preamble_v:nnnn { \@@_special_W: } #1 }
2559 \q_stop { }
2560 }
2561 { \@@_fatal:nn { unknown~column~type } { #1 } }
2562 }

```

For c, l and r

```

2563 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_m_preamble_i:n #1
2564 {
2565   \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl
2566   {
2567     > { \@@_cell_begin:w \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_cell_str { #1 } }
2568     #1
2569     < \@@_cell_end:
2570   }

```

We test for the presence of a <.

```

2571   \@@_patch_m_preamble_x:n
2572 }

```

For >, ! and @

```

2573 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_m_preamble_ii:nn #1 #2
2574 {
2575   \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl { #1 { #2 } }
2576   \@@_patch_m_preamble:n
2577 }

```

For |

```

2578 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_m_preamble_iii:n #1
2579 {
2580   \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl { #1 }
2581   \@@_patch_m_preamble:n
2582 }

```

For p, m and b

```

2583 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_m_preamble_iv:nnn #1 #2 #3
2584 {
2585   \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl
2586   {
2587     > {
2588       \@@_cell_begin:w
2589       \begin { minipage } [ #1 ] { \dim_eval:n { #3 } }
2590       \mode_leave_vertical:
2591       \arraybackslash
2592       \vrule height \box_ht:N \@arstrutbox depth 0 pt width 0 pt
2593     }
2594     c
2595     < {
2596       \vrule height 0 pt depth \box_dp:N \@arstrutbox width 0 pt
2597       \end { minipage }
2598       \@@_cell_end:
2599     }
2600   }

```

We test for the presence of a <.

```

2601   \@@_patch_m_preamble_x:n
2602 }

```

For w and W

```

2603 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_m_preamble_v:nnnn #1 #2 #3 #4
2604 {
2605   \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl
2606   {
2607     > {
2608       \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_col_width_dim { #4 }
2609       \hbox_set:Nw \l_@@_cell_box
2610       \@@_cell_begin:w
2611       \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_cell_str { #3 }
2612     }
2613     c
2614     < {
2615       \@@_cell_end:
2616       \hbox_set_end:
2617       \bool_if:NT \g_@@_rotate_bool \@@_rotate_cell_box:
2618       #1
2619       \@@_adjust_size_box:
2620       \makebox [ #4 ] [ #3 ] { \box_use_drop:N \l_@@_cell_box }
2621     }
2622   }

```

We test for the presence of a <.

```

2623 \@@_patch_m_preamble_x:n
2624 }

```

After a specifier of column, we have to test whether there is one or several <{..}.

```

2625 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_m_preamble_x:n #1
2626 {
2627   \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } { < }
2628   \@@_patch_m_preamble_ix:n
2629   { \@@_patch_m_preamble:n { #1 } }
2630 }
2631 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_m_preamble_ix:n #1
2632 {
2633   \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_preamble_tl { < { #1 } }
2634   \@@_patch_m_preamble_x:n
2635 }

```

The command \@@_put_box_in_flow: puts the box \l_tmpa_box (which contains the array) in the flow. It is used for the environments with delimiters. First, we have to modify the height and the depth to take back into account the potential exterior rows (the total height of the first row has been computed in \l_tmpa_dim and the total height of the potential last row in \l_tmpb_dim).

```

2636 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_put_box_in_flow:
2637 {
2638   \box_set_ht:Nn \l_tmpa_box { \box_ht:N \l_tmpa_box + \l_tmpa_dim }
2639   \box_set_dp:Nn \l_tmpa_box { \box_dp:N \l_tmpa_box + \l_tmpb_dim }
2640   \tl_if_eq:NnTF \l_@@_baseline_tl { c }
2641   { \box_use_drop:N \l_tmpa_box }
2642   \@@_put_box_in_flow_i:
2643 }

```

The command \@@_put_box_in_flow_i: is used when the value of \l_@@_baseline_tl is different of c (which is the initial value and the most used).

```

2644 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_put_box_in_flow_i:
2645 {
2646   \pgfpicture
2647   \@@_qpoint:n { row - 1 }
2648   \dim_gset_eq:NN \g_tmpa_dim \pgf@y
2649   \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } }
2650   \dim_gadd:Nn \g_tmpa_dim \pgf@y
2651   \dim_gset:Nn \g_tmpa_dim { 0.5 \g_tmpa_dim }

```

Now, `\g_tmpa_dim` contains the y -value of the center of the array (the delimiters are centered in relation with this value).

```

2652 \str_if_in:NnTF \l_@@_baseline_tl { line- }
2653 {
2654   \int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int
2655   {
2656     \str_range:Nnn
2657     \l_@@_baseline_tl
2658     6
2659     { \tl_count:V \l_@@_baseline_tl }
2660   }
2661   \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_tmpa_int }
2662 }
2663 {
2664   \str_case:VnF \l_@@_baseline_tl
2665   {
2666     { t } { \int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int 1 }
2667     { b } { \int_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_int \c@iRow }
2668   }
2669   { \int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int \l_@@_baseline_tl }
2670   \bool_lazy_or:nnT
2671   { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpa_int < \l_@@_first_row_int }
2672   { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpa_int > \g_@@_row_total_int }
2673   {
2674     \@@_error:n { bad~value~for~baseline }
2675     \int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int 1
2676   }
2677   \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_tmpa_int - base }

```

We take into account the position of the mathematical axis.

```

2678 \dim_gsub:Nn \g_tmpa_dim { \fontdimen22 \textfont2 }
2679 }
2680 \dim_gsub:Nn \g_tmpa_dim \pgf@y

```

Now, `\g_tmpa_dim` contains the value of the y translation we have to to.

```

2681 \endpgfpicture
2682 \box_move_up:nn \g_tmpa_dim { \box_use_drop:N \l_tmpa_box }
2683 \box_use_drop:N \l_tmpa_box
2684 }

```

The following command is *always* used by `{NiceArrayWithDelims}` (even if, in fact, there is no tabular notes: in fact, it's not possible to know whether there is tabular notes or not before the composition of the blocks).

```

2685 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_use_arraybox_with_notes_c:
2686 {

```

With an environment `{Matrix}`, you want to remove the exterior `\arraycolsep` but we don't know the number of columns (since there is no preamble) and that's why we can't put `@{}` at the end of the preamble. That's why we remove a `\arraycolsep` now.

```

2687 \bool_lazy_and:nnT \l_@@_Matrix_bool \g_@@_NiceArray_bool
2688 {
2689   \box_set_wd:Nn \l_@@_the_array_box
2690   { \box_wd:N \l_@@_the_array_box - \arraycolsep }
2691 }

```

We need a `{minipage}` because we will insert a LaTeX list for the tabular notes (that means that a `\vtop{\hspace=...}` is not enough).

```

2692 \begin { minipage } [ t ] { \box_wd:N \l_@@_the_array_box }
2693 \bool_if:NT \l_@@_caption_above_bool
2694 {
2695   \tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_caption_tl
2696   {

```

```

2697         \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_caption_finished_bool
2698         \int_gzero:N \c@tabularnote
2699         \@@_insert_caption:

```

If there is one or several commands `\tabularnote` in the caption, we will write in the aux file the number of such tabular notes.

```

2700         \int_gset:Nn \c@tabularnote
2701         { \seq_count:N \g_@@_notes_in_caption_seq }
2702         \int_compare:nNnF \c@tabularnote = 0
2703         {
2704             \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_aux_tl
2705             {
2706                 \tl_set:Nn \exp_not:N \l_@@_note_in_caption_tl
2707                 { \int_eval:n { \c@tabularnote } }
2708             }
2709         }
2710     }
2711 }

```

The `\hbox` avoids that the `pgfpicture` inside `\@@_draw_blocks` adds a extra vertical space before the notes.

```

2712     \hbox
2713     {
2714         \box_use_drop:N \l_@@_the_array_box

```

We have to draw the blocks right now because there may be tabular notes in some blocks (which are not mono-column: the blocks which are mono-column have been composed in boxes yet)... and we have to create (potentially) the extra nodes before creating the blocks since there are `medium` nodes to create for the blocks.

```

2715         \@@_create_extra_nodes:
2716         \seq_if_empty:NF \g_@@_blocks_seq \@@_draw_blocks:
2717     }

```

We don't do the following test with `\c@tabularnote` because the value of that counter is not reliable when the command `\ttabbox` of `floatrow` is used (because `\ttabbox` de-activate `\stepcounter` because if compiles several times its tabular).

```

2718     \bool_lazy_any:nT
2719     {
2720         { ! \seq_if_empty_p:N \g_@@_notes_seq }
2721         { ! \seq_if_empty_p:N \g_@@_notes_in_caption_seq }
2722         { ! \tl_if_empty_p:V \g_@@_tabularnote_tl }
2723     }
2724     \@@_insert_tabularnotes:
2725     \cs_set_eq:NN \tabularnote \@@_tabularnote_error:n
2726     \bool_if:NF \l_@@_caption_above_bool \@@_insert_caption:
2727     \end { minipage }
2728 }

```

```

2729 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_insert_caption:
2730 {
2731     \tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_caption_tl
2732     {
2733         \cs_if_exist:NTF \@capytype
2734         { \@@_insert_caption_i: }
2735         { \@_error:n { caption~outside~float } }
2736     }
2737 }

```

```

2738 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_insert_caption_i:
2739 {
2740     \group_begin:

```

The flag `\l_@@_in_caption_bool` affects only the behaviour of the command `\tabularnote` when used in the caption.

```
2741 \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_in_caption_bool
```

The package `floatrow` does a redefinition of `\@makecaption` which will extract the caption from the tabular. However, the old version of `\@makecaption` has been stored by `floatrow` in `\FR@makecaption`. That's why we restore the old version.

```
2742 \bool_if:NT \c_@@_floatrow_loaded_bool
2743 { \cs_set_eq:NN \@makecaption \FR@makecaption }
2744 \tl_if_empty:NTF \l_@@_short_caption_tl
2745 { \caption { \l_@@_caption_tl } }
2746 { \caption [ \l_@@_short_caption_tl ] { \l_@@_caption_tl } }
2747 \tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_label_tl { \label { \l_@@_label_tl } }
2748 \group_end:
2749 }

2750 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_tabularnote_error:n #1
2751 {
2752   \@@_error_or_warning:n { tabularnote~below~the~tabular }
2753   \@@_gredirect_none:n { tabularnote~below~the~tabular }
2754 }

2755 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_insert_tabularnotes:
2756 {
2757   \seq_gconcat:NNN \g_@@_notes_seq \g_@@_notes_in_caption_seq \g_@@_notes_seq
2758   \int_set:Nn \c@tabularnote { \seq_count:N \g_@@_notes_seq }
2759   \skip_vertical:N 0.65ex
```

The TeX group is for potential specifications in the `\l_@@_notes_code_before_tl`.

```
2760 \group_begin:
2761 \l_@@_notes_code_before_tl
2762 \tl_if_empty:NF \g_@@_tabularnote_tl
2763 {
2764   \g_@@_tabularnote_tl \par
2765   \tl_gclear:N \g_@@_tabularnote_tl
2766 }
```

We compose the tabular notes with a list of `enumitem`. The `\strut` and the `\unskip` are designed to give the ability to put a `\bottomrule` at the end of the notes with a good vertical space.

```
2767 \int_compare:nNnT \c@tabularnote > 0
2768 {
2769   \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_notes_para_bool
2770   {
2771     \begin { tabularnotes* }
2772     \seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_notes_seq { \item ##1 } \strut
2773     \end { tabularnotes* }
2774 }
```

The following `\par` is mandatory for the event that the user has put `\footnotesize` (for example) in the `notes/code-before`.

```
2774 \par
2775 }
2776 {
2777   \tabularnotes
2778   \seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_notes_seq { \item ##1 } \strut
2779   \endtabularnotes
2780 }
2781 }
2782 \unskip
2783 \group_end:
2784 \bool_if:NT \l_@@_notes_bottomrule_bool
2785 {
2786   \bool_if:NTF \c_@@_booktabs_loaded_bool
2787   {
```

The two dimensions `\aboverulesep` et `\heavyrulewidth` are parameters defined by `booktabs`.

```
2788 \skip_vertical:N \aboverulesep
```


`\CT@arc@` is the specification of color defined by `colortbl` but you use it even if `colortbl` is not loaded.

```

2789         { \CT@arc@ \hrule height \heavyrulewidth }
2790     }
2791     { \@_error_or_warning:n { bottomrule-without-booktabs } }
2792 }
2793 \l_@@_notes_code_after_tl
2794 \seq_gclear:N \g_@@_notes_seq
2795 \seq_gclear:N \g_@@_notes_in_caption_seq
2796 \int_gzero:N \c@tabularnote
2797 }

```

The case of baseline equal to `b`. Remember that, when the key `b` is used, the `{array}` (of `array`) is constructed with the option `t` (and not `b`). Now, we do the translation to take into account the option `b`.

```

2798 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@_use_arraybox_with_notes_b:
2799 {
2800     \pgfpicture
2801     \@@_qpoint:n { row - 1 }
2802     \dim_gset_eq:NN \g_tmpa_dim \pgf@y
2803     \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \c@iRow - base }
2804     \dim_gsub:Nn \g_tmpa_dim \pgf@y
2805     \endpgfpicture
2806     \dim_gadd:Nn \g_tmpa_dim \arrayrulewidth
2807     \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_first_row_int = 0
2808     {
2809         \dim_gadd:Nn \g_tmpa_dim \g_@@_ht_row_zero_dim
2810         \dim_gadd:Nn \g_tmpa_dim \g_@@_dp_row_zero_dim
2811     }
2812     \box_move_up:nn \g_tmpa_dim { \hbox { \@_use_arraybox_with_notes_c: } }
2813 }

```

Now, the general case.

```

2814 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@_use_arraybox_with_notes:
2815 {

```

We convert a value of `t` to a value of 1.

```

2816     \tl_if_eq:NnT \l_@@_baseline_tl { t }
2817     { \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_baseline_tl { 1 } }

```

Now, we convert the value of `\l_@@_baseline_tl` (which should represent an integer) to an integer stored in `\l_tmpa_int`.

```

2818     \pgfpicture
2819     \@@_qpoint:n { row - 1 }
2820     \dim_gset_eq:NN \g_tmpa_dim \pgf@y
2821     \str_if_in:NnTF \l_@@_baseline_tl { line- }
2822     {
2823         \int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int
2824         {
2825             \str_range:Nnn
2826             \l_@@_baseline_tl
2827             6
2828             { \tl_count:V \l_@@_baseline_tl }
2829         }
2830         \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_tmpa_int }
2831     }
2832     {
2833         \int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int \l_@@_baseline_tl
2834         \bool_lazy_or:nnT
2835         { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpa_int < \l_@@_first_row_int }
2836         { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpa_int > \g_@@_row_total_int }
2837         {
2838             \@_error:n { bad-value-for-baseline }
2839             \int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int 1
2840         }
2841     }

```

```

2841 \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_tmpa_int - base }
2842 }
2843 \dim_gsub:Nn \g_tmpa_dim \pgf@y
2844 \endpgfpicture
2845 \dim_gadd:Nn \g_tmpa_dim \arrayrulewidth
2846 \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_first_row_int = 0
2847 {
2848   \dim_gadd:Nn \g_tmpa_dim \g_@@_ht_row_zero_dim
2849   \dim_gadd:Nn \g_tmpa_dim \g_@@_dp_row_zero_dim
2850 }
2851 \box_move_up:nn \g_tmpa_dim { \hbox { \@@_use_arraybox_with_notes_c: } }
2852 }

```

The command `\@@_put_box_in_flow_bis:` is used when the option `delimiters/max-width` is used because, in this case, we have to adjust the widths of the delimiters. The arguments #1 and #2 are the delimiters specified by the user.

```

2853 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_put_box_in_flow_bis:nn #1 #2
2854 {

```

We will compute the real width of both delimiters used.

```

2855 \dim_zero_new:N \l_@@_real_left_delim_dim
2856 \dim_zero_new:N \l_@@_real_right_delim_dim
2857 \hbox_set:Nn \l_tmpb_box
2858 {
2859   \c_math_toggle_token
2860   \left #1
2861   \vcenter
2862   {
2863     \vbox_to_ht:nn
2864       { \box_ht_plus_dp:N \l_tmpa_box }
2865       { }
2866   }
2867   \right .
2868   \c_math_toggle_token
2869 }
2870 \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_real_left_delim_dim
2871 { \box_wd:N \l_tmpb_box - \nulldelimiterspace }
2872 \hbox_set:Nn \l_tmpb_box
2873 {
2874   \c_math_toggle_token
2875   \left .
2876   \vbox_to_ht:nn
2877     { \box_ht_plus_dp:N \l_tmpa_box }
2878     { }
2879   \right #2
2880   \c_math_toggle_token
2881 }
2882 \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_real_right_delim_dim
2883 { \box_wd:N \l_tmpb_box - \nulldelimiterspace }

```

Now, we can put the box in the TeX flow with the horizontal adjustments on both sides.

```

2884 \skip_horizontal:N \l_@@_left_delim_dim
2885 \skip_horizontal:N -\l_@@_real_left_delim_dim
2886 \@@_put_box_in_flow:
2887 \skip_horizontal:N \l_@@_right_delim_dim
2888 \skip_horizontal:N -\l_@@_real_right_delim_dim
2889 }

```

The construction of the array in the environment `{NiceArrayWithDelims}` is, in fact, done by the environment `{@@-light-syntax}` or by the environment `{@@-normal-syntax}` (whether the option `light-syntax` is in force or not). When the key `light-syntax` is not used, the construction is a standard environment (and, thus, it's possible to use verbatim in the array).

```

2890 \NewDocumentEnvironment { @@-normal-syntax } { }

```

First, we test whether the environment is empty. If it is empty, we raise a fatal error (it's only a security). In order to detect whether it is empty, we test whether the next token is `\end` and, if it's the case, we test if this is the end of the environment (if it is not, an standard error will be raised by LaTeX for incorrect nested environments).

```

2891 {
2892   \peek_remove_spaces:n
2893   {
2894     \peek_meaning:NTF \end
2895     \@@_analyze_end:Nn
2896     {
2897       \@@_transform_preamble:

```

Here is the call to `\array` (we have a dedicated macro `\@@_array:n` because of compatibility with the classes `revtex4-1` and `revtex4-2`).

```

2898       \@@_array:V \g_@@_preamble_tl
2899     }
2900   }
2901 }
2902 {
2903   \@@_create_col_nodes:
2904   \endarray
2905 }

```

When the key `light-syntax` is in force, we use an environment which takes its whole body as an argument (with the specifier `b`).

```

2906 \NewDocumentEnvironment { @@-light-syntax } { b }
2907 {

```

First, we test whether the environment is empty. It's only a security. Of course, this test is more easy than the similar test for the “normal syntax” because we have the whole body of the environment in `#1`.

```

2908   \tl_if_empty:nT { #1 } { \@@_fatal:n { empty-environment } }
2909   \tl_map_inline:nn { #1 }
2910   {
2911     \str_if_eq:nnT { ##1 } { & }
2912     { \@@_fatal:n { ampersand-in-light-syntax } }
2913     \str_if_eq:nnT { ##1 } { \ }
2914     { \@@_fatal:n { double-backslash-in-light-syntax } }
2915   }

```

Now, you extract the `\CodeAfter` of the body of the environment. Maybe, there is no command `\CodeAfter` in the body. That's why you put a marker `\CodeAfter` after `#1`. If there is yet a `\CodeAfter` in `#1`, this second (or third...) `\CodeAfter` will be caught in the value of `\g_nicematrix_code_after_tl`. That doesn't matter because `\CodeAfter` will be set to *no-op* before the execution of `\g_nicematrix_code_after_tl`.

```

2916   \@@_light_syntax_i:w #1 \CodeAfter \q_stop

```

The command `\array` is hidden somewhere in `\@@_light_syntax_i:w`.

```

2917 }

```

Now, the second part of the environment. We must leave these lines in the second part (and not put them in the first part even though we caught the whole body of the environment with an argument of type `b`) in order to have the columns `S` of `siunitx` working fine.

```

2918 {
2919   \@@_create_col_nodes:
2920   \endarray
2921 }
2922 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_light_syntax_i:w #1\CodeAfter #2\q_stop
2923 {
2924   \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_nicematrix_code_after_tl { #2 }

```

The body of the array, which is stored in the argument `#1`, is now splitted into items (and *not* tokens).

```

2925   \seq_clear_new:N \l_@@_rows_seq

```

We rescan the character of end of line in order to have the correct catcode.

```
2926 \tl_set_rescan:Nno \l_@@_end_of_row_tl { } \l_@@_end_of_row_tl
2927 \seq_set_split:Nvn \l_@@_rows_seq \l_@@_end_of_row_tl { #1 }
```

We delete the last row if it is empty.

```
2928 \seq_pop_right:NN \l_@@_rows_seq \l_tmpa_tl
2929 \tl_if_empty:NF \l_tmpa_tl
2930 { \seq_put_right:NV \l_@@_rows_seq \l_tmpa_tl }
```

If the environment uses the option `last-row` without value (i.e. without saying the number of the rows), we have now the opportunity to compute that value. We do it, and so, if the token list `\l_@@_code_for_last_row_tl` is not empty, we will use directly where it should be.

```
2931 \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_last_row_int = { -1 }
2932 { \int_set:Nn \l_@@_last_row_int { \seq_count:N \l_@@_rows_seq } }
```

The new value of the body (that is to say after replacement of the separators of rows and columns by `\\` and `&`) of the environment will be stored in `\l_@@_new_body_tl` (that part of the implementation has been changed in the version 6.11 of `nicematrix` in order to allow the use of commands such as `\hline` or `\hdottedline` with the key `light-syntax`).

```
2933 \tl_clear_new:N \l_@@_new_body_tl
2934 \int_zero_new:N \l_@@_nb_cols_int
```

First, we treat the first row.

```
2935 \seq_pop_left:NN \l_@@_rows_seq \l_tmpa_tl
2936 \@@_line_with_light_syntax:V \l_tmpa_tl
```

Now, the other rows (with the same treatment, excepted that we have to insert `\\` between the rows).

```
2937 \seq_map_inline:Nn \l_@@_rows_seq
2938 {
2939   \tl_put_right:Nn \l_@@_new_body_tl { \\ }
2940   \@@_line_with_light_syntax:n { ##1 }
2941 }
2942 \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_last_col_int = { -1 }
2943 {
2944   \int_set:Nn \l_@@_last_col_int
2945     { \l_@@_nb_cols_int - 1 + \l_@@_first_col_int }
2946 }
```

Now, we can construct the preamble: if the user has used the key `last-col`, we have the correct number of columns even though the user has used `last-col` without value.

```
2947 \@@_transform_preamble:
```

The call to `\array` is in the following command (we have a dedicated macro `\@@_array:n` because of compatibility with the classes `revtex4-1` and `revtex4-2`).

```
2948 \@@_array:V \g_@@_preamble_tl \l_@@_new_body_tl
2949 }
2950 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_line_with_light_syntax:n #1
2951 {
2952   \seq_clear_new:N \l_@@_cells_seq
2953   \seq_set_split:Nnn \l_@@_cells_seq { ~ } { #1 }
2954   \int_set:Nn \l_@@_nb_cols_int
2955     {
2956       \int_max:nn
2957         \l_@@_nb_cols_int
2958         { \seq_count:N \l_@@_cells_seq }
2959     }
2960   \seq_pop_left:NN \l_@@_cells_seq \l_tmpa_tl
2961   \tl_put_right:Nv \l_@@_new_body_tl \l_tmpa_tl
2962   \seq_map_inline:Nn \l_@@_cells_seq
2963     { \tl_put_right:Nn \l_@@_new_body_tl { & ##1 } }
2964 }
2965 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_line_with_light_syntax:n { V }
```

The following command is used by the code which detects whether the environment is empty (we raise a fatal error in this case: it's only a security). When this command is used, #1 is, in fact, always \end.

```

2966 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_analyze_end:Nn #1 #2
2967 {
2968   \str_if_eq:VnT \g_@@_name_env_str { #2 }
2969   { \@@_fatal:n { empty-environment } }

```

We repeat in the stream the \end{...} we have extracted and the user will have an error for incorrect nested environments.

```

2970   \end { #2 }
2971 }

```

The command \@@_create_col_nodes: will construct a special last row. That last row is a false row used to create the col nodes and to fix the width of the columns (when the array is constructed with an option which specifies the width of the columns).

```

2972 \cs_new:Npn \@@_create_col_nodes:
2973 {
2974   \crcr
2975   \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_first_col_int = 0
2976   {
2977     \omit
2978     \hbox_overlap_left:n
2979     {
2980       \bool_if:NT \l_@@_code_before_bool
2981       { \pgfsys@markposition { \@@_env: - col - 0 } }
2982       \pgfpicture
2983       \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
2984       \pgfcoordinate { \@@_env: - col - 0 } \pgfpointorigin
2985       \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
2986       { \pgfnodealias { \l_@@_name_str - col - 0 } { \@@_env: - col - 0 } }
2987       \endpgfpicture
2988       \skip_horizontal:N 2\col@sep
2989       \skip_horizontal:N \g_@@_width_first_col_dim
2990     }
2991     &
2992   }
2993   \omit

```

The following instruction must be put after the instruction \omit.

```

2994   \bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_row_of_col_done_bool

```

First, we put a col node on the left of the first column (of course, we have to do that *after* the \omit).

```

2995   \int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_first_col_int = 0
2996   {
2997     \bool_if:NT \l_@@_code_before_bool
2998     {
2999       \hbox
3000       {
3001         \skip_horizontal:N -0.5\arrayrulewidth
3002         \pgfsys@markposition { \@@_env: - col - 1 }
3003         \skip_horizontal:N 0.5\arrayrulewidth
3004       }
3005     }
3006     \pgfpicture
3007     \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
3008     \pgfcoordinate { \@@_env: - col - 1 }
3009     { \pgfpoint { - 0.5 \arrayrulewidth } \c_zero_dim }
3010     \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
3011     { \pgfnodealias { \l_@@_name_str - col - 1 } { \@@_env: - col - 1 } }
3012     \endpgfpicture
3013   }

```

```

3014 {
3015   \bool_if:NT \l_@@_code_before_bool
3016   {
3017     \hbox
3018     {
3019       \skip_horizontal:N 0.5\arrayrulewidth
3020       \pgfsys@markposition { \@@_env: - col - 1 }
3021       \skip_horizontal:N -0.5\arrayrulewidth
3022     }
3023   }
3024   \pgfpicture
3025   \pgfrememberpicturerepositiononpagetrue
3026   \pgfcoordinate { \@@_env: - col - 1 }
3027   { \pgfpoint { 0.5 \arrayrulewidth } \c_zero_dim }
3028   \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
3029   { \pgfnodealias { \l_@@_name_str - col - 1 } { \@@_env: - col - 1 } }
3030   \endpgfpicture
3031 }

```

We compute in `\g_tmpa_skip` the common width of the columns (it's a skip and not a dimension). We use a global variable because we are in a cell of an `\halign` and because we have to use this variable in other cells (of the same row). The affectation of `\g_tmpa_skip`, like all the affectations, must be done after the `\omit` of the cell.

We give a default value for `\g_tmpa_skip` (0 pt plus 1 fill) but it will just after be erased by a fixed value in the concerned cases.

```

3032   \skip_gset:Nn \g_tmpa_skip { 0 pt+plus 1 fill }
3033   \bool_if:NF \l_@@_auto_columns_width_bool
3034   { \dim_compare:nNnT \l_@@_columns_width_dim > \c_zero_dim }
3035   {
3036     \bool_lazy_and:nnTF
3037     \l_@@_auto_columns_width_bool
3038     { \bool_not_p:n \l_@@_block_auto_columns_width_bool }
3039     { \skip_gset_eq:NN \g_tmpa_skip \g_@@_max_cell_width_dim }
3040     { \skip_gset_eq:NN \g_tmpa_skip \l_@@_columns_width_dim }
3041     \skip_gadd:Nn \g_tmpa_skip { 2 \col@sep }
3042   }
3043   \skip_horizontal:N \g_tmpa_skip
3044   \hbox
3045   {
3046     \bool_if:NT \l_@@_code_before_bool
3047     {
3048       \hbox
3049       {
3050         \skip_horizontal:N -0.5\arrayrulewidth
3051         \pgfsys@markposition { \@@_env: - col - 2 }
3052         \skip_horizontal:N 0.5\arrayrulewidth
3053       }
3054     }
3055     \pgfpicture
3056     \pgfrememberpicturerepositiononpagetrue
3057     \pgfcoordinate { \@@_env: - col - 2 }
3058     { \pgfpoint { - 0.5 \arrayrulewidth } \c_zero_dim }
3059     \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
3060     { \pgfnodealias { \l_@@_name_str - col - 2 } { \@@_env: - col - 2 } }
3061     \endpgfpicture
3062   }

```

We begin a loop over the columns. The integer `\g_tmpa_int` will be the number of the current column. This integer is used for the Tikz nodes.

```

3063   \int_gset:Nn \g_tmpa_int 1
3064   \bool_if:NFT \g_@@_last_col_found_bool
3065   { \prg_replicate:nn { \int_max:nn { \g_@@_col_total_int - 3 } 0 } }
3066   { \prg_replicate:nn { \int_max:nn { \g_@@_col_total_int - 2 } 0 } }
3067   {

```

```

3068      &
3069      \omit
3070      \int_gincr:N \g_tmpa_int

```

The incrementation of the counter `\g_tmpa_int` must be done after the `\omit` of the cell.

```

3071      \skip_horizontal:N \g_tmpa_skip
3072      \bool_if:NT \l_@@_code_before_bool
3073      {
3074          \hbox
3075          {
3076              \skip_horizontal:N -0.5\arrayrulewidth
3077              \pgfsys@markposition
3078              { \@@_env: - col - \int_eval:n { \g_tmpa_int + 1 } }
3079              \skip_horizontal:N 0.5\arrayrulewidth
3080          }
3081      }

```

We create the `col` node on the right of the current column.

```

3082      \pgfpicture
3083      \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
3084      \pgfcoordinate { \@@_env: - col - \int_eval:n { \g_tmpa_int + 1 } }
3085      { \pgfpoint { - 0.5 \arrayrulewidth } \c_zero_dim }
3086      \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
3087      {
3088          \pgfnodealias
3089          { \l_@@_name_str - col - \int_eval:n { \g_tmpa_int + 1 } }
3090          { \@@_env: - col - \int_eval:n { \g_tmpa_int + 1 } }
3091      }
3092      \endpgfpicture
3093  }

```

```

3094      &
3095      \omit

```

The two following lines have been added on 2021-12-15 to solve a bug mentionned by Joao Luis Soares by mail.

```

3096      \int_compare:nNt \g_@@_col_total_int = 1
3097      { \skip_gset:Nn \g_tmpa_skip { 0 pt+plus 1 fill } }
3098      \skip_horizontal:N \g_tmpa_skip
3099      \int_gincr:N \g_tmpa_int
3100      \bool_lazy_all:nT
3101      {
3102          \g_@@_NiceArray_bool
3103          { \bool_not_p:n \l_@@_NiceTabular_bool }
3104          { \clist_if_empty_p:N \l_@@_vlines_clist }
3105          { \bool_not_p:n \l_@@_exterior_arraycolsep_bool }
3106          { ! \l_@@_bar_at_end_of_pream_bool }
3107      }
3108      { \skip_horizontal:N -\col@sep }
3109      \bool_if:NT \l_@@_code_before_bool
3110      {
3111          \hbox
3112          {
3113              \skip_horizontal:N -0.5\arrayrulewidth

```

With an environment `{Matrix}`, you want to remove the exterior `\arraycolsep` but we don't know the number of columns (since there is no preamble) and that's why we can't put `@{}` at the end of the preamble. That's why we remove a `\arraycolsep` now.

```

3114          \bool_lazy_and:nnT \l_@@_Matrix_bool \g_@@_NiceArray_bool
3115          { \skip_horizontal:N -\arraycolsep }
3116          \pgfsys@markposition
3117          { \@@_env: - col - \int_eval:n {
3118              \g_tmpa_int + 1 } }
3119          \skip_horizontal:N 0.5\arrayrulewidth

```

```

3120         \bool_lazy_and:nnT \l_@@_Matrix_bool \g_@@_NiceArray_bool
3121         { \skip_horizontal:N \arraycolsep }
3122     }
3123 }
3124 \pgfpicture
3125 \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
3126 \pgfcoordinate { \@@_env: - col - \int_eval:n { \g_tmpa_int + 1 } }
3127 {
3128     \bool_lazy_and:nnTF \l_@@_Matrix_bool \g_@@_NiceArray_bool
3129     {
3130         \pgfpoint
3131         { - 0.5 \arrayrulewidth - \arraycolsep }
3132         \c_zero_dim
3133     }
3134     { \pgfpoint { - 0.5 \arrayrulewidth } \c_zero_dim }
3135 }
3136 \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
3137 {
3138     \pgfnodealias
3139     { \l_@@_name_str - col - \int_eval:n { \g_tmpa_int + 1 } }
3140     { \@@_env: - col - \int_eval:n { \g_tmpa_int + 1 } }
3141 }
3142 \endpgfpicture

3143 \bool_if:NT \g_@@_last_col_found_bool
3144 {
3145     \hbox_overlap_right:n
3146     {
3147         \skip_horizontal:N \g_@@_width_last_col_dim
3148         \bool_if:NT \l_@@_code_before_bool
3149         {
3150             \pgfsys@markposition
3151             { \@@_env: - col - \int_eval:n { \g_@@_col_total_int + 1 } }
3152         }
3153         \pgfpicture
3154         \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
3155         \pgfcoordinate
3156         { \@@_env: - col - \int_eval:n { \g_@@_col_total_int + 1 } }
3157         \pgfpointorigin
3158         \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
3159         {
3160             \pgfnodealias
3161             {
3162                 \l_@@_name_str - col
3163                 - \int_eval:n { \g_@@_col_total_int + 1 }
3164             }
3165             { \@@_env: - col - \int_eval:n { \g_@@_col_total_int + 1 } }
3166         }
3167         \endpgfpicture
3168     }
3169 }
3170 \cr
3171 }

```

Here is the preamble for the “first column” (if the user uses the key `first-col`)

```

3172 \tl_const:Nn \c_@@_preamble_first_col_tl
3173 {
3174     >
3175     {

```

At the beginning of the cell, we link `\CodeAfter` to a command which do begins with `\\` (whereas the standard version of `\CodeAfter` begins does not).


```

3176 \cs_set_eq:NN \CodeAfter \@@_CodeAfter_i:
3177 \bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_after_col_zero_bool
3178 \@@_begin_of_row:

```

The contents of the cell is constructed in the box `\l_@@_cell_box` because we have to compute some dimensions of this box.

```

3179 \hbox_set:Nw \l_@@_cell_box
3180 \@@_math_toggle_token:
3181 \bool_if:NT \l_@@_small_bool \scriptstyle

```

We insert `\l_@@_code_for_first_col_tl`... but we don't insert it in the potential “first row” and in the potential “last row”.

```

3182 \bool_lazy_and:nnT
3183 { \int_compare_p:nNn \c@iRow > 0 }
3184 {
3185   \bool_lazy_or_p:nn
3186   { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_@@_last_row_int < 0 }
3187   { \int_compare_p:nNn \c@iRow < \l_@@_last_row_int }
3188 }
3189 {
3190   \l_@@_code_for_first_col_tl
3191   \xglobal \colorlet { nicematrix-first-col } { . }
3192 }
3193 }

```

Be careful: despite this letter `l` the cells of the “first column” are composed in a R manner since they are composed in a `\hbox_overlap_left:n`.

```

3194 l
3195 <
3196 {
3197   \@@_math_toggle_token:
3198   \hbox_set_end:
3199   \bool_if:NT \g_@@_rotate_bool \@@_rotate_cell_box:
3200   \@@_adjust_size_box:
3201   \@@_update_for_first_and_last_row:

```

We actualise the width of the “first column” because we will use this width after the construction of the array.

```

3202 \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_width_first_col_dim
3203 { \dim_max:nn \g_@@_width_first_col_dim { \box_wd:N \l_@@_cell_box } }

```

The content of the cell is inserted in an overlapping position.

```

3204 \hbox_overlap_left:n
3205 {
3206   \dim_compare:nNnTF { \box_wd:N \l_@@_cell_box } > \c_zero_dim
3207   \@@_node_for_cell:
3208   { \box_use_drop:N \l_@@_cell_box }
3209   \skip_horizontal:N \l_@@_left_delim_dim
3210   \skip_horizontal:N \l_@@_left_margin_dim
3211   \skip_horizontal:N \l_@@_extra_left_margin_dim
3212 }
3213 \bool_gset_false:N \g_@@_empty_cell_bool
3214 \skip_horizontal:N -2\col@sep
3215 }
3216 }

```

Here is the preamble for the “last column” (if the user uses the key `last-col`).

```

3217 \tl_const:Nn \c_@@_preamble_last_col_tl
3218 {
3219   >
3220   {

```

At the beginning of the cell, we link `\CodeAfter` to a command which do begins with `\` (whereas the standard version of `\CodeAfter` begins does not).

```

3221 \cs_set_eq:NN \CodeAfter \@@_CodeAfter_i:

```

With the flag `\g_@@_last_col_found_bool`, we will know that the “last column” is really used.

```

3222 \bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_last_col_found_bool
3223 \int_gincr:N \c@jCol
3224 \int_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_col_total_int \c@jCol

```

The contents of the cell is constructed in the box `\l_tmpa_box` because we have to compute some dimensions of this box.

```

3225 \hbox_set:Nw \l_@@_cell_box
3226 \@@_math_toggle_token:
3227 \bool_if:NT \l_@@_small_bool \scriptstyle

```

We insert `\l_@@_code_for_last_col_tl...` but we don’t insert it in the potential “first row” and in the potential “last row”.

```

3228 \int_compare:nNnT \c@iRow > 0
3229 {
3230   \bool_lazy_or:nnT
3231   { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_@@_last_row_int < 0 }
3232   { \int_compare_p:nNn \c@iRow < \l_@@_last_row_int }
3233   {
3234     \l_@@_code_for_last_col_tl
3235     \xglobal \colorlet { nicematrix-last-col } { . }
3236   }
3237 }
3238 }
3239 1
3240 <
3241 {
3242   \@@_math_toggle_token:
3243   \hbox_set_end:
3244   \bool_if:NT \g_@@_rotate_bool \@@_rotate_cell_box:
3245   \@@_adjust_size_box:
3246   \@@_update_for_first_and_last_row:

```

We actualise the width of the “last column” because we will use this width after the construction of the array.

```

3247 \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_width_last_col_dim
3248 { \dim_max:nn \g_@@_width_last_col_dim { \box_wd:N \l_@@_cell_box } }
3249 \skip_horizontal:N -2\col@sep

```

The content of the cell is inserted in an overlapping position.

```

3250 \hbox_overlap_right:n
3251 {
3252   \dim_compare:nNnT { \box_wd:N \l_@@_cell_box } > \c_zero_dim
3253   {
3254     \skip_horizontal:N \l_@@_right_delim_dim
3255     \skip_horizontal:N \l_@@_right_margin_dim
3256     \skip_horizontal:N \l_@@_extra_right_margin_dim
3257     \@@_node_for_cell:
3258   }
3259 }
3260 \bool_gset_false:N \g_@@_empty_cell_bool
3261 }
3262 }

```

The environment `{NiceArray}` is constructed upon the environment `{NiceArrayWithDelims}` but, in fact, there is a flag `\g_@@_NiceArray_bool`. In `{NiceArrayWithDelims}`, some special code will be executed if this flag is raised.

```

3263 \NewDocumentEnvironment { NiceArray } { }
3264 {
3265   \bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_NiceArray_bool
3266   \str_if_empty:NT \g_@@_name_env_str
3267   { \str_gset:Nn \g_@@_name_env_str { NiceArray } }

```

We put . and . for the delimiters but, in fact, that doesn't matter because these arguments won't be used in {NiceArrayWithDelims} (because the flag \g_@@_NiceArray_bool is raised).

```

3268     \NiceArrayWithDelims . .
3269   }
3270   { \endNiceArrayWithDelims }

```

We create the variants of the environment {NiceArrayWithDelims}.

```

3271 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_def_env:nnn #1 #2 #3
3272 {
3273   \NewDocumentEnvironment { #1 NiceArray } { }
3274   {
3275     \bool_gset_false:N \g_@@_NiceArray_bool
3276     \str_if_empty:NT \g_@@_name_env_str
3277     { \str_gset:Nn \g_@@_name_env_str { #1 NiceArray } }
3278     \@@_test_if_math_mode:
3279     \NiceArrayWithDelims #2 #3
3280   }
3281   { \endNiceArrayWithDelims }
3282 }
3283 \@@_def_env:nnn p ( )
3284 \@@_def_env:nnn b [ ]
3285 \@@_def_env:nnn B \{ \}
3286 \@@_def_env:nnn v | |
3287 \@@_def_env:nnn V \| \|

```

The environment {NiceMatrix} and its variants

```

3288 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_begin_of_NiceMatrix:nn #1 #2
3289 {
3290   \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_Matrix_bool
3291   \use:c { #1 NiceArray }
3292   {
3293     *
3294     {
3295       \int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_last_col_int < 0
3296       \c@MaxMatrixCols
3297       { \int_eval:n { \l_@@_last_col_int - 1 } }
3298     }
3299     { #2 }
3300   }
3301 }
3302 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_begin_of_NiceMatrix:nn { n V }
3303 \clist_map_inline:nn { p , b , B , v , V }
3304 {
3305   \NewDocumentEnvironment { #1 NiceMatrix } { ! 0 { } }
3306   {
3307     \bool_gset_false:N \g_@@_NiceArray_bool
3308     \str_gset:Nn \g_@@_name_env_str { #1 NiceMatrix }
3309     \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / NiceMatrix } { ##1 }
3310     \@@_begin_of_NiceMatrix:nV { #1 } \l_@@_columns_type_tl
3311   }
3312   { \use:c { end #1 NiceArray } }
3313 }

```

We define also an environment {NiceMatrix}

```

3314 \NewDocumentEnvironment { NiceMatrix } { ! 0 { } }
3315 {
3316   \bool_gset_false:N \g_@@_NiceArray_bool

```

```

3317 \str_gset:Nn \g_@@_name_env_str { NiceMatrix }
3318 \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / NiceMatrix } { #1 }
3319 \@@_begin_of_NiceMatrix:nV { } \l_@@_columns_type_tl
3320 }
3321 { \endNiceArray }

```

The following command will be linked to \NotEmpty in the environments of nicematrix.

```

3322 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_NotEmpty:
3323 { \bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_not_empty_cell_bool }

```

{NiceTabular}, {NiceTabularX} and {NiceTabular*}

```

3324 \NewDocumentEnvironment { NiceTabular } { 0 { } m ! 0 { } }
3325 {

```

If the dimension \l_@@_width_dim is equal to 0 pt, that means that it has not be set by a previous use of \NiceMatrixOptions.

```

3326 \dim_compare:nNnT \l_@@_width_dim = \c_zero_dim
3327 { \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_width_dim \linewidth }
3328 \str_gset:Nn \g_@@_name_env_str { NiceTabular }
3329 \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / NiceTabular } { #1 , #3 }
3330 \tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_short_caption_tl
3331 {
3332 \tl_if_empty:NT \l_@@_caption_tl
3333 {
3334 \@@_error_or_warning:n { short-caption~without~caption }
3335 \tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_caption_tl \l_@@_short_caption_tl
3336 }
3337 }
3338 \tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_label_tl
3339 {
3340 \tl_if_empty:NT \l_@@_caption_tl
3341 { \@@_error_or_warning:n { label~without~caption } }
3342 }
3343 \NewDocumentEnvironment { TabularNote } { b }
3344 {
3345 \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_in_code_after_bool
3346 { \@@_error_or_warning:n { TabularNote~in~CodeAfter } }
3347 {
3348 \tl_if_empty:NF \g_@@_taublarnote_tl
3349 { \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_tablarnote_tl { \par } }
3350 \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_tablarnote_tl { ##1 }
3351 }
3352 }
3353 { }
3354 \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_NiceTabular_bool
3355 \NiceArray { #2 }
3356 }
3357 { \endNiceArray }

```

```

3358 \cs_set_protected:Npn \@@_newcolumnntype #1
3359 {
3360 \cs_if_free:cT { NC @ find @ #1 }
3361 { \NC@list \expandafter { \the \NC@list \NC@do #1 } }
3362 \cs_set:cpn { NC @ find @ #1 } ##1 #1 { \NC@ { ##1 } }
3363 \peek_meaning:NTF [
3364 { \newcol@ #1 }
3365 { \newcol@ #1 [ 0 ] }
3366 }

```

```

3367 \NewDocumentEnvironment { NiceTabularX } { m 0 { } m ! 0 { } }
3368 {

```

The following code prevents the expansion of the ‘X’ columns with the definition of that columns in `tabularx` (this would result in an error in `{NiceTabularX}`).

```

3369 \bool_if:NT \c_@@_tabularx_loaded_bool { \newcolumnntype { X } { \@@_X } }
3370 \str_gset:Nn \g_@@_name_env_str { NiceTabularX }
3371 \dim_zero_new:N \l_@@_width_dim
3372 \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_width_dim { #1 }
3373 \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / NiceTabular } { #2 , #4 }
3374 \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_NiceTabular_bool
3375 \NiceArray { #3 }
3376 }
3377 { \endNiceArray }

3378 \NewDocumentEnvironment { NiceTabular* } { m O { } m ! O { } }
3379 {
3380   \str_gset:Nn \g_@@_name_env_str { NiceTabular* }
3381   \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_tabular_width_dim { #1 }
3382   \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / NiceTabular } { #2 , #4 }
3383   \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_NiceTabular_bool
3384   \NiceArray { #3 }
3385 }
3386 { \endNiceArray }

```

After the construction of the array

```

3387 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_after_array:
3388 {
3389   \group_begin:

```

When the option `last-col` is used in the environments with explicit preambles (like `{NiceArray}`, `{pNiceArray}`, etc.) a special type of column is used at the end of the preamble in order to compose the cells in an overlapping position (with `\hbox_overlap_right:n`) but (if `last-col` has been used), we don’t have the number of that last column. However, we have to know that number for the color of the potential `\Vdots` drawn in that last column. That’s why we fix the correct value of `\l_@@_last_col_int` in that case.

```

3390 \bool_if:NT \g_@@_last_col_found_bool
3391 { \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_last_col_int \g_@@_col_total_int }

```

If we are in an environment without preamble (like `{NiceMatrix}` or `{pNiceMatrix}`) and if the option `last-col` has been used without value we also fix the real value of `\l_@@_last_col_int`.

```

3392 \bool_if:NT \l_@@_last_col_without_value_bool
3393 { \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_last_col_int \g_@@_col_total_int }

```

It’s also time to give to `\l_@@_last_row_int` its real value.

```

3394 \bool_if:NT \l_@@_last_row_without_value_bool
3395 { \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_last_row_int \g_@@_row_total_int }

3396 \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_aux_tl
3397 {
3398   \seq_gset_from_clist:Nn \exp_not:N \g_@@_size_seq
3399   {
3400     \int_use:N \l_@@_first_row_int ,
3401     \int_use:N \c_iRow ,
3402     \int_use:N \g_@@_row_total_int ,
3403     \int_use:N \l_@@_first_col_int ,
3404     \int_use:N \c_jCol ,
3405     \int_use:N \g_@@_col_total_int
3406   }
3407 }

```

We write also the potential content of `\g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq`. It will be used to recreate the blocks with a name in the `\CodeBefore` and also if the command `\rowcolors` is used with the key `respect-blocks`).

```

3408 \seq_if_empty:NF \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq

```

```

3409 {
3410   \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_aux_tl
3411   {
3412     \seq_gset_from_clist:Nn \exp_not:N \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
3413     { \seq_use:Nnnn \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq , , , }
3414   }
3415 }
3416 \seq_if_empty:NF \g_@@_multicolumn_cells_seq
3417 {
3418   \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_aux_tl
3419   {
3420     \seq_gset_from_clist:Nn \exp_not:N \g_@@_multicolumn_cells_seq
3421     { \seq_use:Nnnn \g_@@_multicolumn_cells_seq , , , }
3422     \seq_gset_from_clist:Nn \exp_not:N \g_@@_multicolumn_sizes_seq
3423     { \seq_use:Nnnn \g_@@_multicolumn_sizes_seq , , , }
3424   }
3425 }

```

Now, you create the diagonal nodes by using the row nodes and the col nodes.

```

3426 \@@_create_diag_nodes:

```

We create the aliases using `last` for the nodes of the cells in the last row and the last column.

```

3427 \pgfpicture
3428 \int_step_inline:nn \c@iRow
3429 {
3430   \pgfnodealias
3431   { \@@_env: - ##1 - last }
3432   { \@@_env: - ##1 - \int_use:N \c@jCol }
3433 }
3434 \int_step_inline:nn \c@jCol
3435 {
3436   \pgfnodealias
3437   { \@@_env: - last - ##1 }
3438   { \@@_env: - \int_use:N \c@iRow - ##1 }
3439 }
3440 \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
3441 {
3442   \int_step_inline:nn \c@iRow
3443   {
3444     \pgfnodealias
3445     { \l_@@_name_str - ##1 - last }
3446     { \@@_env: - ##1 - \int_use:N \c@jCol }
3447   }
3448   \int_step_inline:nn \c@jCol
3449   {
3450     \pgfnodealias
3451     { \l_@@_name_str - last - ##1 }
3452     { \@@_env: - \int_use:N \c@iRow - ##1 }
3453   }
3454 }
3455 \endpgfpicture

```

By default, the diagonal lines will be parallelized⁷³. There are two types of diagonals lines: the `\Ddots` diagonals and the `\Iddots` diagonals. We have to count both types in order to know whether a diagonal is the first of its type in the current `{NiceArray}` environment.

```

3456 \bool_if:NT \l_@@_parallelize_diags_bool
3457 {
3458   \int_gzero_new:N \g_@@_ddots_int
3459   \int_gzero_new:N \g_@@_iddots_int

```

The dimensions `\g_@@_delta_x_one_dim` and `\g_@@_delta_y_one_dim` will contain the Δ_x and Δ_y of the first `\Ddots` diagonal. We have to store these values in order to draw the others `\Ddots`

⁷³It's possible to use the option `parallelize-diags` to disable this parallelization.

diagonals parallel to the first one. Similarly `\g_@@_delta_x_two_dim` and `\g_@@_delta_y_two_dim` are the Δ_x and Δ_y of the first `\Iddots` diagonal.

```

3460     \dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_delta_x_one_dim
3461     \dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_delta_y_one_dim
3462     \dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_delta_x_two_dim
3463     \dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_delta_y_two_dim
3464   }
3465   \int_zero_new:N \l_@@_initial_i_int
3466   \int_zero_new:N \l_@@_initial_j_int
3467   \int_zero_new:N \l_@@_final_i_int
3468   \int_zero_new:N \l_@@_final_j_int
3469   \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_initial_open_bool
3470   \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_final_open_bool

```

If the option `small` is used, the values `\l_@@_xdots_radius_dim` and `\l_@@_xdots_inter_dim` (used to draw the dotted lines created by `\hdottedline` and `\vdottedline` and also for all the other dotted lines when `line-style` is equal to `standard`, which is the initial value) are changed.

```

3471   \bool_if:NT \l_@@_small_bool
3472   {
3473     \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_radius_dim { 0.7 \l_@@_xdots_radius_dim }
3474     \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim { 0.55 \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim }

```

The dimensions `\l_@@_xdots_shorten_start_dim` and `\l_@@_xdots_shorten_end_dim` correspond to the options `xdots/shorten-start` and `xdots/shorten-end` available to the user.

```

3475     \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_shorten_start_dim
3476     { 0.6 \l_@@_xdots_shorten_start_dim }
3477     \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_shorten_end_dim
3478     { 0.6 \l_@@_xdots_shorten_end_dim }
3479   }

```

Now, we actually draw the dotted lines (specified by `\Cdots`, `\Vdots`, etc.).

```

3480   \@@_draw_dotted_lines:

```

The following computes the “corners” (made up of empty cells) but if there is no corner to compute, it won’t do anything. The corners are computed in `\l_@@_corners_cells_seq` which will contain all the cells which are empty (and not in a block) considered in the corners of the array.

```

3481   \@@_compute_corners:

```

The sequence `\g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq` must be “adjusted” (for the case where the user have written something like `\Block{1-*}`).

```

3482   \@@_adjust_pos_of_blocks_seq:
3483   \tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_hlines_clist \@@_draw_hlines:
3484   \tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_vlines_clist \@@_draw_vlines:

```

Now, the pre-code-after and then, the `\CodeAfter`.

```

3485   \bool_if:NT \c_@@_tikz_loaded_bool
3486   {
3487     \tikzset
3488     {
3489       every~picture / .style =
3490       {
3491         overlay ,
3492         remember~picture ,
3493         name~prefix = \@@_env: -
3494       }
3495     }
3496   }
3497   \cs_set_eq:NN \ialign \@@_old_ialign:
3498   \cs_set_eq:NN \SubMatrix \@@_SubMatrix
3499   \cs_set_eq:NN \UnderBrace \@@_UnderBrace
3500   \cs_set_eq:NN \OverBrace \@@_OverBrace
3501   \cs_set_eq:NN \ShowCellNames \@@_ShowCellNames

```

```

3502 \cs_set_eq:NN \line \@@_line
3503 \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl
3504 \tl_gclear:N \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl

```

When `light-syntax` is used, we insert systematically a `\CodeAfter` in the flow. Thus, it's possible to have two instructions `\CodeAfter` and the second may be in `\g_nicematrix_code_after_tl`. That's why we set `\Code-after` to be *no-op* now.

```

3505 \cs_set_eq:NN \CodeAfter \prg_do_nothing:

```

We clear the list of the names of the potential `\SubMatrix` that will appear in the `\CodeAfter` (unfortunately, that list has to be global).

```

3506 \seq_gclear:N \g_@@_submatrix_names_seq

```

The following code is a security for the case the user has used `babel` with the option `spanish`: in that case, the characters `>` and `<` are activated and `Tikz` is not able to solve the problem (even with the `Tikz` library `babel`).

```

3507 \int_compare:nNnT { \char_value_catcode:n { 60 } } = { 13 }
3508 { \@@_rescan_for_spanish:N \g_nicematrix_code_after_tl }

```

And here's the `\CodeAfter`. Since the `\CodeAfter` may begin with an “argument” between square brackets of the options, we extract and treat that potential “argument” with the command `\@@_CodeAfter_keys:`.

```

3509 \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_in_code_after_bool
3510 \exp_last_unbraced:NV \@@_CodeAfter_keys: \g_nicematrix_code_after_tl
3511 \scan_stop:
3512 \tl_gclear:N \g_nicematrix_code_after_tl
3513 \group_end:

```

`\g_@@_pre_code_before_tl` is for instructions in the cells of the array such as `\rowcolor` and `\cellcolor` (when the key `colortbl-like` is in force). These instructions will be written on the `aux` file to be added to the code-before in the next run.

```

3514 \tl_if_empty:NF \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
3515 {
3516   \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_aux_tl
3517   {
3518     \tl_gset:Nn \exp_not:N \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
3519     { \exp_not:V \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl }
3520   }
3521   \tl_gclear:N \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
3522 }
3523 \tl_if_empty:NF \g_nicematrix_code_before_tl
3524 {
3525   \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_aux_tl
3526   {
3527     \tl_gset:Nn \exp_not:N \g_@@_code_before_tl
3528     { \exp_not:V \g_nicematrix_code_before_tl }
3529   }
3530   \tl_gclear:N \g_nicematrix_code_before_tl
3531 }

3532 \str_gclear:N \g_@@_name_env_str
3533 \@@_restore_iRow_jCol:

```

The command `\CT@arc@` contains the instruction of color for the rules of the array⁷⁴. This command is used by `\CT@arc@` but we use it also for compatibility with `colortbl`. But we want also to be able to use color for the rules of the array when `colortbl` is *not* loaded. That's why we do the following instruction which is in the patch of the end of arrays done by `colortbl`.

```

3534 \cs_gset_eq:NN \CT@arc@ \@@_old_CT@arc@
3535 }

```

⁷⁴e.g. `\color[rgb]{0.5,0.5,0}`

The following command will extract the potential options (between square brackets) at the beginning of the `\CodeAfter` (that is to say, when `\CodeAfter` is used, the options of that “command” `\CodeAfter`). Idem for the `\CodeBefore`.

```

3536 \NewDocumentCommand \@@_CodeAfter_keys: { 0 { } }
3537 { \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / CodeAfter } { #1 } }

```

We remind that the first mandatory argument of the command `\Block` is the size of the block with the special format $i-j$. However, the user is allowed to omit i or j (or both). This will be interpreted as: the last row (resp. column) of the block will be the last row (resp. column) of the block (without the potential exterior row—resp. column—of the array). By convention, this is stored in `\g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq` (and `\g_@@_blocks_seq`) as a number of rows (resp. columns) for the block equal to 100. It’s possible, after the construction of the array, to replace these values by the correct ones (since we know the number of rows and columns of the array).

```

3538 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_adjust_pos_of_blocks_seq:
3539 {
3540   \seq_gset_map_x:NNn \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
3541   { \@@_adjust_pos_of_blocks_seq_i:nnnnn #1 }
3542 }

```

The following command must *not* be protected.

```

3543 \cs_new:Npn \@@_adjust_pos_of_blocks_seq_i:nnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5
3544 {
3545   { #1 }
3546   { #2 }
3547   {
3548     \int_compare:nNnTF { #3 } > { 99 }
3549     { \int_use:N \c@iRow }
3550     { #3 }
3551   }
3552   {
3553     \int_compare:nNnTF { #4 } > { 99 }
3554     { \int_use:N \c@jCol }
3555     { #4 }
3556   }
3557   { #5 }
3558 }

```

We recall that, when externalization is used, `\tikzpicture` and `\endtikzpicture` (or `\pgfpicture` and `\endpgfpicture`) must be directly “visible”. That’s why we have to define the adequate version of `\@@_draw_dotted_lines`: whether Tikz is loaded or not (in that case, only PGF is loaded).

```

3559 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
3560 {
3561   \cs_new_protected:Npx \@@_draw_dotted_lines:
3562   {
3563     \c_@@_pgfortikzpicture_tl
3564     \@@_draw_dotted_lines_i:
3565     \c_@@_endpgfortikzpicture_tl
3566   }
3567 }

```

The following command *must* be protected because it will appear in the construction of the command `\@@_draw_dotted_lines:`.

```

3568 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_draw_dotted_lines_i:
3569 {
3570   \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
3571   \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
3572   \g_@@_HVdotsfor_lines_tl
3573   \g_@@_Vdots_lines_tl
3574   \g_@@_Ddots_lines_tl
3575   \g_@@_Iddots_lines_tl
3576   \g_@@_Cdots_lines_tl
3577   \g_@@_Ldots_lines_tl
3578 }

```

```

3579 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_restore_iRow_jCol:
3580 {
3581   \cs_if_exist:NT \theiRow { \int_gset_eq:NN \c@iRow \l_@@_old_iRow_int }
3582   \cs_if_exist:NT \thejCol { \int_gset_eq:NN \c@jCol \l_@@_old_jCol_int }
3583 }

```

We define a new PGF shape for the diag nodes because we want to provide a anchor called .5 for those nodes.

```

3584 \pgfdeclareshape { @@_diag_node }
3585 {
3586   \savedanchor { \five }
3587   {
3588     \dim_gset_eq:NN \pgf@x \l_tmpa_dim
3589     \dim_gset_eq:NN \pgf@y \l_tmpb_dim
3590   }
3591   \anchor { 5 } { \five }
3592   \anchor { center } { \pgfpointorigin }
3593 }

```

The following command creates the diagonal nodes (in fact, if the matrix is not a square matrix, not all the nodes are on the diagonal).

```

3594 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_create_diag_nodes:
3595 {
3596   \pgfpicture
3597   \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
3598   \int_step_inline:nn { \int_max:nn \c@iRow \c@jCol }
3599   {
3600     \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_min:nn { ##1 } { \c@jCol + 1 } }
3601     \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_dim \pgf@x
3602     \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_min:nn { ##1 } { \c@iRow + 1 } }
3603     \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpb_dim \pgf@y
3604     \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_min:nn { ##1 + 1 } { \c@jCol + 1 } }
3605     \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpc_dim \pgf@x
3606     \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_min:nn { ##1 + 1 } { \c@iRow + 1 } }
3607     \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpd_dim \pgf@y
3608     \pgftransformshift { \pgfpoint \l_tmpa_dim \l_tmpb_dim }

```

Now, \l_tmpa_dim and \l_tmpb_dim become the width and the height of the node (of shape @a_diag_node) that we will construct.

```

3609     \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpa_dim { ( \l_@@_tmpc_dim - \l_tmpa_dim ) / 2 }
3610     \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpb_dim { ( \l_@@_tmpd_dim - \l_tmpb_dim ) / 2 }
3611     \pgfnode { @@_diag_node } { center } { } { \@@_env: - ##1 } { }
3612     \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
3613     { \pgfnodealias { \l_@@_name_str - ##1 } { \@@_env: - ##1 } }
3614   }

```

Now, the last node. Of course, that is only a coordinate because there is not .5 anchor for that node.

```

3615   \int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int { \int_max:nn \c@iRow \c@jCol + 1 }
3616   \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_min:nn { \l_tmpa_int } { \c@iRow + 1 } }
3617   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_dim \pgf@y
3618   \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_min:nn { \l_tmpa_int } { \c@jCol + 1 } }
3619   \pgfcoordinate
3620   { \@@_env: - \int_use:N \l_tmpa_int } { \pgfpoint \pgf@x \l_tmpa_dim }
3621   \pgfnodealias
3622   { \@@_env: - last }
3623   { \@@_env: - \int_eval:n { \int_max:nn \c@iRow \c@jCol + 1 } }
3624   \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
3625   {
3626     \pgfnodealias
3627     { \l_@@_name_str - \int_use:N \l_tmpa_int }
3628     { \@@_env: - \int_use:N \l_tmpa_int }
3629     \pgfnodealias
3630     { \l_@@_name_str - last }

```

```

3631         { \@@_env: - last }
3632     }
3633     \endpgfpicture
3634 }

```

We draw the dotted lines

A dotted line will be said *open* in one of its extremities when it stops on the edge of the matrix and *closed* otherwise. In the following matrix, the dotted line is closed on its left extremity and open on its right.

$$\begin{pmatrix} a+b+c & a+b & a \\ & a \dots\dots\dots & \\ & a & a+b & a+b+c \end{pmatrix}$$

The command `\@@_find_extremities_of_line:nnnn` takes four arguments:

- the first argument is the row of the cell where the command was issued;
- the second argument is the column of the cell where the command was issued;
- the third argument is the x -value of the orientation vector of the line;
- the fourth argument is the y -value of the orientation vector of the line.

This command computes:

- `\l_@@_initial_i_int` and `\l_@@_initial_j_int` which are the coordinates of one extremity of the line;
- `\l_@@_final_i_int` and `\l_@@_final_j_int` which are the coordinates of the other extremity of the line;
- `\l_@@_initial_open_bool` and `\l_@@_final_open_bool` to indicate whether the extremities are open or not.

```

3635 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_find_extremities_of_line:nnnn #1 #2 #3 #4
3636 {

```

First, we declare the current cell as “dotted” because we forbid intersections of dotted lines.

```

3637     \cs_set:cpn { @@ _ dotted _ #1 - #2 } { }

```

Initialization of variables.

```

3638     \int_set:Nn \l_@@_initial_i_int { #1 }
3639     \int_set:Nn \l_@@_initial_j_int { #2 }
3640     \int_set:Nn \l_@@_final_i_int { #1 }
3641     \int_set:Nn \l_@@_final_j_int { #2 }

```

We will do two loops: one when determining the initial cell and the other when determining the final cell. The boolean `\l_@@_stop_loop_bool` will be used to control these loops. In the first loop, we search the “final” extremity of the line.

```

3642     \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_stop_loop_bool
3643     \bool_do_until:Nn \l_@@_stop_loop_bool
3644     {
3645         \int_add:Nn \l_@@_final_i_int { #3 }
3646         \int_add:Nn \l_@@_final_j_int { #4 }

```

We test if we are still in the matrix.

```

3647     \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_final_open_bool
3648     \int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_final_i_int > \l_@@_row_max_int
3649     {
3650         \int_compare:nNnTF { #3 } = 1
3651         { \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_final_open_bool }
3652         {
3653             \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_final_j_int > \l_@@_col_max_int

```

```

3654         { \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_final_open_bool }
3655     }
3656 }
3657 {
3658     \int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_final_j_int < \l_@@_col_min_int
3659     {
3660         \int_compare:nNnT { #4 } = { -1 }
3661         { \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_final_open_bool }
3662     }
3663     {
3664         \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_final_j_int > \l_@@_col_max_int
3665         {
3666             \int_compare:nNnT { #4 } = 1
3667             { \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_final_open_bool }
3668         }
3669     }
3670 }
3671 \bool_if:NNTF \l_@@_final_open_bool

```

If we are outside the matrix, we have found the extremity of the dotted line and it's an *open* extremity.

```

3672     {

```

We do a step backwards.

```

3673         \int_sub:Nn \l_@@_final_i_int { #3 }
3674         \int_sub:Nn \l_@@_final_j_int { #4 }
3675         \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_stop_loop_bool
3676     }

```

If we are in the matrix, we test whether the cell is empty. If it's not the case, we stop the loop because we have found the correct values for `\l_@@_final_i_int` and `\l_@@_final_j_int`.

```

3677     {
3678         \cs_if_exist:cTF
3679         {
3680             @@ _ dotted _
3681             \int_use:N \l_@@_final_i_int -
3682             \int_use:N \l_@@_final_j_int
3683         }
3684         {
3685             \int_sub:Nn \l_@@_final_i_int { #3 }
3686             \int_sub:Nn \l_@@_final_j_int { #4 }
3687             \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_final_open_bool
3688             \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_stop_loop_bool
3689         }
3690         {
3691             \cs_if_exist:cTF
3692             {
3693                 pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env:
3694                 - \int_use:N \l_@@_final_i_int
3695                 - \int_use:N \l_@@_final_j_int
3696             }
3697             { \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_stop_loop_bool }

```

If the case is empty, we declare that the cell as non-empty. Indeed, we will draw a dotted line and the cell will be on that dotted line. All the cells of a dotted line have to be marked as “dotted” because we don't want intersections between dotted lines. We recall that the research of the extremities of the lines are all done in the same TeX group (the group of the environment), even though, when the extremities are found, each line is drawn in a TeX group that we will open for the options of the line.

```

3698         {
3699             \cs_set:cpn
3700             {
3701                 @@ _ dotted _
3702                 \int_use:N \l_@@_final_i_int -
3703                 \int_use:N \l_@@_final_j_int
3704             }
3705             { }

```

```

3706         }
3707     }
3708 }
3709 }

```

For `\l_@@_initial_i_int` and `\l_@@_initial_j_int` the programming is similar to the previous one.

```

3710 \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_stop_loop_bool
3711 \bool_do_until:Nn \l_@@_stop_loop_bool
3712 {
3713     \int_sub:Nn \l_@@_initial_i_int { #3 }
3714     \int_sub:Nn \l_@@_initial_j_int { #4 }
3715     \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_initial_open_bool
3716     \int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_initial_i_int < \l_@@_row_min_int
3717     {
3718         \int_compare:nNnTF { #3 } = 1
3719         { \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_initial_open_bool }
3720         {
3721             \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_initial_j_int = { \l_@@_col_min_int -1 }
3722             { \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_initial_open_bool }
3723         }
3724     }
3725     {
3726         \int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_initial_j_int < \l_@@_col_min_int
3727         {
3728             \int_compare:nNnT { #4 } = 1
3729             { \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_initial_open_bool }
3730         }
3731         {
3732             \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_initial_j_int > \l_@@_col_max_int
3733             {
3734                 \int_compare:nNnT { #4 } = { -1 }
3735                 { \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_initial_open_bool }
3736             }
3737         }
3738     }
3739     \bool_if:NNTF \l_@@_initial_open_bool
3740     {
3741         \int_add:Nn \l_@@_initial_i_int { #3 }
3742         \int_add:Nn \l_@@_initial_j_int { #4 }
3743         \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_stop_loop_bool
3744     }
3745     {
3746         \cs_if_exist:cTF
3747         {
3748             @@ _ dotted _
3749             \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_i_int -
3750             \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_j_int
3751         }
3752         {
3753             \int_add:Nn \l_@@_initial_i_int { #3 }
3754             \int_add:Nn \l_@@_initial_j_int { #4 }
3755             \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_initial_open_bool
3756             \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_stop_loop_bool
3757         }
3758         {
3759             \cs_if_exist:cTF
3760             {
3761                 pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env:
3762                 - \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_i_int
3763                 - \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_j_int
3764             }

```

```

3765         { \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_stop_loop_bool }
3766     {
3767         \cs_set:cpn
3768         {
3769             @@ _ dotted _
3770             \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_i_int -
3771             \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_j_int
3772         }
3773     { }
3774 }
3775 }
3776 }
3777 }

```

We remind the rectangle described by all the dotted lines in order to respect the corresponding virtual “block” when drawing the horizontal and vertical rules.

```

3778     \seq_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pos_of_xdots_seq
3779     {
3780         { \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_i_int }

```

Be careful: with `\l_@@_final_j_int` is inferior to `\l_@@_initial_j_int`. That’s why we use `\int_min:nn` and `\int_max:nn`.

```

3781         { \int_min:nn \l_@@_initial_j_int \l_@@_final_j_int }
3782         { \int_use:N \l_@@_final_i_int }
3783         { \int_max:nn \l_@@_initial_j_int \l_@@_final_j_int }
3784         { } % for the name of the block
3785     }
3786 }

```

The following command (*when it will be written*) will set the four counters `\l_@@_row_min_int`, `\l_@@_row_max_int`, `\l_@@_col_min_int` and `\l_@@_col_max_int` to the intersections of the submatrices which contains the cell of row #1 and column #2. As of now, it’s only the whole array (excepted exterior rows and columns).

```

3787 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_adjust_to_submatrix:nn #1 #2
3788 {
3789     \int_set:Nn \l_@@_row_min_int 1
3790     \int_set:Nn \l_@@_col_min_int 1
3791     \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_row_max_int \c_iRow
3792     \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_col_max_int \c_jCol

```

We do a loop over all the submatrices specified in the code-before. We have stored the position of all those submatrices in `\g_@@_submatrix_seq`.

```

3793     \seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_submatrix_seq
3794     { \@@_adjust_to_submatrix:nnnnnn { #1 } { #2 } ##1 }
3795 }

```

#1 and #2 are the numbers of row and columns of the cell where the command of dotted line (ex.: `\Vdots`) has been issued. #3, #4, #5 and #6 are the specification (in *i* and *j*) of the submatrix we are analyzing.

```

3796 \cs_set_protected:Npn \@@_adjust_to_submatrix:nnnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5 #6
3797 {
3798     \bool_if:nT
3799     {
3800         \int_compare_p:n { #3 <= #1 }
3801         && \int_compare_p:n { #1 <= #5 }
3802         && \int_compare_p:n { #4 <= #2 }
3803         && \int_compare_p:n { #2 <= #6 }
3804     }
3805     {
3806         \int_set:Nn \l_@@_row_min_int { \int_max:nn \l_@@_row_min_int { #3 } }
3807         \int_set:Nn \l_@@_col_min_int { \int_max:nn \l_@@_col_min_int { #4 } }
3808         \int_set:Nn \l_@@_row_max_int { \int_min:nn \l_@@_row_max_int { #5 } }
3809         \int_set:Nn \l_@@_col_max_int { \int_min:nn \l_@@_col_max_int { #6 } }
3810     }
3811 }

```

```

3812 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_set_initial_coords:
3813 {
3814   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_initial_dim \pgf@x
3815   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_y_initial_dim \pgf@y
3816 }
3817 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_set_final_coords:
3818 {
3819   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_final_dim \pgf@x
3820   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_y_final_dim \pgf@y
3821 }
3822 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_set_initial_coords_from_anchor:n #1
3823 {
3824   \pgfpointanchor
3825   {
3826     \@@_env:
3827     - \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_i_int
3828     - \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_j_int
3829   }
3830   { #1 }
3831   \@@_set_initial_coords:
3832 }
3833 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_set_final_coords_from_anchor:n #1
3834 {
3835   \pgfpointanchor
3836   {
3837     \@@_env:
3838     - \int_use:N \l_@@_final_i_int
3839     - \int_use:N \l_@@_final_j_int
3840   }
3841   { #1 }
3842   \@@_set_final_coords:
3843 }
3844 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_open_x_initial_dim:
3845 {
3846   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_initial_dim \c_max_dim
3847   \int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_first_row_int \g_@@_row_total_int
3848   {
3849     \cs_if_exist:cT
3850     { \pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - ##1 - \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_j_int }
3851     {
3852       \pgfpointanchor
3853       { \@@_env: - ##1 - \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_j_int }
3854       { west }
3855       \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_x_initial_dim
3856       { \dim_min:nn \l_@@_x_initial_dim \pgf@x }
3857     }
3858   }
3859   \dim_compare:nNnT \l_@@_x_initial_dim = \c_max_dim
3860   {
3861     \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_j_int }
3862     \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_initial_dim \pgf@x
3863     \dim_add:Nn \l_@@_x_initial_dim \col@sep
3864   }
3865 }
3866 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_open_x_final_dim:
3867 {
3868   \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_x_final_dim { - \c_max_dim }
3869   \int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_first_row_int \g_@@_row_total_int
3870   {
3871     \cs_if_exist:cT
3872     { \pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - ##1 - \int_use:N \l_@@_final_j_int }

```

If, in fact, all the cells of the columns are empty (no PGF/Tikz nodes in those cells).

```

3873     {
3874         \pgfpointanchor
3875         { \@@_env: - ##1 - \int_use:N \l_@@_final_j_int }
3876         { east }
3877         \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_x_final_dim
3878         { \dim_max:nn \l_@@_x_final_dim \pgf@x }
3879     }
3880 }

```

If, in fact, all the cells of the columns are empty (no PGF/Tikz nodes in those cells).

```

3881     \dim_compare:nNnT \l_@@_x_final_dim = { - \c_max_dim }
3882     {
3883         \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_eval:n { \l_@@_final_j_int + 1 } }
3884         \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_final_dim \pgf@x
3885         \dim_sub:Nn \l_@@_x_final_dim \col@sep
3886     }
3887 }

```

The first and the second arguments are the coordinates of the cell where the command has been issued. The third argument is the list of the options.

```

3888 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_draw_Ldots:nnn #1 #2 #3
3889 {
3890     \@@_adjust_to_submatrix:nn { #1 } { #2 }
3891     \cs_if_free:cT { @@_dotted_#1 - #2 }
3892     {
3893         \@@_find_extremities_of_line:nnnn { #1 } { #2 } 0 1

```

The previous command may have changed the current environment by marking some cells as “dotted”, but, fortunately, it is outside the group for the options of the line.

```

3894     \group_begin:
3895     \int_compare:nNnTF { #1 } = 0
3896     { \color { nicematrix-first-row } }
3897     {

```

We remind that, when there is a “last row” `\l_@@_last_row_int` will always be (after the construction of the array) the number of that “last row” even if the option `last-row` has been used without value.

```

3898         \int_compare:nNnT { #1 } = \l_@@_last_row_int
3899         { \color { nicematrix-last-row } }
3900     }
3901     \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / xdots } { #3 }
3902     \tl_if_empty:VF \l_@@_xdots_color_tl { \color { \l_@@_xdots_color_tl } }
3903     \@@_actually_draw_Ldots:
3904     \group_end:
3905 }
3906 }

```

The command `\@@_actually_draw_Ldots:` has the following implicit arguments:

- `\l_@@_initial_i_int`
- `\l_@@_initial_j_int`
- `\l_@@_initial_open_bool`
- `\l_@@_final_i_int`
- `\l_@@_final_j_int`
- `\l_@@_final_open_bool`.

The following function is also used by `\Hdotsfor`.

```

3907 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_actually_draw_Ldots:
3908 {
3909     \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_initial_open_bool

```



```

3910 {
3911   \@@_open_x_initial_dim:
3912   \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_i_int - base }
3913   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_y_initial_dim \pgf@y
3914 }
3915 { \@@_set_initial_coords_from_anchor:n { base~east } }
3916 \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_final_open_bool
3917 {
3918   \@@_open_x_final_dim:
3919   \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_@@_final_i_int - base }
3920   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_y_final_dim \pgf@y
3921 }
3922 { \@@_set_final_coords_from_anchor:n { base~west } }

```

We raise the line of a quantity equal to the radius of the dots because we want the dots really “on” the line of text. Of course, maybe we should not do that when the option `line-style` is used (?).

```

3923   \dim_add:Nn \l_@@_y_initial_dim \l_@@_xdots_radius_dim
3924   \dim_add:Nn \l_@@_y_final_dim \l_@@_xdots_radius_dim
3925   \@@_draw_line:
3926 }

```

The first and the second arguments are the coordinates of the cell where the command has been issued. The third argument is the list of the options.

```

3927 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_draw_Cdots:nnn #1 #2 #3
3928 {
3929   \@@_adjust_to_submatrix:nn { #1 } { #2 }
3930   \cs_if_free:cT { @@ _ dotted _ #1 - #2 }
3931   {
3932     \@@_find_extremities_of_line:nnnn { #1 } { #2 } 0 1

```

The previous command may have changed the current environment by marking some cells as “dotted”, but, fortunately, it is outside the group for the options of the line.

```

3933   \group_begin:
3934   \int_compare:nNnTF { #1 } = 0
3935     { \color { nicematrix-first-row } }
3936   {

```

We remind that, when there is a “last row” `\l_@@_last_row_int` will always be (after the construction of the array) the number of that “last row” even if the option `last-row` has been used without value.

```

3937     \int_compare:nNnT { #1 } = \l_@@_last_row_int
3938     { \color { nicematrix-last-row } }
3939   }
3940   \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / xdots } { #3 }
3941   \tl_if_empty:VF \l_@@_xdots_color_tl { \color { \l_@@_xdots_color_tl } }
3942   \@@_actually_draw_Cdots:
3943   \group_end:
3944 }
3945 }

```

The command `\@@_actually_draw_Cdots:` has the following implicit arguments:

- `\l_@@_initial_i_int`
- `\l_@@_initial_j_int`
- `\l_@@_initial_open_bool`
- `\l_@@_final_i_int`
- `\l_@@_final_j_int`
- `\l_@@_final_open_bool`.

```

3946 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_actually_draw_Cdots:
3947 {
3948   \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_initial_open_bool
3949     { \@@_open_x_initial_dim: }
3950     { \@@_set_initial_coords_from_anchor:n { mid-east } }
3951   \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_final_open_bool
3952     { \@@_open_x_final_dim: }
3953     { \@@_set_final_coords_from_anchor:n { mid-west } }
3954   \bool_lazy_and:nnTF
3955     \l_@@_initial_open_bool
3956     \l_@@_final_open_bool
3957     {
3958       \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_i_int }
3959       \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_dim \pgf@y
3960       \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_eval:n { \l_@@_initial_i_int + 1 } }
3961       \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_y_initial_dim { ( \l_tmpa_dim + \pgf@y ) / 2 }
3962       \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_y_final_dim \l_@@_y_initial_dim
3963     }
3964     {
3965       \bool_if:NT \l_@@_initial_open_bool
3966         { \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_y_initial_dim \l_@@_y_final_dim }
3967       \bool_if:NT \l_@@_final_open_bool
3968         { \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_y_final_dim \l_@@_y_initial_dim }
3969     }
3970   \@@_draw_line:
3971 }
3972 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_open_y_initial_dim:
3973 {
3974   \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_i_int - base }
3975   \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_y_initial_dim
3976     { \pgf@y + ( \box_ht:N \strutbox + \extrarowheight ) * \arraystretch }
3977   \int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_first_col_int \g_@@_col_total_int
3978     {
3979     \cs_if_exist:cT
3980       { \pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_i_int - ##1 }
3981       {
3982         \pgfpointanchor
3983           { \@@_env: - \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_i_int - ##1 }
3984           { north }
3985         \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_y_initial_dim
3986           { \dim_max:nn \l_@@_y_initial_dim \pgf@y }
3987       }
3988   }
3989 }
3990 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_open_y_final_dim:
3991 {
3992   \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_@@_final_i_int - base }
3993   \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_y_final_dim
3994     { \pgf@y - ( \box_dp:N \strutbox ) * \arraystretch }
3995   \int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_first_col_int \g_@@_col_total_int
3996     {
3997     \cs_if_exist:cT
3998       { \pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - \int_use:N \l_@@_final_i_int - ##1 }
3999       {
4000         \pgfpointanchor
4001           { \@@_env: - \int_use:N \l_@@_final_i_int - ##1 }
4002           { south }
4003         \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_y_final_dim
4004           { \dim_min:nn \l_@@_y_final_dim \pgf@y }
4005       }
4006   }
4007 }

```

The first and the second arguments are the coordinates of the cell where the command has been

issued. The third argument is the list of the options.

```

4008 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_draw_Vdots:nnn #1 #2 #3
4009 {
4010   \@@_adjust_to_submatrix:nn { #1 } { #2 }
4011   \cs_if_free:cT { @@ _ dotted _ #1 - #2 }
4012   {
4013     \@@_find_extremities_of_line:nnnn { #1 } { #2 } 1 0

```

The previous command may have changed the current environment by marking some cells as “dotted”, but, fortunately, it is outside the group for the options of the line.

```

4014     \group_begin:
4015     \int_compare:nNnTF { #2 } = 0
4016     { \color { nicematrix-first-col } }
4017     {
4018       \int_compare:nNnT { #2 } = \l_@@_last_col_int
4019       { \color { nicematrix-last-col } }
4020     }
4021     \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / xdots } { #3 }
4022     \tl_if_empty:VF \l_@@_xdots_color_tl
4023     { \color { \l_@@_xdots_color_tl } }
4024     \@@_actually_draw_Vdots:
4025   \group_end:
4026 }
4027 }

```

The command `\@@_actually_draw_Vdots:` has the following implicit arguments:

- `\l_@@_initial_i_int`
- `\l_@@_initial_j_int`
- `\l_@@_initial_open_bool`
- `\l_@@_final_i_int`
- `\l_@@_final_j_int`
- `\l_@@_final_open_bool`.

The following function is also used by `\Vdotsfor`.

```

4028 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_actually_draw_Vdots:
4029 {

```

The boolean `\l_tmpa_bool` indicates whether the column is of type 1 or may be considered as if.

```

4030   \bool_set_false:N \l_tmpa_bool

```

First the case when the line is closed on both ends.

```

4031   \bool_lazy_or:nnF \l_@@_initial_open_bool \l_@@_final_open_bool
4032   {
4033     \@@_set_initial_coords_from_anchor:n { south-west }
4034     \@@_set_final_coords_from_anchor:n { north-west }
4035     \bool_set:Nn \l_tmpa_bool
4036     { \dim_compare_p:nNn \l_@@_x_initial_dim = \l_@@_x_final_dim }
4037   }

```

Now, we try to determine whether the column is of type c or may be considered as if.

```

4038   \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_initial_open_bool
4039   \@@_open_y_initial_dim:
4040   { \@@_set_initial_coords_from_anchor:n { south } }
4041   \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_final_open_bool
4042   \@@_open_y_final_dim:
4043   { \@@_set_final_coords_from_anchor:n { north } }
4044   \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_initial_open_bool
4045   {
4046     \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_final_open_bool
4047     {

```

```

4048 \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_j_int }
4049 \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_dim \pgf@x
4050 \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_eval:n { \l_@@_initial_j_int + 1 } }
4051 \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_x_initial_dim { ( \pgf@x + \l_tmpa_dim ) / 2 }
4052 \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_final_dim \l_@@_x_initial_dim

```

We may think that the final user won't use a "last column" which contains only a command `\Vdots`. However, if the `\Vdots` is in fact used to draw, not a dotted line, but an arrow (to indicate the number of rows of the matrix), it may be really encountered.

```

4053 \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_last_col_int > { -2 }
4054 {
4055   \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_initial_j_int = \g_@@_col_total_int
4056   {
4057     \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_dim \l_@@_right_margin_dim
4058     \dim_add:Nn \l_tmpa_dim \l_@@_extra_right_margin_dim
4059     \dim_add:Nn \l_@@_x_initial_dim \l_tmpa_dim
4060     \dim_add:Nn \l_@@_x_final_dim \l_tmpa_dim
4061   }
4062 }
4063 }
4064 { \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_initial_dim \l_@@_x_final_dim }
4065 }
4066 {
4067   \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_final_open_bool
4068   { \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_final_dim \l_@@_x_initial_dim }
4069   {

```

Now the case where both extremities are closed. The first conditional tests whether the column is of type `c` or may be considered as if.

```

4070 \dim_compare:nNnF \l_@@_x_initial_dim = \l_@@_x_final_dim
4071 {
4072   \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_x_initial_dim
4073   {
4074     \bool_if:NTF \l_tmpa_bool \dim_min:nn \dim_max:nn
4075     \l_@@_x_initial_dim \l_@@_x_final_dim
4076   }
4077   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_final_dim \l_@@_x_initial_dim
4078 }
4079 }
4080 }
4081 \@@_draw_line:
4082 }

```

For the diagonal lines, the situation is a bit more complicated because, by default, we parallelize the diagonals lines. The first diagonal line is drawn and then, all the other diagonal lines are drawn parallel to the first one.

The first and the second arguments are the coordinates of the cell where the command has been issued. The third argument is the list of the options.

```

4083 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_draw_Ddots:nnn #1 #2 #3
4084 {
4085   \@@_adjust_to_submatrix:nn { #1 } { #2 }
4086   \cs_if_free:cT { @@ _ dotted _ #1 - #2 }
4087   {
4088     \@@_find_extremities_of_line:nnnn { #1 } { #2 } 1 1

```

The previous command may have changed the current environment by marking some cells as "dotted", but, fortunately, it is outside the group for the options of the line.

```

4089 \group_begin:
4090 \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / xdots } { #3 }
4091 \tl_if_empty:VF \l_@@_xdots_color_tl { \color { \l_@@_xdots_color_tl } }
4092 \@@_actually_draw_Ddots:
4093 \group_end:
4094 }
4095 }

```

The command `\l_@@_actually_draw_Ddots:` has the following implicit arguments:

- `\l_@@_initial_i_int`
- `\l_@@_initial_j_int`
- `\l_@@_initial_open_bool`
- `\l_@@_final_i_int`
- `\l_@@_final_j_int`
- `\l_@@_final_open_bool.`

```

4096 \cs_new_protected:Npn \l_@@_actually_draw_Ddots:
4097 {
4098   \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_initial_open_bool
4099   {
4100     \@@_open_y_initial_dim:
4101     \@@_open_x_initial_dim:
4102   }
4103   { \@@_set_initial_coords_from_anchor:n { south-east } }
4104   \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_final_open_bool
4105   {
4106     \@@_open_x_final_dim:
4107     \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_final_dim \pgf@x
4108   }
4109   { \@@_set_final_coords_from_anchor:n { north-west } }

```

We have retrieved the coordinates in the usual way (they are stored in `\l_@@_x_initial_dim`, etc.). If the parallelization of the diagonals is set, we will have (maybe) to adjust the fourth coordinate.

```

4110   \bool_if:NT \l_@@_parallelize_diags_bool
4111   {
4112     \int_gincr:N \g_@@_ddots_int

```

We test if the diagonal line is the first one (the counter `\g_@@_ddots_int` is created for this usage).

```

4113     \int_compare:nNnTF \g_@@_ddots_int = 1

```

If the diagonal line is the first one, we have no adjustment of the line to do but we store the Δ_x and the Δ_y of the line because these values will be used to draw the others diagonal lines parallels to the first one.

```

4114     {
4115       \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_delta_x_one_dim
4116       { \l_@@_x_final_dim - \l_@@_x_initial_dim }
4117       \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_delta_y_one_dim
4118       { \l_@@_y_final_dim - \l_@@_y_initial_dim }
4119     }

```

If the diagonal line is not the first one, we have to adjust the second extremity of the line by modifying the coordinate `\l_@@_x_initial_dim`.

```

4120     {
4121       \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_y_final_dim
4122       {
4123         \l_@@_y_initial_dim +
4124         ( \l_@@_x_final_dim - \l_@@_x_initial_dim ) *
4125         \dim_ratio:nn \g_@@_delta_y_one_dim \g_@@_delta_x_one_dim
4126       }
4127     }
4128   }
4129   \@@_draw_line:
4130 }

```

We draw the `\l_@@_ddots` diagonals in the same way.

The first and the second arguments are the coordinates of the cell where the command has been issued. The third argument is the list of the options.

```

4131 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_draw_Iddots:nnn #1 #2 #3
4132 {
4133   \@@_adjust_to_submatrix:nn { #1 } { #2 }
4134   \cs_if_free:cT { @@ _ dotted _ #1 - #2 }
4135   {
4136     \@@_find_extremities_of_line:nnnn { #1 } { #2 } 1 { -1 }

```

The previous command may have changed the current environment by marking some cells as “dotted”, but, fortunately, it is outside the group for the options of the line.

```

4137     \group_begin:
4138     \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / xdots } { #3 }
4139     \tl_if_empty:VF \l_@@_xdots_color_tl { \color { \l_@@_xdots_color_tl } }
4140     \@@_actually_draw_Iddots:
4141     \group_end:
4142   }
4143 }

```

The command `\@@_actually_draw_Iddots:` has the following implicit arguments:

- `\l_@@_initial_i_int`
- `\l_@@_initial_j_int`
- `\l_@@_initial_open_bool`
- `\l_@@_final_i_int`
- `\l_@@_final_j_int`
- `\l_@@_final_open_bool.`

```

4144 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_actually_draw_Iddots:
4145 {
4146   \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_initial_open_bool
4147   {
4148     \@@_open_y_initial_dim:
4149     \@@_open_x_initial_dim:
4150   }
4151   { \@@_set_initial_coords_from_anchor:n { south-west } }
4152   \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_final_open_bool
4153   {
4154     \@@_open_y_final_dim:
4155     \@@_open_x_final_dim:
4156   }
4157   { \@@_set_final_coords_from_anchor:n { north-east } }
4158   \bool_if:NT \l_@@_parallelize_diags_bool
4159   {
4160     \int_gincr:N \g_@@_iddots_int
4161     \int_compare:nNnTF \g_@@_iddots_int = 1
4162     {
4163       \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_delta_x_two_dim
4164       { \l_@@_x_final_dim - \l_@@_x_initial_dim }
4165       \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_delta_y_two_dim
4166       { \l_@@_y_final_dim - \l_@@_y_initial_dim }
4167     }
4168     {
4169       \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_y_final_dim
4170       {
4171         \l_@@_y_initial_dim +
4172         ( \l_@@_x_final_dim - \l_@@_x_initial_dim ) *
4173         \dim_ratio:nn \g_@@_delta_y_two_dim \g_@@_delta_x_two_dim
4174       }
4175     }
4176   }
4177   \@@_draw_line:
4178 }

```

The actual instructions for drawing the dotted lines with Tikz

The command `\@@_draw_line:` should be used in a `{pgfpicture}`. It has six implicit arguments:

- `\l_@@_x_initial_dim`
- `\l_@@_y_initial_dim`
- `\l_@@_x_final_dim`
- `\l_@@_y_final_dim`
- `\l_@@_initial_open_bool`
- `\l_@@_final_open_bool`

```

4179 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_draw_line:
4180 {
4181   \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
4182   \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
4183   \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
4184   { \tl_if_eq_p:NN \l_@@_xdots_line_style_tl \c_@@_standard_tl }
4185   \l_@@_dotted_bool
4186   \@@_draw_standard_dotted_line:
4187   \@@_draw_unstandard_dotted_line:
4188 }

```

We have to do a special construction with `\exp_args:NV` to be able to put in the list of options in the correct place in the Tikz instruction.

```

4189 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_draw_unstandard_dotted_line:
4190 {
4191   \begin { scope }
4192   \@@_draw_unstandard_dotted_line:o
4193   { \l_@@_xdots_line_style_tl , \l_@@_xdots_color_tl }
4194 }

```

We have used the fact that, in PGF, un color name can be put directly in a list of options (that's why we have put directly `\l_@@_xdots_color_tl`).

The argument of `\@@_draw_unstandard_dotted_line:n` is, in fact, the list of options.

```

4195 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_draw_unstandard_dotted_line:n #1
4196 {
4197   \@@_draw_unstandard_dotted_line:nVV
4198   { #1 }
4199   \l_@@_xdots_up_tl
4200   \l_@@_xdots_down_tl
4201 }
4202 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_draw_unstandard_dotted_line:n { o }
4203 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_draw_unstandard_dotted_line:nnn #1 #2 #3
4204 {
4205   \draw
4206   [
4207     #1 ,
4208     shorten~> = \l_@@_xdots_shorten_end_dim ,
4209     shorten~< = \l_@@_xdots_shorten_start_dim ,
4210   ]
4211   ( \l_@@_x_initial_dim , \l_@@_y_initial_dim )

```

Be careful: We can't put `\c_math_toggle_token` instead of `$` in the following lines because we are in the contents of Tikz nodes (and they will be *rescanned* if the Tikz library `babel` is loaded).

```

4212   -- node [ sloped , above ] { $ \scriptstyle #2 $ }
4213   node [ sloped , below ] { $ \scriptstyle #3 $ }
4214   ( \l_@@_x_final_dim , \l_@@_y_final_dim ) ;
4215   \end { scope }
4216 }
4217 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_draw_unstandard_dotted_line:nnn { n V V }

```

The command `\@@_draw_standard_dotted_line:` draws the line with our system of dots (which gives a dotted line with real round dots).

```

4218 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_draw_standard_dotted_line:
4219 {
4220   \bool_lazy_and:nnF
4221     { \tl_if_empty_p:N \l_@@_xdots_up_tl }
4222     { \tl_if_empty_p:N \l_@@_xdots_down_tl }
4223   {
4224     \pgfscope
4225     \pgftransformshift
4226       {
4227         \pgfpointlineattime { 0.5 }
4228         { \pgfpoint \l_@@_x_initial_dim \l_@@_y_initial_dim }
4229         { \pgfpoint \l_@@_x_final_dim \l_@@_y_final_dim }
4230       }
4231     \pgftransformrotate
4232       {
4233         \fp_eval:n
4234           {
4235             atand
4236             (
4237               \l_@@_y_final_dim - \l_@@_y_initial_dim ,
4238               \l_@@_x_final_dim - \l_@@_x_initial_dim
4239             )
4240           }
4241       }
4242     \pgfnode
4243       { rectangle }
4244       { south }
4245       {
4246         \c_math_toggle_token
4247         \scriptstyle \l_@@_xdots_up_tl
4248         \c_math_toggle_token
4249       }
4250       { }
4251       { \pgfusepath { } }
4252     \pgfnode
4253       { rectangle }
4254       { north }
4255       {
4256         \c_math_toggle_token
4257         \scriptstyle \l_@@_xdots_down_tl
4258         \c_math_toggle_token
4259       }
4260       { }
4261       { \pgfusepath { } }
4262     \endpgfscope
4263   }
4264   \group_begin:

```

The dimension `\l_@@_l_dim` is the length ℓ of the line to draw. We use the floating point reals of the L3 programming layer to compute this length.

```

4265   \dim_zero_new:N \l_@@_l_dim
4266   \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_l_dim
4267     {
4268       \fp_to_dim:n
4269         {
4270           sqrt
4271             (
4272               ( \l_@@_x_final_dim - \l_@@_x_initial_dim ) ^ 2
4273               +
4274               ( \l_@@_y_final_dim - \l_@@_y_initial_dim ) ^ 2
4275             )
4276         }

```


4277 }

It seems that, during the first compilations, the value of `\l_@@_l_dim` may be erroneous (equal to zero or very large). We must detect these cases because they would cause errors during the drawing of the dotted line. Maybe we should also write something in the aux file to say that one more compilation should be done.

```
4278        \bool_lazy_or:nnF
4279        { \dim_compare_p:nNn { \dim_abs:n \l_@@_l_dim } > \c_@@_max_l_dim }
4280        { \dim_compare_p:nNn \l_@@_l_dim = \c_zero_dim }
4281        \@@_draw_standard_dotted_line_i:
4282    \group_end:
4283    }
```

```
4284 \dim_const:Nn \c_@@_max_l_dim { 50 cm }
4285 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_draw_standard_dotted_line_i:
4286 {
```

The number of dots will be `\l_tmpa_int + 1`.

```
4287    \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_initial_open_bool
4288    {
4289      \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_final_open_bool
4290      {
4291        \int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int
4292        { \dim_ratio:nn \l_@@_l_dim \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim }
4293      }
4294      {
4295        \int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int
4296        {
4297          \dim_ratio:nn
4298          { \l_@@_l_dim - \l_@@_xdots_shorten_start_dim }
4299          \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim
4300        }
4301      }
4302    }
4303    {
4304      \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_final_open_bool
4305      {
4306        \int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int
4307        {
4308          \dim_ratio:nn
4309          { \l_@@_l_dim - \l_@@_xdots_shorten_end_dim }
4310          \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim
4311        }
4312      }
4313      {
4314        \int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int
4315        {
4316          \dim_ratio:nn
4317          {
4318            \l_@@_l_dim
4319            - \l_@@_xdots_shorten_start_dim - \l_@@_xdots_shorten_end_dim
4320          }
4321          \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim
4322        }
4323      }
4324    }
```

The dimensions `\l_tmpa_dim` and `\l_tmpb_dim` are the coordinates of the vector between two dots in the dotted line.

```
4325    \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpa_dim
4326    {
4327      ( \l_@@_x_final_dim - \l_@@_x_initial_dim ) *
4328      \dim_ratio:nn \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim \l_@@_l_dim
4329    }
```

```

4330 \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpb_dim
4331 {
4332   ( \l_@@_y_final_dim - \l_@@_y_initial_dim ) *
4333   \dim_ratio:nn \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim \l_@@_l_dim
4334 }

```

In the loop over the dots, the dimensions `\l_@@_x_initial_dim` and `\l_@@_y_initial_dim` will be used for the coordinates of the dots. But, before the loop, we must move until the first dot.

```

4335 \dim_gadd:Nn \l_@@_x_initial_dim
4336 {
4337   ( \l_@@_x_final_dim - \l_@@_x_initial_dim ) *
4338   \dim_ratio:nn
4339   {
4340     \l_@@_l_dim - \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim * \l_tmpa_int
4341     + \l_@@_xdots_shorten_start_dim - \l_@@_xdots_shorten_end_dim
4342   }
4343   { 2 \l_@@_l_dim }
4344 }
4345 \dim_gadd:Nn \l_@@_y_initial_dim
4346 {
4347   ( \l_@@_y_final_dim - \l_@@_y_initial_dim ) *
4348   \dim_ratio:nn
4349   {
4350     \l_@@_l_dim - \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim * \l_tmpa_int
4351     + \l_@@_xdots_shorten_start_dim - \l_@@_xdots_shorten_end_dim
4352   }
4353   { 2 \l_@@_l_dim }
4354 }
4355 \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
4356 \int_step_inline:nnn 0 \l_tmpa_int
4357 {
4358   \pgfpathcircle
4359   { \pgfpoint \l_@@_x_initial_dim \l_@@_y_initial_dim }
4360   { \l_@@_xdots_radius_dim }
4361   \dim_add:Nn \l_@@_x_initial_dim \l_tmpa_dim
4362   \dim_add:Nn \l_@@_y_initial_dim \l_tmpb_dim
4363 }
4364 \pgfusepathqfill
4365 }

```

User commands available in the new environments

The commands `\@@_Ldots`, `\@@_Cdots`, `\@@_Vdots`, `\@@_Ddots` and `\@@_Iddots` will be linked to `\Ldots`, `\Cdots`, `\Vdots`, `\Ddots` and `\Iddots` in the environments `{NiceArray}` (the other environments of `nicematrix` rely upon `{NiceArray}`).

The syntax of these commands uses the character `_` as embellishment and that's why we have to insert a character `_` in the *arg spec* of these commands. However, we don't know the future catcode of `_` in the main document (maybe the user will use `underscore`, and, in that case, the catcode is 13 because `underscore` activates `_`). That's why these commands will be defined in a `\hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }` and the *arg spec* will be rescanned.

```

4366 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
4367 {
4368   \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_argspec_tl { 0 { } E { _ ^ } { { } { } } }
4369   \tl_set_rescan:Nno \l_@@_argspec_tl { } \l_@@_argspec_tl
4370   \exp_args:NNV \NewDocumentCommand \@@_Ldots \l_@@_argspec_tl
4371   {
4372     \int_compare:nNnTF \c@jCol = 0
4373     { \@@_error:nn { in~first~col } \Ldots }

```

```

4374     {
4375         \int_compare:nNnTF \c@jCol = \l_@@_last_col_int
4376         { \@@_error:nn { in~last~col } \Ldots }
4377         {
4378             \@@_instruction_of_type:nnn \c_false_bool { Ldots }
4379             { #1 , down = #2 , up = #3 }
4380         }
4381     }
4382     \bool_if:NF \l_@@_nullify_dots_bool
4383     { \phantom { \ensuremath { \@@_old_ldots } } }
4384     \bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_empty_cell_bool
4385 }

\exp_args:NNV \NewDocumentCommand \@@_Cdots \l_@@_argspec_tl
{
4388     \int_compare:nNnTF \c@jCol = 0
4389     { \@@_error:nn { in~first~col } \Cdots }
4390     {
4391         \int_compare:nNnTF \c@jCol = \l_@@_last_col_int
4392         { \@@_error:nn { in~last~col } \Cdots }
4393         {
4394             \@@_instruction_of_type:nnn \c_false_bool { Cdots }
4395             { #1 , down = #2 , up = #3 }
4396         }
4397     }
4398     \bool_if:NF \l_@@_nullify_dots_bool
4399     { \phantom { \ensuremath { \@@_old_cdots } } }
4400     \bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_empty_cell_bool
4401 }

\exp_args:NNV \NewDocumentCommand \@@_Vdots \l_@@_argspec_tl
{
4404     \int_compare:nNnTF \c@iRow = 0
4405     { \@@_error:nn { in~first~row } \Vdots }
4406     {
4407         \int_compare:nNnTF \c@iRow = \l_@@_last_row_int
4408         { \@@_error:nn { in~last~row } \Vdots }
4409         {
4410             \@@_instruction_of_type:nnn \c_false_bool { Vdots }
4411             { #1 , down = #2 , up = #3 }
4412         }
4413     }
4414     \bool_if:NF \l_@@_nullify_dots_bool
4415     { \phantom { \ensuremath { \@@_old_vdots } } }
4416     \bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_empty_cell_bool
4417 }

\exp_args:NNV \NewDocumentCommand \@@_Ddots \l_@@_argspec_tl
{
4420     \int_case:nnF \c@iRow
4421     {
4422         0 { \@@_error:nn { in~first~row } \Ddots }
4423         \l_@@_last_row_int { \@@_error:nn { in~last~row } \Ddots }
4424     }
4425     {
4426         \int_case:nnF \c@jCol
4427         {
4428             0 { \@@_error:nn { in~first~col } \Ddots }
4429             \l_@@_last_col_int { \@@_error:nn { in~last~col } \Ddots }
4430         }
4431         {

```

```

4432         \keys_set_known:nn { NiceMatrix / Ddots } { #1 }
4433         \@@_instruction_of_type:nnn \l_@@_draw_first_bool { Ddots }
4434         { #1 , down = #2 , up = #3 }
4435     }
4436
4437 }
4438 \bool_if:NF \l_@@_nullify_dots_bool
4439 { \phantom { \ensuremath { \@@_old_ddots } } }
4440 \bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_empty_cell_bool
4441 }

4442 \exp_args:NNV \NewDocumentCommand \@@_Iddots \l_@@_argspec_tl
4443 {
4444     \int_case:nnF \c@iRow
4445     {
4446         0 { \@@_error:nn { in~first~row } \Iddots }
4447         \l_@@_last_row_int { \@@_error:nn { in~last~row } \Iddots }
4448     }
4449     {
4450         \int_case:nnF \c@jCol
4451         {
4452             0 { \@@_error:nn { in~first~col } \Iddots }
4453             \l_@@_last_col_int { \@@_error:nn { in~last~col } \Iddots }
4454         }
4455         {
4456             \keys_set_known:nn { NiceMatrix / Ddots } { #1 }
4457             \@@_instruction_of_type:nnn \l_@@_draw_first_bool { Iddots }
4458             { #1 , down = #2 , up = #3 }
4459         }
4460     }
4461     \bool_if:NF \l_@@_nullify_dots_bool
4462     { \phantom { \ensuremath { \@@_old_iddots } } }
4463     \bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_empty_cell_bool
4464 }
4465 }

```

End of the \AddToHook.

Despite its name, the following set of keys will be used for \Ddots but also for \Iddots.

```

4466 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / Ddots }
4467 {
4468     draw-first .bool_set:N = \l_@@_draw_first_bool ,
4469     draw-first .default:n = true ,
4470     draw-first .value_forbidden:n = true
4471 }

```

The command \@@_Hspace: will be linked to \hspace in {NiceArray}.

```

4472 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_Hspace:
4473 {
4474     \bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_empty_cell_bool
4475     \hspace
4476 }

```

In the environments of nicematrix, the command \multicolumn is redefined. We will patch the environment {tabular} to go back to the previous value of \multicolumn.

```

4477 \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_old_multicolumn \multicolumn

```

The command \@@_Hdotsfor will be linked to \Hdotsfor in {NiceArrayWithDelims}. Tikz nodes are created also in the implicit cells of the \Hdotsfor (maybe we should modify that point).

This command must *not* be protected since it begins with \multicolumn.

```

4478 \cs_new:Npn \@@_Hdotsfor:
4479 {
4480   \bool_lazy_and:nnTF
4481     { \int_compare_p:nNn \c@jCol = 0 }
4482     { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_@@_first_col_int = 0 }
4483   {
4484     \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_after_col_zero_bool
4485       {
4486         \multicolumn { 1 } { c } { }
4487         \@@_Hdotsfor_i
4488       }
4489       { \@@_fatal:n { Hdotsfor~in~col~0 } }
4490   }
4491   {
4492     \multicolumn { 1 } { c } { }
4493     \@@_Hdotsfor_i
4494   }
4495 }

```

The command `\@@_Hdotsfor_i` is defined with `\NewDocumentCommand` because it has an optional argument. Note that such a command defined by `\NewDocumentCommand` is protected and that's why we have put the `\multicolumn` before (in the definition of `\@@_Hdotsfor:`).

```

4496 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
4497 {
4498   \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_argspec_tl { 0 { } m 0 { } E { _ ^ } { { } { } } }
4499   \tl_set_rescan:Nno \l_@@_argspec_tl { } \l_@@_argspec_tl

```

We don't put `!` before the last optionnal argument for homogeneity with `\Cdots`, etc. which have only one optional argument.

```

4500   \exp_args:NNV \NewDocumentCommand \@@_Hdotsfor_i \l_@@_argspec_tl
4501   {
4502     \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_HVDotsfor_lines_tl
4503     {
4504       \@@_Hdotsfor:nnnn
4505       { \int_use:N \c@iRow }
4506       { \int_use:N \c@jCol }
4507       { #2 }
4508       {
4509         #1 , #3 ,
4510         down = \exp_not:n { #4 } ,
4511         up = \exp_not:n { #5 }
4512       }
4513     }
4514     \prg_replicate:nn { #2 - 1 } { & \multicolumn { 1 } { c } { } }
4515   }
4516 }

```

Enf of `\AddToHook`.

```

4517 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_Hdotsfor:nnnn #1 #2 #3 #4
4518 {
4519   \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_initial_open_bool
4520   \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_final_open_bool

```

For the row, it's easy.

```

4521   \int_set:Nn \l_@@_initial_i_int { #1 }
4522   \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_final_i_int \l_@@_initial_i_int

```

For the column, it's a bit more complicated.

```

4523   \int_compare:nNnTF { #2 } = 1
4524   {
4525     \int_set:Nn \l_@@_initial_j_int 1
4526     \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_initial_open_bool
4527   }
4528   {

```

```

4529 \cs_if_exist:cTF
4530 {
4531     pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env:
4532     - \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_i_int
4533     - \int_eval:n { #2 - 1 }
4534 }
4535 { \int_set:Nn \l_@@_initial_j_int { #2 - 1 } }
4536 {
4537     \int_set:Nn \l_@@_initial_j_int { #2 }
4538     \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_initial_open_bool
4539 }
4540 }
4541 \int_compare:nNnTF { #2 + #3 - 1 } = \c@jCol
4542 {
4543     \int_set:Nn \l_@@_final_j_int { #2 + #3 - 1 }
4544     \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_final_open_bool
4545 }
4546 {
4547     \cs_if_exist:cTF
4548     {
4549         pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env:
4550         - \int_use:N \l_@@_final_i_int
4551         - \int_eval:n { #2 + #3 }
4552     }
4553     { \int_set:Nn \l_@@_final_j_int { #2 + #3 } }
4554     {
4555         \int_set:Nn \l_@@_final_j_int { #2 + #3 - 1 }
4556         \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_final_open_bool
4557     }
4558 }
4559 \group_begin:
4560 \int_compare:nNnTF { #1 } = 0
4561 { \color { nicematrix-first-row } }
4562 {
4563     \int_compare:nNnT { #1 } = \g_@@_row_total_int
4564     { \color { nicematrix-last-row } }
4565 }
4566 \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / xdots } { #4 }
4567 \tl_if_empty:VF \l_@@_xdots_color_tl { \color { \l_@@_xdots_color_tl } }
4568 \@@_actually_draw_Ldots:
4569 \group_end:

```

We declare all the cells concerned by the `\Hdotsfor` as “dotted” (for the dotted lines created by `\Cdots`, `\Ldots`, etc., this job is done by `\@@_find_extremities_of_line:nnnn`). This declaration is done by defining a special control sequence (to nil).

```

4570 \int_step_inline:nnn { #2 } { #2 + #3 - 1 }
4571 { \cs_set:cpn { @@ _ dotted _ #1 - ##1 } { } }
4572 }

4573 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
4574 {
4575     \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_argspec_tl { 0 { } m 0 { } E { _ ^ } { { } { } } }
4576     \tl_set_rescan:Nno \l_@@_argspec_tl { } \l_@@_argspec_tl
4577     \exp_args:NNV \NewDocumentCommand \@@_Vdotsfor: \l_@@_argspec_tl
4578     {
4579         \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_HVdotsfor_lines_tl
4580         {
4581             \@@_Vdotsfor:nnnn
4582             { \int_use:N \c@iRow }
4583             { \int_use:N \c@jCol }
4584             { #2 }
4585         }

```

```

4586         #1 , #3 ,
4587         down = \exp_not:n { #4 } , up = \exp_not:n { #5 }
4588     }
4589 }
4590 }
4591 }

```

Enf of \AddToHook.

```

4592 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_Vdotsfor:nnnn #1 #2 #3 #4
4593 {
4594     \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_initial_open_bool
4595     \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_final_open_bool

```

For the column, it's easy.

```

4596     \int_set:Nn \l_@@_initial_j_int { #2 }
4597     \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_final_j_int \l_@@_initial_j_int

```

For the row, it's a bit more complicated.

```

4598     \int_compare:nNnTF #1 = 1
4599     {
4600         \int_set:Nn \l_@@_initial_i_int 1
4601         \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_initial_open_bool
4602     }
4603     {
4604         \cs_if_exist:cTF
4605         {
4606             pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env:
4607             - \int_eval:n { #1 - 1 }
4608             - \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_j_int
4609         }
4610         { \int_set:Nn \l_@@_initial_i_int { #1 - 1 } }
4611         {
4612             \int_set:Nn \l_@@_initial_i_int { #1 }
4613             \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_initial_open_bool
4614         }
4615     }
4616     \int_compare:nNnTF { #1 + #3 - 1 } = \c@iRow
4617     {
4618         \int_set:Nn \l_@@_final_i_int { #1 + #3 - 1 }
4619         \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_final_open_bool
4620     }
4621     {
4622         \cs_if_exist:cTF
4623         {
4624             pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env:
4625             - \int_eval:n { #1 + #3 }
4626             - \int_use:N \l_@@_final_j_int
4627         }
4628         { \int_set:Nn \l_@@_final_i_int { #1 + #3 } }
4629         {
4630             \int_set:Nn \l_@@_final_i_int { #1 + #3 - 1 }
4631             \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_final_open_bool
4632         }
4633     }
4634
4635     \group_begin:
4636     \int_compare:nNnTF { #2 } = 0
4637     { \color { nicematrix-first-col } }
4638     {
4639         \int_compare:nNnT { #2 } = \g_@@_col_total_int
4640         { \color { nicematrix-last-col } }
4641     }
4642     \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / xdots } { #4 }
4643     \tl_if_empty:VF \l_@@_xdots_color_tl { \color { \l_@@_xdots_color_tl } }
4644     \@@_actually_draw_Vdots:

```

```
4644 \group_end:
```

We declare all the cells concerned by the `\Vdotsfor` as “dotted” (for the dotted lines created by `\Cdots`, `\Ldots`, etc., this job is done by `\@@_find_extremities_of_line:nnnn`). This declaration is done by defining a special control sequence (to nil).

```
4645 \int_step_inline:nnn { #1 } { #1 + #3 - 1 }
4646 { \cs_set:cpn { @@ _ dotted _ ##1 - #2 } { } }
4647 }
```

The command `\@@_rotate:` will be linked to `\rotate` in `{NiceArrayWithDelims}`.

```
4648 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_rotate: { \bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_rotate_bool }
```

The command `\line` accessible in code-after

In the `\CodeAfter`, the command `\@@_line:nn` will be linked to `\line`. This command takes two arguments which are the specifications of two cells in the array (in the format i - j) and draws a dotted line between these cells.

First, we write a command with the following behaviour:

- If the argument is of the format i - j , our command applies the command `\int_eval:n` to i and j ;
- If not (that is to say, when it’s a name of a `\Block`), the argument is left unchanged.

This must *not* be protected (and is, of course fully expandable).⁷⁵

```
4649 \cs_new:Npn \@@_double_int_eval:n #1-#2 \q_stop
4650 {
4651   \tl_if_empty:nTF { #2 }
4652     { #1 }
4653     { \@@_double_int_eval_i:n #1-#2 \q_stop }
4654 }
4655 \cs_new:Npn \@@_double_int_eval_i:n #1-#2- \q_stop
4656 { \int_eval:n { #1 } - \int_eval:n { #2 } }
```

With the following construction, the command `\@@_double_int_eval:n` is applied to both arguments before the application of `\@@_line_i:nn` (the construction uses the fact the `\@@_line_i:nn` is protected and that `\@@_double_int_eval:n` is fully expandable).

```
4657 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
4658 {
4659   \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_argspec_tl { 0 { } m m ! 0 { } E { _ ^ } { { } { } } }
4660   \tl_set_rescan:Nno \l_@@_argspec_tl { } \l_@@_argspec_tl
4661   \exp_args:NNV \NewDocumentCommand \@@_line \l_@@_argspec_tl
4662     {
4663       \group_begin:
4664       \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / xdots } { #1 , #4 , down = #5 , up = #6 }
4665       \tl_if_empty:VF \l_@@_xdots_color_tl { \color { \l_@@_xdots_color_tl } }
4666       \use:e
4667       {
4668         \@@_line_i:nn
4669         { \@@_double_int_eval:n #2 - \q_stop }
4670         { \@@_double_int_eval:n #3 - \q_stop }
4671       }
4672       \group_end:
4673     }
4674 }
```

⁷⁵Indeed, we want that the user may use the command `\line` in `\CodeAfter` with LaTeX counters in the arguments — with the command `\value`.


```

4675 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_line_i:nn #1 #2
4676 {
4677   \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_initial_open_bool
4678   \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_final_open_bool
4679   \bool_if:nTF
4680   {
4681     \cs_if_free_p:c { pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - #1 }
4682     ||
4683     \cs_if_free_p:c { pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - #2 }
4684   }
4685   {
4686     \@@_error:nnn { unknown~cell~for~line~in~CodeAfter } { #1 } { #2 }
4687   }
4688   { \@@_draw_line_ii:nn { #1 } { #2 } }
4689 }
4690 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
4691 {
4692   \cs_new_protected:Npx \@@_draw_line_ii:nn #1 #2
4693   {

```

We recall that, when externalization is used, `\tikzpicture` and `\endtikzpicture` (or `\pgfpicture` and `\endpgfpicture`) must be directly “visible” and that why we do this static construction of the command `\@@_draw_line_ii:`.

```

4694   \c_@@_pgfortikzpicture_tl
4695   \@@_draw_line_iii:nn { #1 } { #2 }
4696   \c_@@_endpgfortikzpicture_tl
4697 }
4698 }

```

The following command *must* be protected (it’s used in the construction of `\@@_draw_line_ii:nn`).

```

4699 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_draw_line_iii:nn #1 #2
4700 {
4701   \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
4702   \pgfpointshapeborder { \@@_env: - #1 } { \@@_qpoint:n { #2 } }
4703   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_initial_dim \pgf@x
4704   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_y_initial_dim \pgf@y
4705   \pgfpointshapeborder { \@@_env: - #2 } { \@@_qpoint:n { #1 } }
4706   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_final_dim \pgf@x
4707   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_y_final_dim \pgf@y
4708   \@@_draw_line:
4709 }

```

The commands `\Ldots`, `\Cdots`, `\Vdots`, `\Ddots`, and `\Iddots` don’t use this command because they have to do other settings (for example, the diagonal lines must be parallelized).

The command `\RowStyle`

```

4710 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / RowStyle }
4711 {
4712   cell-space-top-limit .dim_set:N = \l_tmpa_dim ,
4713   cell-space-top-limit .initial:n = \c_zero_dim ,
4714   cell-space-top-limit .value_required:n = true ,
4715   cell-space-bottom-limit .dim_set:N = \l_tmpb_dim ,
4716   cell-space-bottom-limit .initial:n = \c_zero_dim ,
4717   cell-space-bottom-limit .value_required:n = true ,
4718   cell-space-limits .meta:n =
4719   {
4720     cell-space-top-limit = #1 ,
4721     cell-space-bottom-limit = #1 ,
4722   } ,
4723   color .tl_set:N = \l_@@_color_tl ,

```

```

4724 color .value_required:n = true ,
4725 bold .bool_set:N = \l_tmpa_bool ,
4726 bold .default:n = true ,
4727 bold .initial:n = false ,
4728 nb-rows .code:n =
4729   \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } { * }
4730   { \int_set:Nn \l_@@_key_nb_rows_int { 500 } }
4731   { \int_set:Nn \l_@@_key_nb_rows_int { #1 } } ,
4732 nb-rows .value_required:n = true ,
4733 rowcolor .tl_set:N = \l_tmpa_tl ,
4734 rowcolor .value_required:n = true ,
4735 rowcolor .initial:n = ,
4736 unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown-key-for-RowStyle }
4737 }

```

```

4738 \NewDocumentCommand \@@_RowStyle:n { 0 { } m }
4739 {
4740   \group_begin:
4741   \tl_clear:N \l_tmpa_tl % value of \rowcolor
4742   \tl_clear:N \l_@@_color_tl
4743   \int_set:Nn \l_@@_key_nb_rows_int 1
4744   \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / RowStyle } { #1 }

```

If the key rowcolor has been used.

```

4745   \tl_if_empty:NF \l_tmpa_tl
4746   {

```

First, the end of the current row (we remind that \RowStyle applies to the *end* of the current row).

```

4747   \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
4748   {

```

The command \@@_exp_color_arg:NV is *fully expandable*.

```

4749   \@@_exp_color_arg:NV \@@_rectanglecolor \l_tmpa_tl
4750   { \int_use:N \c@iRow - \int_use:N \c@jCol }
4751   { \int_use:N \c@iRow - * }
4752   }

```

Then, the other rows (if there is several rows).

```

4753   \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_key_nb_rows_int > 1
4754   {
4755     \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
4756     {
4757       \@@_exp_color_arg:NV \@@_rowcolor \l_tmpa_tl
4758       {
4759         \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 }
4760         - \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + \l_@@_key_nb_rows_int - 1 }
4761       }
4762     }
4763   }
4764 }
4765 \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_row_style_tl { \ifnum \c@iRow < }
4766 \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_row_style_tl
4767 { \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + \l_@@_key_nb_rows_int } }
4768 \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_row_style_tl { #2 }

```

\l_tmpa_dim is the value of the key cell-space-top-limit of \RowStyle.

```

4769   \dim_compare:nNnT \l_tmpa_dim > \c_zero_dim
4770   {
4771     \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_row_style_tl
4772     {
4773       \tl_gput_right:Nn \exp_not:N \g_@@_cell_after_hook_tl
4774       {
4775         \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_cell_space_top_limit_dim
4776         { \dim_use:N \l_tmpa_dim }
4777       }
4778     }

```

```

4779     }
\l_tmpb_dim is the value of the key cell-space-bottom-limit of \RowStyle.
4780     \dim_compare:nNt \l_tmpb_dim > \c_zero_dim
4781     {
4782         \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_row_style_tl
4783         {
4784             \tl_gput_right:Nn \exp_not:N \g_@@_cell_after_hook_tl
4785             {
4786                 \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_cell_space_bottom_limit_dim
4787                 { \dim_use:N \l_tmpb_dim }
4788             }
4789         }
4790     }
\l_@@_color_tl is the value of the key color of \RowStyle.
4791     \tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_color_tl
4792     {
4793         \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_row_style_tl
4794         {
4795             \mode_leave_vertical:
4796             \@@_color:n { \l_@@_color_tl }
4797         }
4798     }
\l_tmpa_bool is the value of the key bold.
4799     \bool_if:NT \l_tmpa_bool
4800     {
4801         \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_row_style_tl
4802         {
4803             \if_mode_math:
4804                 \c_math_toggle_token
4805                 \bfseries \boldmath
4806                 \c_math_toggle_token
4807             \else:
4808                 \bfseries \boldmath
4809             \fi:
4810         }
4811     }
4812     \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_row_style_tl { \fi }
4813     \group_end:
4814     \g_@@_row_style_tl
4815     \ignorespaces
4816 }

```

Colors of cells, rows and columns

We want to avoid the thin white lines that are shown in some PDF viewers (eg: with the engine MuPDF used by SumatraPDF). That's why we try to draw rectangles of the same color in the same instruction `\pgfusepath { fill }` (and they will be in the same instruction `fill`—coded `f`—in the resulting PDF).

The commands `\@@_rowcolor`, `\@@_columncolor`, `\@@_rectanglecolor` and `\@@_rowlistcolors` don't directly draw the corresponding rectangles. Instead, they store their instructions color by color:

- A sequence `\g_@@_colors_seq` will be built containing all the colors used by at least one of these instructions. Each *color* may be prefixed by its color model (eg: `[gray]{0.5}`).
- For the color whose index in `\g_@@_colors_seq` is equal to *i*, a list of instructions which use that color will be constructed in the token list `\g_@@_color_i_tl`. In that token list, the instructions will be written using `\@@_cartesian_color:nn` and `\@@_rectanglecolor:nn`.

`#1` is the color and `#2` is an instruction using that color. Despite its name, the command `\@@_add_to_colors_seq:nn` doesn't only add a color to `\g_@@_colors_seq`: it also updates the

corresponding token list `\g_@@_color_i_tl`. We add in a global way because the final user may use the instructions such as `\cellcolor` in a loop of `pgffor` in the `\CodeBefore` (and we recall that a loop of `pgffor` is encapsulated in a group).

```
4817 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_add_to_colors_seq:nn #1 #2
4818 {
```

First, we look for the number of the color and, if it's found, we store it in `\l_tmpa_int`. If the color is not present in `\l_@@_colors_seq`, `\l_tmpa_int` will remain equal to 0.

```
4819 \int_zero:N \l_tmpa_int
```

We don't take into account the colors like `myserie!!+` because those colors are special color from a `\definecolorseries` of `xcolor`.

```
4820 \str_if_in:nnF { #1 } { !! }
4821 {
4822   \seq_map_indexed_inline:Nn \g_@@_colors_seq
4823   { \tl_if_eq:nnT { #1 } { ##2 } { \int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int { ##1 } } }
4824 }
4825 \int_compare:nNnTF \l_tmpa_int = \c_zero_int
```

First, the case where the color is a *new* color (not in the sequence).

```
4826 {
4827   \seq_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_colors_seq { #1 }
4828   \tl_gset:cx { g_@@_color _ \seq_count:N \g_@@_colors_seq _ tl } { #2 }
4829 }
```

Now, the case where the color is *not* a new color (the color is in the sequence at the position `\l_tmpa_int`).

```
4830 { \tl_gput_right:cx { g_@@_color _ \int_use:N \l_tmpa_int _tl } { #2 } }
4831 }

4832 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_add_to_colors_seq:nn { x n }
4833 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_add_to_colors_seq:nn { x x }
```

The macro `\@@_actually_color:` will actually fill all the rectangles, color by color (using the sequence `\l_@@_colors_seq` and all the token lists of the form `\l_@@_color_i_tl`).

```
4834 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_actually_color:
4835 {
4836   \pgfpicture
4837   \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
4838   \seq_map_indexed_inline:Nn \g_@@_colors_seq
4839   {
4840     \color ##2
4841     \use:c { g_@@_color _ ##1 _tl }
4842     \tl_gclear:c { g_@@_color _ ##1 _tl }
4843     \pgfusepath { fill }
4844   }
4845   \endpgfpicture
4846 }

4847 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_cartesian_color:nn #1 #2
4848 {
4849   \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_rows_tl { #1 }
4850   \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_cols_tl { #2 }
4851   \@@_cartesian_path:
4852 }
```

Here is an example : `\@@_rowcolor {red!15} {1,3,5-7,10-}`

```
4853 \NewDocumentCommand \@@_rowcolor { 0 { } m m }
4854 {
4855   \tl_if_blank:nF { #2 }
4856   {
4857     \@@_add_to_colors_seq:xn
4858     { \tl_if_blank:nF { #1 } { [ #1 ] } { #2 } }
4859     { \@@_cartesian_color:nn { #3 } { - } }
```

```

4860     }
4861 }

```

Here an example : `\@@_columncolor:nn {red!15} {1,3,5-7,10-}`

```

4862 \NewDocumentCommand \@@_columncolor { 0 { } m m }
4863 {
4864   \tl_if_blank:nF { #2 }
4865   {
4866     \@@_add_to_colors_seq:xn
4867     { \tl_if_blank:nF { #1 } { [ #1 ] } { #2 } }
4868     { \@@_cartesian_color:nn { - } { #3 } }
4869   }
4870 }

```

Here is an example : `\@@_rectanglecolor{red!15}{2-3}{5-6}`

```

4871 \NewDocumentCommand \@@_rectanglecolor { 0 { } m m m }
4872 {
4873   \tl_if_blank:nF { #2 }
4874   {
4875     \@@_add_to_colors_seq:xn
4876     { \tl_if_blank:nF { #1 } { [ #1 ] } { #2 } }
4877     { \@@_rectanglecolor:nnn { #3 } { #4 } { 0 pt } }
4878   }
4879 }

```

The last argument is the radius of the corners of the rectangle.

```

4880 \NewDocumentCommand \@@_roundedrectanglecolor { 0 { } m m m m }
4881 {
4882   \tl_if_blank:nF { #2 }
4883   {
4884     \@@_add_to_colors_seq:xn
4885     { \tl_if_blank:nF { #1 } { [ #1 ] } { #2 } }
4886     { \@@_rectanglecolor:nnn { #3 } { #4 } { #5 } }
4887   }
4888 }

```

The last argument is the radius of the corners of the rectangle.

```

4889 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_rectanglecolor:nnn #1 #2 #3
4890 {
4891   \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w #1 \q_stop
4892   \tl_clear_new:N \l_@@_tmpc_tl
4893   \tl_clear_new:N \l_@@_tmpd_tl
4894   \tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpc_tl \l_tmpa_tl
4895   \tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpd_tl \l_tmpb_tl
4896   \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w #2 \q_stop
4897   \tl_set:Nx \l_@@_rows_tl { \l_@@_tmpc_tl - \l_tmpa_tl }
4898   \tl_set:Nx \l_@@_cols_tl { \l_@@_tmpd_tl - \l_tmpb_tl }

```

The command `\@@_cartesian_path:n` takes in two implicit arguments: `\l_@@_cols_tl` and `\l_@@_rows_tl`.

```

4899   \@@_cartesian_path:n { #3 }
4900 }

```

Here is an example : `\@@_cellcolor[rgb]{0.5,0.5,0}{2-3,3-4,4-5,5-6}`

```

4901 \NewDocumentCommand \@@_cellcolor { 0 { } m m }
4902 {
4903   \clist_map_inline:nn { #3 }
4904   { \@@_rectanglecolor [ #1 ] { #2 } { ##1 } { ##1 } }
4905 }

```

```

4906 \NewDocumentCommand \@@_chessboardcolors { 0 { } m m }
4907 {
4908   \int_step_inline:nn { \int_use:N \c@iRow }
4909   {
4910     \int_step_inline:nn { \int_use:N \c@jCol }
4911     {
4912       \int_if_even:nTF { ####1 + ##1 }
4913       { \@@_cellcolor [ #1 ] { #2 } }
4914       { \@@_cellcolor [ #1 ] { #3 } }
4915       { ##1 - ####1 }
4916     }
4917   }
4918 }

```

The command `\@@_arraycolor` (linked to `\arraycolor` at the beginning of the `\CodeBefore`) will color the whole tabular (excepted the potential exterior rows and columns) and the cells in the “corners”.

```

4919 \NewDocumentCommand \@@_arraycolor { 0 { } m }
4920 {
4921   \@@_rectanglecolor [ #1 ] { #2 }
4922   { 1 - 1 }
4923   { \int_use:N \c@iRow - \int_use:N \c@jCol }
4924 }

```

```

4925 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / rowcolors }
4926 {
4927   respect-blocks .bool_set:N = \l_@@_respect_blocks_bool ,
4928   respect-blocks .default:n = true ,
4929   cols .tl_set:N = \l_@@_cols_tl ,
4930   restart .bool_set:N = \l_@@_rowcolors_restart_bool ,
4931   restart .default:n = true ,
4932   unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown-key-for-rowcolors }
4933 }

```

The command `\rowcolors` (accessible in the `code-before`) is inspired by the command `\rowcolors` of the package `xcolor` (with the option `table`). However, the command `\rowcolors` of `nicematrix` has *not* the optional argument of the command `\rowcolors` of `xcolor`. Here is an example: `\rowcolors{1}{blue!10}{}[respect-blocks]`.

`#1` (optional) is the color space ; `#2` is a list of intervals of rows ; `#3` is the list of colors ; `#4` is for the optional list of pairs *key=value*.

```

4934 \NewDocumentCommand \@@_rowlistcolors { 0 { } m m 0 { } }
4935 {

```

The group is for the options. `\l_@@_colors_seq` will be the list of colors.

```

4936   \group_begin:
4937   \seq_clear_new:N \l_@@_colors_seq
4938   \seq_set_split:Nnn \l_@@_colors_seq { , } { #3 }
4939   \tl_clear_new:N \l_@@_cols_tl
4940   \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_cols_tl { - }
4941   \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / rowcolors } { #4 }

```

The counter `\l_@@_color_int` will be the rank of the current color in the list of colors (modulo the length of the list).

```

4942   \int_zero_new:N \l_@@_color_int
4943   \int_set:Nn \l_@@_color_int 1
4944   \bool_if:NT \l_@@_respect_blocks_bool
4945   {

```

We don’t want to take into account a block which is completely in the “first column” of (number 0) or in the “last column” and that’s why we filter the sequence of the blocks (in a the sequence `\l_tmpa_seq`).

```

4946   \seq_set_eq:NN \l_tmpb_seq \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq

```

```

4947     \seq_set_filter:NNn \l_tmpa_seq \l_tmpb_seq
4948     { \@@_not_in_exterior_p:nnnnn ##1 }
4949 }
4950 \pgfpicture
4951 \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse

```

#2 is the list of intervals of rows.

```

4952     \clist_map_inline:nn { #2 }
4953     {
4954         \tl_set:Nn \l_tmpa_tl { ##1 }
4955         \tl_if_in:NnTF \l_tmpa_tl { - }
4956         { \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w ##1 \q_stop }
4957         { \tl_set:Nx \l_tmpb_tl { \int_use:N \c@iRow } }

```

Now, `\l_tmpa_tl` and `\l_tmpb_tl` are the first row and the last row of the interval of rows that we have to treat. The counter `\l_tmpa_int` will be the index of the loop over the rows.

```

4958         \int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int \l_tmpa_tl
4959         \bool_if:NNTF \l_@@_rowcolors_restart_bool
4960         { \int_set:Nn \l_@@_color_int 1 }
4961         { \int_set:Nn \l_@@_color_int \l_tmpa_tl }
4962         \int_zero_new:N \l_@@_tmpc_int
4963         \int_set:Nn \l_@@_tmpc_int \l_tmpb_tl
4964         \int_do_until:nNnn \l_tmpa_int > \l_@@_tmpc_int
4965         {

```

We will compute in `\l_tmpb_int` the last row of the “block”.

```

4966             \int_set_eq:NN \l_tmpb_int \l_tmpa_int

```

If the key `respect-blocks` is in force, we have to adjust that value (of course).

```

4967             \bool_if:NT \l_@@_respect_blocks_bool
4968             {
4969                 \seq_set_filter:NNn \l_tmpb_seq \l_tmpa_seq
4970                 { \@@_intersect_our_row_p:nnnnn #####1 }
4971                 \seq_map_inline:Nn \l_tmpb_seq { \@@_rowcolors_i:nnnnn #####1 }

```

Now, the last row of the block is computed in `\l_tmpb_int`.

```

4972             }
4973             \tl_set:Nx \l_@@_rows_tl
4974             { \int_use:N \l_tmpa_int - \int_use:N \l_tmpb_int }

```

`\l_@@_tmpc_tl` will be the color that we will use.

```

4975             \tl_clear_new:N \l_@@_color_tl
4976             \tl_set:Nx \l_@@_color_tl
4977             {
4978                 \@@_color_index:n
4979                 {
4980                     \int_mod:nn
4981                     { \l_@@_color_int - 1 }
4982                     { \seq_count:N \l_@@_colors_seq }
4983                     + 1
4984                 }
4985             }
4986             \tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_color_tl
4987             {
4988                 \@@_add_to_colors_seq:xx
4989                 { \tl_if_blank:nF { #1 } { [ #1 ] } { \l_@@_color_tl } }
4990                 { \@@_cartesian_color:nn { \l_@@_rows_tl } { \l_@@_cols_tl } }
4991             }
4992             \int_incr:N \l_@@_color_int
4993             \int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int { \l_tmpb_int + 1 }
4994         }
4995     }
4996 \endpgfpicture
4997 \group_end:
4998 }

```

The command `\@@_color_index:n` peeks in `\l_@@_colors_seq` the color at the index `#1`. However, if that color is the symbol `=`, the previous one is poken. This macro is recursive.

```

4999 \cs_new:Npn \@@_color_index:n #1
5000 {
5001   \str_if_eq:eeTF { \seq_item:Nn \l_@@_colors_seq { #1 } } { = }
5002   { \@@_color_index:n { #1 - 1 } }
5003   { \seq_item:Nn \l_@@_colors_seq { #1 } }
5004 }

```

The command `\rowcolors` (available in the `\CodeBefore`) is a specialisation of the most general command `\rowlistcolors`.

```

5005 \NewDocumentCommand \@@_rowcolors { 0 { } m m m 0 { } }
5006 { \@@_rowlistcolors [ #1 ] { #2 } { { #3 } , { #4 } } [ #5 ] }

```

```

5007 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_rowcolors_i:nnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5
5008 {
5009   \int_compare:nNnT { #3 } > \l_tmpb_int
5010   { \int_set:Nn \l_tmpb_int { #3 } }
5011 }

```

```

5012 \prg_new_conditional:Nnn \@@_not_in_exterior:nnnnn p
5013 {
5014   \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
5015   { \int_compare_p:nNn { #4 } = \c_zero_int }
5016   { \int_compare_p:nNn { #2 } = { \int_eval:n { \c@jCol + 1 } } }
5017   \prg_return_false:
5018   \prg_return_true:
5019 }

```

The following command return true when the block intersects the row `\l_tmpa_int`.

```

5020 \prg_new_conditional:Nnn \@@_intersect_our_row:nnnnn p
5021 {
5022   \bool_if:nTF
5023   {
5024     \int_compare_p:n { #1 <= \l_tmpa_int }
5025     &&
5026     \int_compare_p:n { \l_tmpa_int <= #3 }
5027   }
5028   \prg_return_true:
5029   \prg_return_false:
5030 }

```

The following command uses two implicit arguments: `\l_@@_rows_tl` and `\l_@@_cols_tl` which are specifications for a set of rows and a set of columns. It creates a path but does *not* fill it. It must be filled by another command after. The argument is the radius of the corners. We define below a command `\@@_cartesian_path:` which corresponds to a value 0 pt for the radius of the corners. This command is in particular used in `\@@_rectanglecolor:nnn` (used in `\@@_rectanglecolor`, itself used in `\@@_cellcolor`).

```

5031 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_cartesian_path:n #1
5032 {
5033   \bool_lazy_and:nnT
5034   { ! \seq_if_empty_p:N \l_@@_corners_cells_seq }
5035   { \dim_compare_p:nNn { #1 } = \c_zero_dim }
5036   {
5037     \@@_expand_clist:NN \l_@@_cols_tl \c@jCol
5038     \@@_expand_clist:NN \l_@@_rows_tl \c@iRow
5039   }

```


We begin the loop over the columns.

```

5040 \clist_map_inline:Nn \l_@@_cols_tl
5041 {
5042   \tl_set:Nn \l_tmpa_tl { ##1 }
5043   \tl_if_in:NnTF \l_tmpa_tl { - }
5044     { \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w ##1 \q_stop }
5045     { \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w ##1 - ##1 \q_stop }
5046   \bool_lazy_or:nnT
5047     { \tl_if_blank_p:V \l_tmpa_tl }
5048     { \str_if_eq_p:Vn \l_tmpa_tl { * } }
5049     { \tl_set:Nn \l_tmpa_tl { 1 } }
5050   \bool_lazy_or:nnT
5051     { \tl_if_blank_p:V \l_tmpb_tl }
5052     { \str_if_eq_p:Vn \l_tmpb_tl { * } }
5053     { \tl_set:Nx \l_tmpb_tl { \int_use:N \c@jCol } }
5054   \int_compare:nNnT \l_tmpb_tl > \c@jCol
5055     { \tl_set:Nx \l_tmpb_tl { \int_use:N \c@jCol } }

```

`\l_@@_tmpc_tl` will contain the number of column.

```

5056 \tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpc_tl \l_tmpa_tl

```

If we decide to provide the commands `\cellcolor`, `\rectanglecolor`, `\rowcolor`, `\columncolor`, `\rowcolors` and `\chessboardcolors` in the code-before of a `\SubMatrix`, we will have to modify the following line, by adding a kind of offset. We will have also some other lines to modify.

```

5057 \@@_qpoint:n { col - \l_tmpa_tl }
5058 \int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_first_col_int = \l_tmpa_tl
5059   { \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_tmpc_dim { \pgf@x - 0.5 \arrayrulewidth } }
5060   { \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_tmpc_dim { \pgf@x + 0.5 \arrayrulewidth } }
5061 \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_eval:n { \l_tmpb_tl + 1 } }
5062 \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpa_dim { \pgf@x + 0.5 \arrayrulewidth }

```

We begin the loop over the rows.

```

5063 \clist_map_inline:Nn \l_@@_rows_tl
5064 {
5065   \tl_set:Nn \l_tmpa_tl { ####1 }
5066   \tl_if_in:NnTF \l_tmpa_tl { - }
5067     { \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w ####1 \q_stop }
5068     { \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w ####1 - ####1 \q_stop }
5069   \tl_if_empty:NT \l_tmpa_tl { \tl_set:Nn \l_tmpa_tl { 1 } }
5070   \tl_if_empty:NT \l_tmpb_tl
5071     { \tl_set:Nx \l_tmpb_tl { \int_use:N \c@iRow } }
5072   \int_compare:nNnT \l_tmpb_tl > \c@iRow
5073     { \tl_set:Nx \l_tmpb_tl { \int_use:N \c@iRow } }

```

Now, the numbers of both rows are in `\l_tmpa_tl` and `\l_tmpb_tl`.

```

5074 \seq_if_in:NxF \l_@@_corners_cells_seq
5075   { \l_tmpa_tl - \l_@@_tmpc_tl }
5076   {
5077     \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_eval:n { \l_tmpb_tl + 1 } }
5078     \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpb_dim { \pgf@y + 0.5 \arrayrulewidth }
5079     \@@_qpoint:n { row - \l_tmpa_tl }
5080     \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_tmpd_dim { \pgf@y + 0.5 \arrayrulewidth }
5081     \pgfsetcornersarced { \pgfpoint { #1 } { #1 } }
5082     \pgfpathrectanglecorners
5083       { \pgfpoint \l_@@_tmpc_dim \l_@@_tmpd_dim }
5084       { \pgfpoint \l_tmpa_dim \l_tmpb_dim }
5085   }
5086 }
5087 }
5088 }

```

The following command corresponds to a radius of the corners equal to 0 pt. This command is used by the commands `\@@_rowcolors`, `\@@_columncolor` and `\@@_rowcolor:n` (used in `\@@_rowcolor`).

```

5089 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_cartesian_path: { \@@_cartesian_path:n { 0 pt } }

```

The following command will be used only with `\l_@@_cols_tl` and `\c@jCol` (first case) or with `\l_@@_rows_tl` and `\c@iRow` (second case). For instance, with `\l_@@_cols_tl` equal to 2,4-6,8-* and `\c@jCol` equal to 10, the clist `\l_@@_cols_tl` will be replaced by 2,4,5,6,8,9,10.

```

5090 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_expand_clist:NN #1 #2
5091 {
5092   \clist_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_clist #1
5093   \clist_clear:N #1
5094   \clist_map_inline:Nn \l_tmpa_clist
5095   {
5096     \tl_set:Nn \l_tmpa_tl { ##1 }
5097     \tl_if_in:NnTF \l_tmpa_tl { - }
5098     { \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w ##1 \q_stop }
5099     { \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w ##1 - ##1 \q_stop }
5100     \bool_lazy_or:nnT
5101     { \tl_if_blank_p:V \l_tmpa_tl }
5102     { \str_if_eq_p:Vn \l_tmpa_tl { * } }
5103     { \tl_set:Nn \l_tmpa_tl { 1 } }
5104     \bool_lazy_or:nnT
5105     { \tl_if_blank_p:V \l_tmpb_tl }
5106     { \str_if_eq_p:Vn \l_tmpb_tl { * } }
5107     { \tl_set:Nx \l_tmpb_tl { \int_use:N #2 } }
5108     \int_compare:nNnT \l_tmpb_tl > #2
5109     { \tl_set:Nx \l_tmpb_tl { \int_use:N #2 } }
5110     \int_step_inline:nnn \l_tmpa_tl \l_tmpb_tl
5111     { \clist_put_right:Nn #1 { ####1 } }
5112   }
5113 }

```

When the user uses the key `colortbl`-like, the following command will be linked to `\cellcolor` in the tabular.

```

5114 \NewDocumentCommand \@@_cellcolor_tabular { 0 { } m }
5115 {
5116   \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
5117   {

```

We must not expand the color (`#2`) because the color may contain the token `!` which may be activated by some packages (ex.: `babel` with the option `french` on `latex` and `pdflatex`).

```

5118     \@@_cellcolor [ #1 ] { \exp_not:n { #2 } }
5119     { \int_use:N \c@iRow - \int_use:N \c@jCol }
5120   }
5121   \ignorespaces
5122 }

```

When the user uses the key `colortbl`-like, the following command will be linked to `\rowcolor` in the tabular.

```

5123 \NewDocumentCommand \@@_rowcolor_tabular { 0 { } m }
5124 {
5125   \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
5126   {
5127     \@@_rectanglecolor [ #1 ] { \exp_not:n { #2 } }
5128     { \int_use:N \c@iRow - \int_use:N \c@jCol }
5129     { \int_use:N \c@iRow - \exp_not:n { \int_use:N \c@jCol } }
5130   }
5131   \ignorespaces
5132 }

```

```

5133 \NewDocumentCommand \@@_columncolor_preamble { 0 { } m }
5134 {

```

With the following line, we test whether the cell is the first one we encounter in its column (don't forget that some rows may be incomplete).

```

5135   \int_compare:nNnT \c@jCol > \g_@@_col_total_int
5136   {

```

You use `gput_left` because we want the specification of colors for the columns drawn before the specifications of color for the rows (and the cells). Be careful: maybe this is not effective since we have an analyze of the instructions in the `\CodeBefore` in order to fill color by color (to avoid the thin white lines).

```

5137      \tl_gput_left:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
5138      {
5139          \exp_not:N \columncolor [ #1 ]
5140          { \exp_not:n { #2 } } { \int_use:N \c@jCol }
5141      }
5142  }
5143 }

```

The vertical and horizontal rules

OnlyMainNiceMatrix

We give to the user the possibility to define new types of columns (with `\newcolumnstype` of `array`) for special vertical rules (*e.g.* rules thicker than the standard ones) which will not extend in the potential exterior rows of the array.

We provide the command `\OnlyMainNiceMatrix` in that goal. However, that command must be no-op outside the environments of `nicematrix` (and so the user will be allowed to use the same new type of column in the environments of `nicematrix` and in the standard environments of `array`).

That's why we provide first a global definition of `\OnlyMainNiceMatrix`.

```

5144 \cs_set_eq:NN \OnlyMainNiceMatrix \use:n

```

Another definition of `\OnlyMainNiceMatrix` will be linked to the command in the environments of `nicematrix`. Here is that definition, called `\@@_OnlyMainNiceMatrix:n`.

```

5145 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_OnlyMainNiceMatrix:n #1
5146 {
5147     \int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_first_col_int = 0
5148     { \@@_OnlyMainNiceMatrix_i:n { #1 } }
5149     {
5150         \int_compare:nNnTF \c@jCol = 0
5151         {
5152             \int_compare:nNnF \c@iRow = { -1 }
5153             { \int_compare:nNnF \c@iRow = { \l_@@_last_row_int - 1 } { #1 } }
5154         }
5155         { \@@_OnlyMainNiceMatrix_i:n { #1 } }
5156     }
5157 }

```

This definition may seem complicated but we must remind that the number of row `\c@iRow` is incremented in the first cell of the row, *after* a potential vertical rule on the left side of the first cell.

The command `\@@_OnlyMainNiceMatrix_i:n` is only a short-cut which is used twice in the above command. This command must *not* be protected.

```

5158 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_OnlyMainNiceMatrix_i:n #1
5159 {
5160     \int_compare:nNnF \c@iRow = 0
5161     { \int_compare:nNnF \c@iRow = \l_@@_last_row_int { #1 } }
5162 }

```

Remember that `\c@iRow` is not always inferior to `\l_@@_last_row_int` because `\l_@@_last_row_int` may be equal to `-2` or `-1` (we can't write `\int_compare:nNnT \c@iRow < \l_@@_last_row_int`).

General system for drawing rules

When a command, environment or “subsystem” of `nicematrix` wants to draw a rule, it will write in the internal `\CodeAfter` a command `\@@_vline:n` or `\@@_hline:n`. Both commands take in as argument a list of *key=value* pairs. That list will first be analyzed with the following set of keys. However, unknown keys will be analyzed further with another set of keys.

```
5163 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / Rules }
5164 {
5165     position .int_set:N = \l_@@_position_int ,
5166     position .value_required:n = true ,
5167     start .int_set:N = \l_@@_start_int ,
5168     start .initial:n = 1 ,
5169     end .code:n =
5170         \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
5171         { \tl_if_empty_p:n { #1 } }
5172         { \str_if_eq_p:nn { #1 } { last } }
5173         { \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_end_int \c@jCol }
5174         { \int_set:Nn \l_@@_end_int { #1 } }
5175 }
```

It’s possible that the rule won’t be drawn continuously from `start` ot `end` because of the blocks (created with the command `\Block`), the virtual blocks (created by `\Cdots`, etc.), etc. That’s why an analyse is done and the rule is cut in small rules which will actually be drawn. The small continuous rules will be drawn by `\@@_vline_ii:` and `\@@_hline_ii:`. Those commands use the following set of keys.

```
5176 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / RulesBis }
5177 {
5178     multiplicity .int_set:N = \l_@@_multiplicity_int ,
5179     multiplicity .initial:n = 1 ,
5180     dotted .bool_set:N = \l_@@_dotted_bool ,
5181     dotted .initial:n = false ,
5182     dotted .default:n = true ,
5183     color .code:n = \@@_set_CT@arc@:n { #1 } ,
5184     color .value_required:n = true ,
5185     sep-color .code:n = \@@_set_CT@drsc@:n { #1 } ,
5186     sep-color .value_required:n = true ,
```

If the user uses the key `tikz`, the rule (or more precisely: the different sub-rules since a rule may be broken by blocks or others) will be drawn with `Tikz`.

```
5187     tikz .tl_set:N = \l_@@_tikz_rule_tl ,
5188     tikz .value_required:n = true ,
5189     tikz .initial:n = ,
5190     total-width .dim_set:N = \l_@@_rule_width_dim ,
5191     total-width .value_required:n = true ,
5192     width .meta:n = { total-width = #1 } ,
5193     unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknow~key~for~RulesBis }
5194 }
```

The vertical rules

The following command will be executed in the internal `\CodeAfter`. The argument `#1` is a list of *key=value* pairs.

```
5195 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_vline:n #1
5196 {
```

The group is for the options.

```
5197     \group_begin:
5198     \int_zero_new:N \l_@@_end_int
5199     \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_end_int \c@iRow
5200     \keys_set_known:nnN { NiceMatrix / Rules } { #1 } \l_@@_other_keys_tl
```

The following test is for the case where the user does not use all the columns specified in the preamble of the environment (for instance, a preamble of `|c|c|c|` but only two columns used).

```

5201   \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_position_int < { \c@jCol + 2 }
5202     \@@_vline_i:
5203   \group_end:
5204 }

5205 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_vline_i:
5206 {
5207   \int_zero_new:N \l_@@_local_start_int
5208   \int_zero_new:N \l_@@_local_end_int

```

`\l_tmpa_tl` is the number of row and `\l_tmpb_tl` the number of column. When we have found a row corresponding to a rule to draw, we note its number in `\l_@@_tmpc_tl`.

```

5209   \tl_set:Nx \l_tmpb_tl { \int_eval:n \l_@@_position_int }
5210   \int_step_variable:nnNn \l_@@_start_int \l_@@_end_int
5211     \l_tmpa_tl
5212   {

```

The boolean `\g_tmpa_bool` indicates whether the small vertical rule will be drawn. If we find that it is in a block (a real block, created by `\Block` or a virtual block corresponding to a dotted line, created by `\Cdots`, `\Vdots`, etc.), we will set `\g_tmpa_bool` to `false` and the small vertical rule won't be drawn.

```

5213     \bool_gset_true:N \g_tmpa_bool
5214     \seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
5215       { \@@_test_vline_in_block:nnnnn ##1 }
5216     \seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_pos_of_xdots_seq
5217       { \@@_test_vline_in_block:nnnnn ##1 }
5218     \seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_pos_of_stroken_blocks_seq
5219       { \@@_test_vline_in_stroken_block:nnnn ##1 }
5220     \clist_if_empty:NF \l_@@_corners_clist \@@_test_in_corner_v:
5221     \bool_if:NTF \g_tmpa_bool
5222       {
5223         \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_local_start_int = 0

```

We keep in memory that we have a rule to draw. `\l_@@_local_start_int` will be the starting row of the rule that we will have to draw.

```

5224         { \int_set:Nn \l_@@_local_start_int \l_tmpa_tl }
5225       }
5226     {
5227       \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_local_start_int > 0
5228       {
5229         \int_set:Nn \l_@@_local_end_int { \l_tmpa_tl - 1 }
5230         \@@_vline_ii:
5231         \int_zero:N \l_@@_local_start_int
5232       }
5233     }
5234   }
5235   \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_local_start_int > 0
5236   {
5237     \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_local_end_int \l_@@_end_int
5238     \@@_vline_ii:
5239   }
5240 }

```

```

5241 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_test_in_corner_v:
5242 {
5243   \int_compare:nNnTF \l_tmpb_tl = { \int_eval:n { \c@jCol + 1 } }
5244   {
5245     \seq_if_in:NxT
5246       \l_@@_corners_cells_seq
5247       { \l_tmpa_tl - \int_eval:n { \l_tmpb_tl - 1 } }
5248     { \bool_set_false:N \g_tmpa_bool }
5249   }

```

```

5250 {
5251   \seq_if_in:NxT
5252   \l_@@_corners_cells_seq
5253   { \l_tmpa_tl - \l_tmpb_tl }
5254   {
5255     \int_compare:nNnTF \l_tmpb_tl = 1
5256     { \bool_set_false:N \g_tmpa_bool }
5257     {
5258       \seq_if_in:NxT
5259       \l_@@_corners_cells_seq
5260       { \l_tmpa_tl - \int_eval:n { \l_tmpb_tl - 1 } }
5261       { \bool_set_false:N \g_tmpa_bool }
5262     }
5263   }
5264 }
5265 }

```

```

5266 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_vline_ii:
5267 {
5268   \keys_set:nV { NiceMatrix / RulesBis } \l_@@_other_keys_tl
5269   \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_dotted_bool
5270   \@@_vline_iv:
5271   {
5272     \tl_if_empty:NTF \l_@@_tikz_rule_tl
5273     \@@_vline_iii:
5274     \@@_vline_v:
5275   }
5276 }

```

First the case of a standard rule: the user has not used the key `dotted` nor the key `tikz`.

```

5277 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_vline_iii:
5278 {
5279   \pgfpicture
5280   \pgfrememberpicturerepositiononpagetrue
5281   \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
5282   \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_@@_local_start_int }
5283   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_dim \pgf@y
5284   \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_use:N \l_@@_position_int }
5285   \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpb_dim
5286   {
5287     \pgf@x
5288     - 0.5 \l_@@_rule_width_dim
5289     +
5290     ( \arrayrulewidth * \l_@@_multiplicity_int
5291       + \doublerulesep * ( \l_@@_multiplicity_int - 1 ) ) / 2
5292   }
5293   \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_eval:n { \l_@@_local_end_int + 1 } }
5294   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpc_dim \pgf@y
5295   \bool_lazy_all:nT
5296   {
5297     { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_@@_multiplicity_int > 1 }
5298     { \cs_if_exist_p:N \CT@drsc@ }
5299     { ! \tl_if_blank_p:V \CT@drsc@ }
5300   }
5301   {
5302     \group_begin:
5303     \CT@drsc@
5304     \dim_add:Nn \l_tmpa_dim { 0.5 \arrayrulewidth }
5305     \dim_sub:Nn \l_@@_tmpc_dim { 0.5 \arrayrulewidth }
5306     \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_tmpd_dim
5307     {
5308       \l_tmpb_dim - ( \doublerulesep + \arrayrulewidth )

```

```

5309         * ( \l_@@_multiplicity_int - 1 )
5310     }
5311     \pgfpathrectanglecorners
5312     { \pgfpoint \l_tmpb_dim \l_tmpa_dim }
5313     { \pgfpoint \l_@@_tmpd_dim \l_@@_tmpc_dim }
5314     \pgfusepath { fill }
5315     \group_end:
5316 }
5317 \pgfpathmoveto { \pgfpoint \l_tmpb_dim \l_tmpa_dim }
5318 \pgfpathlineto { \pgfpoint \l_tmpb_dim \l_@@_tmpc_dim }
5319 \prg_replicate:nn { \l_@@_multiplicity_int - 1 }
5320 {
5321     \dim_sub:Nn \l_tmpb_dim \arrayrulewidth
5322     \dim_sub:Nn \l_tmpb_dim \doublerulesep
5323     \pgfpathmoveto { \pgfpoint \l_tmpb_dim \l_tmpa_dim }
5324     \pgfpathlineto { \pgfpoint \l_tmpb_dim \l_@@_tmpc_dim }
5325 }
5326 \CT@arc@
5327 \pgfsetlinewidth { 1.1 \arrayrulewidth }
5328 \pgfsetrectcap
5329 \pgfusepathqstroke
5330 \endpgfpicture
5331 }

```

The following code is for the case of a dotted rule (with our system of rounded dots).

```

5332 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_vline_iv:
5333 {
5334     \pgfpicture
5335     \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
5336     \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
5337     \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_use:N \l_@@_position_int }
5338     \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_x_initial_dim { \pgf@x - 0.5 \l_@@_rule_width_dim }
5339     \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_final_dim \l_@@_x_initial_dim
5340     \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_@@_local_start_int }
5341     \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_y_initial_dim \pgf@y
5342     \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_eval:n { \l_@@_local_end_int + 1 } }
5343     \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_y_final_dim \pgf@y
5344     \CT@arc@
5345     \@@_draw_line:
5346     \endpgfpicture
5347 }

```

The following code is for the case when the user uses the key `tikz` (in the definition of a customized rule by using the key `custom-line`).

```

5348 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_vline_v:
5349 {
5350     \begin {tikzpicture }
5351     \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
5352     \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
5353     \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_@@_local_start_int }
5354     \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_dim \pgf@y
5355     \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_use:N \l_@@_position_int }
5356     \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpb_dim { \pgf@x - 0.5 \l_@@_rule_width_dim }
5357     \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_eval:n { \l_@@_local_end_int + 1 } }
5358     \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpc_dim \pgf@y
5359     \exp_args:NV \tikzset \l_@@_tikz_rule_tl
5360     \use:x { \exp_not:N \draw [ \l_@@_tikz_rule_tl ] }
5361     ( \l_tmpb_dim , \l_tmpa_dim ) --
5362     ( \l_tmpb_dim , \l_@@_tmpc_dim ) ;
5363     \end { tikzpicture }
5364 }

```

The command `\@@_draw_vlines:` draws all the vertical rules excepted in the blocks, in the virtual blocks (determined by a command such as `\Cdots`) and in the corners (if the key `corners` is used).

```

5365 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_draw_vlines:
5366 {
5367   \int_step_inline:nnn
5368     {
5369       \bool_if:NTF { \g_@@_NiceArray_bool && ! \l_@@_except_borders_bool }
5370       1 2
5371     }
5372     {
5373       \bool_if:NTF { \g_@@_NiceArray_bool && ! \l_@@_except_borders_bool }
5374       { \int_eval:n { \c@jCol + 1 } }
5375       \c@jCol
5376     }
5377     {
5378       \tl_if_eq:NnF \l_@@_vlines_clist { all }
5379       { \clist_if_in:NnT \l_@@_vlines_clist { ##1 } }
5380       { \@@_vline:n { position = ##1 , total-width = \arrayrulewidth } }
5381     }
5382 }

```

The horizontal rules

The following command will be executed in the internal `\CodeAfter`. The argument `#1` is a list of `key=value` pairs of the form `{NiceMatrix/Rules}`.

```

5383 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_hline:n #1
5384 {

```

The group is for the options.

```

5385   \group_begin:
5386   \int_zero_new:N \l_@@_end_int
5387   \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_end_int \c@jCol
5388   \keys_set_known:nnN { NiceMatrix / Rules } { #1 } \l_@@_other_keys_tl
5389   \@@_hline_i:
5390   \group_end:
5391 }
5392 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_hline_i:
5393 {
5394   \int_zero_new:N \l_@@_local_start_int
5395   \int_zero_new:N \l_@@_local_end_int

```

`\l_tmpa_tl` is the number of row and `\l_tmpb_tl` the number of column. When we have found a column corresponding to a rule to draw, we note its number in `\l_@@_tmpc_tl`.

```

5396   \tl_set:Nx \l_tmpa_tl { \int_use:N \l_@@_position_int }
5397   \int_step_variable:nnNn \l_@@_start_int \l_@@_end_int
5398     \l_tmpb_tl
5399     {

```

The boolean `\g_tmpa_bool` indicates whether the small horizontal rule will be drawn. If we find that it is in a block (a real block, created by `\Block` or a virtual block corresponding to a dotted line, created by `\Cdots`, `\Vdots`, etc.), we will set `\g_tmpa_bool` to false and the small horizontal rule won't be drawn.

```

5400       \bool_gset_true:N \g_tmpa_bool
5401       \seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
5402         { \@@_test_hline_in_block:nnnnn ##1 }
5403       \seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_pos_of_xdots_seq
5404         { \@@_test_hline_in_block:nnnnn ##1 }
5405       \seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_pos_of_stroken_blocks_seq
5406         { \@@_test_hline_in_stroken_block:nnnn ##1 }
5407       \clist_if_empty:NF \l_@@_corners_clist \@@_test_in_corner_h:
5408       \bool_if:NTF \g_tmpa_bool
5409         {
5410           \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_local_start_int = 0

```


We keep in memory that we have a rule to draw. `\l_@@_local_start_int` will be the starting row of the rule that we will have to draw.

```

5411         { \int_set:Nn \l_@@_local_start_int \l_tmpb_tl }
5412     }
5413     {
5414         \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_local_start_int > 0
5415         {
5416             \int_set:Nn \l_@@_local_end_int { \l_tmpb_tl - 1 }
5417             \@@_hline_ii:
5418             \int_zero:N \l_@@_local_start_int
5419         }
5420     }
5421 }
5422 \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_local_start_int > 0
5423 {
5424     \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_local_end_int \l_@@_end_int
5425     \@@_hline_ii:
5426 }
5427 }

5428 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_test_in_corner_h:
5429 {
5430     \int_compare:nNnTF \l_tmpa_tl = { \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } }
5431     {
5432         \seq_if_in:NxT
5433         \l_@@_corners_cells_seq
5434         { \int_eval:n { \l_tmpa_tl - 1 } - \l_tmpb_tl }
5435         { \bool_set_false:N \g_tmpa_bool }
5436     }
5437     {
5438         \seq_if_in:NxT
5439         \l_@@_corners_cells_seq
5440         { \l_tmpa_tl - \l_tmpb_tl }
5441         {
5442             \int_compare:nNnTF \l_tmpa_tl = 1
5443             { \bool_set_false:N \g_tmpa_bool }
5444             {
5445                 \seq_if_in:NxT
5446                 \l_@@_corners_cells_seq
5447                 { \int_eval:n { \l_tmpa_tl - 1 } - \l_tmpb_tl }
5448                 { \bool_set_false:N \g_tmpa_bool }
5449             }
5450         }
5451     }
5452 }

5453 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_hline_ii:
5454 {
5455     % \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_dotted_bool
5456     \keys_set:nV { NiceMatrix / RulesBis } \l_@@_other_keys_tl
5457     \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_dotted_bool
5458     \@@_hline_iv:
5459     {
5460         \tl_if_empty:NTF \l_@@_tikz_rule_tl
5461         \@@_hline_iii:
5462         \@@_hline_v:
5463     }
5464 }
```

First the case of a standard rule (without the keys `dotted` and `tikz`).

```

5465 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_hline_iii:
```

```

5466 {
5467   \pgfpicture
5468   \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
5469   \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
5470   \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_use:N \l_@@_local_start_int }
5471   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_dim \pgf@x
5472   \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_@@_position_int }
5473   \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpb_dim
5474     {
5475       \pgf@y
5476       - 0.5 \l_@@_rule_width_dim
5477       +
5478       ( \arrayrulewidth * \l_@@_multiplicity_int
5479         + \doublerulesep * ( \l_@@_multiplicity_int - 1 ) ) / 2
5480     }
5481   \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_eval:n { \l_@@_local_end_int + 1 } }
5482   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpc_dim \pgf@x
5483   \bool_lazy_all:nT
5484     {
5485       { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_@@_multiplicity_int > 1 }
5486       { \cs_if_exist_p:N \CT@drsc@ }
5487       { ! \tl_if_blank_p:V \CT@drsc@ }
5488     }
5489     {
5490       \group_begin:
5491       \CT@drsc@
5492       \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_tmpd_dim
5493         {
5494           \l_tmpb_dim - ( \doublerulesep + \arrayrulewidth )
5495           * ( \l_@@_multiplicity_int - 1 )
5496         }
5497       \pgfpathrectanglecorners
5498         { \pgfpoint \l_tmpa_dim \l_tmpb_dim }
5499         { \pgfpoint \l_@@_tmpc_dim \l_@@_tmpd_dim }
5500       \pgfusepathqfill
5501       \group_end:
5502     }
5503   \pgfpathmoveto { \pgfpoint \l_tmpa_dim \l_tmpb_dim }
5504   \pgfpathlineto { \pgfpoint \l_@@_tmpc_dim \l_tmpb_dim }
5505   \prg_replicate:nn { \l_@@_multiplicity_int - 1 }
5506     {
5507       \dim_sub:Nn \l_tmpb_dim \arrayrulewidth
5508       \dim_sub:Nn \l_tmpb_dim \doublerulesep
5509       \pgfpathmoveto { \pgfpoint \l_tmpa_dim \l_tmpb_dim }
5510       \pgfpathlineto { \pgfpoint \l_@@_tmpc_dim \l_tmpb_dim }
5511     }
5512   \CT@arc@
5513   \pgfsetlinewidth { 1.1 \arrayrulewidth }
5514   \pgfsetrectcap
5515   \pgfusepathqstroke
5516   \endpgfpicture
5517 }

```

The following code is for the case of a dotted rule (with our system of rounded dots). The aim is that, by standard the dotted line fits between square brackets (`\hline` doesn't).

```

\begin{bNiceMatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
\hline
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
\hdottedline
1 & 2 & 3 & 4
\end{bNiceMatrix}

```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

But, if the user uses `margin`, the dotted line extends to have the same width as a `\hline`.

```

\begin{bNiceMatrix}[margin]
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
\hline
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
\hdottedline
1 & 2 & 3 & 4
\end{bNiceMatrix}

```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

```

5518 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_hline_iv:
5519 {
5520   \pgfpicture
5521   \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
5522   \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
5523   \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_@@_position_int }
5524   \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_y_initial_dim { \pgf@y - 0.5 \l_@@_rule_width_dim }
5525   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_y_final_dim \l_@@_y_initial_dim
5526   \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_use:N \l_@@_local_start_int }
5527   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_initial_dim \pgf@x
5528   \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_local_start_int = 1
5529   {
5530     \dim_sub:Nn \l_@@_x_initial_dim \l_@@_left_margin_dim
5531     \bool_if:NT \g_@@_NiceArray_bool
5532     { \dim_sub:Nn \l_@@_x_initial_dim \arraycolsep }

```

For reasons purely aesthetic, we do an adjustment in the case of a rounded bracket. The correction by $0.5 \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim$ is *ad hoc* for a better result.

```

5533   \tl_if_eq:NnF \g_@@_left_delim_tl (
5534     { \dim_add:Nn \l_@@_x_initial_dim { 0.5 \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim } }
5535   )
5536   \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_eval:n { \l_@@_local_end_int + 1 } }
5537   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_final_dim \pgf@x
5538   \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_local_end_int = \c@jCol
5539   {
5540     \dim_add:Nn \l_@@_x_final_dim \l_@@_right_margin_dim
5541     \bool_if:NT \g_@@_NiceArray_bool
5542     { \dim_add:Nn \l_@@_x_final_dim \arraycolsep }
5543     \tl_if_eq:NnF \g_@@_right_delim_tl )
5544     { \dim_gsub:Nn \l_@@_x_final_dim { 0.5 \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim } }
5545   }
5546   \CT@arc@
5547   \@@_draw_line:
5548   \endpgfpicture
5549 }

```

The following code is for the case when the user uses the key `tikz` (in the definition of a customized rule by using the key `custom-line`).

```

5550 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_hline_v:
5551 {
5552   \begin { tikzpicture }
5553   \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
5554   \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
5555   \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_use:N \l_@@_local_start_int }
5556   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_dim \pgf@x
5557   \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_@@_position_int }
5558   \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpb_dim { \pgf@y - 0.5 \l_@@_rule_width_dim }
5559   \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_eval:n { \l_@@_local_end_int + 1 } }
5560   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpc_dim \pgf@x
5561   \exp_args:NV \tikzset \l_@@_tikz_rule_tl
5562   \use:x { \exp_not:N \draw [ \l_@@_tikz_rule_tl ] }
5563     ( \l_tmpa_dim , \l_tmpb_dim ) --
5564     ( \l_@@_tmpc_dim , \l_tmpb_dim ) ;
5565   \end { tikzpicture }
5566 }

```

The command `\@@_draw_hlines:` draws all the horizontal rules excepted in the blocks (even the virtual blocks determined by commands such as `\Cdots` and in the corners (if the key `corners` is used)).

```

5567 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_draw_hlines:
5568 {
5569   \int_step_inline:nnn
5570   {
5571     \bool_if:NTF { \g_@@_NiceArray_bool && ! \l_@@_except_borders_bool }
5572     1 2
5573   }
5574   {
5575     \bool_if:NTF { \g_@@_NiceArray_bool && ! \l_@@_except_borders_bool }
5576     { \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } }
5577     \c@iRow
5578   }
5579   {
5580     \tl_if_eq:NnF \l_@@_hlines_clist { all }
5581     { \clist_if_in:NnT \l_@@_hlines_clist { ##1 } }
5582     { \@@_hline:n { position = ##1 , total-width = \arrayrulewidth } }
5583   }
5584 }

```

The command `\@@_Hline:` will be linked to `\Hline` in the environments of `nicematrix`.

```

5585 \cs_set:Npn \@@_Hline: { \noalign \bgroup \@@_Hline_i:n { 1 } }

```

The argument of the command `\@@_Hline_i:n` is the number of successive `\Hline` found.

```

5586 \cs_set:Npn \@@_Hline_i:n #1
5587 {
5588   \peek_remove_spaces:n
5589   {
5590     \peek_meaning:NTF \Hline
5591     { \@@_Hline_ii:nn { #1 + 1 } }
5592     { \@@_Hline_iii:n { #1 } }
5593   }
5594 }

5595 \cs_set:Npn \@@_Hline_ii:nn #1 #2 { \@@_Hline_i:n { #1 } }

5596 \cs_set:Npn \@@_Hline_iii:n #1
5597 {
5598   \peek_meaning:NTF [
5599   { \@@_Hline_iv:nw { #1 } }
5600   { \@@_Hline_iv:nw { #1 } [ ] }
5601 }

5602 \cs_set:Npn \@@_Hline_iv:nw #1 [ #2 ]
5603 {
5604   \@@_compute_rule_width:n { multiplicity = #1 , #2 }
5605   \skip_vertical:n { \l_@@_rule_width_dim }
5606   \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl
5607   {
5608     \@@_hline:n
5609     {
5610       multiplicity = #1 ,
5611       position = \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } ,
5612       total-width = \dim_use:N \l_@@_rule_width_dim ,
5613       #2
5614     }
5615   }
5616   \egroup
5617 }

```

Customized rules defined by the final user

The final user can define a customized rule by using the key `custom-line` in `\NiceMatrixOptions`. That key takes in as value a list of `key=value` pairs.

Among the keys available in that list, there is the key `letter` to specify a letter that the final user will use in the preamble of the array. All the letters defined by this way by the final user for such customized rules are added in the set of keys `{NiceMatrix / ColumnTypes}`. That set of keys is used to store the characteristics of those types of rules for convenience: the keys of that set of keys won't never be used as keys by the final user (he will use, instead, letters in the preamble of its array).

```
5618 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / ColumnTypes } { }
```

The following command will create the customized rule (it is executed when the final user uses the key `custom-line`, for example in `\NiceMatrixOptions`).

```
5619 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_custom_line:n #1
5620 {
5621   \str_clear_new:N \l_@@_command_str
5622   \str_clear_new:N \l_@@_ccommand_str
5623   \str_clear_new:N \l_@@_letter_str
5624   \keys_set_known:nn { NiceMatrix / custom-line } { #1 } \l_@@_other_keys_tl
```

If the final user only wants to draw horizontal rules, he does not need to specify a letter (for the vertical rules in the preamble of the array). On the other hand, if he only wants to draw vertical rules, he does not need to define a command (which is the tool to draw horizontal rules in the array). Of course, a definition of custom lines with no letter and no command would be point-less.

```
5625   \bool_lazy_all:nTF
5626   {
5627     { \str_if_empty_p:N \l_@@_letter_str }
5628     { \str_if_empty_p:N \l_@@_command_str }
5629     { \str_if_empty_p:N \l_@@_ccommand_str }
5630   }
5631   { \@@_error:n { No-letter~and~no-command } }
5632   { \exp_args:NV \@@_custom_line_i:n \l_@@_other_keys_tl }
5633 }

5634 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / custom-line }
5635 {
5636   % here, we will use change in the future to use .str_set:N
5637   letter .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_letter_str { #1 } ,
5638   letter .value_required:n = true ,
5639   command .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_command_str { #1 } ,
5640   command .value_required:n = true ,
5641   ccommand .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_ccommand_str { #1 } ,
5642   ccommand .value_required:n = true ,
5643 }
```

```
5644 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_custom_line_i:n #1
5645 {
```

The following flags will be raised when the keys `tikz`, `dotted` and `color` are used (in the `custom-line`).

```
5646   \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_tikz_rule_bool
5647   \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_dotted_rule_bool
5648   \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_color_bool

5649   \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / custom-line-bis } { #1 }
5650   \bool_if:NT \l_@@_tikz_rule_bool
5651   {
```

We can't use `\c_@@_tikz_loaded_bool` to test whether `tikz` is loaded because `\NiceMatrixOptions` may be used in the preamble of the document.

```
5652     \cs_if_exist:NF \tikzpicture
5653     { \@@_error:n { tikz~in~custom-line~without~tikz } }
```

```

5654     \bool_if:NT \l_@@_color_bool
5655     { \@@_error:n { color~in~custom~line~with~tikz } }
5656   }
5657   \bool_if:nT
5658   {
5659     \int_compare_p:nNn \l_@@_multiplicity_int > 1
5660     && \l_@@_dotted_rule_bool
5661   }
5662   { \@@_error:n { key~multiplicity~with~dotted } }
5663   \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_letter_str
5664   {
5665     \int_compare:nTF { \str_count:N \l_@@_letter_str != 1 }
5666     { \@@_error:n { Several~letters } }
5667     {
5668       \exp_args:NnV \tl_if_in:NnTF
5669       \c_@@_forbidden_letters_str \l_@@_letter_str
5670       { \@@_error:n { Forbidden~letter } }
5671     }

```

The final user can, locally, redefine a letter of column type. That's compatible with the use of `\keys_define:nn`: the definition is local and may overwrite a previous definition.

```

5672     \keys_define:nx { NiceMatrix / ColumnTypes }
5673     {
5674       \l_@@_letter_str .code:n =
5675       { \@@_v_custom_line:n { \exp_not:n { #1 } } }
5676     }
5677   }
5678 }
5679 }
5680 \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_command_str { \@@_h_custom_line:n { #1 } }
5681 \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_ccommand_str { \@@_c_custom_line:n { #1 } }
5682 }
5683 \str_const:Nn \c_@@_forbidden_letters_str { lcrpmbVX|()[]!@<> }

```

The previous command `\@@_custom_line_i:n` uses the following set of keys. However, the whole definition of the customized lines (as provided by the final user as argument of `custom-line`) will also be used further with other sets of keys (for instance `{NiceMatrix/Rules}`). That's why the following set of keys has some keys which are no-op.

```

5684 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / custom-line-bis }
5685 {
5686   multiplicity .int_set:N = \l_@@_multiplicity_int ,
5687   multiplicity .initial:n = 1 ,
5688   multiplicity .value_required:n = true ,
5689   color .code:n = \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_color_bool ,
5690   color .value_required:n = true ,
5691   tikz .code:n = \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_tikz_rule_bool ,
5692   tikz .value_required:n = true ,
5693   dotted .code:n = \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_dotted_rule_bool ,
5694   dotted .value_forbidden:n = true ,
5695   total-width .code:n = { } ,
5696   total-width .value_required:n = true ,
5697   width .code:n = { } ,
5698   width .value_required:n = true ,
5699   sep-color .code:n = { } ,
5700   sep-color .value_required:n = true ,
5701   unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown~key~for~custom~line }
5702 }

```

The following keys will indicate whether the keys `dotted`, `tikz` and `color` are used in the use of a `custom-line`.

```

5703 \bool_new:N \l_@@_dotted_rule_bool
5704 \bool_new:N \l_@@_tikz_rule_bool
5705 \bool_new:N \l_@@_color_bool

```

The following keys are used to determine the total width of the line (including the spaces on both sides of the line). The key `width` is deprecated and has been replaced by the key `total-width`.

```

5706 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / custom-line-width }
5707 {
5708     multiplicity .int_set:N = \l_@@_multiplicity_int ,
5709     multiplicity .initial:n = 1 ,
5710     multiplicity .value_required:n = true ,
5711     tikz .code:n = \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_tikz_rule_bool ,
5712     total-width .code:n = \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_rule_width_dim { #1 }
5713                     \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_total_width_bool ,
5714     total-width .value_required:n = true ,
5715     width .meta:n = { total-width = #1 } ,
5716     dotted .code:n = \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_dotted_rule_bool ,
5717 }

```

The following command will create the command that the final user will use in its array to draw an horizontal rule (hence the ‘h’ in the name) with the full width of the array. `#1` is the whole set of keys to pass to the command `\@@_hline:n` (which is in the internal `\CodeAfter`).

```

5718 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_h_custom_line:n #1
5719 {

```

We use `\cs_set:cpn` and not `\cs_new:cpn` because we want a local definition. Moreover, the command must *not* be protected since it begins with `\noalign`.

```

5720     \cs_set:cpn { nicematrix - \l_@@_command_str }
5721     {
5722         \noalign
5723         {
5724             \@@_compute_rule_width:n { #1 }
5725             \skip_vertical:n { \l_@@_rule_width_dim }
5726             \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl
5727             {
5728                 \@@_hline:n
5729                 {
5730                     #1 ,
5731                     position = \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } ,
5732                     total-width = \dim_use:N \l_@@_rule_width_dim
5733                 }
5734             }
5735         }
5736     }
5737     \seq_put_left:NV \l_@@_custom_line_commands_seq \l_@@_command_str
5738 }
5739 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_h_custom_line:nn { n V }

```

The following command will create the command that the final user will use in its array to draw an horizontal rule on only some of the columns of the array (hence the letter `c` as in `\cline`). `#1` is the whole set of keys to pass to the command `\@@_hline:n` (which is in the internal `\CodeAfter`).

```

5740 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_c_custom_line:n #1
5741 {

```

Here, we need an expandable command since it begins with an `\noalign`.

```

5742     \exp_args:Nc \NewExpandableDocumentCommand
5743     { nicematrix - \l_@@_ccommand_str }
5744     { 0 { } m }
5745     {
5746         \noalign
5747         {
5748             \@@_compute_rule_width:n { #1 , ##1 }
5749             \skip_vertical:n { \l_@@_rule_width_dim }
5750             \clist_map_inline:nn
5751             { ##2 }

```

```

5752         { \l_@@_c_custom_line_i:nn { #1 , ##1 } { ####1 } }
5753     }
5754 }
5755 \seq_put_left:NV \l_@@_custom_line_commands_seq \l_@@_ccommand_str
5756 }

```

The first argument is the list of key-value pairs characteristic of the line. The second argument is the specification of columns for the `\cline` with the syntax *a-b*.

```

5757 \cs_new_protected:Npn \l_@@_c_custom_line_i:nn #1 #2
5758 {
5759     \str_if_in:nnTF { #2 } { - }
5760     { \l_@@_cut_on_hyphen:w #2 \q_stop }
5761     { \l_@@_cut_on_hyphen:w #2 - #2 \q_stop }
5762     \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl
5763     {
5764         \l_@@_hline:n
5765         {
5766             #1 ,
5767             start = \l_tmpa_tl ,
5768             end = \l_tmpb_tl ,
5769             position = \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } ,
5770             total-width = \dim_use:N \l_@@_rule_width_dim
5771         }
5772     }
5773 }
5774 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \l_@@_c_custom_line:nn { n V }
5775 \cs_new_protected:Npn \l_@@_compute_rule_width:n #1
5776 {
5777     \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_tikz_rule_bool
5778     \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_total_width_bool
5779     \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_dotted_rule_bool
5780     \keys_set_known:nn { NiceMatrix / custom-line-width } { #1 }
5781     \bool_if:NF \l_@@_total_width_bool
5782     {
5783         \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_dotted_rule_bool
5784         { \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_rule_width_dim { 2 \l_@@_xdots_radius_dim } }
5785         {
5786             \bool_if:NF \l_@@_tikz_rule_bool
5787             {
5788                 \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_rule_width_dim
5789                 {
5790                     \arrayrulewidth * \l_@@_multiplicity_int
5791                     + \doublerulesep * ( \l_@@_multiplicity_int - 1 )
5792                 }
5793             }
5794         }
5795     }
5796 }
5797 \cs_new_protected:Npn \l_@@_v_custom_line:n #1
5798 {
5799     \l_@@_compute_rule_width:n { #1 }

```

In the following line, the `\dim_use:N` is mandatory since we do an expansion.

```

5800     \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_preamble_tl
5801     { \exp_not:N ! { \skip_horizontal:n { \dim_use:N \l_@@_rule_width_dim } } }
5802     \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl
5803     {
5804         \l_@@_vline:n
5805         {
5806             #1 ,
5807             position = \int_eval:n { \c@jCol + 1 } ,
5808             total-width = \dim_use:N \l_@@_rule_width_dim
5809         }

```



```

5810     }
5811 }
5812 \@@_custom_line:n
5813 { letter = : , command = hdottedline , ccommand = cdottedline, dotted }

```

The key hvlines

The following command tests whether the current position in the array (given by `\l_tmpa_tl` for the row and `\l_tmpb_tl` for the column) would provide an horizontal rule towards the right in the block delimited by the four arguments #1, #2, #3 and #4. If this rule would be in the block (it must not be drawn), the boolean `\l_tmpa_bool` is set to false.

```

5814 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_test_hline_in_block:nnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5
5815 {
5816   \bool_lazy_all:nT
5817   {
5818     { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpa_tl > { #1 } }
5819     { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpa_tl < { #3 + 1 } }
5820     { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpb_tl > { #2 - 1 } }
5821     { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpb_tl < { #4 + 1 } }
5822   }
5823   { \bool_gset_false:N \g_tmpa_bool }
5824 }

```

The same for vertical rules.

```

5825 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_test_vline_in_block:nnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5
5826 {
5827   \bool_lazy_all:nT
5828   {
5829     { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpa_tl > { #1 - 1 } }
5830     { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpa_tl < { #3 + 1 } }
5831     { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpb_tl > { #2 } }
5832     { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpb_tl < { #4 + 1 } }
5833   }
5834   { \bool_gset_false:N \g_tmpa_bool }
5835 }
5836 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_test_hline_in_stroken_block:nnnn #1 #2 #3 #4
5837 {
5838   \bool_lazy_all:nT
5839   {
5840     {
5841       ( \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpa_tl = { #1 } )
5842       || ( \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpa_tl = { #3 + 1 } )
5843     }
5844     { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpb_tl > { #2 - 1 } }
5845     { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpb_tl < { #4 + 1 } }
5846   }
5847   { \bool_gset_false:N \g_tmpa_bool }
5848 }
5849 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_test_vline_in_stroken_block:nnnn #1 #2 #3 #4
5850 {
5851   \bool_lazy_all:nT
5852   {
5853     { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpa_tl > { #1 - 1 } }
5854     { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpa_tl < { #3 + 1 } }
5855     {
5856       ( \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpb_tl = { #2 } )
5857       || ( \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpb_tl = { #4 + 1 } )
5858     }
5859   }
5860   { \bool_gset_false:N \g_tmpa_bool }
5861 }

```

The key corners

When the key `corners` is raised, the rules are not drawn in the corners. Of course, we have to compute the corners before we begin to draw the rules.

```
5862 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_compute_corners:
5863 {
```

The sequence `\l_@@_corners_cells_seq` will be the sequence of all the empty cells (and not in a block) considered in the corners of the array.

```
5864   \seq_clear_new:N \l_@@_corners_cells_seq
5865   \clist_map_inline:Nn \l_@@_corners_clist
5866   {
5867     \str_case:nnF { ##1 }
5868     {
5869       { NW }
5870       { \@@_compute_a_corner:nnnnnn 1 1 1 1 \c@iRow \c@jCol }
5871       { NE }
5872       { \@@_compute_a_corner:nnnnnn 1 \c@jCol 1 { -1 } \c@iRow 1 }
5873       { SW }
5874       { \@@_compute_a_corner:nnnnnn \c@iRow 1 { -1 } 1 1 \c@jCol }
5875       { SE }
5876       { \@@_compute_a_corner:nnnnnn \c@iRow \c@jCol { -1 } { -1 } 1 1 }
5877     }
5878     { \@@_error:nn { bad~corner } { ##1 } }
5879   }
```

Even if the user has used the key `corners` the list of cells in the corners may be empty.

```
5880   \seq_if_empty:NF \l_@@_corners_cells_seq
5881   {
```

You write on the aux file the list of the cells which are in the (empty) corners because you need that information in the `\CodeBefore` since the commands which color the `rows`, `columns` and `cells` must not color the cells in the corners.

```
5882     \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_aux_tl
5883     {
5884       \seq_set_from_clist:Nn \exp_not:N \l_@@_corners_cells_seq
5885       { \seq_use:Nnnn \l_@@_corners_cells_seq , , , }
5886     }
5887   }
5888 }
```

“Computing a corner” is determining all the empty cells (which are not in a block) that belong to that corner. These cells will be added to the sequence `\l_@@_corners_cells_seq`.

The six arguments of `\@@_compute_a_corner:nnnnnn` are as follow:

- **#1** and **#2** are the number of row and column of the cell which is actually in the corner;
- **#3** and **#4** are the steps in rows and the step in columns when moving from the corner;
- **#5** is the number of the final row when scanning the rows from the corner;
- **#6** is the number of the final column when scanning the columns from the corner.

```
5889 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_compute_a_corner:nnnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5 #6
5890 {
```

For the explanations and the name of the variables, we consider that we are computing the left-upper corner.

First, we try to determine which is the last empty cell (and not in a block: we won’t add that precision any longer) in the column of number 1. The flag `\l_tmpa_bool` will be raised when a non-empty cell is found.

```
5891   \bool_set_false:N \l_tmpa_bool
5892   \int_zero_new:N \l_@@_last_empty_row_int
5893   \int_set:Nn \l_@@_last_empty_row_int { #1 }
```

```

5894 \int_step_inline:nnnn { #1 } { #3 } { #5 }
5895 {
5896   \@@_test_if_cell_in_a_block:nn { ##1 } { \int_eval:n { #2 } }
5897   \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
5898   {
5899     \cs_if_exist_p:c
5900     { pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - ##1 - \int_eval:n { #2 } }
5901   }
5902   \l_tmpb_bool
5903   { \bool_set_true:N \l_tmpa_bool }
5904   {
5905     \bool_if:NF \l_tmpa_bool
5906     { \int_set:Nn \l_@@_last_empty_row_int { ##1 } }
5907   }
5908 }

```

Now, you determine the last empty cell in the row of number 1.

```

5909 \bool_set_false:N \l_tmpa_bool
5910 \int_zero_new:N \l_@@_last_empty_column_int
5911 \int_set:Nn \l_@@_last_empty_column_int { #2 }
5912 \int_step_inline:nnnn { #2 } { #4 } { #6 }
5913 {
5914   \@@_test_if_cell_in_a_block:nn { \int_eval:n { #1 } } { ##1 }
5915   \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
5916   \l_tmpb_bool
5917   {
5918     \cs_if_exist_p:c
5919     { pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - \int_eval:n { #1 } - ##1 }
5920   }
5921   { \bool_set_true:N \l_tmpa_bool }
5922   {
5923     \bool_if:NF \l_tmpa_bool
5924     { \int_set:Nn \l_@@_last_empty_column_int { ##1 } }
5925   }
5926 }

```

Now, we loop over the rows.

```

5927 \int_step_inline:nnnn { #1 } { #3 } \l_@@_last_empty_row_int
5928 {

```

We treat the row number ##1 with another loop.

```

5929 \bool_set_false:N \l_tmpa_bool
5930 \int_step_inline:nnnn { #2 } { #4 } \l_@@_last_empty_column_int
5931 {
5932   \@@_test_if_cell_in_a_block:nn { ##1 } { #####1 }
5933   \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
5934   \l_tmpb_bool
5935   {
5936     \cs_if_exist_p:c
5937     { pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - ##1 - #####1 }
5938   }
5939   { \bool_set_true:N \l_tmpa_bool }
5940   {
5941     \bool_if:NF \l_tmpa_bool
5942     {
5943       \int_set:Nn \l_@@_last_empty_column_int { #####1 }
5944       \seq_put_right:Nn
5945       \l_@@_corners_cells_seq
5946       { ##1 - #####1 }
5947     }
5948   }
5949 }
5950 }
5951 }

```

The following macro tests whether a cell is in (at least) one of the blocks of the array (or in a cell with a `\diagbox`).

The flag `\l_tmpb_bool` will be raised if the cell `#1-#2` is in a block (or in a cell with a `\diagbox`).

```

5952 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_test_if_cell_in_a_block:nn #1 #2
5953 {
5954   \int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int { #1 }
5955   \int_set:Nn \l_tmpb_int { #2 }
5956   \bool_set_false:N \l_tmpb_bool
5957   \seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
5958     { \@@_test_if_cell_in_block:nnnnnnn \l_tmpa_int \l_tmpb_int ##1 }
5959 }

5960 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_test_if_cell_in_block:nnnnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5 #6 #7
5961 {
5962   \int_compare:nNnT { #3 } < { \int_eval:n { #1 + 1 } }
5963   {
5964     \int_compare:nNnT { #1 } < { \int_eval:n { #5 + 1 } }
5965     {
5966       \int_compare:nNnT { #4 } < { \int_eval:n { #2 + 1 } }
5967       {
5968         \int_compare:nNnT { #2 } < { \int_eval:n { #6 + 1 } }
5969         { \bool_set_true:N \l_tmpb_bool }
5970       }
5971     }
5972   }
5973 }

```

The environment {NiceMatrixBlock}

The following flag will be raised when all the columns of the environments of the block must have the same width in “auto” mode.

```

5974 \bool_new:N \l_@@_block_auto_columns_width_bool

```

Up to now, there is only one option available for the environment {NiceMatrixBlock}.

```

5975 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / NiceMatrixBlock }
5976 {
5977   auto-columns-width .code:n =
5978   {
5979     \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_block_auto_columns_width_bool
5980     \dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_max_cell_width_dim
5981     \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_auto_columns_width_bool
5982   }
5983 }

5984 \NewDocumentEnvironment { NiceMatrixBlock } { ! 0 { } }
5985 {
5986   \int_gincr:N \g_@@_NiceMatrixBlock_int
5987   \dim_zero:N \l_@@_columns_width_dim
5988   \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / NiceMatrixBlock } { #1 }
5989   \bool_if:NT \l_@@_block_auto_columns_width_bool
5990   {
5991     \cs_if_exist:cT { @@_max_cell_width_ \int_use:N \g_@@_NiceMatrixBlock_int }
5992     {
5993       \exp_args:Nnc \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_columns_width_dim
5994         { @@_max_cell_width_ \int_use:N \g_@@_NiceMatrixBlock_int }
5995     }
5996   }
5997 }

```

At the end of the environment `{NiceMatrixBlock}`, we write in the main `aux` file instructions for the column width of all the environments of the block (that's why we have stored the number of the first environment of the block in the counter `\l_@@_first_env_block_int`).

```

5998 {
5999   \bool_if:NT \l_@@_block_auto_columns_width_bool
6000   {
6001     \iow_shipout:Nn \@mainaux \ExplSyntaxOn
6002     \iow_shipout:Nx \@mainaux
6003     {
6004       \cs_gset:cpn
6005       { @@ _ max _ cell _ width _ \int_use:N \g_@@_NiceMatrixBlock_int }
6006       { \dim_eval:n { \g_@@_max_cell_width_dim + \arrayrulewidth } }
6007     }
6008     \iow_shipout:Nn \@mainaux \ExplSyntaxOff
6009   }
6010 }

```

The extra nodes

First, two variants of the functions `\dim_min:nn` and `\dim_max:nn`.

```

6011 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \dim_min:nn { v n }
6012 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \dim_max:nn { v n }

```

The following command is called in `\@@_use_arraybox_with_notes_c:` just before the construction of the blocks (if the creation of medium nodes is required, medium nodes are also created for the blocks and that construction uses the standard medium nodes).

```

6013 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_create_extra_nodes:
6014 {
6015   \bool_if:nTF \l_@@_medium_nodes_bool
6016   {
6017     \bool_if:nTF \l_@@_large_nodes_bool
6018     \@@_create_medium_and_large_nodes:
6019     \@@_create_medium_nodes:
6020   }
6021   { \bool_if:NT \l_@@_large_nodes_bool \@@_create_large_nodes: }
6022 }

```

We have three macros of creation of nodes: `\@@_create_medium_nodes:`, `\@@_create_large_nodes:` and `\@@_create_medium_and_large_nodes:`.

We have to compute the mathematical coordinates of the “medium nodes”. These mathematical coordinates are also used to compute the mathematical coordinates of the “large nodes”. That's why we write a command `\@@_computations_for_medium_nodes:` to do these computations.

The command `\@@_computations_for_medium_nodes:` must be used in a `{pgfpicture}`.

For each row i , we compute two dimensions `l_@@_row_i_min_dim` and `l_@@_row_i_max_dim`. The dimension `l_@@_row_i_min_dim` is the minimal y -value of all the cells of the row i . The dimension `l_@@_row_i_max_dim` is the maximal y -value of all the cells of the row i .

Similarly, for each column j , we compute two dimensions `l_@@_column_j_min_dim` and `l_@@_column_j_max_dim`. The dimension `l_@@_column_j_min_dim` is the minimal x -value of all the cells of the column j . The dimension `l_@@_column_j_max_dim` is the maximal x -value of all the cells of the column j .

Since these dimensions will be computed as maximum or minimum, we initialize them to `\c_max_dim` or `-\c_max_dim`.

```

6023 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_computations_for_medium_nodes:
6024 {
6025   \int_step_variable:nnNn \l_@@_first_row_int \g_@@_row_total_int \@@_i:

```

```

6026 {
6027   \dim_zero_new:c { l_@@_row\_@@_i: _min_dim }
6028   \dim_set_eq:cn { l_@@_row\_@@_i: _min_dim } \c_max_dim
6029   \dim_zero_new:c { l_@@_row\_@@_i: _max_dim }
6030   \dim_set:cn { l_@@_row\_@@_i: _max_dim } { - \c_max_dim }
6031 }
6032 \int_step_variable:nnNn \l_@@_first_col_int \g_@@_col_total_int \@@_j:
6033 {
6034   \dim_zero_new:c { l_@@_column\_@@_j: _min_dim }
6035   \dim_set_eq:cn { l_@@_column\_@@_j: _min_dim } \c_max_dim
6036   \dim_zero_new:c { l_@@_column\_@@_j: _max_dim }
6037   \dim_set:cn { l_@@_column\_@@_j: _max_dim } { - \c_max_dim }
6038 }

```

We begin the two nested loops over the rows and the columns of the array.

```

6039 \int_step_variable:nnNn \l_@@_first_row_int \g_@@_row_total_int \@@_i:
6040 {
6041   \int_step_variable:nnNn
6042   \l_@@_first_col_int \g_@@_col_total_int \@@_j:

```

If the cell $(i-j)$ is empty or an implicit cell (that is to say a cell after implicit ampersands &) we don't update the dimensions we want to compute.

```

6043 {
6044   \cs_if_exist:cT
6045   { pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - \@@_i: - \@@_j: }

```

We retrieve the coordinates of the anchor south west of the (normal) node of the cell $(i-j)$. They will be stored in `\pgf@x` and `\pgf@y`.

```

6046 {
6047   \pgfpointanchor { \@@_env: - \@@_i: - \@@_j: } { south-west }
6048   \dim_set:cn { l_@@_row\_@@_i: _min_dim }
6049   { \dim_min:vn { l_@@_row _ \@@_i: _min_dim } \pgf@y }
6050   \seq_if_in:NxF \g_@@_multicolumn_cells_seq { \@@_i: - \@@_j: }
6051   {
6052     \dim_set:cn { l_@@_column _ \@@_j: _min_dim }
6053     { \dim_min:vn { l_@@_column _ \@@_j: _min_dim } \pgf@x }
6054   }

```

We retrieve the coordinates of the anchor north east of the (normal) node of the cell $(i-j)$. They will be stored in `\pgf@x` and `\pgf@y`.

```

6055   \pgfpointanchor { \@@_env: - \@@_i: - \@@_j: } { north-east }
6056   \dim_set:cn { l_@@_row _ \@@_i: _ max_dim }
6057   { \dim_max:vn { l_@@_row _ \@@_i: _ max_dim } \pgf@y }
6058   \seq_if_in:NxF \g_@@_multicolumn_cells_seq { \@@_i: - \@@_j: }
6059   {
6060     \dim_set:cn { l_@@_column _ \@@_j: _ max_dim }
6061     { \dim_max:vn { l_@@_column _ \@@_j: _ max_dim } \pgf@x }
6062   }
6063 }
6064 }
6065 }

```

Now, we have to deal with empty rows or empty columns since we don't have created nodes in such rows and columns.

```

6066 \int_step_variable:nnNn \l_@@_first_row_int \g_@@_row_total_int \@@_i:
6067 {
6068   \dim_compare:nNnT
6069   { \dim_use:c { l_@@_row _ \@@_i: _ min _ dim } } = \c_max_dim
6070   {
6071     \@@_qpoint:n { row - \@@_i: - base }
6072     \dim_set:cn { l_@@_row _ \@@_i: _ max _ dim } \pgf@y
6073     \dim_set:cn { l_@@_row _ \@@_i: _ min _ dim } \pgf@y
6074   }
6075 }
6076 \int_step_variable:nnNn \l_@@_first_col_int \g_@@_col_total_int \@@_j:

```

```

6077 {
6078   \dim_compare:nNnT
6079     { \dim_use:c { l_@@_column _ \@@_j: _ min _ dim } } = \c_max_dim
6080     {
6081       \@@_qpoint:n { col - \@@_j: }
6082       \dim_set:cn { l_@@_column _ \@@_j: _ max _ dim } \pgf@y
6083       \dim_set:cn { l_@@_column _ \@@_j: _ min _ dim } \pgf@y
6084     }
6085   }
6086 }

```

Here is the command `\@@_create_medium_nodes:`. When this command is used, the “medium nodes” are created.

```

6087 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_create_medium_nodes:
6088 {
6089   \pgfpicture
6090   \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
6091   \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
6092   \@@_computations_for_medium_nodes:

```

Now, we can create the “medium nodes”. We use a command `\@@_create_nodes:` because this command will also be used for the creation of the “large nodes”.

```

6093   \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_suffix_tl { -medium }
6094   \@@_create_nodes:
6095   \endpgfpicture
6096 }

```

The command `\@@_create_large_nodes:` must be used when we want to create only the “large nodes” and not the medium ones⁷⁶. However, the computation of the mathematical coordinates of the “large nodes” needs the computation of the mathematical coordinates of the “medium nodes”. Hence, we use first `\@@_computations_for_medium_nodes:` and then the command `\@@_computations_for_large_nodes:`.

```

6097 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_create_large_nodes:
6098 {
6099   \pgfpicture
6100   \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
6101   \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
6102   \@@_computations_for_medium_nodes:
6103   \@@_computations_for_large_nodes:
6104   \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_suffix_tl { - large }
6105   \@@_create_nodes:
6106   \endpgfpicture
6107 }
6108 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_create_medium_and_large_nodes:
6109 {
6110   \pgfpicture
6111   \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
6112   \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
6113   \@@_computations_for_medium_nodes:

```

Now, we can create the “medium nodes”. We use a command `\@@_create_nodes:` because this command will also be used for the creation of the “large nodes”.

```

6114   \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_suffix_tl { - medium }
6115   \@@_create_nodes:
6116   \@@_computations_for_large_nodes:
6117   \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_suffix_tl { - large }
6118   \@@_create_nodes:
6119   \endpgfpicture
6120 }

```

⁷⁶If we want to create both, we have to use `\@@_create_medium_and_large_nodes:`

For “large nodes”, the exterior rows and columns don’t interfere. That’s why the loop over the columns will start at 1 and stop at `\c@jCol` (and not `\g_@@_col_total_int`). Idem for the rows.

```

6121 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_computations_for_large_nodes:
6122 {
6123   \int_set:Nn \l_@@_first_row_int 1
6124   \int_set:Nn \l_@@_first_col_int 1

```

We have to change the values of all the dimensions `l_@@_row_i_min_dim`, `l_@@_row_i_max_dim`, `l_@@_column_j_min_dim` and `l_@@_column_j_max_dim`.

```

6125   \int_step_variable:nNn { \c@iRow - 1 } \@@_i:
6126   {
6127     \dim_set:cn { l_@@_row _ \@@_i: _ min _ dim }
6128     {
6129       (
6130         \dim_use:c { l_@@_row _ \@@_i: _ min _ dim } +
6131         \dim_use:c { l_@@_row _ \int_eval:n { \@@_i: + 1 } _ max _ dim }
6132       )
6133       / 2
6134     }
6135     \dim_set_eq:cc { l_@@_row _ \int_eval:n { \@@_i: + 1 } _ max _ dim }
6136     { l_@@_row _ \@@_i: _ min_dim }
6137   }
6138   \int_step_variable:nNn { \c@jCol - 1 } \@@_j:
6139   {
6140     \dim_set:cn { l_@@_column _ \@@_j: _ max _ dim }
6141     {
6142       (
6143         \dim_use:c { l_@@_column _ \@@_j: _ max _ dim } +
6144         \dim_use:c
6145           { l_@@_column _ \int_eval:n { \@@_j: + 1 } _ min _ dim }
6146       )
6147       / 2
6148     }
6149     \dim_set_eq:cc { l_@@_column _ \int_eval:n { \@@_j: + 1 } _ min _ dim }
6150     { l_@@_column _ \@@_j: _ max _ dim }
6151   }

```

Here, we have to use `\dim_sub:cn` because of the number 1 in the name.

```

6152   \dim_sub:cn
6153     { l_@@_column _ 1 _ min _ dim }
6154   \l_@@_left_margin_dim
6155   \dim_add:cn
6156     { l_@@_column _ \int_use:N \c@jCol _ max _ dim }
6157   \l_@@_right_margin_dim
6158 }

```

The command `\@@_create_nodes:` is used twice: for the construction of the “medium nodes” and for the construction of the “large nodes”. The nodes are constructed with the value of all the dimensions `l_@@_row_i_min_dim`, `l_@@_row_i_max_dim`, `l_@@_column_j_min_dim` and `l_@@_column_j_max_dim`. Between the construction of the “medium nodes” and the “large nodes”, the values of these dimensions are changed.

The function also uses `\l_@@_suffix_tl` (-medium or -large).

```

6159 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_create_nodes:
6160 {
6161   \int_step_variable:nnNn \l_@@_first_row_int \g_@@_row_total_int \@@_i:
6162   {
6163     \int_step_variable:nnNn \l_@@_first_col_int \g_@@_col_total_int \@@_j:
6164     {

```

We draw the rectangular node for the cell (`\@@_i-\@@_j`).

```

6165       \@@_pgf_rect_node:nnnnn
6166       { \@@_env: - \@@_i: - \@@_j: \l_@@_suffix_tl }
6167       { \dim_use:c { l_@@_column _ \@@_j: _ min_dim } }

```



```

6168         { \dim_use:c { l_@@_row_ \@@_i: _min_dim } }
6169         { \dim_use:c { l_@@_column_ \@@_j: _max_dim } }
6170         { \dim_use:c { l_@@_row_ \@@_i: _max_dim } }
6171     \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
6172     {
6173         \pgfnodealias
6174         { \l_@@_name_str - \@@_i: - \@@_j: \l_@@_suffix_tl }
6175         { \@@_env: - \@@_i: - \@@_j: \l_@@_suffix_tl }
6176     }
6177 }
6178 }

```

Now, we create the nodes for the cells of the `\multicolumn`. We recall that we have stored in `\g_@@_multicolumn_cells_seq` the list of the cells where a `\multicolumn{n}{...}{...}` with $n > 1$ was issued and in `\g_@@_multicolumn_sizes_seq` the correspondent values of n .

```

6179     \seq_mapthread_function:NNN
6180     \g_@@_multicolumn_cells_seq
6181     \g_@@_multicolumn_sizes_seq
6182     \@@_node_for_multicolumn:nn
6183 }

6184 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_extract_coords_values: #1 - #2 \q_stop
6185 {
6186     \cs_set_nopar:Npn \@@_i: { #1 }
6187     \cs_set_nopar:Npn \@@_j: { #2 }
6188 }

```

The command `\@@_node_for_multicolumn:nn` takes two arguments. The first is the position of the cell where the command `\multicolumn{n}{...}{...}` was issued in the format i - j and the second is the value of n (the length of the “multi-cell”).

```

6189 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_node_for_multicolumn:nn #1 #2
6190 {
6191     \@@_extract_coords_values: #1 \q_stop
6192     \@@_pgf_rect_node:nnnnn
6193     { \@@_env: - \@@_i: - \@@_j: \l_@@_suffix_tl }
6194     { \dim_use:c { l_@@_column_ \@@_j: _min_dim } }
6195     { \dim_use:c { l_@@_row_ \@@_i: _min_dim } }
6196     { \dim_use:c { l_@@_column_ \int_eval:n { \@@_j: +#2-1 } _max_dim } }
6197     { \dim_use:c { l_@@_row_ \@@_i: _max_dim } }
6198     \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
6199     {
6200         \pgfnodealias
6201         { \l_@@_name_str - \@@_i: - \@@_j: \l_@@_suffix_tl }
6202         { \int_use:N \g_@@_env_int - \@@_i: - \@@_j: \l_@@_suffix_tl }
6203     }
6204 }

```

The blocks

The code deals with the command `\Block`. This command has no direct link with the environment `{NiceMatrixBlock}`.

The options of the command `\Block` will be analyzed first in the cell of the array (and once again when the block will be put in the array). Here is the set of keys for the first pass.

```

6205 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / Block / FirstPass }
6206 {
6207     l .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str l ,
6208     l .value_forbidden:n = true ,
6209     r .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str r ,
6210     r .value_forbidden:n = true ,

```

```

6211 c .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str c ,
6212 c .value_forbidden:n = true ,
6213 L .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str l ,
6214 L .value_forbidden:n = true ,
6215 R .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str r ,
6216 R .value_forbidden:n = true ,
6217 C .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str c ,
6218 C .value_forbidden:n = true ,
6219 t .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_of_block_tl t ,
6220 t .value_forbidden:n = true ,
6221 b .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_of_block_tl b ,
6222 b .value_forbidden:n = true ,
6223 color .tl_set:N = \l_@@_color_tl ,
6224 color .value_required:n = true ,
6225 respect-arraystretch .bool_set:N = \l_@@_respect_arraystretch_bool ,
6226 respect-arraystretch .default:n = true ,
6227 }

```

The following command `\@@_Block:` will be linked to `\Block` in the environments of `nicematrix`. We define it with `\NewExpandableDocumentCommand` because it has an optional argument between `<` and `>`. It's mandatory to use an expandable command.

```

6228 \NewExpandableDocumentCommand \@@_Block: { 0 { } m D < > { } +m }
6229 {

```

If the first mandatory argument of the command (which is the size of the block with the syntax $i-j$) has not been provided by the user, you use `1-1` (that is to say a block of only one cell).

```

6230 \peek_remove_spaces:n
6231 {
6232   \tl_if_blank:nTF { #2 }
6233     { \@@_Block_i 1-1 \q_stop }
6234     { \@@_Block_i #2 \q_stop }
6235     { #1 } { #3 } { #4 }
6236   }
6237 }

```

With the following construction, we extract the values of i and j in the first mandatory argument of the command.

```

6238 \cs_new:Npn \@@_Block_i #1-#2 \q_stop { \@@_Block_ii:nnnnn { #1 } { #2 } }

```

Now, the arguments have been extracted: `#1` is i (the number of rows of the block), `#2` is j (the number of columns of the block), `#3` is the list of `key=values` pairs, `#4` are the tokens to put before the math mode and the beginning of the small array of the block and `#5` is the label of the block.

```

6239 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_Block_ii:nnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5
6240 {

```

We recall that `#1` and `#2` have been extracted from the first mandatory argument of `\Block` (which is of the syntax $i-j$). However, the user is allowed to omit i or j (or both). We detect that situation by replacing a missing value by 100 (it's a convention: when the block will actually be drawn these values will be detected and interpreted as *maximal possible value* according to the actual size of the array).

```

6241 \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
6242   { \tl_if_blank_p:n { #1 } }
6243   { \str_if_eq_p:nn { #1 } { * } }
6244   { \int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int { 100 } }
6245   { \int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int { #1 } }
6246 \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
6247   { \tl_if_blank_p:n { #2 } }
6248   { \str_if_eq_p:nn { #2 } { * } }
6249   { \int_set:Nn \l_tmpb_int { 100 } }
6250   { \int_set:Nn \l_tmpb_int { #2 } }

```

If the block is mono-column.

```

6251 \int_compare:nNnTF \l_tmpb_int = 1
6252 {
6253   \str_if_empty:NTF \l_@@_hpos_cell_str
6254     { \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str c }
6255     { \str_set_eq:NN \l_@@_hpos_block_str \l_@@_hpos_cell_str }
6256 }
6257 { \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str c }

```

The value of `\l_@@_hpos_block_str` may be modified by the keys of the command `\Block` that we will analyze now.

```

6258 \keys_set_known:nn { NiceMatrix / Block / FirstPass } { #3 }
6259 \tl_set:Nx \l_tmpa_tl
6260 {
6261   { \int_use:N \c@iRow }
6262   { \int_use:N \c@jCol }
6263   { \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + \l_tmpa_int - 1 } }
6264   { \int_eval:n { \c@jCol + \l_tmpb_int - 1 } }
6265 }

```

Now, `\l_tmpa_tl` contains an “object” corresponding to the position of the block with four components, each of them surrounded by curly brackets:

`{imin}{jmin}{imax}{jmax}`.

If the block is mono-column or mono-row, we have a special treatment. That’s why we have two macros: `\@@_Block_iv:nnnnn` and `\@@_Block_v:nnnnn` (the five arguments of those macros are provided by curryfication).

```

6266 \bool_if:nTF
6267 {
6268   (
6269     \int_compare_p:nNn { \l_tmpa_int } = 1
6270     ||
6271     \int_compare_p:nNn { \l_tmpb_int } = 1
6272   )
6273   && ! \tl_if_empty_p:n { #5 }

```

For the blocks mono-column, we will compose right now in a box in order to compute its width and take that width into account for the width of the column. However, if the column is a **X** column, we should not do that since the width is determined by another way. This should be the same for the **p**, **m** and **b** columns and we should modify that point. However, for the **X** column, it’s imperative. Otherwise, the process for the determination of the widths of the columns will be wrong.

```

6274   && ! \l_@@_X_column_bool
6275 }
6276 { \exp_args:Nxx \@@_Block_iv:nnnnn }
6277 { \exp_args:Nxx \@@_Block_v:nnnnn }
6278 { \l_tmpa_int } { \l_tmpb_int } { #3 } { #4 } { #5 }
6279 }

```

The following macro is for the case of a `\Block` which is mono-row or mono-column (or both). In that case, the content of the block is composed right now in a box (because we have to take into account the dimensions of that box for the width of the current column or the height and the depth of the current row). However, that box will be put in the array *after the construction of the array* (by using PGF).

```

6280 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_Block_iv:nnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5
6281 {
6282   \int_gincr:N \g_@@_block_box_int
6283   \cs_set_protected_nopar:Npn \diagbox ##1 ##2
6284   {
6285     \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl
6286     {
6287       \@@_actually_diagbox:nnnnnn
6288       { \int_use:N \c@iRow }

```

```

6289         { \int_use:N \c@jCol }
6290         { \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + #1 - 1 } }
6291         { \int_eval:n { \c@jCol + #2 - 1 } }
6292         { \exp_not:n { ##1 } } } { \exp_not:n { ##2 } }
6293     }
6294 }
6295 \box_gclear_new:c
6296 { g_@@_block _ box _ \int_use:N \g_@@_block_box_int _ box }
6297 \hbox_gset:cn
6298 { g_@@_block _ box _ \int_use:N \g_@@_block_box_int _ box }
6299 {

```

For a mono-column block, if the user has specified a color for the column in the preamble of the array, we want to fix that color in the box we construct. We do that with `\set@color` and not `\color_ensure_current:` (in order to use `\color_ensure_current:` safely, you should load `l3backend` before the `\documentclass` with `\RequirePackage{expl3}`).

```

6300     \tl_if_empty:NTF \l_@@_color_tl
6301     { \int_compare:nNnT { #2 } = 1 \set@color }
6302     { \@@_color:V \l_@@_color_tl }

```

If the block is mono-row, we use `\g_@@_row_style_tl` even if it has yet been used in the beginning of the cell where the command `\Block` has been issued because we want to be able to take into account a potential instruction of color of the font in `\g_@@_row_style_tl`.

```

6303     \int_compare:nNnT { #1 } = 1 \g_@@_row_style_tl
6304     \group_begin:
6305     \bool_if:NF \l_@@_respect_arraystretch_bool
6306     { \cs_set:Npn \arraystretch { 1 } }
6307     \dim_zero:N \extrarowheight
6308     #4

```

If the box is rotated (the key `\rotate` may be in the previous `#4`), the tabular used for the content of the cell will be constructed with a format `c`. In the other cases, the tabular will be constructed with a format equal to the key of position of the box. In other words: the alignment internal to the tabular is the same as the external alignment of the tabular (that is to say the position of the block in its zone of merged cells).

```

6309     \bool_if:NT \g_@@_rotate_bool { \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str c }
6310     \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_NiceTabular_bool
6311     {
6312         \bool_lazy_all:NTF
6313         {
6314             { \int_compare_p:nNn { #2 } = 1 }
6315             { \dim_compare_p:n { \l_@@_col_width_dim >= \c_zero_dim } }
6316             { ! \l_@@_respect_arraystretch_bool }
6317         }

```

When the block is mono-column in a column with a fixed width (eg `p{3cm}`).

```

6318     {
6319         \begin { minipage } [ \l_@@_vpos_of_block_tl ]
6320         { \l_@@_col_width_dim }
6321         \str_case:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str
6322         {
6323             c \centering
6324             r \raggedleft
6325             l \raggedright
6326         }
6327         #5
6328         \end { minipage }
6329     }
6330     {
6331         \use:x
6332         {
6333             \exp_not:N \begin { tabular } [ \l_@@_vpos_of_block_tl ]
6334             { @ { } \l_@@_hpos_block_str @ { } }
6335         }

```

```

6336         #5
6337     \end { tabular }
6338 }
6339 }
6340 {
6341     \c_math_toggle_token
6342     \use:x
6343     {
6344         \exp_not:N \begin { array } [ \l_@@_vpos_of_block_tl ]
6345         { @ { } \l_@@_hpos_block_str @ { } }
6346     }
6347     #5
6348     \end { array }
6349     \c_math_toggle_token
6350 }
6351 \group_end:
6352 }
6353 \bool_if:NT \g_@@_rotate_bool
6354 {
6355     \box_grotate:cn
6356     { g_@@_block _ box _ \int_use:N \g_@@_block_box_int _ box }
6357     { 90 }
6358     \bool_gset_false:N \g_@@_rotate_bool
6359 }

```

If we are in a mono-column block, we take into account the width of that block for the width of the column.

```

6360 \int_compare:nNnT { #2 } = 1
6361 {
6362     \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_blocks_wd_dim
6363     {
6364         \dim_max:nn
6365         \g_@@_blocks_wd_dim
6366         {
6367             \box_wd:c
6368             { g_@@_block _ box _ \int_use:N \g_@@_block_box_int _ box }
6369         }
6370     }
6371 }

```

If we are in a mono-row block, we take into account the height and the depth of that block for the height and the depth of the row.

```

6372 \int_compare:nNnT { #1 } = 1
6373 {
6374     \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_blocks_ht_dim
6375     {
6376         \dim_max:nn
6377         \g_@@_blocks_ht_dim
6378         {
6379             \box_ht:c
6380             { g_@@_block _ box _ \int_use:N \g_@@_block_box_int _ box }
6381         }
6382     }
6383     \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_blocks_dp_dim
6384     {
6385         \dim_max:nn
6386         \g_@@_blocks_dp_dim
6387         {
6388             \box_dp:c
6389             { g_@@_block _ box _ \int_use:N \g_@@_block_box_int _ box }
6390         }
6391     }
6392 }
6393 \seq_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_blocks_seq

```

```

6394     {
6395         \l_tmpa_tl

```

In the list of options #3, maybe there is a key for the horizontal alignment (l, r or c). In that case, that key has been read and stored in \l_@@_hpos_block_str. However, maybe there were no key of the horizontal alignment and that's why we put a key corresponding to the value of \l_@@_hpos_block_str, which is fixed by the type of current column.

```

6396         { \exp_not:n { #3 } , \l_@@_hpos_block_str }
6397         {
6398             \box_use_drop:c
6399             { g_@@_block _ box _ \int_use:N \g_@@_block_box_int _ box }
6400         }
6401     }
6402 }

```

The following macro is for the standard case, where the block is not mono-row and not mono-column. In that case, the content of the block is *not* composed right now in a box. The composition in a box will be done further, just after the construction of the array.

```

6403 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_Block_v:nnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5
6404 {
6405     \seq_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_blocks_seq
6406     {
6407         \l_tmpa_tl
6408         { \exp_not:n { #3 } }
6409         {
6410             \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_NiceTabular_bool
6411             {
6412                 \group_begin:
6413                 \bool_if:NF \l_@@_respect_arraystretch_bool
6414                 { \cs_set:Npn \exp_not:N \arraystretch { 1 } }
6415                 \exp_not:n
6416                 {
6417                     \dim_zero:N \extrarowheight
6418                     #4

```

If the box is rotated (the key \rotate may be in the previous #4), the tabular used for the content of the cell will be constructed with a format c. In the other cases, the tabular will be constructed with a format equal to the key of position of the box. In other words: the alignment internal to the tabular is the same as the external alignment of the tabular (that is to say the position of the block in its zone of merged cells).

```

6419                 \bool_if:NT \g_@@_rotate_bool
6420                 { \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str c }
6421                 \use:x
6422                 {
6423                     \exp_not:N \begin { tabular } [ \l_@@_vpos_of_block_tl ]
6424                     { @ { } \l_@@_hpos_block_str @ { } }
6425                 }
6426                 #5
6427                 \end { tabular }
6428             }
6429             \group_end:
6430         }
6431         {
6432             \group_begin:
6433             \bool_if:NF \l_@@_respect_arraystretch_bool
6434             { \cs_set:Npn \exp_not:N \arraystretch { 1 } }
6435             \exp_not:n
6436             {
6437                 \dim_zero:N \extrarowheight
6438                 #4
6439                 \bool_if:NT \g_@@_rotate_bool
6440                 { \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str c }
6441                 \c_math_toggle_token

```

```

6442         \use:x
6443         {
6444             \exp_not:N \begin { array } [ \l_@@_vpos_of_block_tl ]
6445             { @ { } \l_@@_hpos_block_str @ { } }
6446         }
6447         #5
6448         \end { array }
6449         \c_math_toggle_token
6450     }
6451     \group_end:
6452 }
6453 }
6454 }
6455 }

```

We recall that the options of the command `\Block` are analyzed twice: first in the cell of the array and once again when the block will be put in the array *after the construction of the array* (by using PGF).

```

6456 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / Block / SecondPass }
6457 {
6458     tikz .code:n =
6459         \bool_if:NTF \c_@@_tikz_loaded_bool
6460         { \seq_put_right:Nn \l_@@_tikz_seq { { #1 } } }
6461         { \@@_error:n { tikz-key-without-tikz } } ,
6462     tikz .value_required:n = true ,
6463     fill .tl_set:N = \l_@@_fill_tl ,
6464     fill .value_required:n = true ,
6465     draw .tl_set:N = \l_@@_draw_tl ,
6466     draw .default:n = default ,
6467     rounded-corners .dim_set:N = \l_@@_rounded_corners_dim ,
6468     rounded-corners .default:n = 4 pt ,
6469     color .code:n =
6470         \@@_color:n { #1 }
6471         \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_draw_tl { #1 } ,
6472     color .value_required:n = true ,
6473     borders .clist_set:N = \l_@@_borders_clist ,
6474     borders .value_required:n = true ,
6475     hvlines .meta:n = { vlines , hlines } ,
6476     vlines .bool_set:N = \l_@@_vlines_block_bool ,
6477     vlines .default:n = true ,
6478     hlines .bool_set:N = \l_@@_hlines_block_bool ,
6479     hlines .default:n = true ,
6480     line-width .dim_set:N = \l_@@_line_width_dim ,
6481     line-width .value_required:n = true ,
6482     l .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str l ,
6483     l .value_forbidden:n = true ,
6484     r .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str r ,
6485     r .value_forbidden:n = true ,
6486     c .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str c ,
6487     c .value_forbidden:n = true ,
6488     L .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str l
6489         \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_hpos_of_block_cap_bool ,
6490     L .value_forbidden:n = true ,
6491     R .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str r
6492         \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_hpos_of_block_cap_bool ,
6493     R .value_forbidden:n = true ,
6494     C .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str c
6495         \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_hpos_of_block_cap_bool ,
6496     C .value_forbidden:n = true ,
6497     t .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_of_block_tl t ,
6498     t .value_forbidden:n = true ,
6499     b .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_of_block_tl b ,

```

```

6500   b .value_forbidden:n = true ,
6501   name .tl_set:N = \l_@@_block_name_str ,
6502   name .value_required:n = true ,
6503   name .initial:n = ,
6504   respect-arraystretch .bool_set:N = \l_@@_respect_arraystretch_bool ,
6505   respect-arraystretch .default:n = true ,
6506   v-center .bool_set:N = \l_@@_v_center_bool ,
6507   v-center .default:n = true ,
6508   v-center .initial:n = false ,
6509   transparent .bool_set:N = \l_@@_transparent_bool ,
6510   transparent .default:n = true ,
6511   transparent .initial:n = false ,
6512   unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown-key-for-Block }
6513 }

```

The command `\@@_draw_blocks:` will draw all the blocks. This command is used after the construction of the array. We have to revert to a clean version of `\ialign` because there may be tabulars in the `\Block` instructions that will be composed now.

```

6514 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_draw_blocks:
6515 {
6516   \cs_set_eq:NN \ialign \@@_old_ialign:
6517   \seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_blocks_seq { \@@_Block_iv:nnnnnn #1 }
6518 }
6519 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_Block_iv:nnnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5 #6
6520 {

```

The integer `\l_@@_last_row_int` will be the last row of the block and `\l_@@_last_col_int` its last column.

```

6521   \int_zero_new:N \l_@@_last_row_int
6522   \int_zero_new:N \l_@@_last_col_int

```

We remind that the first mandatory argument of the command `\Block` is the size of the block with the special format $i-j$. However, the user is allowed to omit i or j (or both). This will be interpreted as: the last row (resp. column) of the block will be the last row (resp. column) of the block (without the potential exterior row—resp. column—of the array). By convention, this is stored in `\g_@@_blocks_seq` as a number of rows (resp. columns) for the block equal to 100. That's what we detect now.

```

6523   \int_compare:nNnTF { #3 } > { 99 }
6524   { \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_last_row_int \c{iRow }
6525     { \int_set:Nn \l_@@_last_row_int { #3 } }
6526   \int_compare:nNnTF { #4 } > { 99 }
6527   { \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_last_col_int \c{jCol }
6528     { \int_set:Nn \l_@@_last_col_int { #4 } }
6529   \int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_last_col_int > \g_@@_col_total_int
6530   {
6531     \int_compare:nTF
6532     { \l_@@_last_col_int <= \g_@@_static_num_of_col_int }
6533     {
6534       \msg_error:nnnn { nicematrix } { Block-too-large~2 } { #1 } { #2 }
6535       \@@_msg_redirect_name:nn { Block-too-large~2 } { none }
6536       \@@_msg_redirect_name:nn { columns-not-used } { none }
6537     }
6538     { \msg_error:nnnn { nicematrix } { Block-too-large~1 } { #1 } { #2 } }
6539   }
6540   {
6541     \int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_last_row_int > \g_@@_row_total_int
6542     { \msg_error:nnnn { nicematrix } { Block-too-large~1 } { #1 } { #2 } }
6543     { \@@_Block_v:nnnnnn { #1 } { #2 } { #3 } { #4 } { #5 } { #6 } }
6544   }
6545 }
6546 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_Block_v:nnnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5 #6
6547 {

```


The group is for the keys.

```
6548 \group_begin:
6549 \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / Block / SecondPass } { #5 }
```

We restrict the use of the key v-center to the case of a mono-row block.

```
6550 \bool_if:NT \l_@@_v_center_bool
6551 {
6552   \int_compare:nNnF { #1 } = { #3 }
6553   {
6554     \@@_error:n { Wrong-use-of-v-center }
6555     \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_v_center_bool
6556   }
6557 }
6558 \bool_if:NT \l_@@_vlines_block_bool
6559 {
6560   \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_nicematrix_code_after_tl
6561   {
6562     \@@_vlines_block:nnn
6563     { \exp_not:n { #5 } }
6564     { #1 - #2 }
6565     { \int_use:N \l_@@_last_row_int - \int_use:N \l_@@_last_col_int }
6566   }
6567 }
6568 \bool_if:NT \l_@@_hlines_block_bool
6569 {
6570   \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_nicematrix_code_after_tl
6571   {
6572     \@@_hlines_block:nnn
6573     { \exp_not:n { #5 } }
6574     { #1 - #2 }
6575     { \int_use:N \l_@@_last_row_int - \int_use:N \l_@@_last_col_int }
6576   }
6577 }
6578 \bool_if:nF
6579 {
6580   \l_@@_transparent_bool
6581   || ( \l_@@_vlines_block_bool && \l_@@_hlines_block_bool )
6582 }
6583 {
```

The sequence of the positions of the blocks (excepted the blocks with the key hvlines) will be used when drawing the rules (in fact, there is also the \multicolumn and the \diagbox in that sequence).

```
6584 \seq_gput_left:Nx \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
6585 { { #1 } { #2 } { #3 } { #4 } { \l_@@_block_name_str } }
6586 }
6587 \bool_lazy_and:nnT
6588 { ! (\tl_if_empty_p:N \l_@@_draw_tl) }
6589 { \l_@@_hlines_block_bool || \l_@@_vlines_block_bool }
6590 { \@@_error:n { hlines-with-color } }
6591 \tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_draw_tl
6592 {
6593   \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_nicematrix_code_after_tl
6594   {
6595     \@@_stroke_block:nnn
6596     { \exp_not:n { #5 } }
6597     { #1 - #2 }
6598     { \int_use:N \l_@@_last_row_int - \int_use:N \l_@@_last_col_int }
6599   }
6600   \seq_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_pos_of_stroken_blocks_seq
6601   { { #1 } { #2 } { #3 } { #4 } }
6602 }
```

```

6603 \clist_if_empty:NF \l_@@_borders_clist
6604 {
6605   \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_nicematrix_code_after_tl
6606   {
6607     \@@_stroke_borders_block:nnn
6608     { \exp_not:n { #5 } }
6609     { #1 - #2 }
6610     { \int_use:N \l_@@_last_row_int - \int_use:N \l_@@_last_col_int }
6611   }
6612 }
6613 \tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_fill_tl
6614 {
6615   \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
6616   {
6617     \exp_not:N \roundedrectanglecolor
6618     \exp_args:NV \tl_if_head_eq_meaning:nNTF \l_@@_fill_tl [
6619       { \l_@@_fill_tl }
6620       { { \l_@@_fill_tl } }
6621       { #1 - #2 }
6622       { \int_use:N \l_@@_last_row_int - \int_use:N \l_@@_last_col_int }
6623       { \dim_use:N \l_@@_rounded_corners_dim }
6624     ]
6625   }
6626 \seq_if_empty:NF \l_@@_tikz_seq
6627 {
6628   \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_nicematrix_code_before_tl
6629   {
6630     \@@_block_tikz:nnnnn
6631     { #1 }
6632     { #2 }
6633     { \int_use:N \l_@@_last_row_int }
6634     { \int_use:N \l_@@_last_col_int }
6635     { \seq_use:Nn \l_@@_tikz_seq { , } }
6636   }
6637 }
6638 \cs_set_protected_nopar:Npn \diagbox ##1 ##2
6639 {
6640   \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl
6641   {
6642     \@@_actually_diagbox:nnnnnn
6643     { #1 }
6644     { #2 }
6645     { \int_use:N \l_@@_last_row_int }
6646     { \int_use:N \l_@@_last_col_int }
6647     { \exp_not:n { ##1 } } { \exp_not:n { ##2 } }
6648   }
6649 }
6650 \hbox_set:Nn \l_@@_cell_box { \set@color #6 }
6651 \bool_if:NT \g_@@_rotate_bool \@@_rotate_cell_box:

```

Let's consider the following `{NiceTabular}`. Because of the instruction `!\hspace{1cm}` in the preamble which increases the space between the columns (by adding, in fact, that space to the previous column, that is to say the second column of the tabular), we will create *two* nodes relative to the block: the node `1-1-block` and the node `1-1-block-short`.

```

\begin{NiceTabular}{cc!\hspace{1cm}}c}
\Block{2-2}{our block} & & one & \\\
& & two & \\\
three & & four & five & \\\

```

```
six          & seven & eight \\
\end{NiceTabular}
```

We highlight the node 1-1-block

our block		one
		two
three	four	five
six	seven	eight

We highlight the node 1-1-block-short

our block		one
		two
three	four	five
six	seven	eight

The construction of the node corresponding to the merged cells.

```
6652 \pgfpicture
6653 \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
6654 \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
6655 \@@_qpoint:n { row - #1 }
6656 \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_dim \pgf@y
6657 \@@_qpoint:n { col - #2 }
6658 \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpb_dim \pgf@x
6659 \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_eval:n { \l_@@_last_row_int + 1 } }
6660 \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpc_dim \pgf@y
6661 \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_eval:n { \l_@@_last_col_int + 1 } }
6662 \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpd_dim \pgf@x
```

We construct the node for the block with the name (#1-#2-block).

The function `\@@_pgf_rect_node:nnnnn` takes in as arguments the name of the node and the four coordinates of two opposite corner points of the rectangle.

```
6663 \@@_pgf_rect_node:nnnnn
6664 { \@@_env: - #1 - #2 - block }
6665 \l_tmpb_dim \l_tmpa_dim \l_@@_tmpd_dim \l_@@_tmpc_dim
6666 \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_block_name_str
6667 {
6668   \pgfnodealias
6669   { \@@_env: - \l_@@_block_name_str }
6670   { \@@_env: - #1 - #2 - block }
6671   \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
6672   {
6673     \pgfnodealias
6674     { \l_@@_name_str - \l_@@_block_name_str }
6675     { \@@_env: - #1 - #2 - block }
6676   }
6677 }
```

Now, we create the “short node” which, in general, will be used to put the label (that is to say the content of the node). However, if one the keys L, C or R is used (that information is provided by the boolean `\l_@@_hpos_of_block_cap_bool`), we don’t need to create that node since the normal node is used to put the label.

```
6678 \bool_if:NF \l_@@_hpos_of_block_cap_bool
6679 {
6680   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpb_dim \c_max_dim
```

The short node is constructed by taking into account the *contents* of the columns involved in at least one cell of the block. That’s why we have to do a loop over the rows of the array.

```
6681 \int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_first_row_int \g_@@_row_total_int
6682 {
```

We recall that, when a cell is empty, no (normal) node is created in that cell. That’s why we test the existence of the node before using it.

```
6683 \cs_if_exist:cT
6684 { pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - ##1 - #2 }
6685 {
6686   \seq_if_in:NnF \g_@@_multicolumn_cells_seq { ##1 - #2 }
6687   {
6688     \pgfpointanchor { \@@_env: - ##1 - #2 } { west }
```

```

6689         \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpb_dim { \dim_min:nn \l_tmpb_dim \pgf@x }
6690     }
6691 }
6692
If all the cells of the column were empty, \l_tmpb_dim has still the same value \c_max_dim. In that
case, you use for \l_tmpb_dim the value of the position of the vertical rule.
6693     \dim_compare:nNnT \l_tmpb_dim = \c_max_dim
6694     {
6695         \@@_qpoint:n { col - #2 }
6696         \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpb_dim \pgf@x
6697     }
6698     \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_tmpd_dim { - \c_max_dim }
6699     \int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_first_row_int \g_@@_row_total_int
6700     {
6701         \cs_if_exist:cT
6702         { \pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - #1 - \int_use:N \l_@@_last_col_int }
6703         {
6704             \seq_if_in:NnF \g_@@_multicolumn_cells_seq { #1 - #2 }
6705             {
6706                 \pgfpointanchor
6707                 { \@@_env: - #1 - \int_use:N \l_@@_last_col_int }
6708                 { east }
6709                 \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_tmpd_dim { \dim_max:nn \l_@@_tmpd_dim \pgf@x }
6710             }
6711         }
6712     }
6713     \dim_compare:nNnT \l_@@_tmpd_dim = { - \c_max_dim }
6714     {
6715         \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_eval:n { \l_@@_last_col_int + 1 } }
6716         \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpd_dim \pgf@x
6717     }
6718     \@@_pgf_rect_node:nnnnn
6719     { \@@_env: - #1 - #2 - block - short }
6720     \l_tmpb_dim \l_tmpa_dim \l_@@_tmpd_dim \l_@@_tmpc_dim
6721 }

```

If the creation of the “medium nodes” is required, we create a “medium node” for the block. The function `\@@_pgf_rect_node:nnn` takes in as arguments the name of the node and two PGF points.

```

6722     \bool_if:NT \l_@@_medium_nodes_bool
6723     {
6724         \@@_pgf_rect_node:nnn
6725         { \@@_env: - #1 - #2 - block - medium }
6726         { \pgfpointanchor { \@@_env: - #1 - #2 - medium } { north-west } }
6727         {
6728             \pgfpointanchor
6729             { \@@_env:
6730               - \int_use:N \l_@@_last_row_int
6731               - \int_use:N \l_@@_last_col_int - medium
6732             }
6733             { south-east }
6734         }
6735     }

```

Now, we will put the label of the block beginning with the case of a `\Block` of one row.

```

6736     \bool_if:nTF
6737     { \int_compare_p:nNn { #1 } = { #3 } && ! \l_@@_v_center_bool }
6738     {

```

We take into account the case of a block of one row in the “first row” or the “last row”.

```

6739         \int_compare:nNnTF { #1 } = 0
6740         { \l_@@_code_for_first_row_tl }
6741         {
6742             \int_compare:nNnT { #1 } = \l_@@_last_row_int

```

```

6743         \l_@@_code_for_last_row_tl
6744     }

```

If the block has only one row, we want the label of the block perfectly aligned on the baseline of the row. That's why we have constructed a `\pgfcoordinate` on the baseline of the row, in the first column of the array. Now, we retrieve the y -value of that node and we store it in `\l_tmpa_dim`.

```

6745         \pgfextracty \l_tmpa_dim { \@@_qpoint:n { row - #1 - base } }

```

We retrieve (in `\pgf@x`) the x -value of the center of the block.

```

6746     \pgfpointanchor
6747     {
6748         \@@_env: - #1 - #2 - block
6749         \bool_if:NF \l_@@_hpos_of_block_cap_bool { - short }
6750     }
6751     {
6752         \str_case:Vn \l_@@_hpos_block_str
6753         {
6754             c { center }
6755             l { west }
6756             r { east }
6757         }
6758     }

```

We put the label of the block which has been composed in `\l_@@_cell_box`.

```

6759     \pgftransformshift { \pgfpoint \pgf@x \l_tmpa_dim }
6760     \pgfset { inner~sep = \c_zero_dim }
6761     \pgfnode
6762     { rectangle }
6763     {
6764         \str_case:Vn \l_@@_hpos_block_str
6765         {
6766             c { base }
6767             l { base~west }
6768             r { base~east }
6769         }
6770     }
6771     { \box_use_drop:N \l_@@_cell_box } { } { }
6772 }

```

If the number of rows is different of 1, we will put the label of the block by using the short node (the label of the block has been composed in `\l_@@_cell_box`).

```

6773     {

```

If we are in the first column, we must put the block as if it was with the key `r`.

```

6774         \int_compare:nNnT { #2 } = 0
6775         { \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str r }
6776         \bool_if:nT \g_@@_last_col_found_bool
6777         {
6778             \int_compare:nNnT { #2 } = \g_@@_col_total_int
6779             { \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str l }
6780         }
6781         \pgftransformshift
6782         {
6783             \pgfpointanchor
6784             {
6785                 \@@_env: - #1 - #2 - block
6786                 \bool_if:NF \l_@@_hpos_of_block_cap_bool { - short }
6787             }
6788             {
6789                 \str_case:Vn \l_@@_hpos_block_str
6790                 {
6791                     c { center }
6792                     l { west }
6793                     r { east }
6794                 }

```

```

6795     }
6796   }
6797   \pgfset { inner-sep = \c_zero_dim }
6798   \pgfnode
6799     { rectangle }
6800     {
6801       \str_case:Vn \l_@@_hpos_block_str
6802       {
6803         c { center }
6804         l { west }
6805         r { east }
6806       }
6807     }
6808     { \box_use_drop:N \l_@@_cell_box } { } { }
6809   }
6810   \endpgfpicture
6811   \group_end:
6812 }

```

The first argument of `\@@_stroke_block:nnn` is a list of options for the rectangle that you will stroke. The second argument is the upper-left cell of the block (with, as usual, the syntax *i-j*) and the third is the last cell of the block (with the same syntax).

```

6813 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_stroke_block:nnn #1 #2 #3
6814 {
6815   \group_begin:
6816   \tl_clear:N \l_@@_draw_tl
6817   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_line_width_dim \arrayrulewidth
6818   \keys_set_known:nn { NiceMatrix / BlockStroke } { #1 }
6819   \pgfpicture
6820   \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
6821   \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
6822   \tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_draw_tl
6823   {

```

If the user has used the key `color` of the command `\Block` without value, the color fixed by `\arrayrulecolor` is used.

```

6824     \str_if_eq:VnTF \l_@@_draw_tl { default }
6825     { \CT@arc@ }
6826     { \@@_color:V \l_@@_draw_tl }
6827   }
6828   \pgfsetcornersarced
6829   {
6830     \pgfpoint
6831     { \dim_use:N \l_@@_rounded_corners_dim }
6832     { \dim_use:N \l_@@_rounded_corners_dim }
6833   }
6834   \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w #2 \q_stop
6835   \bool_lazy_and:nnT
6836     { \int_compare_p:n { \l_tmpa_tl <= \c@iRow } }
6837     { \int_compare_p:n { \l_tmpb_tl <= \c@jCol } }
6838   {
6839     \@@_qpoint:n { row - \l_tmpa_tl }
6840     \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpb_dim { \pgf@y }
6841     \@@_qpoint:n { col - \l_tmpb_tl }
6842     \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_tmpc_dim { \pgf@x }
6843     \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w #3 \q_stop
6844     \int_compare:nNnT \l_tmpa_tl > \c@iRow
6845       { \tl_set:Nx \l_tmpa_tl { \int_use:N \c@iRow } }
6846     \int_compare:nNnT \l_tmpb_tl > \c@jCol
6847       { \tl_set:Nx \l_tmpb_tl { \int_use:N \c@jCol } }
6848     \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_eval:n { \l_tmpa_tl + 1 } }
6849     \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpa_dim { \pgf@y }
6850     \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_eval:n { \l_tmpb_tl + 1 } }

```

```

6851 \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_tmpd_dim { \pgf@x }
6852 \pgfpathrectanglecorners
6853 { \pgfpoint \l_@@_tmpc_dim \l_tmpb_dim }
6854 { \pgfpoint \l_@@_tmpd_dim \l_tmpa_dim }
6855 \pgfsetlinewidth { 1.1 \l_@@_line_width_dim }
6856 \dim_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_rounded_corners_dim = \c_zero_dim
6857 { \pgfusepathqstroke }
6858 { \pgfusepath { stroke } }
6859 }
6860 \endpgfpicture
6861 \group_end:
6862 }

```

Here is the set of keys for the command `\@@_stroke_block:nnn`.

```

6863 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / BlockStroke }
6864 {
6865   color .tl_set:N = \l_@@_draw_tl ,
6866   draw .tl_set:N = \l_@@_draw_tl ,
6867   draw .default:n = default ,
6868   line-width .dim_set:N = \l_@@_line_width_dim ,
6869   rounded-corners .dim_set:N = \l_@@_rounded_corners_dim ,
6870   rounded-corners .default:n = 4 pt
6871 }

```

The first argument of `\@@_vlines_block:nnn` is a list of options for the rules that we will draw. The second argument is the upper-left cell of the block (with, as usual, the syntax $i-j$) and the third is the last cell of the block (with the same syntax).

```

6872 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_vlines_block:nnn #1 #2 #3
6873 {
6874   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_line_width_dim \arrayrulewidth
6875   \keys_set_known:nn { NiceMatrix / BlockBorders } { #1 }
6876   \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w #2 \q_stop
6877   \tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpc_tl \l_tmpa_tl
6878   \tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpd_tl \l_tmpb_tl
6879   \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w #3 \q_stop
6880   \tl_set:Nx \l_tmpa_tl { \int_eval:n { \l_tmpa_tl + 1 } }
6881   \tl_set:Nx \l_tmpb_tl { \int_eval:n { \l_tmpb_tl + 1 } }
6882   \int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_tmpd_tl \l_tmpb_tl
6883   {
6884     \use:x
6885     {
6886       \@@_vline:n
6887       {
6888         position = ##1 ,
6889         start = \l_@@_tmpc_tl ,
6890         end = \int_eval:n { \l_tmpa_tl - 1 } ,
6891         total-width = \dim_use:N \l_@@_line_width_dim % added 2022-08-06
6892       }
6893     }
6894   }
6895 }
6896 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_hlines_block:nnn #1 #2 #3
6897 {
6898   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_line_width_dim \arrayrulewidth
6899   \keys_set_known:nn { NiceMatrix / BlockBorders } { #1 }
6900   \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w #2 \q_stop
6901   \tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpc_tl \l_tmpa_tl
6902   \tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpd_tl \l_tmpb_tl
6903   \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w #3 \q_stop
6904   \tl_set:Nx \l_tmpa_tl { \int_eval:n { \l_tmpa_tl + 1 } }
6905   \tl_set:Nx \l_tmpb_tl { \int_eval:n { \l_tmpb_tl + 1 } }
6906   \int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_tmpc_tl \l_tmpa_tl
6907   {

```

```

6908     \use:x
6909     {
6910         \@@_hline:n
6911         {
6912             position = ##1 ,
6913             start = \l_@@_tmpd_tl ,
6914             end = \int_eval:n { \l_tmpb_tl - 1 } ,
6915             total-width = \dim_use:N \l_@@_line_width_dim % added 2022-08-06
6916         }
6917     }
6918 }
6919 }

```

The first argument of `\@@_stroke_borders_block:nnn` is a list of options for the borders that you will stroke. The second argument is the upper-left cell of the block (with, as usual, the syntax $i-j$) and the third is the last cell of the block (with the same syntax).

```

6920 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_stroke_borders_block:nnn #1 #2 #3
6921 {
6922     \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_line_width_dim \arrayrulewidth
6923     \keys_set_known:nn { NiceMatrix / BlockBorders } { #1 }
6924     \dim_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_rounded_corners_dim > \c_zero_dim
6925     { \@@_error:n { borders~forbidden } }
6926     {
6927         \tl_clear_new:N \l_@@_borders_tikz_tl
6928         \keys_set:nV
6929         { NiceMatrix / OnlyForTikzInBorders }
6930         \l_@@_borders_clist
6931         \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w #2 \q_stop
6932         \tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpc_tl \l_tmpa_tl
6933         \tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpd_tl \l_tmpb_tl
6934         \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w #3 \q_stop
6935         \tl_set:Nx \l_tmpa_tl { \int_eval:n { \l_tmpa_tl + 1 } }
6936         \tl_set:Nx \l_tmpb_tl { \int_eval:n { \l_tmpb_tl + 1 } }
6937         \@@_stroke_borders_block_i:
6938     }
6939 }
6940 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
6941 {
6942     \cs_new_protected:Npx \@@_stroke_borders_block_i:
6943     {
6944         \c_@@_pgfortikzpicture_tl
6945         \@@_stroke_borders_block_ii:
6946         \c_@@_endpgfortikzpicture_tl
6947     }
6948 }
6949 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_stroke_borders_block_ii:
6950 {
6951     \pgfrememberpicturerepositiononpagetrue
6952     \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
6953     \CT@arc@
6954     \pgfsetlinewidth { 1.1 \l_@@_line_width_dim }
6955     \clist_if_in:NnT \l_@@_borders_clist { right }
6956     { \@@_stroke_vertical:n \l_tmpb_tl }
6957     \clist_if_in:NnT \l_@@_borders_clist { left }
6958     { \@@_stroke_vertical:n \l_@@_tmpd_tl }
6959     \clist_if_in:NnT \l_@@_borders_clist { bottom }
6960     { \@@_stroke_horizontal:n \l_tmpa_tl }
6961     \clist_if_in:NnT \l_@@_borders_clist { top }
6962     { \@@_stroke_horizontal:n \l_@@_tmpc_tl }
6963 }
6964 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / OnlyForTikzInBorders }
6965 {

```



```

6966 tikz .code:n =
6967     \cs_if_exist:NTF \tikzpicture
6968     { \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_borders_tikz_tl { #1 } }
6969     { \@@_error:n { tikz-in~borders~without~tikz } } ,
6970 tikz .value_required:n = true ,
6971 top .code:n = ,
6972 bottom .code:n = ,
6973 left .code:n = ,
6974 right .code:n = ,
6975 unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { bad~border }
6976 }

```

The following command is used to stroke the left border and the right border. The argument #1 is the number of column (in the sense of the col node).

```

6977 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_stroke_vertical:n #1
6978 {
6979     \@@_qpoint:n \l_@@_tmpc_tl
6980     \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpb_dim { \pgf@y + 0.5 \l_@@_line_width_dim }
6981     \@@_qpoint:n \l_tmpa_tl
6982     \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_tmpc_dim { \pgf@y + 0.5 \l_@@_line_width_dim }
6983     \@@_qpoint:n { #1 }
6984     \tl_if_empty:NTF \l_@@_borders_tikz_tl
6985     {
6986         \pgfpathmoveto { \pgfpoint \pgf@x \l_tmpb_dim }
6987         \pgfpathlineto { \pgfpoint \pgf@x \l_@@_tmpc_dim }
6988         \pgfusepathqstroke
6989     }
6990     {
6991         \use:x { \exp_not:N \draw [ \l_@@_borders_tikz_tl ] }
6992         ( \pgf@x , \l_tmpb_dim ) -- ( \pgf@x , \l_@@_tmpc_dim ) ;
6993     }
6994 }

```

The following command is used to stroke the top border and the bottom border. The argument #1 is the number of row (in the sense of the row node).

```

6995 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_stroke_horizontal:n #1
6996 {
6997     \@@_qpoint:n \l_@@_tmpd_tl
6998     \clist_if_in:NnTF \l_@@_borders_clist { left }
6999     { \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpa_dim { \pgf@x - 0.5 \l_@@_line_width_dim } }
7000     { \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpa_dim { \pgf@x + 0.5 \l_@@_line_width_dim } }
7001     \@@_qpoint:n \l_tmpb_tl
7002     \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpb_dim { \pgf@x + 0.5 \l_@@_line_width_dim }
7003     \@@_qpoint:n { #1 }
7004     \tl_if_empty:NTF \l_@@_borders_tikz_tl
7005     {
7006         \pgfpathmoveto { \pgfpoint \l_tmpa_dim \pgf@y }
7007         \pgfpathlineto { \pgfpoint \l_tmpb_dim \pgf@y }
7008         \pgfusepathqstroke
7009     }
7010     {
7011         \use:x { \exp_not:N \draw [ \l_@@_borders_tikz_tl ] }
7012         ( \l_tmpa_dim , \pgf@y ) -- ( \l_tmpb_dim , \pgf@y ) ;
7013     }
7014 }

```

Here is the set of keys for the command \@@_stroke_borders_block:nnn.

```

7015 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / BlockBorders }
7016 {
7017     borders .clist_set:N = \l_@@_borders_clist ,
7018     rounded-corners .dim_set:N = \l_@@_rounded_corners_dim ,
7019     rounded-corners .default:n = 4 pt ,

```

```

7020     line-width .dim_set:N = \l_@@_line_width_dim ,
7021 }

```

The following command will be used if the key `tikz` has been used for the command `\Block`. The arguments `#1` and `#2` are the coordinates of the first cell and `#3` and `#4` the coordinates of the last cell of the block. `#5` is a comma-separated list of the Tikz keys used with the path.

```

7022 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_block_tikz:nnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5
7023 {
7024   \begin { tikzpicture }
7025   \clist_map_inline:nn { #5 }
7026   {
7027     \path [ ##1 ]
7028       ( #1 -| #2 )
7029       rectangle
7030       ( \int_eval:n { #3 + 1 } -| \int_eval:n { #4 + 1 } ) ;
7031   }
7032   \end { tikzpicture }
7033 }

```

How to draw the dotted lines transparently

```

7034 \cs_set_protected:Npn \@@_renew_matrix:
7035 {
7036   \RenewDocumentEnvironment { pmatrix } { } {
7037     { \pNiceMatrix }
7038     { \endpNiceMatrix }
7039   \RenewDocumentEnvironment { vmatrix } { } {
7040     { \vNiceMatrix }
7041     { \endvNiceMatrix }
7042   \RenewDocumentEnvironment { Vmatrix } { } {
7043     { \VNiceMatrix }
7044     { \endVNiceMatrix }
7045   \RenewDocumentEnvironment { bmatrix } { } {
7046     { \bNiceMatrix }
7047     { \endbNiceMatrix }
7048   \RenewDocumentEnvironment { Bmatrix } { } {
7049     { \BNiceMatrix }
7050     { \endBNiceMatrix }
7051   }

```

Automatic arrays

We will extract the potential keys `columns-type`, `l`, `c`, `r` and pass the other keys to the environment `{NiceArrayWithDelims}`.

```

7052 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / Auto }
7053 {
7054   columns-type .code:n = \@@_set_preamble:Nn \l_@@_columns_type_tl { #1 } ,
7055   columns-type .value_required:n = true ,
7056   l .meta:n = { columns-type = l } ,
7057   r .meta:n = { columns-type = r } ,
7058   c .meta:n = { columns-type = c } ,
7059   delimiters / color .tl_set:N = \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl ,
7060   delimiters / color .value_required:n = true ,
7061   delimiters / max-width .bool_set:N = \l_@@_delimiters_max_width_bool ,
7062   delimiters / max-width .default:n = true ,
7063   delimiters .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / delimiters } { #1 } ,
7064   delimiters .value_required:n = true ,
7065 }
7066 \NewDocumentCommand \AutoNiceMatrixWithDelims
7067 { m m O { } > { \SplitArgument { 1 } { - } } m O { } m ! O { } }
7068 { \@@_auto_nice_matrix:nnnnnn { #1 } { #2 } #4 { #6 } { #3 , #5 , #7 } }

```

```

7069 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_auto_nice_matrix:nnnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5 #6
7070 {

```

The group is for the protection of the keys.

```

7071 \group_begin:
7072 \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_Matrix_bool
7073 \keys_set_known:nnN { NiceMatrix / Auto } { #6 } \l_tmpa_tl

```

We nullify the command \@@_transform_preamble: because we will provide a preamble which is yet transformed (by using \l_@@_columns_type_tl which is yet nicematrix-ready).

```

7074 \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_transform_preamble: \prg_do_nothing:
7075 \use:x
7076 {
7077   \exp_not:N \begin { NiceArrayWithDelims } { #1 } { #2 }
7078   { * { #4 } { \exp_not:V \l_@@_columns_type_tl } }
7079   [ \exp_not:V \l_tmpa_tl ]
7080 }
7081 \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_first_row_int = 0
7082 {
7083   \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_first_col_int = 0 { & }
7084   \prg_replicate:nn { #4 - 1 } { & }
7085   \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_last_col_int > { -1 } { & } \\\
7086 }
7087 \prg_replicate:nn { #3 }
7088 {
7089   \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_first_col_int = 0 { & }

```

We put { } before #6 to avoid a hasty expansion of a potential \arabic{iRow} at the beginning of the row which would result in an incorrect value of that iRow (since iRow is incremented in the first cell of the row of the \halign).

```

7090   \prg_replicate:nn { #4 - 1 } { { } #5 & } #5
7091   \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_last_col_int > { -1 } { & } \\\
7092 }
7093 \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_last_row_int > { -2 }
7094 {
7095   \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_first_col_int = 0 { & }
7096   \prg_replicate:nn { #4 - 1 } { & }
7097   \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_last_col_int > { -1 } { & } \\\
7098 }
7099 \end { NiceArrayWithDelims }
7100 \group_end:
7101 }
7102 \cs_set_protected:Npn \@@_define_com:nnn #1 #2 #3
7103 {
7104   \cs_set_protected:cpn { #1 AutoNiceMatrix }
7105   {
7106     \bool_gset_false:N \g_@@_NiceArray_bool
7107     \str_gset:Nx \g_@@_name_env_str { #1 AutoNiceMatrix }
7108     \AutoNiceMatrixWithDelims { #2 } { #3 }
7109   }
7110 }
7111 \@@_define_com:nnn p ( )
7112 \@@_define_com:nnn b [ ]
7113 \@@_define_com:nnn v | |
7114 \@@_define_com:nnn V \| \|
7115 \@@_define_com:nnn B \{ \}

```

We define also a command \AutoNiceMatrix similar to the environment {NiceMatrix}.

```

7116 \NewDocumentCommand \AutoNiceMatrix { 0 { } m 0 { } m ! 0 { } }
7117 {
7118   \group_begin:
7119   \bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_NiceArray_bool

```

```

7120 \AutoNiceMatrixWithDelims . . { #2 } { #4 } [ #1 , #3 , #5 ]
7121 \group_end:
7122 }

```

The redefinition of the command `\dotfill`

```

7123 \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_old_dotfill \dotfill
7124 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_dotfill:
7125 {

```

First, we insert `\@@_dotfill` (which is the saved version of `\dotfill`) in case of use of `\dotfill` “internally” in the cell (e.g. `\hbox to 1cm {\dotfill}`).

```

7126 \@@_old_dotfill
7127 \bool_if:NT \l_@@_NiceTabular_bool
7128 { \group_insert_after:N \@@_dotfill_ii: }
7129 { \group_insert_after:N \@@_dotfill_i: }
7130 }
7131 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_dotfill_i: { \group_insert_after:N \@@_dotfill_ii: }
7132 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_dotfill_ii: { \group_insert_after:N \@@_dotfill_iii: }

```

Now, if the box is not empty (unfortunately, we can’t actually test whether the box is empty and that’s why we only consider it’s width), we insert `\@@_dotfill` (which is the saved version of `\dotfill`) in the cell of the array, and it will extend, since it is no longer in `\l_@@_cell_box`.

```

7133 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_dotfill_iii:
7134 { \dim_compare:nNnT { \box_wd:N \l_@@_cell_box } = \c_zero_dim \@@_old_dotfill }

```

The command `\diagbox`

The command `\diagbox` will be linked to `\diagbox:nn` in the environments of `nicematrix`. However, there are also redefinitions of `\diagbox` in other circumstances.

```

7135 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_diagbox:nn #1 #2
7136 {
7137 \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl
7138 {
7139 \@@_actually_diagbox:nnnnnn
7140 { \int_use:N \c@iRow }
7141 { \int_use:N \c@jCol }
7142 { \int_use:N \c@iRow }
7143 { \int_use:N \c@jCol }
7144 { \exp_not:n { #1 } }
7145 { \exp_not:n { #2 } }
7146 }

```

We put the cell with `\diagbox` in the sequence `\g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq` because a cell with `\diagbox` must be considered as non empty by the key `corners`.

```

7147 \seq_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
7148 {
7149 { \int_use:N \c@iRow }
7150 { \int_use:N \c@jCol }
7151 { \int_use:N \c@iRow }
7152 { \int_use:N \c@jCol }

```

The last argument is for the name of the block.

```

7153 { }
7154 }
7155 }

```

The command `\diagbox` is also redefined locally when we draw a block.

The first four arguments of `\@@_actually_diagbox:nnnnnn` correspond to the rectangle (=block) to slash (we recall that it’s possible to use `\diagbox` in a `\Block`). The other two are the elements to draw below and above the diagonal line.

```

7156 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_actually_diagbox:nnnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5 #6
7157 {
7158   \pgfpicture
7159   \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
7160   \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
7161   \@@_qpoint:n { row - #1 }
7162   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_dim \pgf@y
7163   \@@_qpoint:n { col - #2 }
7164   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpb_dim \pgf@x
7165   \pgfpathmoveto { \pgfpoint \l_tmpb_dim \l_tmpa_dim }
7166   \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_eval:n { #3 + 1 } }
7167   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpc_dim \pgf@y
7168   \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_eval:n { #4 + 1 } }
7169   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpd_dim \pgf@x
7170   \pgfpathlineto { \pgfpoint \l_@@_tmpd_dim \l_@@_tmpc_dim }
7171   {

```

The command `\CT@arc@` is a command of `colortbl` which sets the color of the rules in the array. The package `nicematrix` uses it even if `colortbl` is not loaded.

```

7172   \CT@arc@
7173   \pgfsetroundcap
7174   \pgfusepathqstroke
7175 }
7176 \pgfset { inner~sep = 1 pt }
7177 \pgfscope
7178 \pgftransformshift { \pgfpoint \l_tmpb_dim \l_@@_tmpc_dim }
7179 \pgfnode { rectangle } { south-west }
7180 {
7181   \begin { minipage } { 20 cm }
7182   \@@_math_toggle_token: #5 \@@_math_toggle_token:
7183   \end { minipage }
7184 }
7185 { }
7186 { }
7187 \endpgfscope
7188 \pgftransformshift { \pgfpoint \l_@@_tmpd_dim \l_tmpa_dim }
7189 \pgfnode { rectangle } { north-east }
7190 {
7191   \begin { minipage } { 20 cm }
7192   \raggedleft
7193   \@@_math_toggle_token: #6 \@@_math_toggle_token:
7194   \end { minipage }
7195 }
7196 { }
7197 { }
7198 \endpgfpicture
7199 }

```

The keyword `\CodeAfter`

The `\CodeAfter` (inserted with the key `code-after` or after the keyword `\CodeAfter`) may always begin with a list of pairs `key=value` between square brackets. Here is the corresponding set of keys.

```

7200 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix }
7201 {
7202   CodeAfter / rules .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / rules ,
7203   CodeAfter / sub-matrix .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / sub-matrix
7204 }
7205 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / CodeAfter }
7206 {
7207   sub-matrix .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / sub-matrix } { #1 } ,
7208   sub-matrix .value_required:n = true ,

```

```

7209   delimiters / color .tl_set:N = \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl ,
7210   delimiters / color .value_required:n = true ,
7211   rules .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / rules } { #1 } ,
7212   rules .value_required:n = true ,
7213   unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown-key-for-CodeAfter }
7214 }

```

In fact, in this subsection, we define the user command `\CodeAfter` for the case of the “normal syntax”. For the case of “light-syntax”, see the definition of the environment `{@@-light-syntax}` on p. 131.

In the environments of `nicematrix`, `\CodeAfter` will be linked to `\@@_CodeAfter:`. That macro must *not* be protected since it begins with `\omit`.

```

7215 \cs_new:Npn \@@_CodeAfter: { \omit \@@_CodeAfter_ii:n }

```

However, in each cell of the environment, the command `\CodeAfter` will be linked to the following command `\@@_CodeAfter_ii:n` which begins with `\`.

```

7216 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_CodeAfter_i: { \ \omit \@@_CodeAfter_ii:n }

```

We have to catch everything until the end of the current environment (of `nicematrix`). First, we go until the next command `\end`.

```

7217 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_CodeAfter_ii:n #1 \end
7218 {
7219   \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_nicematrix_code_after_tl { #1 }
7220   \@@_CodeAfter_iv:n
7221 }

```

We catch the argument of the command `\end` (in `#1`).

```

7222 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_CodeAfter_iv:n #1
7223 {

```

If this is really the end of the current environment (of `nicematrix`), we put back the command `\end` and its argument in the TeX flow.

```

7224   \str_if_eq:eeTF \@currentenv { #1 }
7225   { \end { #1 } }

```

If this is not the `\end` we are looking for, we put those tokens in `\g_nicematrix_code_after_tl` and we go on searching for the next command `\end` with a recursive call to the command `\@@_CodeAfter:n`.

```

7226   {
7227     \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_nicematrix_code_after_tl { \end { #1 } }
7228     \@@_CodeAfter_ii:n
7229   }
7230 }

```

The delimiters in the preamble

The command `\@@_delimiter:nnn` will be used to draw delimiters inside the matrix when delimiters are specified in the preamble of the array. It does *not* concern the exterior delimiters added by `{NiceArrayWithDelims}` (and `{pNiceArray}`, `{pNiceMatrix}`, etc.).

A delimiter in the preamble of the array will write an instruction `\@@_delimiter:nnn` in the `\g_@@_pre_code_after_tl` (and also potentially add instructions in the preamble provided to `\array` in order to add space between columns).

The first argument is the type of delimiter (`(`, `[`, `\{`, `)`, `]` or `\}`). The second argument is the number of columnn. The third argument is a boolean equal to `\c_true_bool` (resp. `\c_false_true`) when the delimiter must be put on the left (resp. right) side.

```

7231 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_delimiter:nnn #1 #2 #3
7232 {
7233   \pgfpicture
7234   \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
7235   \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse

```

`\l_@@_y_initial_dim` and `\l_@@_y_final_dim` will be the y -values of the extremities of the delimiter we will have to construct.

```

7236 \@@_qpoint:n { row - 1 }
7237 \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_y_initial_dim \pgf@y
7238 \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } }
7239 \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_y_final_dim \pgf@y

```

We will compute in `\l_tmpa_dim` the x -value where we will have to put our delimiter (on the left side or on the right side).

```

7240 \bool_if:nTF { #3 }
7241 { \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_dim \c_max_dim }
7242 { \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpa_dim { - \c_max_dim } }
7243 \int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_first_row_int \g_@@_row_total_int
7244 {
7245   \cs_if_exist:cT
7246   { \pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - ##1 - #2 }
7247   {
7248     \pgfpointanchor
7249     { \@@_env: - ##1 - #2 }
7250     { \bool_if:nTF { #3 } { west } { east } }
7251     \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpa_dim
7252     { \bool_if:nTF { #3 } \dim_min:nn \dim_max:nn \l_tmpa_dim \pgf@x }
7253   }
7254 }

```

Now we can put the delimiter with a node of PGF.

```

7255 \pgfset { inner~sep = \c_zero_dim }
7256 \dim_zero:N \nulldelimiterspace
7257 \pgftransformshift
7258 {
7259   \pgfpoint
7260   { \l_tmpa_dim }
7261   { ( \l_@@_y_initial_dim + \l_@@_y_final_dim + \arrayrulewidth ) / 2 }
7262 }
7263 \pgfnode
7264 { rectangle }
7265 { \bool_if:nTF { #3 } { east } { west } }
7266 {

```

Here is the content of the PGF node, that is to say the delimiter, constructed with its right size.

```

7267 \nullfont
7268 \c_math_toggle_token
7269 \@@_color:V \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl
7270 \bool_if:nTF { #3 } { \left #1 } { \left . }
7271 \vcenter
7272 {
7273   \nullfont
7274   \hrule \@height
7275   \dim_eval:n { \l_@@_y_initial_dim - \l_@@_y_final_dim }
7276   \@depth \c_zero_dim
7277   \@width \c_zero_dim
7278 }
7279 \bool_if:nTF { #3 } { \right . } { \right #1 }
7280 \c_math_toggle_token
7281 }
7282 { }
7283 { }
7284 \endpgfpicture
7285 }

```

The command `\SubMatrix`

```

7286 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / sub-matrix }

```

```

7287 {
7288   extra-height .dim_set:N = \l_@@_submatrix_extra_height_dim ,
7289   extra-height .value_required:n = true ,
7290   left-xshift .dim_set:N = \l_@@_submatrix_left_xshift_dim ,
7291   left-xshift .value_required:n = true ,
7292   right-xshift .dim_set:N = \l_@@_submatrix_right_xshift_dim ,
7293   right-xshift .value_required:n = true ,
7294   xshift .meta:n = { left-xshift = #1, right-xshift = #1 } ,
7295   xshift .value_required:n = true ,
7296   delimiters / color .tl_set:N = \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl ,
7297   delimiters / color .value_required:n = true ,
7298   slim .bool_set:N = \l_@@_submatrix_slim_bool ,
7299   slim .default:n = true ,
7300   hlines .clist_set:N = \l_@@_submatrix_hlines_clist ,
7301   hlines .default:n = all ,
7302   vlines .clist_set:N = \l_@@_submatrix_vlines_clist ,
7303   vlines .default:n = all ,
7304   hvlines .meta:n = { hlines, vlines } ,
7305   hvlines .value_forbidden:n = true ,
7306 }
7307 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix }
7308 {
7309   SubMatrix .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / sub-matrix ,
7310   CodeAfter / sub-matrix .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / sub-matrix ,
7311   NiceMatrix / sub-matrix .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / sub-matrix ,
7312   NiceArray / sub-matrix .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / sub-matrix ,
7313   pNiceArray / sub-matrix .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / sub-matrix ,
7314   NiceMatrixOptions / sub-matrix .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / sub-matrix ,
7315 }

```

The following keys set is for the command `\SubMatrix` itself (not the tuning of `\SubMatrix` that can be done elsewhere).

```

7316 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / SubMatrix }
7317 {
7318   delimiters / color .tl_set:N = \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl ,
7319   delimiters / color .value_required:n = true ,
7320   hlines .clist_set:N = \l_@@_submatrix_hlines_clist ,
7321   hlines .default:n = all ,
7322   vlines .clist_set:N = \l_@@_submatrix_vlines_clist ,
7323   vlines .default:n = all ,
7324   hvlines .meta:n = { hlines, vlines } ,
7325   hvlines .value_forbidden:n = true ,
7326   name .code:n =
7327     \tl_if_empty:nTF { #1 }
7328     { \@@_error:n { Invalid-name } }
7329     {
7330       \regex_match:nnTF { \A[A-Za-z][A-Za-z0-9]*\Z } { #1 }
7331       {
7332         \seq_if_in:NnTF \g_@@_submatrix_names_seq { #1 }
7333         { \@@_error:nn { Duplicate-name-for-SubMatrix } { #1 } }
7334         {
7335           \str_set:Nn \l_@@_submatrix_name_str { #1 }
7336           \seq_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_submatrix_names_seq { #1 }
7337         }
7338       }
7339       { \@@_error:n { Invalid-name } }
7340     } ,
7341   name .value_required:n = true ,
7342   rules .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / rules } { #1 } ,
7343   rules .value_required:n = true ,
7344   code .tl_set:N = \l_@@_code_tl ,
7345   code .value_required:n = true ,
7346   unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown-key-for-SubMatrix }
7347 }

```



```

7348 \NewDocumentCommand \@@_SubMatrix_in_code_before { m m m m ! 0 { } }
7349 {
7350   \peek_remove_spaces:n
7351   {
7352     \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl
7353     {
7354       \SubMatrix { #1 } { #2 } { #3 } { #4 }
7355       [
7356         delimiters / color = \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl ,
7357         hlines = \l_@@_submatrix_hlines_clist ,
7358         vlines = \l_@@_submatrix_vlines_clist ,
7359         extra-height = \dim_use:N \l_@@_submatrix_extra_height_dim ,
7360         left-xshift = \dim_use:N \l_@@_submatrix_left_xshift_dim ,
7361         right-xshift = \dim_use:N \l_@@_submatrix_right_xshift_dim ,
7362         slim = \bool_to_str:N \l_@@_submatrix_slim_bool ,
7363         #5
7364       ]
7365     }
7366     \@@_SubMatrix_in_code_before_i { #2 } { #3 }
7367   }
7368 }

7369 \NewDocumentCommand \@@_SubMatrix_in_code_before_i
7370 { > { \SplitArgument { 1 } { - } } m > { \SplitArgument { 1 } { - } } m }
7371 { \@@_SubMatrix_in_code_before_i:nnnn #1 #2 }

7372 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_SubMatrix_in_code_before_i:nnnn #1 #2 #3 #4
7373 {
7374   \seq_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_submatrix_seq
7375   {
We use \str_if_eq:nnTF because it is fully expandable.
7376     { \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } { last } { \int_use:N \c@iRow } { #1 } }
7377     { \str_if_eq:nnTF { #2 } { last } { \int_use:N \c@jCol } { #2 } }
7378     { \str_if_eq:nnTF { #3 } { last } { \int_use:N \c@iRow } { #3 } }
7379     { \str_if_eq:nnTF { #4 } { last } { \int_use:N \c@jCol } { #4 } }
7380   }
7381 }

```

In the pre-code-after and in the `\CodeAfter` the following command `\@@_SubMatrix` will be linked to `\SubMatrix`.

- #1 is the left delimiter;
- #2 is the upper-left cell of the matrix with the format $i-j$;
- #3 is the lower-right cell of the matrix with the format $i-j$;
- #4 is the right delimiter;
- #5 is the list of options of the command;
- #6 is the potential subscript;
- #7 is the potential superscript.

For explanations about the construction with rescanning of the preamble, see the documentation for the user command `\Cdots`.

```

7382 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
7383 {
7384   \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_argspec_tl { m m m m 0 { } E { _ ^ } { { } { } } }
7385   \tl_set_rescan:Nno \l_@@_argspec_tl { } \l_@@_argspec_tl
7386   \exp_args:NNV \NewDocumentCommand \@@_SubMatrix \l_@@_argspec_tl
7387   {
7388     \peek_remove_spaces:n
7389     {
7390       \@@_sub_matrix:nnnnnnn

```

```

7391         { #1 } { #2 } { #3 } { #4 } { #5 } { #6 } { #7 }
7392     }
7393 }
7394 }

```

The following macro will compute `\l_@@_first_i_tl`, `\l_@@_first_j_tl`, `\l_@@_last_i_tl` and `\l_@@_last_j_tl` from the arguments of the command as provided by the user (for example 2-3 and 5-last).

```

7395 \NewDocumentCommand \@@_compute_i_j:nn
7396 { > { \SplitArgument { 1 } { - } } m > { \SplitArgument { 1 } { - } } m }
7397 { \@@_compute_i_j:nnnn #1 #2 }
7398 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_compute_i_j:nnnn #1 #2 #3 #4
7399 {
7400     \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_first_i_tl { #1 }
7401     \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_first_j_tl { #2 }
7402     \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_last_i_tl { #3 }
7403     \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_last_j_tl { #4 }
7404     \tl_if_eq:NnT \l_@@_first_i_tl { last }
7405     { \tl_set:NV \l_@@_first_i_tl \c@iRow }
7406     \tl_if_eq:NnT \l_@@_first_j_tl { last }
7407     { \tl_set:NV \l_@@_first_j_tl \c@jCol }
7408     \tl_if_eq:NnT \l_@@_last_i_tl { last }
7409     { \tl_set:NV \l_@@_last_i_tl \c@iRow }
7410     \tl_if_eq:NnT \l_@@_last_j_tl { last }
7411     { \tl_set:NV \l_@@_last_j_tl \c@jCol }
7412 }
7413 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_sub_matrix:nnnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5 #6 #7
7414 {
7415     \group_begin:

```

The four following token lists correspond to the position of the `\SubMatrix`.

```

7416 \@@_compute_i_j:nn { #2 } { #3 }
7417 \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
7418 { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_@@_last_i_tl > \g_@@_row_total_int }
7419 { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_@@_last_j_tl > \g_@@_col_total_int }
7420 { \@@_error:nn { Construct-too-large } { \SubMatrix } }
7421 {
7422     \str_clear_new:N \l_@@_submatrix_name_str
7423     \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / SubMatrix } { #5 }
7424     \pgfpicture
7425     \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
7426     \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
7427     \pgfset { inner-sep = \c_zero_dim }
7428     \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_initial_dim \c_max_dim
7429     \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_x_final_dim { - \c_max_dim }

```

The last value of `\int_step_inline:nnn` is provided by currying.

```

7430 \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_submatrix_slim_bool
7431 { \int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_first_i_tl \l_@@_last_i_tl }
7432 { \int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_first_row_int \g_@@_row_total_int }
7433 {
7434     \cs_if_exist:cT
7435     { pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - ##1 - \l_@@_first_j_tl }
7436     {
7437         \pgfpointanchor { \@@_env: - ##1 - \l_@@_first_j_tl } { west }
7438         \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_x_initial_dim
7439         { \dim_min:nn \l_@@_x_initial_dim \pgf@x }
7440     }
7441     \cs_if_exist:cT
7442     { pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - ##1 - \l_@@_last_j_tl }
7443     {
7444         \pgfpointanchor { \@@_env: - ##1 - \l_@@_last_j_tl } { east }
7445         \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_x_final_dim

```

```

7446         { \dim_max:nn \l_@@_x_final_dim \pgf@x }
7447     }
7448 }
7449 \dim_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_x_initial_dim = \c_max_dim
7450 { \@@_error:nn { Impossible-delimiter } { left } }
7451 {
7452     \dim_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_x_final_dim = { - \c_max_dim }
7453     { \@@_error:nn { Impossible-delimiter } { right } }
7454     { \@@_sub_matrix_i:nnnn { #1 } { #4 } { #6 } { #7 } }
7455 }
7456 \endpgfpicture
7457 }
7458 \group_end:
7459 }

```

#1 is the left delimiter, #2 is the right one, #3 is the subscript and #4 is the superscript.

```

7460 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_sub_matrix_i:nnnn #1 #2 #3 #4
7461 {
7462     \@@_qpoint:n { row - \l_@@_first_i_tl - base }
7463     \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_y_initial_dim
7464     { \pgf@y + ( \box_ht:N \strutbox + \extrarowheight ) * \arraystretch }
7465     \@@_qpoint:n { row - \l_@@_last_i_tl - base }
7466     \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_y_final_dim
7467     { \pgf@y - ( \box_dp:N \strutbox ) * \arraystretch }
7468     \int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_first_col_int \g_@@_col_total_int
7469     {
7470         \cs_if_exist:cT
7471         { pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - \l_@@_first_i_tl - ##1 }
7472         {
7473             \pgfpointanchor { \@@_env: - \l_@@_first_i_tl - ##1 } { north }
7474             \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_y_initial_dim
7475             { \dim_max:nn \l_@@_y_initial_dim \pgf@y }
7476         }
7477         \cs_if_exist:cT
7478         { pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - \l_@@_last_i_tl - ##1 }
7479         {
7480             \pgfpointanchor { \@@_env: - \l_@@_last_i_tl - ##1 } { south }
7481             \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_y_final_dim
7482             { \dim_min:nn \l_@@_y_final_dim \pgf@y }
7483         }
7484     }
7485     \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpa_dim
7486     {
7487         \l_@@_y_initial_dim - \l_@@_y_final_dim +
7488         \l_@@_submatrix_extra_height_dim - \arrayrulewidth
7489     }
7490     \dim_zero:N \nulldelimiterspace

```

We will draw the rules in the \SubMatrix.

```

7491 \group_begin:
7492 \pgfsetlinewidth { 1.1 \arrayrulewidth }
7493 \@@_set_CT@arc@:V \l_@@_rules_color_tl
7494 \CT@arc@

```

Now, we draw the potential vertical rules specified in the preamble of the environments with the letter fixed with the key `vlines-in-sub-matrix`. The list of the columns where there is such rule to draw is in `\g_@@_cols_vlism_seq`.

```

7495 \seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_cols_vlism_seq
7496 {
7497     \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_first_j_tl < { ##1 }
7498     {
7499         \int_compare:nNnT
7500         { ##1 } < { \int_eval:n { \l_@@_last_j_tl + 1 } }

```

```

7501         {
First, we extract the value of the abscissa of the rule we have to draw.
7502         \@@_qpoint:n { col - ##1 }
7503         \pgfpathmoveto { \pgfpoint \pgf@x \l_@@_y_initial_dim }
7504         \pgfpathlineto { \pgfpoint \pgf@x \l_@@_y_final_dim }
7505         \pgfusepathqstroke
7506     }
7507 }
7508 }

```

Now, we draw the vertical rules specified in the key `vlines` of `\SubMatrix`. The last argument of `\int_step_inline:nn` or `\clist_map_inline:Nn` is given by curryfication.

```

7509 \tl_if_eq:NnTF \l_@@_submatrix_vlines_clist { all }
7510 { \int_step_inline:nn { \l_@@_last_j_tl - \l_@@_first_j_tl } }
7511 { \clist_map_inline:Nn \l_@@_submatrix_vlines_clist }
7512 {
7513     \bool_lazy_and:nnTF
7514     { \int_compare_p:nNn { ##1 } > 0 }
7515     {
7516         \int_compare_p:nNn
7517         { ##1 } < { \l_@@_last_j_tl - \l_@@_first_j_tl + 1 } }
7518     {
7519         \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_eval:n { ##1 + \l_@@_first_j_tl } }
7520         \pgfpathmoveto { \pgfpoint \pgf@x \l_@@_y_initial_dim }
7521         \pgfpathlineto { \pgfpoint \pgf@x \l_@@_y_final_dim }
7522         \pgfusepathqstroke
7523     }
7524     { \@@_error:nnn { Wrong-line-in-SubMatrix } { vertical } { ##1 } }
7525 }

```

Now, we draw the horizontal rules specified in the key `hlines` of `\SubMatrix`. The last argument of `\int_step_inline:nn` or `\clist_map_inline:Nn` is given by curryfication.

```

7526 \tl_if_eq:NnTF \l_@@_submatrix_hlines_clist { all }
7527 { \int_step_inline:nn { \l_@@_last_i_tl - \l_@@_first_i_tl } }
7528 { \clist_map_inline:Nn \l_@@_submatrix_hlines_clist }
7529 {
7530     \bool_lazy_and:nnTF
7531     { \int_compare_p:nNn { ##1 } > 0 }
7532     {
7533         \int_compare_p:nNn
7534         { ##1 } < { \l_@@_last_i_tl - \l_@@_first_i_tl + 1 } }
7535     {
7536         \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_eval:n { ##1 + \l_@@_first_i_tl } }

```

We use a group to protect `\l_tmpa_dim` and `\l_tmpb_dim`.

```

7537     \group_begin:
We compute in \l_tmpa_dim the  $x$ -value of the left end of the rule.
7538     \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpa_dim
7539     { \l_@@_x_initial_dim - \l_@@_submatrix_left_xshift_dim }
7540     \str_case:nn { #1 }
7541     {
7542         ( { \dim_sub:Nn \l_tmpa_dim { 0.9 mm } }
7543         [ { \dim_sub:Nn \l_tmpa_dim { 0.2 mm } }
7544         \{ { \dim_sub:Nn \l_tmpa_dim { 0.9 mm } }
7545     }
7546     \pgfpathmoveto { \pgfpoint \l_tmpa_dim \pgf@y }

```

We compute in `\l_tmpb_dim` the x -value of the right end of the rule.

```

7547     \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpb_dim
7548     { \l_@@_x_final_dim + \l_@@_submatrix_right_xshift_dim }
7549     \str_case:nn { #2 }
7550     {
7551         ) { \dim_add:Nn \l_tmpb_dim { 0.9 mm } }

```

```

7552         ] { \dim_add:Nn \l_tmpb_dim { 0.2 mm } }
7553         \} { \dim_add:Nn \l_tmpb_dim { 0.9 mm } }
7554     }
7555     \pgfpathlineto { \pgfpoint \l_tmpb_dim \pgf@y }
7556     \pgfusepathqstroke
7557     \group_end:
7558 }
7559 { \@@_error:nnn { Wrong~line~in~SubMatrix } { horizontal } { ##1 } }
7560 }

```

If the key `name` has been used for the command `\SubMatrix`, we create a PGF node with that name for the submatrix (this node does not encompass the delimiters that we will put after).

```

7561 \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_submatrix_name_str
7562 {
7563     \@@_pgf_rect_node:nnnnn \l_@@_submatrix_name_str
7564     \l_@@_x_initial_dim \l_@@_y_initial_dim
7565     \l_@@_x_final_dim \l_@@_y_final_dim
7566 }
7567 \group_end:

```

The group was for `\CT@arc@` (the color of the rules).

Now, we deal with the left delimiter. Of course, the environment `{pgfscope}` is for the `\pgftransformshift`.

```

7568 \begin { pgfscope }
7569 \pgftransformshift
7570 {
7571     \pgfpoint
7572     { \l_@@_x_initial_dim - \l_@@_submatrix_left_xshift_dim }
7573     { ( \l_@@_y_initial_dim + \l_@@_y_final_dim ) / 2 }
7574 }
7575 \str_if_empty:NTF \l_@@_submatrix_name_str
7576 { \@@_node_left:nn #1 { } }
7577 { \@@_node_left:nn #1 { \@@_env: - \l_@@_submatrix_name_str - left } }
7578 \end { pgfscope }

```

Now, we deal with the right delimiter.

```

7579 \pgftransformshift
7580 {
7581     \pgfpoint
7582     { \l_@@_x_final_dim + \l_@@_submatrix_right_xshift_dim }
7583     { ( \l_@@_y_initial_dim + \l_@@_y_final_dim ) / 2 }
7584 }
7585 \str_if_empty:NTF \l_@@_submatrix_name_str
7586 { \@@_node_right:nnnn #2 { } { #3 } { #4 } }
7587 {
7588     \@@_node_right:nnnn #2
7589     { \@@_env: - \l_@@_submatrix_name_str - right } { #3 } { #4 }
7590 }
7591 \cs_set_eq:NN \pgfpointanchor \@@_pgfpointanchor:n
7592 \flag_clear_new:n { nicematrix }
7593 \l_@@_code_tl
7594 }

```

In the key code of the command `\SubMatrix` there may be Tikz instructions. We want that, in these instructions, the i and j in specifications of nodes of the forms $i-j$, $\text{row-}i$, $\text{col-}j$ and $i|j$ refer to the number of row and column *relative* of the current `\SubMatrix`. That's why we will patch (locally in the `\SubMatrix`) the command `\pgfpointanchor`.

```

7595 \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_old_pgfpointanchor \pgfpointanchor

```

The following command will be linked to `\pgfpointanchor` just before the execution of the option code of the command `\SubMatrix`. In this command, we catch the argument #1 of `\pgfpointanchor` and we apply to it the command `\@@_pgfpointanchor_i:nn` before passing it to the original `\pgfpointanchor`. We have to act in an expandable way because the command `\pgfpointanchor` is used in names of Tikz nodes which are computed in an expandable way.

```

7596 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_pgfpointanchor:n #1
7597 {
7598   \use:e
7599   { \exp_not:N \@@_old_pgfpntanchor { \@@_pgfpointanchor_i:nn #1 } }
7600 }
```

In fact, the argument of `\pgfpointanchor` is always of the form `\a_command { name_of_node }` where “name_of_node” is the name of the Tikz node without the potential prefix and suffix. That’s why we catch two arguments and work only on the second by trying (first) to extract an hyphen -.

```

7601 \cs_new:Npn \@@_pgfpointanchor_i:nn #1 #2
7602 { #1 { \@@_pgfpointanchor_ii:w #2 - \q_stop } }
```

Since `\seq_if_in:NnTF` and `\clist_if_in:NnTF` are not expandable, we will use the following token list and `\str_case:nVTF` to test whether we have an integer or not.

```

7603 \tl_const:Nn \c_@@_integers_alist_tl
7604 {
7605   { 1 } { } { 2 } { } { 3 } { } { 4 } { } { 5 } { }
7606   { 6 } { } { 7 } { } { 8 } { } { 9 } { } { 10 } { }
7607   { 11 } { } { 12 } { } { 13 } { } { 14 } { } { 15 } { }
7608   { 16 } { } { 17 } { } { 18 } { } { 19 } { } { 20 } { }
7609 }
```

```

7610 \cs_new:Npn \@@_pgfpointanchor_ii:w #1-#2\q_stop
7611 {
```

If there is no hyphen, that means that the node is of the form of a single number (ex.: 5 or 11). In that case, we are in an analysis which result from a specification of node of the form $i-j$. In that case, the i of the number of row arrives first (and alone) in a `\pgfpointanchor` and, the, the j arrives (alone) in the following `\pgfpointanchor`. In order to know whether we have a number of row or a number of column, we keep track of the number of such treatments by the expandable flag called `nicematrix`.

```

7612   \tl_if_empty:nTF { #2 }
7613   {
7614     \str_case:nVTF { #1 } \c_@@_integers_alist_tl
7615     {
7616       \flag_raise:n { nicematrix }
7617       \int_if_even:nTF { \flag_height:n { nicematrix } }
7618       { \int_eval:n { #1 + \l_@@_first_i_tl - 1 } }
7619       { \int_eval:n { #1 + \l_@@_first_j_tl - 1 } }
7620     }
7621     { #1 }
7622   }
```

If there is an hyphen, we have to see whether we have a node of the form $i-j$, $\text{row-}i$ or $\text{col-}j$.

```

7623   { \@@_pgfpointanchor_iii:w { #1 } #2 }
7624 }
```

There was an hyphen in the name of the node and that’s why we have to retrieve the extra hyphen we have put (cf. `\@@_pgfpointanchor_i:nn`).

```

7625 \cs_new:Npn \@@_pgfpointanchor_iii:w #1 #2 -
7626 {
7627   \str_case:nnF { #1 }
7628   {
7629     { row } { row - \int_eval:n { #2 + \l_@@_first_i_tl - 1 } }
7630     { col } { col - \int_eval:n { #2 + \l_@@_first_j_tl - 1 } }
7631   }
```

Now the case of a node of the form $i-j$.

```

7632 {
7633   \int_eval:n { #1 + \l_@@_first_i_tl - 1 }
7634   - \int_eval:n { #2 + \l_@@_first_j_tl - 1 }
7635 }
7636 }
```

The command `\@@_node_left:nn` puts the left delimiter with the correct size. The argument `#1` is the delimiter to put. The argument `#2` is the name we will give to this PGF node (if the key `name` has been used in `\SubMatrix`).

```

7637 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_node_left:nn #1 #2
7638 {
7639   \pgfnode
7640   { rectangle }
7641   { east }
7642   {
7643     \nullfont
7644     \c_math_toggle_token
7645     \@@_color:V \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl
7646     \left #1
7647     \vcenter
7648     {
7649       \nullfont
7650       \hrule \@height \l_tmpa_dim
7651       \@depth \c_zero_dim
7652       \@width \c_zero_dim
7653     }
7654     \right .
7655     \c_math_toggle_token
7656   }
7657   { #2 }
7658   { }
7659 }
```

The command `\@@_node_right:nnn` puts the right delimiter with the correct size. The argument `#1` is the delimiter to put. The argument `#2` is the name we will give to this PGF node (if the key `name` has been used in `\SubMatrix`). The argument `#3` is the subscript and `#4` is the superscript.

```

7660 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_node_right:nnn #1 #2 #3 #4
7661 {
7662   \pgfnode
7663   { rectangle }
7664   { west }
7665   {
7666     \nullfont
7667     \c_math_toggle_token
7668     \@@_color:V \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl
7669     \left .
7670     \vcenter
7671     {
7672       \nullfont
7673       \hrule \@height \l_tmpa_dim
7674       \@depth \c_zero_dim
7675       \@width \c_zero_dim
7676     }
7677     \right #1
7678     \tl_if_empty:nF { #3 } { _ { \smash { #3 } } }
7679     ^ { \smash { #4 } }
7680     \c_math_toggle_token
7681   }
7682   { #2 }
7683   { }
7684 }
```

Les commandes `\UnderBrace` et `\OverBrace`

The following commands will be linked to `\UnderBrace` and `\OverBrace` in the `\CodeAfter`.

```

7685 \NewDocumentCommand \@@_UnderBrace { 0 { } m m m 0 { } }
7686 {
7687   \peek_remove_spaces:n
7688   { \@@_brace:nnnnn { #2 } { #3 } { #4 } { #1 , #5 } { under } }
7689 }

7690 \NewDocumentCommand \@@_OverBrace { 0 { } m m m 0 { } }
7691 {
7692   \peek_remove_spaces:n
7693   { \@@_brace:nnnnn { #2 } { #3 } { #4 } { #1 , #5 } { over } }
7694 }

7695 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / Brace }
7696 {
7697   left-shorten .bool_set:N = \l_@@_brace_left_shorten_bool ,
7698   left-shorten .default:n = true ,
7699   right-shorten .bool_set:N = \l_@@_brace_right_shorten_bool ,
7700   shorten .meta:n = { left-shorten , right-shorten } ,
7701   right-shorten .default:n = true ,
7702   yshift .dim_set:N = \l_@@_brace_yshift_dim ,
7703   yshift .value_required:n = true ,
7704   yshift .initial:n = \c_zero_dim ,
7705   color .tl_set:N = \l_tmpa_tl ,
7706   color .value_required:n = true ,
7707   unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown-key-for-Brace }
7708 }

```

`#1` is the first cell of the rectangle (with the syntax $i-j$; `#2` is the last cell of the rectangle; `#3` is the label of the text; `#4` is the optional argument (a list of *key-value* pairs); `#5` is equal to `under` or `over`.

```

7709 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_brace:nnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5
7710 {
7711   \group_begin:

```

The four following token lists correspond to the position of the sub-matrix to which a brace will be attached.

```

7712 \@@_compute_i_j:nn { #1 } { #2 }
7713 \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
7714 { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_@@_last_i_tl > \g_@@_row_total_int }
7715 { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_@@_last_j_tl > \g_@@_col_total_int }
7716 {
7717   \str_if_eq:nnTF { #5 } { under }
7718   { \@@_error:nn { Construct-too-large } { \UnderBrace } }
7719   { \@@_error:nn { Construct-too-large } { \OverBrace } }
7720 }
7721 {
7722   \tl_clear:N \l_tmpa_tl
7723   \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / Brace } { #4 }
7724   \tl_if_empty:NF \l_tmpa_tl { \color { \l_tmpa_tl } }
7725   \pgfpicture
7726   \pgfrememberpicturerepositiononpagetrue
7727   \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
7728   \bool_if:NT \l_@@_brace_left_shorten_bool
7729   {
7730     \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_initial_dim \c_max_dim
7731     \int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_first_i_tl \l_@@_last_i_tl
7732     {
7733       \cs_if_exist:cT
7734       { pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - ##1 - \l_@@_first_j_tl }
7735       {
7736         \pgfpointanchor { \@@_env: - ##1 - \l_@@_first_j_tl } { west }

```



```

7737         \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_x_initial_dim
7738         { \dim_min:nn \l_@@_x_initial_dim \pgf@x }
7739     }
7740 }
7741 }
7742 \bool_lazy_or:nnT
7743 { \bool_not_p:n \l_@@_brace_left_shorten_bool }
7744 { \dim_compare_p:nNn \l_@@_x_initial_dim = \c_max_dim }
7745 {
7746     \@@_qpoint:n { col - \l_@@_first_j_tl }
7747     \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_initial_dim \pgf@x
7748 }
7749 \bool_if:NT \l_@@_brace_right_shorten_bool
7750 {
7751     \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_x_final_dim { - \c_max_dim }
7752     \int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_first_i_tl \l_@@_last_i_tl
7753     {
7754         \cs_if_exist:cT
7755         { pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - ##1 - \l_@@_last_j_tl }
7756         {
7757             \pgfpointanchor { \@@_env: - ##1 - \l_@@_last_j_tl } { east }
7758             \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_x_final_dim
7759             { \dim_max:nn \l_@@_x_final_dim \pgf@x }
7760         }
7761     }
7762 }
7763 \bool_lazy_or:nnT
7764 { \bool_not_p:n \l_@@_brace_right_shorten_bool }
7765 { \dim_compare_p:nNn \l_@@_x_final_dim = { - \c_max_dim } }
7766 {
7767     \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_eval:n { \l_@@_last_j_tl + 1 } }
7768     \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_final_dim \pgf@x
7769 }
7770 \pgfset { inner-sep = \c_zero_dim }
7771 \str_if_eq:nnTF { #5 } { under }
7772 { \@@_underbrace_i:n { #3 } }
7773 { \@@_overbrace_i:n { #3 } }
7774 \endpgfpicture
7775 }
7776 \group_end:
7777 }

```

The argument is the text to put above the brace.

```

7778 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_overbrace_i:n #1
7779 {
7780     \@@_qpoint:n { row - \l_@@_first_i_tl }
7781     \pgftransformshift
7782     {
7783         \pgfpoint
7784         { ( \l_@@_x_initial_dim + \l_@@_x_final_dim ) / 2 }
7785         { \pgf@y + \l_@@_brace_yshift_dim - 3 pt }
7786     }
7787     \pgfnode
7788     { rectangle }
7789     { south }
7790     {
7791         \vbox_top:n
7792         {
7793             \group_begin:
7794             \everycr { }
7795             \halign
7796             {
7797                 \hfil ## \hfil \crrc
7798                 \@@_math_toggle_token: #1 \@@_math_toggle_token: \cr

```

```

7799         \noalign { \skip_vertical:n { 3 pt } \nointerlineskip }
7800         \c_math_toggle_token
7801         \overbrace
7802         {
7803             \hbox_to_wd:nn
7804             { \l_@@_x_final_dim - \l_@@_x_initial_dim }
7805             { }
7806         }
7807         \c_math_toggle_token
7808         \cr
7809     }
7810 \group_end:
7811 }
7812 }
7813 { }
7814 { }
7815 }

```

The argument is the text to put under the brace.

```

7816 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_underbrace_i:n #1
7817 {
7818     \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_eval:n { \l_@@_last_i_tl + 1 } }
7819     \pgftransformshift
7820     {
7821         \pgfpoint
7822         { ( \l_@@_x_initial_dim + \l_@@_x_final_dim ) / 2 }
7823         { \pgf@y - \l_@@_brace_yshift_dim + 3 pt }
7824     }
7825     \pgfnode
7826     { rectangle }
7827     { north }
7828     {
7829         \group_begin:
7830         \everycr { }
7831         \vbox:n
7832         {
7833             \halign
7834             {
7835                 \hfil ## \hfil \crrc
7836                 \c_math_toggle_token
7837                 \underbrace
7838                 {
7839                     \hbox_to_wd:nn
7840                     { \l_@@_x_final_dim - \l_@@_x_initial_dim }
7841                     { }
7842                 }
7843                 \c_math_toggle_token
7844                 \cr
7845                 \noalign { \skip_vertical:n { 3 pt } \nointerlineskip }
7846                 \@@_math_toggle_token: #1 \@@_math_toggle_token: \cr
7847             }
7848         }
7849         \group_end:
7850     }
7851     { }
7852     { }
7853 }

```

The command \ShowCellNames

```

7854 \NewDocumentCommand \@@_ShowCellNames_CodeBefore { }

```

```

7855 {
7856   \dim_zero_new:N \g_@@_tmpc_dim
7857   \dim_zero_new:N \g_@@_tmpd_dim
7858   \dim_zero_new:N \g_@@_tmpe_dim
7859   \int_step_inline:nn \c@iRow
7860   {
7861     \begin { pgfpicture }
7862     \@@_qpoint:n { row - ##1 }
7863     \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_dim \pgf@y
7864     \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_eval:n { ##1 + 1 } }
7865     \dim_gset:Nn \g_tmpa_dim { ( \l_tmpa_dim + \pgf@y ) / 2 }
7866     \dim_gset:Nn \g_tmpb_dim { \l_tmpa_dim - \pgf@y }
7867     \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_in_code_after_bool
7868     \end { pgfpicture }
7869     \int_step_inline:nn \c@jCol
7870     {
7871       \hbox_set:Nn \l_tmpa_box
7872       { \normalfont \Large \color { red ! 50 } ##1 - #####1 }
7873       \begin { pgfpicture }
7874       \@@_qpoint:n { col - #####1 }
7875       \dim_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_tmpc_dim \pgf@x
7876       \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_eval:n { #####1 + 1 } }
7877       \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_tmpd_dim { \pgf@x - \g_@@_tmpc_dim }
7878       \dim_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_tmpe_dim \pgf@x
7879       \endpgfpicture
7880       \end { pgfpicture }
7881       \fp_set:Nn \l_tmpa_fp
7882       {
7883         \fp_min:nn
7884         {
7885           \fp_min:nn
7886           { \dim_ratio:nn { \g_@@_tmpd_dim } { \box_wd:N \l_tmpa_box } }
7887           { \dim_ratio:nn { \g_tmpb_dim } { \box_ht_plus_dp:N \l_tmpa_box } }
7888         }
7889         { 1.0 }
7890       }
7891       \box_scale:Nnn \l_tmpa_box { \fp_use:N \l_tmpa_fp } { \fp_use:N \l_tmpa_fp }
7892       \pgfpicture
7893       \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
7894       \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
7895       \pgftransformshift
7896       {
7897         \pgfpoint
7898         { 0.5 * ( \g_@@_tmpc_dim + \g_@@_tmpe_dim ) }
7899         { \dim_use:N \g_tmpa_dim }
7900       }
7901       \pgfnode
7902       { rectangle }
7903       { center }
7904       { \box_use:N \l_tmpa_box }
7905       { }
7906       { }
7907       \endpgfpicture
7908     }
7909   }
7910 }
7911 \NewDocumentCommand \@@_ShowCellNames { }
7912 {
7913   \bool_if:NT \l_@@_in_code_after_bool
7914   {
7915     \pgfpicture
7916     \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
7917     \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse

```

```

7918 \pgfpathrectanglecorners
7919 { \@@_qpoint:n { 1 } }
7920 { \@@_qpoint:n { \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } } }
7921 \pgfsetfillopacity { 0.75 }
7922 \pgfsetfillcolor { white }
7923 \pgfusepathqfill
7924 \endpgfpicture
7925 }
7926 \dim_zero_new:N \g_@@_tmpc_dim
7927 \dim_zero_new:N \g_@@_tmpd_dim
7928 \dim_zero_new:N \g_@@_tmpe_dim
7929 \int_step_inline:nn \c@iRow
7930 {
7931   \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_in_code_after_bool
7932   {
7933     \pgfpicture
7934     \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
7935     \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
7936   }
7937   { \begin { pgfpicture } }
7938   \@@_qpoint:n { row - ##1 }
7939   \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_dim \pgf@y
7940   \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_eval:n { ##1 + 1 } }
7941   \dim_gset:Nn \g_tmpa_dim { ( \l_tmpa_dim + \pgf@y ) / 2 }
7942   \dim_gset:Nn \g_tmpb_dim { \l_tmpa_dim - \pgf@y }
7943   \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_in_code_after_bool
7944   { \endpgfpicture }
7945   { \end { pgfpicture } }
7946   \int_step_inline:nn \c@jCol
7947   {
7948     \hbox_set:Nn \l_tmpa_box
7949     {
7950       \normalfont \Large \sffamily \bfseries
7951       \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_in_code_after_bool
7952       { \color { red } }
7953       { \color { red ! 50 } }
7954       ##1 - ####1
7955     }
7956     \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_in_code_after_bool
7957     {
7958       \pgfpicture
7959       \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
7960       \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
7961     }
7962     { \begin { pgfpicture } }
7963     \@@_qpoint:n { col - ####1 }
7964     \dim_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_tmpc_dim \pgf@x
7965     \@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_eval:n { ####1 + 1 } }
7966     \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_tmpd_dim { \pgf@x - \g_@@_tmpc_dim }
7967     \dim_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_tmpe_dim \pgf@x
7968     \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_in_code_after_bool
7969     { \endpgfpicture }
7970     { \end { pgfpicture } }
7971     \fp_set:Nn \l_tmpa_fp
7972     {
7973       \fp_min:nn
7974       {
7975         \fp_min:nn
7976         { \dim_ratio:nn { \g_@@_tmpd_dim } { \box_wd:N \l_tmpa_box } }
7977         { \dim_ratio:nn { \g_tmpb_dim } { \box_ht_plus_dp:N \l_tmpa_box } }
7978       }
7979       { 1.0 }
7980     }

```

```

7981 \box_scale:Nnn \l_tmpa_box { \fp_use:N \l_tmpa_fp } { \fp_use:N \l_tmpa_fp }
7982 \pgfpicture
7983 \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
7984 \pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
7985 \pgftransformshift
7986 {
7987   \pgfpoint
7988   { 0.5 * ( \g_@@_tmpc_dim + \g_@@_tmpe_dim ) }
7989   { \dim_use:N \g_tmpa_dim }
7990 }
7991 \pgfnode
7992 { rectangle }
7993 { center }
7994 { \box_use:N \l_tmpa_box }
7995 { }
7996 { }
7997 \endpgfpicture
7998 }
7999 }
8000 }

```

We process the options at package loading

We process the options when the package is loaded (with `\usepackage`) but we recommend to use `\NiceMatrixOptions` instead.

We must process these options after the definition of the environment `{NiceMatrix}` because the option `renew-matrix` executes the code `\cs_set_eq:NN \env@matrix \NiceMatrix`.

Of course, the command `\NiceMatrix` must be defined before such an instruction is executed.

The boolean `\g_@@_footnotehyper_bool` will indicate if the option `footnotehyper` is used.

```
8001 \bool_new:N \c_@@_footnotehyper_bool
```

The boolean `\c_@@_footnote_bool` will indicate if the option `footnote` is used, but quickly, it will also be set to true if the option `footnotehyper` is used.

```
8002 \bool_new:N \c_@@_footnote_bool
```

```
8003 \msg_new:nnnn { nicematrix } { Unknown-key-for-package }
```

```

8004 {
8005   The~key~'\l_keys_key_str'~is-unknown. \\
8006   That~key~will~be~ignored. \\
8007   For~a~list~of~the~available~keys,~type~H~<return>.
8008 }

```

```

8009 {
8010   The~available~keys~are~(in~alphabetic~order):~
8011   footnote,~
8012   footnotehyper,~
8013   messages-for-Overleaf,~
8014   renew-dots,~and
8015   renew-matrix.
8016 }

```

```
8017 \keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / Package }
```

```

8018 {
8019   renew-dots .bool_set:N = \l_@@_renew_dots_bool ,
8020   renew-dots .value_forbidden:n = true ,
8021   renew-matrix .code:n = \@@_renew_matrix: ,
8022   renew-matrix .value_forbidden:n = true ,
8023   messages-for-Overleaf .bool_set:N = \c_@@_messages_for_Overleaf_bool ,
8024   footnote .bool_set:N = \c_@@_footnote_bool ,
8025   footnotehyper .bool_set:N = \c_@@_footnotehyper_bool ,
8026   unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown-key-for-package }
8027 }

```

```
8028 \ProcessKeysOptions { NiceMatrix / Package }
```

```

8029 \@@_msg_new:nn { footnote-with-footnotehyper-package }
8030 {
8031   You~can't~use~the~option~'footnote'~because~the~package~
8032   footnotehyper~has~already~been~loaded.~
8033   If~you~want,~you~can~use~the~option~'footnotehyper'~and~the~footnotes~
8034   within~the~environments~of~nicematrix~will~be~extracted~with~the~tools~
8035   of~the~package~footnotehyper.\\
8036   The~package~footnote~won't~be~loaded.
8037 }
8038 \@@_msg_new:nn { footnotehyper-with-footnote-package }
8039 {
8040   You~can't~use~the~option~'footnotehyper'~because~the~package~
8041   footnote~has~already~been~loaded.~
8042   If~you~want,~you~can~use~the~option~'footnote'~and~the~footnotes~
8043   within~the~environments~of~nicematrix~will~be~extracted~with~the~tools~
8044   of~the~package~footnote.\\
8045   The~package~footnotehyper~won't~be~loaded.
8046 }

8047 \bool_if:NT \c_@@_footnote_bool
8048 {

```

The class beamer has its own system to extract footnotes and that's why we have nothing to do if beamer is used.

```

8049   \@ifclassloaded { beamer }
8050   { \bool_set_false:N \c_@@_footnote_bool }
8051   {
8052     \@ifpackageloaded { footnotehyper }
8053     { \@@_error:n { footnote-with-footnotehyper-package } }
8054     { \usepackage { footnote } }
8055   }
8056 }

8057 \bool_if:NT \c_@@_footnotehyper_bool
8058 {

```

The class beamer has its own system to extract footnotes and that's why we have nothing to do if beamer is used.

```

8059   \@ifclassloaded { beamer }
8060   { \bool_set_false:N \c_@@_footnote_bool }
8061   {
8062     \@ifpackageloaded { footnote }
8063     { \@@_error:n { footnotehyper-with-footnote-package } }
8064     { \usepackage { footnotehyper } }
8065   }
8066   \bool_set_true:N \c_@@_footnote_bool
8067 }

```

The flag `\c_@@_footnote_bool` is raised and so, we will only have to test `\c_@@_footnote_bool` in order to know if we have to insert an environment `{savenotes}`.

About the package underscore

```

8068 \bool_new:N \l_@@_underscore_loaded_bool
8069 \@ifpackageloaded { underscore }
8070 { \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_underscore_loaded_bool }
8071 { }

8072 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
8073 {
8074   \bool_if:NF \l_@@_underscore_loaded_bool
8075   {
8076     \@ifpackageloaded { underscore }

```

```

8077         { \@@_error:n { underscore~after~nicematrix } }
8078     }
8079 }

```

Error messages of the package

```

8080 \bool_if:NTF \c_@@_messages_for_Overleaf_bool
8081 { \str_const:Nn \c_@@_available_keys_str { } }
8082 {
8083     \str_const:Nn \c_@@_available_keys_str
8084     { For~a~list~of~the~available~keys,~type~H~<return>. }
8085 }
8086 \seq_new:N \g_@@_types_of_matrix_seq
8087 \seq_gset_from_clist:Nn \g_@@_types_of_matrix_seq
8088 {
8089     NiceMatrix ,
8090     pNiceMatrix , bNiceMatrix , vNiceMatrix, BNiceMatrix, VNiceMatrix
8091 }
8092 \seq_gset_map_x:NNn \g_@@_types_of_matrix_seq \g_@@_types_of_matrix_seq
8093 { \tl_to_str:n { #1 } }

```

If the user uses too much columns, the command `\@@_error_too_much_cols:` is triggered. This command raises an error but also tries to give the best information to the user in the error message. The command `\seq_if_in:NVTF` is not expandable and that's why we can't put it in the error message itself. We have to do the test before the `\@@_fatal:n`.

```

8094 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_error_too_much_cols:
8095 {
8096     \seq_if_in:NVTF \g_@@_types_of_matrix_seq \g_@@_name_env_str
8097     {
8098         \int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_last_col_int = { -2 }
8099         { \@@_fatal:n { too~much~cols~for~matrix } }
8100         {
8101             \bool_if:NF \l_@@_last_col_without_value_bool
8102             { \@@_fatal:n { too~much~cols~for~matrix~with~last~col } }
8103         }
8104     }
8105     { \@@_fatal:n { too~much~cols~for~array } }
8106 }

```

The following command must *not* be protected since it's used in an error message.

```

8107 \cs_new:Npn \@@_message_hdotsfor:
8108 {
8109     \tl_if_empty:VF \g_@@_HVdotsfor_lines_tl
8110     { ~Maybe~your~use~of~\token_to_str:N \Hdotsfor\ is~incorrect.}
8111 }
8112 \@@_msg_new:nn { negative~weight }
8113 {
8114     Negative~weight.\
8115     The~weight~of~the~'X'~columns~must~be~positive~and~you~have~used~
8116     the~value~'\int_use:N \l_@@_weight_int'.\
8117     The~absolute~value~will~be~used.
8118 }
8119 \@@_msg_new:nn { last~col~not~used }
8120 {
8121     Column~not~used.\
8122     The~key~'last~col'~is~in~force~but~you~have~not~used~that~last~column~
8123     in~your~\@@_full_name_env:~.~However,~you~can~go~on.
8124 }
8125 \@@_msg_new:nn { too~much~cols~for~matrix~with~last~col }
8126 {
8127     Too~much~columns.\

```

```

8128 In-the-row~\int_eval:n { \c@iRow - 1 },~
8129 you-try-to-use-more-columns~
8130 than-allowed-by-your~\@@_full_name_env:.\@@_message_hdotsfor:\
8131 The-maximal-number-of-columns-is~\int_eval:n { \l_@@_last_col_int - 1 }~
8132 (plus-the-exterior-columns).~This-error-is-fatal.
8133 }
8134 \@@_msg_new:nn { too-much-cols-for-matrix }
8135 {
8136 Too-much-columns.\\
8137 In-the-row~\int_eval:n { \c@jCol - 1 },~
8138 you-try-to-use-more-columns-than-allowed-by-your~
8139 \@@_full_name_env:.\@@_message_hdotsfor:\ Recall-that-the-maximal~
8140 number-of-columns-for-a-matrix-is-fixed-by-the-LaTeX-counter~
8141 'MaxMatrixCols'.~Its-current-value-is~\int_use:N \c@MaxMatrixCols.~
8142 This-error-is-fatal.
8143 }

```

For the following message, remind that the test is not done after the construction of the array but in each row. That's why we have to put `\c@jCol-1` and not `\c@jCol`.

```

8144 \@@_msg_new:nn { too-much-cols-for-array }
8145 {
8146 Too-much-columns.\\
8147 In-the-row~\int_eval:n { \c@jCol - 1 },~
8148 ~you-try-to-use-more-columns-than-allowed-by-your~
8149 \@@_full_name_env:.\@@_message_hdotsfor:\ The-maximal-number-of-columns-is~
8150 \int_use:N \g_@@_static_num_of_col_int\
8151 ~(plus-the-potential-exterior-ones).~
8152 This-error-is-fatal.
8153 }
8154 \@@_msg_new:nn { columns-not-used }
8155 {
8156 Columns-not-used.\\
8157 The-preamble-of-your~\@@_full_name_env:\ announces~\int_use:N
8158 \g_@@_static_num_of_col_int\ columns-but-you-use-only~\int_use:N \c@jCol.\\
8159 The-columns-you-did-not-used-won't-be-created.\\
8160 We-won't-have-similar-error-till-the-end-of-the-document.
8161 }
8162 \@@_msg_new:nn { in-first-col }
8163 {
8164 Erroneous-use.\\
8165 You-can't-use-the-command~#1 in-the-first-column-(number~0)-of-the-array.\\
8166 That-command-will-be-ignored.
8167 }
8168 \@@_msg_new:nn { in-last-col }
8169 {
8170 Erroneous-use.\\
8171 You-can't-use-the-command~#1 in-the-last-column-(exterior)-of-the-array.\\
8172 That-command-will-be-ignored.
8173 }
8174 \@@_msg_new:nn { in-first-row }
8175 {
8176 Erroneous-use.\\
8177 You-can't-use-the-command~#1 in-the-first-row-(number~0)-of-the-array.\\
8178 That-command-will-be-ignored.
8179 }
8180 \@@_msg_new:nn { in-last-row }
8181 {
8182 You-can't-use-the-command~#1 in-the-last-row-(exterior)-of-the-array.\\
8183 That-command-will-be-ignored.
8184 }
8185 \@@_msg_new:nn { caption-outside-float }

```



```

8186 {
8187     Key~caption~forbidden.\\
8188     You~can't~use~the~key~'caption'~because~you~are~not~in~a~floating~
8189     environment.~This~key~will~be~ignored.
8190 }
8191 \@@_msg_new:nn { short-caption~without~caption }
8192 {
8193     You~should~not~use~the~key~'short-caption'~without~'caption'.~
8194     However,~your~'short-caption'~will~be~used~as~'caption'.
8195 }
8196 \@@_msg_new:nn { double-closing-delimiter }
8197 {
8198     Double~delimiter.\\
8199     You~can't~put~a~second~closing~delimiter~"#1"~just~after~a~first~closing~
8200     delimiter.~This~delimiter~will~be~ignored.
8201 }
8202 \@@_msg_new:nn { delimiter~after~opening }
8203 {
8204     Double~delimiter.\\
8205     You~can't~put~a~second~delimiter~"#1"~just~after~a~first~opening~
8206     delimiter.~That~delimiter~will~be~ignored.
8207 }
8208 \@@_msg_new:nn { bad-option-for~line-style }
8209 {
8210     Bad~line~style.\\
8211     Since~you~haven't~loaded~Tikz,~the~only~value~you~can~give~to~'line-style'~
8212     is~'standard'.~That~key~will~be~ignored.
8213 }
8214 \@@_msg_new:nn { Identical~notes~in~caption }
8215 {
8216     Identical~tabular~notes.\\
8217     You~can't~put~several~notes~with~the~same~content~in~
8218     \token_to_str:N \caption\ (but~you~can~in~the~main~tabular).\\
8219     If~you~go~on,~the~output~will~probably~be~erroneous.
8220 }
8221 \@@_msg_new:nn { tabularnote~below~the~tabular }
8222 {
8223     \token_to_str:N \tabularnote\ forbidden\\
8224     You~can't~use~\token_to_str:N \tabularnote\ in~the~caption~
8225     of~your~tabular~because~the~caption~will~be~composed~below~
8226     the~tabular.~If~you~want~the~caption~above~the~tabular~use~the~
8227     key~'caption-above'~in~\token_to_str:N \NiceMatrixOptions.\\
8228     Your~\token_to_str:N \tabularnote\ will~be~discarded~and~
8229     no~similar~error~will~raised~in~this~document.
8230 }
8231 \@@_msg_new:nn { Unknown~key~for~rules }
8232 {
8233     Unknown~key.\\
8234     There~is~only~two~keys~available~here:~width~and~color.\\
8235     You~key~'\l_keys_key_str'~will~be~ignored.
8236 }
8237 \@@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown~key~for~custom~line }
8238 {
8239     Unknown~key.\\
8240     The~key~'\l_keys_key_str'~is~unknown~in~a~'custom~line'.~
8241     It~you~go~on,~you~will~probably~have~other~errors. \\
8242     \c_@@_available_keys_str
8243 }
8244 {
8245     The~available~keys~are~(in~alphabetic~order):~

```

```

8246 ccommand,~
8247 color,~
8248 command,~
8249 dotted,~
8250 letter,~
8251 multiplicity,~
8252 sep-color,~
8253 tikz,~and~total-width.
8254 }

8255 \@@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown~key~for~xdots }
8256 {
8257   Unknown~key.\\
8258   The~key~'\l_keys_key_str'~is~unknown~for~a~command~for~drawing~dotted~rules.\\
8259   \c_@@_available_keys_str
8260 }
8261 {
8262   The~available~keys~are~(in~alphabetic~order):~
8263   'color',~
8264   'inter',~
8265   'line-style',~
8266   'radius',~
8267   'shorten',~
8268   'shorten-end'~and~'shorten-start'.
8269 }

8270 \@@_msg_new:nn { Unknown~key~for~rowcolors }
8271 {
8272   Unknown~key.\\
8273   As~for~now,~there~is~only~two~keys~available~here:~'cols'~and~'respect-blocks'~
8274   (and~you~try~to~use~'\l_keys_key_str')\\
8275   That~key~will~be~ignored.
8276 }

8277 \@@_msg_new:nn { label~without~caption }
8278 {
8279   You~can't~use~the~key~'label'~in~your~'{NiceTabular}'~because~
8280   you~have~not~used~the~key~'caption'.~The~key~'label'~will~be~ignored.
8281 }

8282 \@@_msg_new:nn { W~warning }
8283 {
8284   Line~\msg_line_number:~.~The~cell~is~too~wide~for~your~column~'W'~
8285   (row~\int_use:N \c@iRow).
8286 }

8287 \@@_msg_new:nn { Construct~too~large }
8288 {
8289   Construct~too~large.\\
8290   Your~command~\token_to_str:N #1
8291   can't~be~drawn~because~your~matrix~is~too~small.\\
8292   That~command~will~be~ignored.
8293 }

8294 \@@_msg_new:nn { underscore~after~nicematrix }
8295 {
8296   Problem~with~'underscore'.\\
8297   The~package~'underscore'~should~be~loaded~before~'nicematrix'.~
8298   You~can~go~on~but~you~won't~be~able~to~write~something~such~as:\\
8299   '\token_to_str:N \Cdots\token_to_str:N _{n~\token_to_str:N \text{~times}}'.
8300 }

8301 \@@_msg_new:nn { ampersand~in~light-syntax }
8302 {
8303   Ampersand~forbidden.\\
8304   You~can't~use~an~ampersand~(\token_to_str:N &)~to~separate~columns~because~
8305   the~key~'light-syntax'~is~in~force.~This~error~is~fatal.
8306 }

```

```

8307 \@@_msg_new:nn { double-backslash-in~light-syntax }
8308 {
8309     Double~backslash~forbidden.\\
8310     You~can't~use~\token_to_str:N
8311     \\~to~separate~rows~because~the~key~'light-syntax'~
8312     is~in~force.~You~must~use~the~character~'\l_@@_end_of_row_tl'~
8313     (set~by~the~key~'end-of-row').~This~error~is~fatal.
8314 }
8315 \@@_msg_new:nn { hlines-with~color }
8316 {
8317     Incompatible~keys.\\
8318     You~can't~use~the~keys~'hlines',~'vlines'~or~'hvlines'~for~a~
8319     '\token_to_str:N \Block'~when~the~key~'color'~or~'draw'~is~used.\\
8320     Maybe~it~will~possible~in~future~version.\\
8321     Your~key~will~be~discarded.
8322 }
8323 \@@_msg_new:nn { bad~value~for~baseline }
8324 {
8325     Bad~value~for~baseline.\\
8326     The~value~given~to~'baseline'~(\int_use:N \l_tmpa_int)~is~not~
8327     valid.~The~value~must~be~between~\int_use:N \l_@@_first_row_int\ and~
8328     \int_use:N \g_@@_row_total_int\ or~equal~to~'t',~'c'~or~'b'~or~of~
8329     the~form~'line-i'.\\
8330     A~value~of~1~will~be~used.
8331 }
8332 \@@_msg_new:nn { ragged2e~not~loaded }
8333 {
8334     You~have~to~load~'ragged2e'~in~order~to~use~the~key~'\l_keys_key_str'~in~
8335     your~column~'\l_@@_vpos_col_str'~(or~'X').~The~key~'\str_lowercase:V
8336     \l_keys_key_str'~will~be~used~instead.
8337 }
8338 \@@_msg_new:nn { Invalid~name }
8339 {
8340     Invalid~name.\\
8341     You~can't~give~the~name~'\l_keys_value_tl'~to~a~\token_to_str:N
8342     \SubMatrix\ of~your~\@@_full_name_env:~\\
8343     A~name~must~be~accepted~by~the~regular~expression~[A-Za-z][A-Za-z0-9]*.\\
8344     This~key~will~be~ignored.
8345 }
8346 \@@_msg_new:nn { Wrong~line~in~SubMatrix }
8347 {
8348     Wrong~line.\\
8349     You~try~to~draw~a~#1~line~of~number~'#2'~in~a~
8350     \token_to_str:N \SubMatrix\ of~your~\@@_full_name_env:\ but~that~
8351     number~is~not~valid.~It~will~be~ignored.
8352 }
8353 \@@_msg_new:nn { Impossible~delimiter }
8354 {
8355     Impossible~delimiter.\\
8356     It's~impossible~to~draw~the~#1~delimiter~of~your~
8357     \token_to_str:N \SubMatrix\ because~all~the~cells~are~empty~
8358     in~that~column.
8359     \bool_if:NT \l_@@_submatrix_slim_bool
8360     { ~Maybe~you~should~try~without~the~key~'slim'. } \\
8361     This~\token_to_str:N \SubMatrix\ will~be~ignored.
8362 }
8363 \@@_msg_new:nn { width~without~X~columns }
8364 {
8365     You~have~used~the~key~'width'~but~you~have~put~no~'X'~column.~
8366     That~key~will~be~ignored.
8367 }

```

```

8368 \@@_msg_new:nn { key~multiplicity~with~dotted }
8369 {
8370   Incompatible~keys. \\
8371   You~have~used~the~key~'multiplicity'~with~the~key~'dotted'~
8372   in~a~'custom-line'.~They~are~incompatible. \\
8373   The~key~'multiplicity'~will~be~discarded.
8374 }
8375 \@@_msg_new:nn { empty~environment }
8376 {
8377   Empty~environment.\\
8378   Your~\@@_full_name_env:\ is~empty.~This~error~is~fatal.
8379 }
8380 \@@_msg_new:nn { Wrong~use~of~v~center }
8381 {
8382   Wrong~use~of~v~center.\\
8383   You~should~not~use~the~key~'v~center'~here~because~your~block~is~not~
8384   mono~row.~However,~you~can~go~on.
8385 }
8386 \@@_msg_new:nn { No~letter~and~no~command }
8387 {
8388   Erroneous~use.\\
8389   Your~use~of~'custom-line'~is~no~op~since~you~don't~have~used~the~
8390   key~'letter'~(for~a~letter~for~vertical~rules)~nor~the~keys~'command'~or~
8391   '~'ccommand'~(to~draw~horizontal~rules).\\
8392   However,~you~can~go~on.
8393 }
8394 \@@_msg_new:nn { Forbidden~letter }
8395 {
8396   Forbidden~letter.\\
8397   You~can't~use~the~letter~'\l_@@_letter_str'~for~a~customized~line.\\
8398   It~will~be~ignored.
8399 }
8400 \@@_msg_new:nn { Several~letters }
8401 {
8402   Wrong~name.\\
8403   You~must~use~only~one~letter~as~value~for~the~key~'letter'~(and~you~
8404   have~used~'\l_@@_letter_str').\\
8405   It~will~be~ignored.
8406 }
8407 \@@_msg_new:nn { Delimiter~with~small }
8408 {
8409   Delimiter~forbidden.\\
8410   You~can't~put~a~delimiter~in~the~preamble~of~your~\@@_full_name_env:\
8411   because~the~key~'small'~is~in~force.\\
8412   This~error~is~fatal.
8413 }
8414 \@@_msg_new:nn { unknown~cell~for~line~in~CodeAfter }
8415 {
8416   Unknown~cell.\\
8417   Your~command~\token_to_str:N\line\{#1\}\{#2\}~in~
8418   the~\token_to_str:N \CodeAfter\ of~your~\@@_full_name_env:\
8419   can't~be~executed~because~a~cell~doesn't~exist.\\
8420   This~command~\token_to_str:N \line\ will~be~ignored.
8421 }
8422 \@@_msg_new:nnn { Duplicate~name~for~SubMatrix }
8423 {
8424   Duplicate~name.\\
8425   The~name~'#1'~is~already~used~for~a~\token_to_str:N \SubMatrix\
8426   in~this~\@@_full_name_env:.\
8427   This~key~will~be~ignored.\\

```

```

8428 \bool_if:NF \c_@@_messages_for_Overleaf_bool
8429 { For~a~list~of~the~names~already~used,~type~H~<return>. }
8430 }
8431 {
8432 The~names~already~defined~in~this~\@@_full_name_env:\ are:~
8433 \seq_use:Nnnn \g_@@_submatrix_names_seq { ~and~ } { ,~ } { ~and~ }.
8434 }
8435 \@@_msg_new:nn { r-or-l-with-preamble }
8436 {
8437 Erroneous-use.\
8438 You~can't~use~the~key~'\l_keys_key_str'~in~your~\@@_full_name_env:~
8439 You~must~specify~the~alignment~of~your~columns~with~the~preamble~of~
8440 your~\@@_full_name_env:.\
8441 This~key~will~be~ignored.
8442 }
8443 \@@_msg_new:nn { Hdotsfor~in~col~0 }
8444 {
8445 Erroneous-use.\
8446 You~can't~use~\token_to_str:N \Hdotsfor\ in~an~exterior~column~of~
8447 the~array.~This~error~is~fatal.
8448 }
8449 \@@_msg_new:nn { bad~corner }
8450 {
8451 Bad~corner.\
8452 #1~is~an~incorrect~specification~for~a~corner~(in~the~key~
8453 'corners').~The~available~values~are:~NW,~SW,~NE~and~SE.\
8454 This~specification~of~corner~will~be~ignored.
8455 }
8456 \@@_msg_new:nn { bad~border }
8457 {
8458 Bad~border.\
8459 \l_keys_key_str\space~is~an~incorrect~specification~for~a~border~
8460 (in~the~key~'borders'~of~the~command~\token_to_str:N \Block).~
8461 The~available~values~are:~left,~right,~top~and~bottom~(and~you~can~
8462 also~use~the~key~'tikz'
8463 \bool_if:NF \c_@@_tikz_loaded_bool
8464 {~if~you~load~the~LaTeX~package~'tikz'}).\
8465 This~specification~of~border~will~be~ignored.
8466 }
8467 \@@_msg_new:nn { tikz~key~without~tikz }
8468 {
8469 Tikz~not~loaded.\
8470 You~can't~use~the~key~'tikz'~for~the~command~'\token_to_str:N
8471 \Block'~because~you~have~not~loaded~tikz.~
8472 This~key~will~be~ignored.
8473 }
8474 \@@_msg_new:nn { last~col~non~empty~for~NiceArray }
8475 {
8476 Erroneous-use.\
8477 In~the~\@@_full_name_env:,~you~must~use~the~key~
8478 'last~col'~without~value.\
8479 However,~you~can~go~on~for~this~time~
8480 (the~value~'\l_keys_value_tl'~will~be~ignored).
8481 }
8482 \@@_msg_new:nn { last~col~non~empty~for~NiceMatrixOptions }
8483 {
8484 Erroneous-use.\
8485 In~\NiceMatrixoptions,~you~must~use~the~key~
8486 'last~col'~without~value.\
8487 However,~you~can~go~on~for~this~time~
8488 (the~value~'\l_keys_value_tl'~will~be~ignored).

```

```

8489     }
8490 \@@_msg_new:nn { Block-too-large-1 }
8491 {
8492     Block-too-large.\
8493     You~try~to~draw~a~block~in~the~cell~#1~#2~of~your~matrix~but~the~matrix~is~
8494     too~small~for~that~block. \
8495 }
8496 \@@_msg_new:nn { Block-too-large-2 }
8497 {
8498     Block-too-large.\
8499     The~preamble~of~your~\@@_full_name_env:\ announces~\int_use:N
8500     \g_@@_static_num_of_col_int\
8501     columns~but~you~use~only~\int_use:N \c@jCol\ and~that's~why~a~block~
8502     specified~in~the~cell~#1~#2~can't~be~drawn.~You~should~add~some~ampersands~
8503     (&)~at~the~end~of~the~first~row~of~your~
8504     \@@_full_name_env:.\
8505     This~block~and~maybe~others~will~be~ignored.
8506 }
8507 \@@_msg_new:nn { unknown-column-type }
8508 {
8509     Bad~column~type.\
8510     The~column~type~'#1'~in~your~\@@_full_name_env:\
8511     is~unknown. \
8512     This~error~is~fatal.
8513 }
8514 \@@_msg_new:nn { tabularnote-forbidden }
8515 {
8516     Forbidden~command.\
8517     You~can't~use~the~command~\token_to_str:N\tabularnote\
8518     ~here.~This~command~is~available~only~in~
8519     \{NiceTabular\},~\{NiceTabular*\}~and~\{NiceTabularX\}~or~in~
8520     the~argument~of~a~command~\token_to_str:N \caption\ included~
8521     in~an~environment~{table}. \
8522     This~command~will~be~ignored.
8523 }
8524 \@@_msg_new:nn { borders-forbidden }
8525 {
8526     Forbidden~key.\
8527     You~can't~use~the~key~'borders'~of~the~command~\token_to_str:N \Block\
8528     because~the~option~'rounded-corners'~
8529     is~in~force~with~a~non-zero~value.\
8530     This~key~will~be~ignored.
8531 }
8532 \@@_msg_new:nn { bottomrule-without-booktabs }
8533 {
8534     booktabs~not~loaded.\
8535     You~can't~use~the~key~'tabular/bottomrule'~because~you~haven't~
8536     loaded~'booktabs'.\
8537     This~key~will~be~ignored.
8538 }
8539 \@@_msg_new:nn { enumitem-not-loaded }
8540 {
8541     enumitem~not~loaded.\
8542     You~can't~use~the~command~\token_to_str:N\tabularnote\
8543     ~because~you~haven't~loaded~'enumitem'.\
8544     All~the~commands~\token_to_str:N\tabularnote\ will~be~
8545     ignored~in~the~document.
8546 }
8547 \@@_msg_new:nn { tikz-in-custom-line-without-tikz }
8548 {

```

```

8549 Tikz~not~loaded.\\
8550 You~have~used~the~key~'tikz'~in~the~definition~of~a~
8551 customized~line~(with~'custom~line')~but~tikz~is~not~loaded.~
8552 You~can~go~on~but~you~will~have~another~error~if~you~actually~
8553 use~that~custom~line.
8554 }

8555 \@@_msg_new:nn { tikz~in~borders~without~tikz }
8556 {
8557 Tikz~not~loaded.\\
8558 You~have~used~the~key~'tikz'~in~a~key~'borders'~(of~a~
8559 command~'\token_to_str:N\Block')~but~tikz~is~not~loaded.~
8560 That~key~will~be~ignored.
8561 }

8562 \@@_msg_new:nn { color~in~custom~line~with~tikz }
8563 {
8564 Erroneous~use.\\
8565 In~a~'custom~line',~you~have~used~both~'tikz'~and~'color',~
8566 which~is~forbidden~(you~should~use~'color'~inside~the~key~'tikz').~
8567 The~key~'color'~will~be~discarded.
8568 }

8569 \@@_msg_new:nn { Wrong~last~row }
8570 {
8571 Wrong~number.\\
8572 You~have~used~'last~row=\int_use:N \l_@@_last_row_int'~but~your~
8573 \@@_full_name_env:\ seems~to~have~\int_use:N \c@iRow \ rows.~
8574 If~you~go~on,~the~value~of~\int_use:N \c@iRow \ will~be~used~for~
8575 last~row.~You~can~avoid~this~problem~by~using~'last~row'~
8576 without~value~(more~compilations~might~be~necessary).
8577 }

8578 \@@_msg_new:nn { Yet~in~env }
8579 {
8580 Nested~environments.\\
8581 Environments~of~nicematrix~can't~be~nested.\\
8582 This~error~is~fatal.
8583 }

8584 \@@_msg_new:nn { Outside~math~mode }
8585 {
8586 Outside~math~mode.\\
8587 The~\@@_full_name_env:\ can~be~used~only~in~math~mode~
8588 (and~not~in~\token_to_str:N \vcenter).\\
8589 This~error~is~fatal.
8590 }

8591 \@@_msg_new:nn { One~letter~allowed }
8592 {
8593 Bad~name.\\
8594 The~value~of~key~'\l_keys_key_str'~must~be~of~length~1.\\
8595 It~will~be~ignored.
8596 }

8597 \@@_msg_new:nn { TabularNote~in~CodeAfter }
8598 {
8599 Environment~{TabularNote}~forbidden.\\
8600 You~must~use~{TabularNote}~at~the~end~of~your~{NiceTabular}~
8601 but~*before*~the~\token_to_str:N \CodeAfter.\\
8602 This~environment~{TabularNote}~will~be~ignored.
8603 }

8604 \@@_msg_new:nn { varwidth~not~loaded }
8605 {
8606 varwidth~not~loaded.\\
8607 You~can't~use~the~column~type~'V'~because~'varwidth'~is~not~
8608 loaded.\\

```

```

8609     Your~column~will~behave~like~'p'.
8610 }

8611 \@@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown~key~for~RulesBis }
8612 {
8613     Unkown~key.\\
8614     Your~key~'\l_keys_key_str'~is~unknown~for~a~rule.\\
8615     \c_@@_available_keys_str
8616 }
8617 {
8618     The~available~keys~are~(in~alphabetic~order):~
8619     color,~
8620     dotted,~
8621     multiplicity,~
8622     sep-color,~
8623     tikz,~and~total~width.
8624 }
8625

8626 \@@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown~key~for~Block }
8627 {
8628     Unknown~key.\\
8629     The~key~'\l_keys_key_str'~is~unknown~for~the~command~\token_to_str:N
8630     \Block.\\ It~will~be~ignored. \\
8631     \c_@@_available_keys_str
8632 }
8633 {
8634     The~available~keys~are~(in~alphabetic~order):~b,~borders,~c,~draw,~fill,~
8635     hlines,~hvlines,~l,~line~width,~name,~rounded~corners,~r,~respect~arraystretch,
8636     ~t,~tikz,~transparent~and~vlines.
8637 }

8638 \@@_msg_new:nn { Version~of~siunitx~too~old }
8639 {
8640     siunitx~too~old.\\
8641     You~can't~use~'S'~columns~because~your~version~of~'siunitx'~
8642     is~too~old.~You~need~at~least~v~3.0~and~your~log~file~says:~"siunitx,~
8643     \use:c { ver @ siunitx.sty }". \\
8644     This~error~is~fatal.
8645 }

8646 \@@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown~key~for~Brace }
8647 {
8648     Unknown~key.\\
8649     The~key~'\l_keys_key_str'~is~unknown~for~the~commands~\token_to_str:N
8650     \UnderBrace\ and~\token_to_str:N \OverBrace.\\
8651     It~will~be~ignored. \\
8652     \c_@@_available_keys_str
8653 }
8654 {
8655     The~available~keys~are~(in~alphabetic~order):~color,~left~shorten,~
8656     right~shorten,~shorten~(which~fixes~both~left~shorten~and~
8657     right~shorten)~and~yshift.
8658 }

8659 \@@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown~key~for~CodeAfter }
8660 {
8661     Unknown~key.\\
8662     The~key~'\l_keys_key_str'~is~unknown.\\
8663     It~will~be~ignored. \\
8664     \c_@@_available_keys_str
8665 }
8666 {
8667     The~available~keys~are~(in~alphabetic~order):~
8668     delimiters/color,~
8669     rules~(with~the~subkeys~'color'~and~'width'),~
8670     sub~matrix~(several~subkeys)~

```



```

8671     and~xdots~(several~subkeys).~
8672     The~latter~is~for~the~command~\token_to_str:N \line.
8673 }

8674 \@@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown~key~for~CodeBefore }
8675 {
8676     Unknown~key.\\
8677     The~key~'\l_keys_key_str'~is~unknown.\\
8678     It~will~be~ignored. \\
8679     \c_@@_available_keys_str
8680 }
8681 {
8682     The~available~keys~are~(in~alphabetic~order):~
8683     create-cell-nodes,~
8684     delimiters/color~and~
8685     sub-matrix~(several~subkeys).
8686 }

8687 \@@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown~key~for~SubMatrix }
8688 {
8689     Unknown~key.\\
8690     The~key~'\l_keys_key_str'~is~unknown.\\
8691     That~key~will~be~ignored. \\
8692     \c_@@_available_keys_str
8693 }
8694 {
8695     The~available~keys~are~(in~alphabetic~order):~
8696     'delimiters/color',~
8697     'extra-height',~
8698     'hlines',~
8699     'hvlines',~
8700     'left-xshift',~
8701     'name',~
8702     'right-xshift',~
8703     'rules'~(with~the~subkeys~'color'~and~'width'),~
8704     'slim',~
8705     'vlines'~and~'xshift'~(which~sets~both~'left-xshift'~
8706     and~'right-xshift').\\
8707 }

8708 \@@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown~key~for~notes }
8709 {
8710     Unknown~key.\\
8711     The~key~'\l_keys_key_str'~is~unknown.\\
8712     That~key~will~be~ignored. \\
8713     \c_@@_available_keys_str
8714 }
8715 {
8716     The~available~keys~are~(in~alphabetic~order):~
8717     bottomrule,~
8718     code-after,~
8719     code-before,~
8720     detect-duplicates,~
8721     enumitem-keys,~
8722     enumitem-keys-para,~
8723     para,~
8724     label-in-list,~
8725     label-in-tabular~and~
8726     style.
8727 }

8728 \@@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown~key~for~RowStyle }
8729 {
8730     Unknown~key.\\
8731     The~key~'\l_keys_key_str'~is~unknown~for~the~command~
8732     \token_to_str:N \RowStyle. \\

```

```

8733     That~key~will~be~ignored. \\
8734     \c_@@_available_keys_str
8735 }
8736 {
8737     The~available~keys~are~(in~alphabetic~order):~
8738     'bold',~
8739     'cell-space-top-limit',~
8740     'cell-space-bottom-limit',~
8741     'cell-space-limits',~
8742     'color',~
8743     'nb-rows'~and~
8744     'rowcolor'.
8745 }
8746 \@@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown~key~for~NiceMatrixOptions }
8747 {
8748     Unknown~key.\\
8749     The~key~'\l_keys_key_str'~is~unknown~for~the~command~
8750     \token_to_str:N \NiceMatrixOptions. \\
8751     That~key~will~be~ignored. \\
8752     \c_@@_available_keys_str
8753 }
8754 {
8755     The~available~keys~are~(in~alphabetic~order):~
8756     allow-duplicate-names,~
8757     caption-above,~
8758     cell-space-bottom-limit,~
8759     cell-space-limits,~
8760     cell-space-top-limit,~
8761     code-for-first-col,~
8762     code-for-first-row,~
8763     code-for-last-col,~
8764     code-for-last-row,~
8765     corners,~
8766     custom-key,~
8767     create-extra-nodes,~
8768     create-medium-nodes,~
8769     create-large-nodes,~
8770     delimiters~(several~subkeys),~
8771     end-of-row,~
8772     first-col,~
8773     first-row,~
8774     hlines,~
8775     hvlines,~
8776     last-col,~
8777     last-row,~
8778     left-margin,~
8779     light-syntax,~
8780     matrix/columns-type,~
8781     notes~(several~subkeys),~
8782     nullify-dots,~
8783     renew-dots,~
8784     renew-matrix,~
8785     respect-arraystretch,~
8786     right-margin,~
8787     rules~(with~the~subkeys~'color'~and~'width'),~
8788     small,~
8789     sub-matrix~(several~subkeys),~
8790     vlines,~
8791     xdots~(several~subkeys).
8792 }

```

For '{NiceArray}', the set of keys is the same as for {NiceMatrix} excepted that there is no l and r.

```

8793 \@@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown~key~for~NiceArray }

```

```

8794 {
8795   Unknown~key.\\
8796   The~key~'\l_keys_key_str'~is~unknown~for~the~environment~
8797   \{NiceArray\}. \\
8798   That~key~will~be~ignored. \\
8799   \c_@@_available_keys_str
8800 }
8801 {
8802   The~available~keys~are~(in~alphabetic~order):~
8803   b,~
8804   baseline,~
8805   c,~
8806   cell-space-bottom-limit,~
8807   cell-space-limits,~
8808   cell-space-top-limit,~
8809   code-after,~
8810   code-for-first-col,~
8811   code-for-first-row,~
8812   code-for-last-col,~
8813   code-for-last-row,~
8814   colortbl-like,~
8815   columns-width,~
8816   corners,~
8817   create-extra-nodes,~
8818   create-medium-nodes,~
8819   create-large-nodes,~
8820   extra-left-margin,~
8821   extra-right-margin,~
8822   first-col,~
8823   first-row,~
8824   hlines,~
8825   hvlines,~
8826   last-col,~
8827   last-row,~
8828   left-margin,~
8829   light-syntax,~
8830   name,~
8831   nullify-dots,~
8832   renew-dots,~
8833   respect-arraystretch,~
8834   right-margin,~
8835   rules~(with~the~subkeys~'color'~and~'width'),~
8836   small,~
8837   t,~
8838   tabularnote,~
8839   vlines,~
8840   xdots/color,~
8841   xdots/shorten-start,~
8842   xdots/shorten-end,~
8843   xdots/shorten-and~
8844   xdots/line-style.
8845 }

```

This error message is used for the set of keys NiceMatrix/NiceMatrix and NiceMatrix/pNiceArray (but not by NiceMatrix/NiceArray because, for this set of keys, there is no l and r).

```

8846 \@@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown~key~for~NiceMatrix }
8847 {
8848   Unknown~key.\\
8849   The~key~'\l_keys_key_str'~is~unknown~for~the~
8850   \@@_full_name_env:. \\
8851   That~key~will~be~ignored. \\
8852   \c_@@_available_keys_str
8853 }
8854 {

```

```

8855 The~available~keys~are~(in~alphabetic~order):~
8856 b,~
8857 baseline,~
8858 c,~
8859 cell-space-bottom-limit,~
8860 cell-space-limits,~
8861 cell-space-top-limit,~
8862 code-after,~
8863 code-for-first-col,~
8864 code-for-first-row,~
8865 code-for-last-col,~
8866 code-for-last-row,~
8867 colortbl-like,~
8868 columns-type,~
8869 columns-width,~
8870 corners,~
8871 create-extra-nodes,~
8872 create-medium-nodes,~
8873 create-large-nodes,~
8874 extra-left-margin,~
8875 extra-right-margin,~
8876 first-col,~
8877 first-row,~
8878 hlines,~
8879 hvlines,~
8880 l,~
8881 last-col,~
8882 last-row,~
8883 left-margin,~
8884 light-syntax,~
8885 name,~
8886 nullify-dots,~
8887 r,~
8888 renew-dots,~
8889 respect-arraystretch,~
8890 right-margin,~
8891 rules~(with~the~subkeys~'color'~and~'width'),~
8892 small,~
8893 t,~
8894 vlines,~
8895 xdots/color,~
8896 xdots/shorten-start,~
8897 xdots/shorten-end,~
8898 xdots/shorten~and~
8899 xdots/line-style.
8900 }
8901 \@@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown~key~for~NiceTabular }
8902 {
8903   Unknown~key.\\
8904   The~key~'\l_keys_key_str'~is~unknown~for~the~environment~
8905   \{NiceTabular\}. \\
8906   That~key~will~be~ignored. \\
8907   \c_@@_available_keys_str
8908 }
8909 {
8910   The~available~keys~are~(in~alphabetic~order):~
8911   b,~
8912   baseline,~
8913   c,~
8914   caption,~
8915   cell-space-bottom-limit,~
8916   cell-space-limits,~
8917   cell-space-top-limit,~

```

```

8918 code-after,~
8919 code-for-first-col,~
8920 code-for-first-row,~
8921 code-for-last-col,~
8922 code-for-last-row,~
8923 colortbl-like,~
8924 columns-width,~
8925 corners,~
8926 custom-line,~
8927 create-extra-nodes,~
8928 create-medium-nodes,~
8929 create-large-nodes,~
8930 extra-left-margin,~
8931 extra-right-margin,~
8932 first-col,~
8933 first-row,~
8934 hlines,~
8935 hvlines,~
8936 label,~
8937 last-col,~
8938 last-row,~
8939 left-margin,~
8940 light-syntax,~
8941 name,~
8942 notes~(several~subkeys),~
8943 nullify-dots,~
8944 renew-dots,~
8945 respect-arraystretch,~
8946 right-margin,~
8947 rules~(with~the~subkeys~'color'~and~'width'),~
8948 short-caption,~
8949 t,~
8950 tabularnote,~
8951 vlides,~
8952 xdots/color,~
8953 xdots/shorten-start,~
8954 xdots/shorten-end,~
8955 xdots/shorten~and~
8956 xdots/line-style.
8957 }

8958 \@@_msg_new:nnn { Duplicate-name }
8959 {
8960   Duplicate-name.\\
8961   The~name~'\l_keys_value_tl'~is~already~used~and~you~shouldn't~use~
8962   the~same~environment~name~twice.~You~can~go~on,~but,~
8963   maybe,~you~will~have~incorrect~results~especially~
8964   if~you~use~'columns-width=auto'.~If~you~don't~want~to~see~this~
8965   message~again,~use~the~key~'allow-duplicate-names'~in~
8966   '\token_to_str:N \NiceMatrixOptions'.\\
8967   \c_@@_available_keys_str
8968 }
8969 {
8970   The~names~already~defined~in~this~document~are:~
8971   \seq_use:Nnnn \g_@@_names_seq { ~and~ } { ,~ } { ~and~ }.
8972 }

8973 \@@_msg_new:nn { Option~auto~for~columns-width }
8974 {
8975   Erroneous-use.\\
8976   You~can't~give~the~value~'auto'~to~the~key~'columns-width'~here.~
8977   That~key~will~be~ignored.
8978 }

```

20 History

The successive versions of the file `nicematrix.sty` provided by TeXLive are available on the svn server of TeXLive:

<https://www.tug.org/svn/texlive/trunk/Master/texmf-dist/tex/latex/nicematrix/nicematrix.sty>

Changes between versions 1.0 and 1.1

The dotted lines are no longer drawn with Tikz nodes but with Tikz circles (for efficiency).
Modification of the code which is now twice faster.

Changes between versions 1.1 and 1.2

New environment `{NiceArray}` with column types L, C and R.

Changes between version 1.2 and 1.3

New environment `{pNiceArrayC}` and its variants.
Correction of a bug in the definition of `{BNiceMatrix}`, `{vNiceMatrix}` and `{VNiceMatrix}` (in fact, it was a typo).
Options are now available locally in `{pNiceMatrix}` and its variants.
The names of the options are changed. The old names were names in “camel style”.

Changes between version 1.3 and 1.4

The column types `w` and `W` can now be used in the environments `{NiceArray}`, `{pNiceArrayC}` and its variants with the same meaning as in the package `array`.
New option `columns-width` to fix the same width for all the columns of the array.

Changes between version 1.4 and 2.0

The versions 1.0 to 1.4 of `nicematrix` were focused on the continuous dotted lines whereas the version 2.0 of `nicematrix` provides different features to improve the typesetting of mathematical matrices.

Changes between version 2.0 and 2.1

New implementation of the environment `{pNiceArrayRC}`. With this new implementation, there is no restriction on the width of the columns.
The package `nicematrix` no longer loads `mathtools` but only `amsmath`.
Creation of “medium nodes” and “large nodes”.

Changes between version 2.1 and 2.1.1

Small corrections: for example, the option `code-for-first-row` is now available in the command `\NiceMatrixOptions`.
Following a discussion on TeX StackExchange⁷⁷, Tikz externalization is now deactivated in the environments of the package `nicematrix`.⁷⁸

⁷⁷cf. tex.stackexchange.com/questions/450841/tikz-externalize-and-nicematrix-package

⁷⁸Before this version, there was an error when using `nicematrix` with Tikz externalization. In any case, it's not possible to externalize the Tikz elements constructed by `nicematrix` because they use the options `overlay` and `remember picture`.

Changes between version 2.1.2 and 2.1.3

When searching the end of a dotted line from a command like `\Cdots` issued in the “main matrix” (not in the exterior column), the cells in the exterior column are considered as outside the matrix. That means that it’s possible to do the following matrix with only a `\Cdots` command (and a single `\Vdots`).

$$\begin{pmatrix} & C_j & \\ 0 & \vdots & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 0 \end{pmatrix} L_i$$

Changes between version 2.1.3 and 2.1.4

Replacement of some options `0 { }` in commands and environments defined with `xparse` by `! 0 { }` (because a recent version of `xparse` introduced the specifier `!` and modified the default behaviour of the last optional arguments).

See www.texdev.net/2018/04/21/xparse-optional-arguments-at-the-end

Changes between version 2.1.4 and 2.1.5

Compatibility with the classes `revtex4-1` and `revtex4-2`.

Option `allow-duplicate-names`.

Changes between version 2.1.5 and 2.2

Possibility to draw horizontal dotted lines to separate rows with the command `\hdottedline` (similar to the classical command `\hline` and the command `\hdashline` of `arydshln`).

Possibility to draw vertical dotted lines to separate columns with the specifier “:” in the preamble (similar to the classical specifier “|” and the specifier “:” of `arydshln`).

Changes between version 2.2 and 2.2.1

Improvement of the vertical dotted lines drawn by the specifier “:” in the preamble.

Modification of the position of the dotted lines drawn by `\hdottedline`.

Changes between version 2.2.1 and 2.3

Compatibility with the column type `S` of `siunitx`.

Option `hlines`.

Changes between version 2.3 and 3.0

Modification of `\Hdotsfor`. Now `\Hdotsfor` erases the `\vlines` (of “|”) as `\hdotsfor` does.

Composition of exterior rows and columns on the four sides of the matrix (and not only on two sides) with the options `first-row`, `last-row`, `first-col` and `last-col`.

Changes between version 3.0 and 3.1

Command `\Block` to draw block matrices.

Error message when the user gives an incorrect value for `last-row`.

A dotted line can no longer cross another dotted line (excepted the dotted lines drawn by `\cdottedline`, the symbol “:” (in the preamble of the array) and `\line` in `code-after`).

The starred versions of `\Cdots`, `\Ldots`, etc. are now deprecated because, with the new implementation, they become pointless. These starred versions are no longer documented.

The vertical rules in the matrices (drawn by “|”) are now compatible with the color fixed by `colortbl`.

Correction of a bug: it was not possible to use the colon “:” in the preamble of an array when `pdflatex` was used with `french-babel` (because `french-babel` activates the colon in the beginning of the document).

Changes between version 3.1 and 3.2 (and 3.2a)

Option `small`.

Changes between version 3.2 and 3.3

The options `first-row`, `last-row`, `first-col` and `last-col` are now available in the environments `{NiceMatrix}`, `{pNiceMatrix}`, `{bNiceMatrix}`, etc.

The option `columns-width=auto` doesn't need any more a second compilation.

The previous version of `nicematrix` was incompatible with a recent version of `expl3` (released 2019/09/30). This version is compatible.

Changes between version 3.3 and 3.4

Following a discussion on TeX StackExchange⁷⁹, optimization of Tikz externalization is disabled in the environments of `nicematrix` when the class `standalone` or the package `standalone` is used.

Changes between version 3.4 and 3.5

Correction on a bug on the two previous versions where the `code-after` was not executed.

Changes between version 3.5 and 3.6

LaTeX counters `iRow` and `jCol` available in the cells of the array.

Addition of `\normalbaselines` before the construction of the array: in environments like `{align}` of `amsmath` the value of `\baselineskip` is changed and if the options `first-row` and `last-row` were used in an environment of `nicematrix`, the position of the delimiters was wrong.

A warning is written in the `.log` file if an obsolete environment is used.

There is no longer artificial errors `Duplicate-name` in the environments of `amsmath`.

Changes between version 3.6 and 3.7

The four “corners” of the matrix are correctly protected against the four codes: `code-for-first-col`, `code-for-last-col`, `code-for-first-row` and `code-for-last-row`.

New command `\pAutoNiceMatrix` and its variants (suggestion of Christophe Bal).

⁷⁹cf. tex.stackexchange.com/questions/510841/nicematrix-and-tikz-external-optimize

Changes between version 3.7 and 3.8

New programming for the command `\Block` when the block has only one row. With this programming, the vertical rules drawn by the specifier “|” at the end of the block is actually drawn. In previous versions, they were not because the block of one row was constructed with `\multicolumn`. An error is raised when an obsolete environment is used.

Changes between version 3.8 and 3.9

New commands `\NiceMatrixLastEnv` and `\OnlyMainNiceMatrix`.
New options `create-medium-nodes` and `create-large-nodes`.

Changes between version 3.9 and 3.10

New option `light-syntax` (and `end-of-row`).
New option `dotted-lines-margin` for fine tuning of the dotted lines.

Changes between versions 3.10 and 3.11

Correction of a bug linked to `first-row` and `last-row`.

Changes between versions 3.11 and 3.12

Command `\rotate` in the cells of the array.
Options `vlines`, `hlines` and `hvlines`.
Option `baseline` pour `{NiceArray}` (not for the other environments).
The name of the Tikz nodes created by the command `\Block` has changed: when the command has been issued in the cell $i-j$, the name is $i-j$ -block and, if the creation of the “medium nodes” is required, a node $i-j$ -block-medium is created.
If the user tries to use more columns than allowed by its environment, an error is raised by `nicematrix` (instead of a low-level error).
The package must be loaded with the option `obsolete-environments` if we want to use the deprecated environments.

Changes between versions 3.12 and 3.13

The behaviour of the command `\rotate` is improved when used in the “last row”.
The option `dotted-lines-margin` has been renamed in `xdots/shorten` and the options `xdots/color` and `xdots/line-style` have been added for a complete customisation of the dotted lines.
In the environments without preamble (`{NiceMatrix}`, `{pNiceMatrix}`, etc.), it’s possible to use the options `l` (=L) or `r` (=R) to specify the type of the columns.
The starred versions of the commands `\Cdots`, `\Ldots`, `\Vdots`, `\Ddots` and `\Iddots` are deprecated since the version 3.1 of `nicematrix`. Now, one should load `nicematrix` with the option `starred-commands` to avoid an error at the compilation.
The code of `nicematrix` no longer uses Tikz but only PGF. By default, Tikz is *not* loaded by `nicematrix`.

Changes between versions 3.13 and 3.14

Correction of a bug (question 60761504 on [stackoverflow](https://stackoverflow.com)).
Better error messages when the user uses `&` or `\\` when `light-syntax` is in force.

Changes between versions 3.14 and 3.15

It's possible to put labels on the dotted lines drawn by `\Ldots`, `\Cdots`, `\Vdots`, `\Ddots`, `\Iddots`, `\Hdotsfor` and the command `\line` in the `code-after` with the tokens `_` and `^`.

The option `baseline` is now available in all the environments of `nicematrix`. Before, it was available only in `{NiceArray}`.

New keyword `\CodeAfter` (in the environments of `nicematrix`).

Changes between versions 3.15 and 4.0

New environment `{NiceTabular}`

Commands to color cells, rows and columns with a perfect result in the PDF.

Changes between versions 4.0 and 4.1

New keys `cell-space-top-limit` and `cell-space-bottom-limit`

New command `\diagbox`

The key `hylvline` don't draw rules in the blocks (commands `\Block`) and in the virtual blocks corresponding to the dotted lines.

Changes between versions 4.1 and 4.2

It's now possible to write `\begin{pNiceMatrix}a&b\c&d\end{pNiceMatrix}`² with the expected result.

Changes between versions 4.2 and 4.3

The horizontal centering of the content of a `\Block` is correct even when an instruction such as `!\qqquad` is used in the preamble of the array.

It's now possible to use the command `\Block` in the “last row”.

Changes between versions 4.3 and 4.4

New key `hvlines-except-corners` (now deprecated).

Changes between versions 4.4 and 5.0

Use of the standard column types `l`, `c` and `r` instead of `L`, `C` and `R`.

It's now possible to use the command `\diagbox` in a `\Block`.

Command `\tabularnote`

Changes between versions 5.0 and 5.1

The vertical rules specified by `|` in the preamble are not broken by `\hline\hline` (and other).

Environment `{NiceTabular*}`

Command `\Vdotsfor` similar to `\Hdotsfor`

The variable `\g_nicematrix_code_after_tl` is now public.

Changes between versions 5.1 and 5.2

The vertical rules specified by `|` or `||` in the preamble respect the blocks.

Key `respect-blocks` for `\rowcolors` (with a *s*) in the `code-before`.

The variable `\g_nicematrix_code_before_tl` is now public.

The key `baseline` may take in as value an expression of the form *line-i* to align the `\hline` in the row *i*.

The key `hvlines-except-corners` may take in as value a list of corners (eg: NW,SE).

Changes between versions 5.2 and 5.3

Keys `c`, `r` and `l` for the command `\Block`.

It's possible to use the key `draw-first` with `\Ddots` and `\Iddots` to specify which dotted line will be drawn first (the other lines will be drawn parallel to that one if parallelization is activated).

Changes between versions 5.3 and 5.4

Key `tabularnote`.

Different behaviour for the mono-column blocks.

Changes between versions 5.4 and 5.5

The user must never put `\omit` before `\CodeAfter`.

Correction of a bug: the tabular notes `\tabularnotes` were not composed when present in a block (except a mono-column block).

Changes between versions 5.5 and 5.6

Different behaviour for the mono-row blocks.

New command `\NotEmpty`.

Changes between versions 5.6 and 5.7

New key `delimiters-color`

Keys `fill`, `draw` and `line-width` for the command `\Block`.

Changes between versions 5.7 and 5.8

Keys `cols` and `restart` of the command `\rowcolors` in the `code-before`.

Modification of the behaviour of `\\` in the columns of type `p`, `m` or `b` (for a behaviour similar to the environments of `array`).

Better error messages for the command `\Block`.

Changes between versions 5.8 and 5.9

Correction of a bug: in the previous versions, it was not possible to use the key `line-style` for the continuous dotted lines when the Tikz library `babel` was loaded.

New key `cell-space-limits`.

Changes between versions 5.9 and 5.10

New command `\SubMatrix` available in the `\CodeAfter`.

It's possible to provide options (between brackets) to the keyword `\CodeAfter`.

Changes between versions 5.10 and 5.11

It's now possible, in the `code-before` and in the `\CodeAfter`, to use the syntax `|(i-|j)` for the Tikz node at the intersection of the (potential) horizontal rule number i and the (potential) vertical rule number j .

Changes between versions 5.11 and 5.12

Keywords `\CodeBefore` and `\Body` (alternative syntax to the key `code-before`).

New key `delimiters/max-width`.

New keys `hlines`, `vlines` and `hvlines` for the command `\SubMatrix` in the `\CodeAfter`.

New key `rounded-corners` for the command `\Block`.

Changes between versions 5.12 and 5.13

New command `\arraycolor` in the `\CodeBefore` (with its key `except-corners`).

New key `borders` for the command `\Block`.

New command `\Hline` (for horizontal rules not drawn in the blocks).

The keys `vlines` and `hlines` takes in as value a (comma-separated) list of numbers (for the rules to draw).

Changes between versions 5.13 and 5.14

Nodes of the form `(1.5)`, `(2.5)`, `(3.5)`, etc.

Keys `t` and `b` for the command `\Block`.

Key `corners`.

Changes between versions 5.14 and 5.15

Key `hvlines` for the command `\Block`.

The commands provided by `nicematrix` to color cells, rows and columns don't color the cells which are in the "corners" (when the key `corner` is used).

It's now possible to specify delimiters for submatrices in the preamble of an environment.

The version 5.15b is compatible with the version 3.0+ of `siunitx` (previous versions were not).

Changes between versions 5.15 and 5.16

It's now possible to use the cells corresponding to the contents of the nodes (of the form `i-j`) in the `\CodeBefore` when the key `create-cell-nodes` of that `\CodeBefore` is used. The medium and the large nodes are also available if the corresponding keys are used.

Changes between versions 5.16 and 5.17

The key `define-L-C-R` (only available at load-time) now raises a (non fatal) error.

Keys `L`, `C` and `R` for the command `\Block`.

Key `hvlines-except-borders`.

It's now possible to use a key `l`, `r` or `c` with the command `\pAutoNiceMatrix` (and the similar ones).

Changes between versions 5.17 and 5.18

New command `\RowStyle`

Changes between versions 5.18 and 5.19

New key `tikz` for the command `\Block`.

Changes between versions 5.19 and 6.0

Columns `X` and environment `{NiceTabularX}`.

Command `\rowlistcolors` available in the `\CodeBefore`.

In columns with fixed width, the blocks are composed as paragraphs (wrapping of the lines).

The key `define-L-C-R` has been deleted.

Changes between versions 6.0 and 6.1

Better computation of the widths of the `X` columns.

Key `\color` for the command `\RowStyle`.

Changes between versions 6.1 and 6.2

Better compatibility with the classes `revtex4-1` and `revtex4-2`.

Key `vlines-in-sub-matrix`.

Changes between versions 6.2 and 6.3

Keys `nb-rows`, `rowcolor` and `bold` for the command `\RowStyle`

Key `name` for the command `\Block`.

Support for the columns `V` of `varwidth`.

Changes between versions 6.3 and 6.4

New commands `\UnderBrace` and `\OverBrace` in the `\CodeAfter`.

Correction of a bug of the key `baseline` (cf. question 623258 on TeX StackExchange).

Correction of a bug with the columns `V` of `varwidth`.

Correction of a bug: the use of `\hdottedline` and `:` in the preamble of the array (of another letter specified by `letter-for-dotted-lines`) was incompatible with the key `xdots/line-style`.

Changes between versions 6.4 and 6.5

Key `custom-line` in `\NiceMatrixOptions`.

Key `respect-arraystretch`.

Changes between version 6.5 and 6.6

Keys `tikz` and `width` in `custom-line`.

Changes between version 6.6 and 6.7

Key `color` for `\OverBrace` and `\UnderBrace` in the `\CodeAfter`

Key `tikz` in the key `borders` of a command `\Block`

Changes between version 6.7 and 6.8

In the notes of a tabular (with the command `\tabularnote`), the duplicates are now detected: when several commands `\tabularnote` are used with the same argument, only one note is created at the end of the tabular (but all the labels are present, of course).

Changes between version 6.8 and 6.9

New keys `xdots/radius` and `xdots/inter` for customisation of the continuous dotted lines.
New command `\ShowCellNames` available in the `\CodeBefore` and in the `\CodeAfter`.

Changes between version 6.9 and 6.10

New keys `xdots/shorten-start` and `xdots/shorten-end`.
It's possible to use `\line` in the `\CodeAfter` between two blocks (and not only two cells).

Changes between version 6.10 and 6.11

New key `matrix/columns-type` to specify the type of columns of the matrices.
New key `ccommand` in `custom-line` and new command `\cdottedline`.

Changes between version 6.11 and 6.12

New keys `caption`, `short-caption` and `label` in the environment `{NiceTabular}`.
In `{NiceTabular}`, a caption specified by the key `caption` is wrapped to the width of the tabular.
Correction of a bug: it's now possible to use `\OverBrace` and `\UnderBrace` with `unicode-math` (with XeLaTeX or LuaLaTeX).

Changes between version 6.12 and 6.13

New environment `{TabularNote}` in `{NiceTabular}` with the same semantic as the key `tabularnote` (for legibility).
The command `\Hline` nows accepts options (between square brackets).

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