

# The `l3sys-query` script: System queries for LaTeX using Lua

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## 1 Introduction

T<sub>E</sub>X engines provide only very limited access to information about the system they are used on: using primitives, one can for example get the size of a single file, but not a list of files in a given location. For most documents, this is not an issue as they are self-contained. However, for cases where “dynamic” construction of parts of a document is needed based on file lists or other system-dependent data, methods to obtain this from (restricted) shell escape are desirable.

Security considerations mean that directly querying the system shell is problematic for general use. Instead, *restricted* shell escape may be used to get many details, provided a suitable tool is available to provide the information in a platform-neutral and security-conscious way. The Java program `texosquery`, written by Nicola Talbot, has been available for a number of years to provide this facility. As well as file system insight, `texosquery` also provides for example locale data and other system information. However, the requirement for Java means that the script is not automatically usable when a T<sub>E</sub>X system is installed.

The L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X team have therefore provided a Lua-based script, `l3sys-query`, which conforms to the security requirements of T<sub>E</sub>X Live using Lua to obtain the system information. This means that it can be used “out of the box” across platforms. The facilities provided by `l3sys-query` are more limited than `texosquery`, partly as some

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information is available in modern T<sub>E</sub>X systems using primitives, and partly as the aim of `l3sys-query` is to provide information where there are defined use cases. Requests for additional data interfaces are welcome.

## 2 The command line interface

The command line interface to

`l3sys-query <cmd> [<option(s)>] [<args>]`

where *<cmd>* can be one of the following:

- `ls`
- `ls <args>`
- `pwd`

The *<cmd>* are described below. The result of the *<cmd>* will be printed to the terminal in an interactive run; in normal usage, this will be piped to the calling T<sub>E</sub>X process. Results containing path separators *always* use `/`, irrespective of the platform in use.

As well as these targets, the script recognizes the options

- `--exclude` Specification for directory entries to exclude
- `--ignore-case` Ignores case when sorting directory listings
- `--pattern (-p)` Treat the *<args>* as Lua patterns rather than converting from wildcards
- `--recursive (-r)` Enables recursive searching during directory listings
- `--reverse` Causes sorting to go from highest to lowest rather than lowest to highest
- `--sort` Sets the method used to sort entries returned by `ls`
- `--type` Selects the type of entry returned by `ls`

The action of these options on the appropriate *<cmd(s)>* is detailed below.

### 2.1 `ls [<args>]`

Lists the contents of one or more directories, in a manner somewhat reminiscent of the Unix command `ls` or the Windows command `dir`. The exact nature of the output will depend on the *<args>*, if given, along with the prevailing options. Note that the options names are inspired by ideas from the Unix commands `ls` and `find` as well as the Windows command `dir`: they therefore do not map directly to those of any one of the command line tools that they somewhat mirror.

When no *<args>* are given, all entries in the current directory will be listed, one per line in the output. This will include both files and subdirectories. Each entry will include a path relative to the current directory: for files *in* the current directory, this will be `./`. The order of results will be determined by the underlying operating system process: unless requested *via* an option, no sorting takes place.

As standard, the *<args>* are treated as a file/path name potentially including `?` and `*` as wildcards, for example `*.png` or `file?.txt`.

```
l3sys-query ls '*.png'
```

Some care is needed in preventing expansion of such wildcards by the shell or `texlua` process: these are detailed in Section 4. In this section, `'` is used to indicate a character being used to suppress expansion: this is for example normal on macOS and Linux.

Removal of entries from the listing can be achieved using the `--exclude` option, which should be given with a  $\langle xarg \rangle$ , for example

```
l3sys-query ls --exclude '*.bak' 'graphics/*'
```

Directory entries starting `.` are traditionally hidden on Linux and macOS systems: these “dot” entries are excluded from the output of `l3sys-query`. The entries `.` and `..` for the current and parent directory are also excluded from the results returned by `l3sys-query` as they can always be assumed.

For more complex matching, the  $\langle args \rangle$  can be treated as a Lua pattern using the `--pattern` (`-p`) option; this also applies to the  $\langle xarg \rangle$  argument to the `--exclude` option. For example, the equivalent to wildcard `*.png` could be obtained using

```
l3sys-query ls --pattern '^.*%.png$'
```

The results returned by `ls` can be sorted using the `--sort` option. This can be set to `none` (use the order from the file system: the default), `name` (sort by file name) or `date` (sort by date last modified). The sorting order can be reversed using `--reverse`. Sorting normally takes account of case: this can be suppressed with the `--ignore-case` option.

The listing can be filtered based on the type of entry using the `--type` option. This takes a string argument, one of `d` (directory) or `f` (file).

As standard, only the path specified as part of the  $\langle args \rangle$  is queried. However, if the `--recursive` (`-r`) option is set, the query is applied within all subdirectories. Subdirectories starting with `.` (macOS and Linux hidden) are excluded from recursion.

For security reasons, only paths within the current working directory can be queried, this for example `graphics/*.png` will list all `png` files in the `graphics` subdirectory, but `../graphics/*.png` will yield no output.

## 2.2 pwd

Returns the absolute path to the current working directory from which `l3sys-query` is run. From within a `TeX` run, this will (usually) be the directory containing the main file, assuming a command such as

```
pdflatex main.tex
```

The `pwd` command is unaffected by any options.

## 3 Spaces in arguments

Since `l3sys-query` is intended primarily for use with restricted shell escape calls from `TeX` processes, handling of spaces is unusual. It is not possible to quote spaces in such a call, so for example whilst

```
l3sys-query ls "foo *"
```

does work from the command prompt to find all files with names starting `foo_`, it would not work *via* restricted shell escape. To circumvent this, `l3sys-query` will collect all command line arguments after any  $\langle options \rangle$ , and combine these as a space-separated  $\langle args \rangle$ , for example allowing

```
l3sys-query ls foo '*'
```

to achieve the same result as the first example. The result is that the  $\langle args \rangle$  will only every be interpreted by `l3sys-query` as a single argument. It also means that spaces cannot be used at the start or end of the argument, nor can multiple spaces appear between non-space arguments.

## 4 Wildcard expansion handling

The handling of wildcards needs some further comment for those using `l3sys-query` from the command line: the `expl3` interface described in Section 5 handles this aspect automatically for the user.

On macOS and Linux, the shell normally expands globs, which include the wildcards `*` and `?`, before passing arguments to the appropriate command. This can be suppressed by surrounding the argument with `'` characters, hence the formulation

```
l3sys-query ls '*.png'
```

earlier.

On Windows, the shell does no expansion, and thus arguments are passed as-is to the relevant command. As such, `'` has no special meaning here. However, to allow quoting of wildcards from the shell in a platform-neutral manner, `l3sys-query` will strip exactly one set of `'` characters around each argument before further processing.

It is not possible to use `"` quotes at all in the argument passed to `l3sys-query` from  $\text{\LaTeX}$ , as the  $\text{\TeX}$  system removes all `"` in  $\backslash\text{input}$  while handling space quoting.

Restricted shell escape prevents shell expansion of wildcards entirely. On non-Windows systems, it does this by ensuring that each argument is `'` quoted to ensure further expansion. Thus a  $\text{\TeX}$  call such as

```
\input|"l3sys-query ls '*.png'"
```

will work if `--shell-escape` is used as the argument is passed directly to the shell, but in restricted shell escape will give an error such as:

```
I can't find file '"|l3sys-query ls '*.png'"'.
```

The  $\text{\LaTeX}$  interfaces described below adjust the quoting used depending on the `shell-escape` status.

## 5 The $\text{\LaTeX}$ interface

Using `l3sys-query` is not tied to access *via* `expl3`, but this is the preferred approach for the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  Team. Details of how to use `l3sys-query` as an `expl3` programmer will be covered in `interface3.pdf` once the macro code is finalized. A document level interface will also be provided via a `l3sys-query` package which is based on the `expl3` interface and will be described here.