

# Sample Document Illustrating the mfirstuc Package

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October 18, 2022

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## 1 Sentence Case (First Letter Upper Case)

```
\MFUsentencecase{abc}. Abc.  
  \MFUsentencecase{\em abc}. Abc.  
  \MFUsentencecase{\emph{abc}}. Abc.  
  \MFUsentencecase{\ae bc}. Æbc.  
  \MFUsentencecase{\ae}bc}. Æbc.  
  \newcommand{\abc}{abc}\MFUsentencecase{\abc}. Abc.  
  \MFUsentencecase{\ref{sec:sentencecase}bc}. 1Bc.  
  \makefirstuc doesn't expand its argument and skips exclusions.  
  \makefirstuc{abc}. Abc.  
  \makefirstuc{\em abc}. Abc.  
  \makefirstuc{\emph{abc}}. Abc.  
  \makefirstuc{\ref{sec:sentencecase}bc}. 1Bc.  
  \makefirstuc{\strong{abc}d} Abcd  
  \makefirstuc{\protect\strong{abc}d} Abcd  
  Exclusions vs blockers:  
  \MFUsentencecase{\NoCaseChange{abc} xyz} abc Xyz  
  \makefirstuc{\NoCaseChange{abc} xyz} abc Xyz  
  \MFUblocker{\NoCaseChange}\makefirstuc{\NoCaseChange{abc} xyz} abc xyz
```

## 2 Title Case (No Formatting Commands)

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

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

A Small book of Rhyme.

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

```
\newcommand{\mytitle}{a small book of rhyme.}
```

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

```
\xcapitalisewords{\mytitle} A Small Book of Rhyme.
```

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

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

**A small book of rhyme.**

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

**A Small Book of Rhyme.**

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

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

*A Small Book of Rhyme*

Additional text-block commands can cause unexpected results.

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

*A Small Book Of rhyme*

### 3 Title Case (Contains Text-Block Formatting Commands)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Use semantic commands for things like quotations:

```
\newcommand*{\qt}[1]{‘‘#1’’}
```

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

“A Small Book of Rhyme.”

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

```
\newcommand*\esq}[1]{'?'#1?}
\capitalisefmtwords{\esq{D\`onde est\`a libro}}
¿Dónde Está Libro?
```

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

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

**An usuallyUn Small Book of Rhyme.**

Nested text-block commands:

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

**A *Small Book* of Rhyme.**

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

**A *Small Book* of Rhyme.**

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

**A *Small Book* of Rhyme.**

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

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

**A Small book of Rhyme.**

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

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

**a Small Book of rhyme.**

If possible provide semantic command instead.

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

**A Small Book of Rhyme.**

No formatting commands in the following example:

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

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

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

**A *Small book* of Rhyme.**

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

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

## 4 Compound Words

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

Default:

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

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

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

Compare with

```
\MFUhyphentru
```

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

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

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