The code of the package \texttt{nicematrix}\footnote{This document corresponds to the version 6.27a of \texttt{nicematrix}, at the date of 2024/02/19.}

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Abstract

This document is the documented code of the LaTeX package \texttt{nicematrix}. It is not its user’s guide. The guide of utilisation is the document \texttt{nicematrix.pdf} (with a French traduction: \texttt{nicematrix-french.pdf}).

By default, the package \texttt{nicematrix} doesn’t patch any existing code. However, when the option \texttt{renew-dots} is used, the commands \texttt{\ldots}, \texttt{\ldots}, \texttt{\ddots} and \texttt{\iddots} are redefined in the environments provided by \texttt{nicematrix}. In the same way, if the option \texttt{renew-matrix} is used, the environment \texttt{\{matrix\}} of \texttt{amsmath} is redefined.

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

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

1 Declaration of the package and packages loaded

The prefix \texttt{nicematrix} has been registred for this package.

See: \url{http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/l3kernel/l3prefixes.pdf}

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

\begin{verbatim}
\RequirePackage{pgfcore}
\usepgfmodule{shapes}
\end{verbatim}

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

\begin{verbatim}
\RequirePackage{13keys2e}
\ProvidesExplPackage
{nicematrix}
{\myfiledate}
{\myfileversion}
{Enhanced arrays with the help of PGF/TikZ}
\end{verbatim}

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

We load some packages.

\begin{verbatim}
\RequirePackage { array }
\RequirePackage { amsmath }
\end{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_error:n { \msg_error:nn { nicematrix } }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_warning:n { \msg_warning:nn { nicematrix } }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_error:nn { \msg_error:nnn { nicematrix } }
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_error:nn { n e }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_error:nnn { \msg_error:nnnn { nicematrix } }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_fatal:n { \msg_fatal:nn { nicematrix } }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_fatal:nn { \msg_fatal:nnn { nicematrix } }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_msg_new:nn { \msg_new:nnn { nicematrix } }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_msg_new:nnn #1 #2 #3
{ \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_messages_for_Overleaf_bool
\{ \msg_new:nnn { nicematrix } { #1 } { #2 \ #3 } \}
\{ \msg_new:nnnn { nicematrix } { #1 } { #2 } { #3 } \}
\}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_msg_redirect_name:nn { \msg_redirect_name:nnn { nicematrix } }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_gredirect_none:n #1
{ \globaldefs = 1 \@@_msg_redirect_name:nn { #1 } { none } }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_err_gredirect_none:n #1
{ \@@_error:n { #1 } \@@_gredirect_none:n { #1 } }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_warning_gredirect_none:n #1
{ \@@_warning:n { #1 } \@@_gredirect_none:n { #1 } }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_msg_redirect_name:nnn #1 #2 #3
With Overleaf, by default, 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).
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_msg_new:nnn #1 #2 #3
{ \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_messages_for_Overleaf_bool
\{ \msg_new:nnn { nicematrix } { #1 } { #2 \ #3 } \}
\{ \msg_new:nnnn { nicematrix } { #1 } { #2 } { #3 } \}
}\}
We also create a command which will generate usually an error but only a warning on Overleaf. The argument is given by curryfication.
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_error_or_warning:n
{ \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_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”.
\bool_new:N \g_@@_messages_for_Overleaf_bool
\bool_gset:Nn \g_@@_messages_for_Overleaf_bool
{ \str_if_eq_p:on \c_sys_jobname_str { _region_ } % for Emacs
|| \str_if_eq_p:on \c_sys_jobname_str { output } % for Overleaf }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_msg_redirect_name:nnn #1 #2 #3
{ \msg_redirect_name:nnn { nicematrix } }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_gredirect_none:n #1
{ \globaldefs = 1 \@@_msg_redirect_name:nn { #1 } { none } }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_err_gredirect_none:n #1
{ \@@_error:n { #1 } \@@_gredirect_none:n { #1 } }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_warning_gredirect_none:n #1
{ \@@_warning:n { #1 } \@@_gredirect_none:n { #1 } }

2 Security test

Within the package nicematrix, we will have to test whether a cell of a \{NiceTabular\} is empty. For the cells of the columns of type p, b, m, X and V, we will test whether the cell is syntactically empty...
(that is to say that there is only spaces between the ampersands &). That test will be done with the command \@@_test_if_empty: by testing if the two first tokens in the cells are (during the TeX process) \ignorespaces and \unskip.
However, if, one day, there is a changement in the implementation of array, maybe that this test will be broken (and nicematrix also).
That's why, by security, we will take a test in a small \{tabular\} composed in the box \l_tmpa_box used as sandbox.

52 \@@_msg_new:nn { Internal-error }
53 { 
54 Potential-problem-when-using-nicematrix.\\\n55 The-package-nicematrix-have-detected-a-modification-of-the-
56 standard-environment-{array}-(of-the-package-array).-Maybe-you-will-encounter-
57 some-slight-problems-when-using-nicematrix.-If-you-don't-want-to-see-
58 this-message-again,-load-nicematrix-with:\token_to_str:N
59 \usepackage[no-test-for-array]{nicematrix}.
60 }

61 \@@_msg_new:nn { mdwtab-loaded }
62 { 
63 The-packages-'mdwtab'-and-'nicematrix'-are-incompatible.-
64 This-error-is-fatal.
65 }

66 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_security_test:n #1
67 { 
68 \peek_meaning:NTF \ignorespaces
69 { \@@_security_test_i:w }
70 { \@@_error:n { Internal-error } }
71 #1
72 }

73 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_security_test_i:w \ignorespaces #1
74 { 
75 \peek_meaning:NF \unskip { \@@_error:n { Internal-error } }
76 #1
77 }

Here, the box \l_tmpa_box will be used as sandbox to take our security test. This code has been modified in version 6.18 (see question 682891 on TeX StackExchange).

78 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument / after } { . }
79 { 
80 \IfPackageLoadedTF { mdwtab }
81 { \@@_fatal:n { mdwtab-loaded } }
82 { 
83 \bool_if:NF \g_@@_no_test_for_array_bool
84 { 
85 \group_begin:
86 \hbox_set:Nn \l_tmpa_box
87 { 
88 \begin{tabular} { c > { \@@_security_test:n } c c }
89 text & & text
90 \end { tabular }
91 }
92 \group_end:
93 }
94 }

3 Collecting options

The following technic allows to create user commands with the ability to put an arbitrary number of 
[list of (key=val)] after the name of the command.

Exemple:
\@@_collect_options:n { \F } [x=a,y=b] [z=c,t=d] { arg }
will be transformed in: \F{x=a,y=b,z=c,t=d}{arg}

Therefore, by writing:
\def\G{\@@_collect_options:n{\F}}
the command \G takes in an arbitrary number of optional arguments between square brackets. 
Be careful: that command is not “fully expandable” (because of \peek_meaning:NTF).

4 Technical definitions

The following constants are defined only for efficiency in the tests.

\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_b_tl { b } 
\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_c_tl { c } 
\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_l_tl { l } 
\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_r_tl { r } 
\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_all_tl { all } 
\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_dot_tl { . } 
\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_default_tl { default } 
\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_star_tl { * } 
\str_const:Nn \c_@@_r_str { r } 
\str_const:Nn \c_@@_c_str { c } 
\str_const:Nn \c_@@_l_str { l } 
\str_const:Nn \c_@@_R_str { R } 
\str_const:Nn \c_@@_C_str { C } 
\str_const:Nn \c_@@_L_str { L } 
\str_const:Nn \c_@@_j_str { j } 
\str_const:Nn \c_@@_si_str { si }
The following token list will be used for definitions of user commands (with \NewDocumentCommand) with an embellishment using an underscore (there may be problems because of the catcode of the underscore).

\tl_new:N \l_@@_argspec_tl
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_set_split:Nnn { N V n } { V }
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_lowercase:n { V }
\hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
\IfPackageLoadedTF { tikz }
{ }
\IfPackageLoadedTF { tikz }
{ }

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.

\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_pgfortikzpicture_tl { \exp_not:N \tikzpicture }
\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_endpgfortikzpicture_tl { \exp_not:N \endtikzpicture }
\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_pgfortikzpicture_tl { \exp_not:N \pgfpicture }
\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_endpgfortikzpicture_tl { \exp_not:N \endpgfpicture }

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 programmation. At the date May 2023, the current version revtex4-2 is 4.2f (compatible with booktabs).

\IfClassLoadedTF { revtex4-1 }
{ \bool_const:Nn \c_@@_revtex_bool \c_true_bool }
{ \IfClassLoadedTF { revtex4-2 }
{ \bool_const:Nn \c_@@_revtex_bool \c_true_bool }
{ }
}

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

\cs_if_exist:NT \rvtx@ifformat@geq
{ \bool_const:Nn \c_@@_revtex_bool \c_true_bool }
{ \bool_const:Nn \c_@@_revtex_bool \c_false_bool }

\cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_if_single_token_p:n { V }

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.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_provide_pgfsyspdfmark:
{ }
\IfExpl SyntaxOn
\cs_if_free:NT \pgfsyspdfmark
{ \cs_set_eq:NN \pgfsyspdfmark \@gobblethree }
\ExplSyntaxOff
We define a command \iddots similar to \ddots (\ldots) but with dots going forward (\ldots). 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.

\ProvideDocumentCommand \iddots \providepgfsyspdfmark: \prg_do_nothing:

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

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.
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.

\cs_set:Npn \@@_standard_cline #1 { \@@_standard_cline:w #1 \q_stop }
\cs_set:Npn \@@_standard_cline:w #1-#2 \q_stop {\
\int_if_zero:nT \l_@@_first_col_int { \omit & }
\int_compare:nNnT { #1 } > \c_one_int { \multispan { \int_eval:n { #1 - 1 } } & }
\multispan { \int_eval:n { #2 - #1 + 1 } }
\CT@arc@ \leaders \hrule \hfill }\futurelet \reserved@a \@@_cline \leaders \hrule \arrayrulewidth \hfill

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

\cs_set:Npn \@@_cline \leaders \hrule \arrayrulewidth \hfill

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.

\everycr { }
\cr
\noalign { \skip_vertical:N -\arrayrulewidth }
\everycr
}

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.

\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.

\cs_set:Npn \@@_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.

\cs_set:Npn \@@_cline_i:nn #1 #2 { \@@_cline_i:en \l_@@_first_col_int }

1See question 99041 on TeX StackExchange.
Now, \texttt{#1} is the number of the current column and we have to draw a line from the column \texttt{#2} to the column \texttt{#3} (both included).

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

The following command will be nullified in the environment \{\texttt{NiceTabular}, \texttt{NiceTabular*}\} and \{\texttt{NiceTabularX}\}.

The following command must \textbf{not} be protected since it will be used to write instructions in the (internal) \texttt{\CodeBefore}.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_set_eq:NN \@@_math_toggle: \c_math_toggle_token
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_set_CT@arc@:n #1
{ \tl_if_blank:nF { #1 } 
  { \tl_if_head_eq_meaning:nNTF { #1 } \[ 
    { \cs_set:Npn \CT@arc@ { \color #1 } } 
    { \cs_set:Npn \CT@arc@ { \color { #1 } } } 
  } 
}\cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_set_CT@arc@:n { o }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_set_CT@drsc@:n #1
{ \tl_if_head_eq_meaning:nNTF { #1 } \[ 
  { \cs_set:Npn \CT@drsc@ { \color #1 } } 
  { \cs_set:Npn \CT@drsc@ { \color { #1 } } } 
}\cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_set_CT@drsc@:n { o }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_exp_color_arg:Nn #1 #2
{ \tl_if_head_eq_meaning:nNTF { #2 } \[ 
  #1 #2 
  #1 \{ #2 \} 
}\cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_exp_color_arg:Nn { N o }
\end{verbatim}
The following command must be protected because of its use of the command \color.
\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_color:n #1
\{ \tl_if_blank:nF { #1 } \{ \@@_exp_color_arg:Nn \color { #1 } \} \}
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_color:n { o }
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_set_eq:NN \@@_old_pgfpointanchor \pgfpointanchor
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_rescan_for_spanish:N #1
{ \tl_set_rescan:Nno #1 { \char_set_catcode_other:N > \char_set_catcode_other:N < } #1 \#1 }
\end{verbatim}

5 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.
\begin{verbatim}
\int_new:N \g_@@_env_int
\end{verbatim}

The following command is only a syntaxic shortcut. It must not be protected (it will be used in names of PGF nodes).
\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new:Npn \@@_env: { nm - \int_use:N \g_@@_env_int }
\end{verbatim}

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.
\begin{verbatim}
\NewExpandableDocumentCommand \NiceMatrixLastEnv { }
{ \int_use:N \g_@@_env_int }
\end{verbatim}

The following command is only a syntaxic shortcut. The q in qpoint means quick.
\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_qpoint:n #1
{ \pgfpointanchor { \@@_env: - #1 } { center } }
\end{verbatim}

If the user uses \{NiceTabular\}, \{NiceTabular*\} or \{NiceTabularX\}, we will raise the following flag.
\begin{verbatim}
\bool_new:N \l_@@_tabular_bool
\g_@@_delims_bool \will be true for the environments with delimiters (ex. : \{pNiceMatrix\}, \{pNiceArray\}, \pAutoNiceMatrix, etc.).
\end{verbatim}
In fact, if there is delimiters in the preamble of \{NiceArray\} (eg: [cccc]), this boolean will be set to false.

The following boolean will be equal to true in the environments which have a preamble (provided by the final user): \{NiceTabular\}, \{NiceArray\}, \{pNiceArray\}, etc.

\bool_new:N \l_@@_preamble_bool
\bool_set_true:N \l_@@_preamble_bool

We need a special treatment for \{NiceMatrix\} when vlines is not used, in order to retrieve \arraycolsep on both sides.

\bool_new:N \l_@@_NiceMatrix_without_vlines_bool

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

\int_new:N \g_@@_NiceMatrixBlock_int

It’s possible to put tabular notes (with \tabularnote) in the caption if that caption is composed above the tabular. In such case, we will count in \g_@@_notes_caption_int the number of uses of the command \tabularnote without optional argument in that caption.

\int_new:N \g_@@_notes_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).

\dim_new:N \l_@@_columns_width_dim
\dim_set:Nn \l_@@_columns_width_dim { -1 cm }

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

\int_new:N \g_@@_row_total_int
\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).

\int_new:N \g_@@_last_row_node_int

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

\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 and j. For example, a column p[1]{3cm} will provide the value 1 for all the cells of the column.

\tl_new:N \l_@@_hpos_cell_tl
\tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_hpos_cell_tl \c_@@_c_tl

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.

\dim_new:N \g_@@_blocks_wd_dim
Idem for the mono-row blocks.
\dim_new:N \g_@@_blocks_ht_dim
\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\}).
\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.
\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.
\bool_new:N \l_@@_in_env_bool

The following key corresponds to the key notes/detect_duplicates.
\bool_new:N \l_@@_notes_detect_duplicates_bool
\bool_set_true:N \l_@@_notes_detect_duplicates_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.
\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).
\dim_new:N \l_@@_rule_width_dim

The key color in a command of rule such as \Hline (or the specifier “|” in the preamble of an environment).
\tl_new:N \l_@@_rule_color_tl

The following boolean will be raised when the command \rotate is used.
\bool_new:N \g_@@_rotate_bool
\bool_new:N \g_@@_rotate_c_bool

The following boolean will be raise then the command \rotate is used with the key c.
\bool_new:N \g_@@_rotate_c_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.
\bool_new:N \l_@@_X_bool
\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 contain 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 }).
\tl_new:N \g_@@_aux_tl
During the second run, if informations concerning the current environment has been found in the aux file, the following flag will be raised.
\bool_new:N \g_@@_aux_found_bool
In particular, in that aux file, there will be, for each environment of \texttt{nicematrix}, an affectation for the following sequence that will contain informations about the size of the array.

\seq_new:N \g_@@_size_seq
\tl_new:N \g_@@_left_delim_tl
\tl_new:N \g_@@_right_delim_tl

The token list \texttt{\g_@@_user_preamble_tl} will contain the preamble provided by the the final user of \texttt{nicematrix} (eg the preamble of an environment \texttt{NiceTabular}).

\tl_new:N \g_@@_user_preamble_tl

The token list \texttt{\g_@@_array_preamble_tl} will contain the preamble constructed by \texttt{nicematrix} for the environment \texttt{\{array\}} (of \texttt{array}).

\tl_new:N \g_@@_array_preamble_tl

For \texttt{multicolumn}.

\tl_new:N \g_@@_preamble_tl

The following parameter corresponds to the key \texttt{columns-type} of the environments \texttt{\{NiceMatrix\}}, \texttt{\{pNiceMatrix\}}, etc. and also the key \texttt{matrix / columns-type} of \texttt{\NiceMatrixOptions}.

\tl_new:N \l_@@_columns_type_tl
\str_set:Nn \l_@@_columns_type_tl { c }

The following parameters correspond to the keys \texttt{down}, \texttt{up} and \texttt{middle} of a command such as \texttt{\Cdots}. Usually, the final user doesn’t use that keys directly because he uses the syntax with the embellishments \_\_\_ and ::

\tl_new:N \l_@@_xdots_down_tl
\tl_new:N \l_@@_xdots_up_tl
\tl_new:N \l_@@_xdots_middle_tl

We will store in the following sequence informations provided by the instructions \texttt{\rowlistcolors} in the main array (not in the \texttt{\CodeBefore}).

\seq_new:N \g_@@_rowlistcolors_seq

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_test_if_math_mode: 
\{ 
\if_mode_math: \else: 
\@@_fatal:n { Outside-math-mode }
\fi: 
\}

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.

\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”.

\colorlet { nicematrix-last-col } { . }
\colorlet { nicematrix-last-row } { . }

The following string is the name of the current environment or the current command of \texttt{nicematrix} (despite its name which contains \texttt{env}).

\str_new:N \g_@@_name_env_str

The following string will contain the word \texttt{\textit{command}} or \texttt{\textit{environment}} whether we are in a command of \texttt{nicematrix} or in an environment of \texttt{nicematrix}. The default value is \texttt{\textit{environment}}.

\tl_new:N \g_@@_com_or_env_str
\tl_gset:Nn \g_@@_com_or_env_str { environment }
\bool_new:N \l_@@_bold_row_style_bool

The following command will be able to reconstruct the full name of the current command or environment (despite its name which contains \texttt{env}). This command must \texttt{not} be protected since it will be used in error messages and we have to use \texttt{\str_if_eq:VnTF} and not \texttt{\tl_if_eq:NnTF} because we need to be fully expandable).

\cs_new:Npn \@@_full_name_env:
{
\str_if_eq:VnTF \g_@@_com_or_env_str { command }
{ command \space \c_backslash_str \g_@@_name_env_str }
{ environment \space \{ \g_@@_name_env_str \} }
}

For the key \texttt{code} of the command \texttt{\SubMatrix} (itself in the main \texttt{\CodeAfter}), we will use the following token list.

\tl_new:N \l_@@_code_tl

For the key \texttt{pgf-node-code}. That code will be used when the nodes of the cells (that is to say the nodes of the form \texttt{i-j}) will be created.

\tl_new:N \l_@@_pgf_node_code_tl

The so-called \texttt{\CodeBefore} is splitted in two parts because we want to control the order of execution of some instructions.

\tl_new:N \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
\tl_new:N \g_nicematrix_code_before_tl

The value of the key \texttt{code-before} will be added to the left of \texttt{\g_@@_pre_code_before_tl}. Idem for the code between \texttt{\CodeBefore} and \texttt{\Body}.

The so-called \texttt{\CodeAfter} is splitted in two parts because we want to control the order of execution of some instructions.

\tl_new:N \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl
\tl_new:N \g_nicematrix_code_after_tl

The \texttt{\CodeAfter} provided by the final user (with the key \texttt{code-after} or the keyword \texttt{\CodeAfter}) will be stored in the second token list.

\bool_new:N \l_@@_in_code_after_bool

The counters \texttt{\l_@@_old_iRow_int} and \texttt{\l_@@_old_jCol_int} will be used to save the values of the potential \LaTeX{} counters \texttt{iRow} and \texttt{jCol}. These \LaTeX{} counters will be restored at the end of the environment.

\int_new:N \l_@@_old_iRow_int
\int_new:N \l_@@_old_jCol_int

The \TeX{} counters \texttt{\c@iRow} and \texttt{\c@jCol} will be created in the beginning of \texttt{\NiceArrayWithDelims} (if they don’t exist previously).

The following sequence will contain the names (without backslash) of the commands created by \texttt{custom-line} by the key \texttt{command} or \texttt{ccommand} (commands used by the final user in order to draw horizontal rules).

\seq_new:N \l_@@_custom_line_commands_seq

The following token list corresponds to the key \texttt{rules/color} available in the environments.

\tl_new:N \l_@@_rules_color_tl

The sum of the weights of all the \texttt{X} columns in the preamble. The weight of a \texttt{X} column is given as an optional argument between square brackets. The default value, of course, is 1.

\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.

\begin{verbatim}
bool_new:N \l_@@_X_columns_aux_bool
dim_new:N \l_@@_X_columns_dim
\end{verbatim}

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.

\begin{verbatim}
bool_new:N \g_@@_after_col_zero_bool
\end{verbatim}

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).

\begin{verbatim}
bool_new:N \g_@@_row_of_col_done_bool
\end{verbatim}

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).

\begin{verbatim}
bool_new:N \g_@@_not_empty_cell_bool
\end{verbatim}

\$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 $\Body$).

\begin{verbatim}
tl_new:N \l_@@_code_before_tl
bool_new:N \l_@@_code_before_bool
\end{verbatim}

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).

\begin{verbatim}
tl_new:N \g_@@_row_style_tl
\end{verbatim}

The following dimensions will be used when drawing the dotted lines.

\begin{verbatim}
dim_new:N \l_@@_x_initial_dim
dim_new:N \l_@@_y_initial_dim
dim_new:N \l_@@_x_final_dim
dim_new:N \l_@@_y_final_dim
\end{verbatim}

The L3 programming layer provides scratch dimensions $l_{tmpa_dim}$ and $l_{tmpb_dim}$. We creates
two more in the same spirit.

\begin{verbatim}
dim_zero_new:N \l_@@_tmpc_dim
dim_zero_new:N \l_@@_tmpd_dim
\end{verbatim}

Some cells will be declared as “empty” (for example a cell with an instruction $\Cdots$).

\begin{verbatim}
bool_new:N \g_@@_empty_cell_bool
\end{verbatim}

The following dimensions will be used internally to compute the width of the potential “first column”
and “last column”.

\begin{verbatim}
dim_new:N \g_@@_width_last_col_dim
dim_new:N \g_@@_width_first_col_dim
\end{verbatim}
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.

```latex
\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!).

```latex
\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}\}.

```latex
\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.

```latex
\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.

```latex
\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`).

```latex
\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.

```latex
\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`) correspondant will be stored. These lists will be used for the creation of the “medium nodes” (if they are created).

```latex
\seq_new:N \g_@@_multicolumn_cells_seq
\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 `\CodeBefore`).

```latex
\int_new:N \l_@@_row_min_int
\int_new:N \l_@@_row_max_int
\int_new:N \l_@@_col_min_int
\int_new:N \l_@@_col_max_int
```
The following counters will be used when drawing the rules.

\int_new:N \l_@@_start_int
\int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_start_int \c_one_int
\int_new:N \l_@@_end_int
\int_new:N \l_@@_local_start_int
\int_new:N \l_@@_local_end_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 form \{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.

\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).

\int_new:N \g_@@_static_num_of_col_int

The following parameters correspond to the keys \texttt{fill}, \texttt{opacity}, \texttt{draw}, \texttt{tikz}, \texttt{borders}, and \texttt{rounded-corners} of the command \Block.

\tl_new:N \l_@@_fill_tl
\tl_new:N \l_@@_opacity_tl
\tl_new:N \l_@@_draw_tl
\seq_new:N \l_@@_tikz_seq
\clist_new:N \l_@@_borders_clist
\dim_new:N \l_@@_rounded_corners_dim

The last parameter has no direct link with the \texttt{[empty]} corners of the array (which are computed and taken into account by \nicematrix when the key \texttt{corners} is used).

The following dimension corresponds to the key \texttt{rounded-corners} available in an individual environment \texttt{\{NiceTabular\}}. When that key is used, a clipping is applied in the \CodeBefore of the environment in order to have rounded corners for the potential colored panels.

\dim_new:N \l_@@_tab_rounded_corners_dim

The following token list correspond to the key \texttt{color} of the command \Block and also the key \texttt{color} of the command \RowStyle.

\tl_new:N \l_@@_color_tl

In the key \texttt{tikz} of a command \Block or in the argument of a command \TikzEveryCell, the final user puts a list of tikz keys. But, you have added another key, named \texttt{offset} (which means that an offset will be used for the frame of the block or the cell). The following parameter corresponds to that key.

\dim_new:N \l_@@_offset_dim

Here is the dimension for the width of the rule when a block (created by \Block) is stroked.

\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 \texttt{c} or \texttt{C}, the value is \texttt{c}. If the user uses the key \texttt{l} or \texttt{L}, the value is \texttt{l}. If the user uses the key \texttt{r} or \texttt{R}, the value is \texttt{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).

\str_new:N \l_@@_hpos_block_str
\str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str { c }
\bool_new:N \l_@@_hpos_of_block_cap_bool

If the final user has used the special color “\texttt{nocolor}”, the following flag will be raised.

\bool_new:N \@@_nocolor_used_bool

For the vertical position, the possible values are \texttt{c}, \texttt{t} and \texttt{b}.

\str_new:N \l_@@_vpos_block_str
\str_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_block_str { c }
\str_new:N \l_@@_vpos_block_str
\str_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_block_str { t }
\str_new:N \l_@@_vpos_block_str
\str_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_block_str { b }
\bool_new:N \l_@@_vpos_of_block_cap_bool

\dim_new:N \l_@@_line_height_dim
\dim_new:N \l_@@_line_height_dim
\dim_new:N \l_@@_line_height_dim
Used when the key \texttt{draw-first} is used for \texttt{\ldots} or \texttt{\iddots}.
\begin{verbatim}
\bool_new:N \l_@@_draw_first_bool
\end{verbatim}

The following flag corresponds to the keys \texttt{vlines} and \texttt{hlines} of the command \texttt{\Block} (the key \texttt{hvlines} is the conjunction of both).
\begin{verbatim}
\bool_new:N \l_@@_vlines_block_bool
\bool_new:N \l_@@_hlines_block_bool
\end{verbatim}

The blocks which use the key - will store their content in a box. These boxes are numbered with the following counter.
\begin{verbatim}
\int_new:N \g_@@_block_box_int
\dim_new:N \l_@@_submatrix_extra_height_dim
\dim_new:N \l_@@_submatrix_left_xshift_dim
\dim_new:N \l_@@_submatrix_right_xshift_dim
\clist_new:N \l_@@_hlines_clist
\clist_new:N \l_@@_vlines_clist
\clist_new:N \l_@@_submatrix_hlines_clist
\clist_new:N \l_@@_submatrix_vlines_clist
\end{verbatim}

The following key is set when the keys \texttt{hvlines} and \texttt{hvlines-except-borders} are used. It’s used only to change slightly the clipping path set by the key \texttt{rounded-corners} (for a \texttt{\{tabular\}}).
\begin{verbatim}
\bool_new:N \l_@@_hvlines_bool
\end{verbatim}

The following flag will be used by (for instance) \texttt{\@@_vline_ii}. When \texttt{\l_@@_dotted_bool} is true, a dotted line (with our system) will be drawn.
\begin{verbatim}
\bool_new:N \l_@@_dotted_bool
\end{verbatim}

The following flag will be set to true during the composition of a caption specified (by the key \texttt{caption}).
\begin{verbatim}
\bool_new:N \l_@@_in_caption_bool
\end{verbatim}

Variables for the exterior rows and columns

The keys for the exterior rows and columns are \texttt{first-row}, \texttt{first-col}, \texttt{last-row} and \texttt{last-col}. However, internally, these keys are not coded in a similar way.

- **First row**
  
  The integer \texttt{\l_@@_first_row_int} is the number of the first row of the array. The default value is 1, but, if the option \texttt{first-row} is used, the value will be 0.

  \begin{verbatim}
  \int_new:N \l_@@_first_row_int
  \int_set:Nn \l_@@_first_row_int 1
  \end{verbatim}

- **First column**
  
  The integer \texttt{\l_@@_first_col_int} is the number of the first column of the array. The default value is 1, but, if the option \texttt{first-col} is used, the value will be 0.

  \begin{verbatim}
  \int_new:N \l_@@_first_col_int
  \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_first_col_int \c_one_int
  \end{verbatim}

- **Last row**
  
  The counter \texttt{\l_@@_last_row_int} is the number of the potential “last row”, as specified by the key \texttt{last-row}. A value of \texttt{-2} means that there is no “last row”. A value of \texttt{-1} means that there is a “last row” but we don’t know the number of that row (the key \texttt{last-row} has been used without value and the actual value has not still been read in the aux file).

  \begin{verbatim}
  \int_new:N \l_@@_last_row_int
  \int_set:Nn \l_@@_last_row_int { -2 }
  \end{verbatim}
If, in an environment like \texttt{pNiceArray}, the option \texttt{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”.

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_new:N \l_@@_last_row_without_value_bool
Idem for \l_@@_last_col_without_value_bool
\bool_new:N \l_@@_last_col_without_value_bool
\end{verbatim}

- Last column

For the potential “last column”, we use an integer. A value of \texttt{-2} means that there is no last column. A value of \texttt{-1} means that we are in an environment without preamble (e.g. \texttt{bNiceMatrix}) and there is a last column but we don’t know its value because the user has used the option \texttt{last-col} without value. A value of \texttt{0} means that the option \texttt{last-col} has been used in an environment with preamble (like \texttt{pNiceArray}): in this case, the key was necessary without argument. The command \texttt{NiceMatrixOptions} also sets \l_@@_last_col_int to 0.

\begin{verbatim}
\int_new:N \l_@@_last_col_int
\int_set:Nn \l_@@_last_col_int { -2 }
\end{verbatim}

However, we have also a boolean. Consider the following code:

\begin{verbatim}
\begin{pNiceArray}{cc} [last-col]
1 & 2 \\
3 & 4
\end{pNiceArray}
\end{verbatim}

In such a code, the “last column” specified by the key \texttt{last-col} is not used. We want to be able to detect such a situation and we create a boolean for that job.

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_new:N \g_@@_last_col_found_bool
This boolean is set to \texttt{false} at the end of \@@_pre_array_ii:
\bool_new:N \l_@@_in_last_col_bool
\end{verbatim}

In the last column, we will raise the following flag (it will be used by \texttt{OnlyMainNiceMatrix}).

Some utilities

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_set_protected:Npn \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w #1-#2\q_stop
{ \cs_set_nopar:Npn \l_tmpa_tl { #1 } \cs_set_nopar:Npn \l_tmpb_tl { #2 } }
\end{verbatim}

The following takes as argument the name of a clist and which should be a list of intervals of integers. It \textit{expands} that list, that is to say, it replaces (by a sort of \texttt{mapcan} or \texttt{flat_map}) the interval by the explicit list of the integers.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_expand_clist:N #1
{ \clist_if_in:NVF #1 \c_@@_all_tl
\clist_clear:N \l_tmpa_clist
\clist_map_inline:Nn #1
\clist_clear:N \l_tmpb_clist
\clist_map_inline:Nn \c_@@_all_tl
\clist_map_inline:Nn \l_tmpa_clist
\clist_map_inline:Nn \c_@@_all_tl
\end{verbatim}

\footnote{We 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 \texttt{-1} any longer.}
The following internal parameters are for:

- \Ldots with both extremities open (and hence also \Hdotsfor in an exterior row);
- \Vdots with both extremities open (and hence also \Vdotsfor in an exterior column);
- when the special character “:" is used in order to put the label of a so-called “dotted line” on the line, a margin of \c_@@_innersep_middle_dim will be added around the label.

\hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . } { \dim_const:Nn \c_@@_shift_Ldots_last_row_dim { 0.5 em } \dim_const:Nn \c_@@_shift_exterior_Vdots_dim { 0.6 em } \dim_const:Nn \c_@@_innersep_middle_dim { 0.17 em } }

6 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 sens 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 \g_@@_notes_caption_int.\footnote{More precisely, it’s the number of tabular notes which do not use the optional argument of \tabularnote.}
- During the composition of the caption (value of \_@@\_caption\_tl), the tabular notes will be numbered from 1 to \_@@\_notes\_caption\_int and the notes themselves will be stored in \_@@\_notes\_in\_caption\_seq. The structure of the components of that sequence will be the same as for \_@@\_notes\_seq.

- After the composition of the main tabular and after the composition of the caption, the sequences \_@@\_notes\_in\_caption\_seq and \_@@\_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.

```latex
\newcounter { tabularnote }
\seq_new:N \_@@\_notes\_seq
\seq_new:N \_@@\_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 \_@@\_tabularnote\_tl corresponds to the value of that key.

```latex
\tl_new:N \_@@\_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.

```latex
\seq_new:N \_\_\_notes\_labels\_seq
\newcounter{nicematrix_draft}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@\_notes\_style:n #1 { \textit { \alph { #1 } } }
\cs_new:Npn \@@\_notes\_label\_in\_tabular:n #1 { \textsuperscript { #1 } }
\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`.

```latex
\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`).

```latex
\hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . } { \IfPackageLoadedTF { enumitem } { enumitem } }
```

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The type of list \texttt{tabularnotes} will be used to format the tabular notes at the end of the array in the general case and \texttt{tabularnotes}\texttt{*} will be used if the key \texttt{para} is in force.

\begin{verbatim}
\newlist { tabularnotes } { enumerate } { 1 }
\setlist [ tabularnotes ]
{ 
  topsep = 0pt ,
  noitemsep ,
  leftmargin = * ,
  align = left ,
  labelsep = 0pt ,
  label = \@@_notes_label_in_list:n { \@@_notes_style:n { tabularnotesi } } ,
}
\newlist { tabularnotes* } { enumerate* } { 1 }
\setlist [ tabularnotes* ]
{ 
  afterlabel = \nobreak ,
  itemjoin = \quad ,
  label = \@@_notes_label_in_list:n { \@@_notes_style:n { tabularnotes*i } }
}
\end{verbatim}

One must remind that we have allowed a \texttt{\textbackslash tabular} in the caption and that caption may also be found in the list of tables (\texttt{\textbackslash listoftables}). We want the command \texttt{\textbackslash tabularnote} be no-op during the composition of that list. That’s why we program \texttt{\textbackslash tabularnote} to be no-op excepted in a floating environment or in an environment of \texttt{nicematrix}.

\begin{verbatim}
\NewDocumentCommand \tabularnote { o m }
{ 
\bool_lazy_or:nnT { \cs_if_exist_p:N \@captype } \l_@@_in_env_bool
  { \bool_lazy_and:nnTF { ! \l_@@_tabular_bool } \l_@@_in_env_bool
    { \@@_error:n { tabularnote~forbidden } }
    { 
      \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_in_caption_bool
      \@@_tabularnote_caption:nn
      \@@_tabularnote:nn
      { #1 } { #2 }
    }
  }
}
\end{verbatim}

For the version in normal conditions, that is to say not in the \texttt{caption}. \#1 is the optional argument of \texttt{\textbackslash tabularnote} (maybe equal to the special marker expressed by \texttt{\textbackslash c_novaluetl}) and \#2 is the mandatory argument of \texttt{\textbackslash tabularnote}.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_test_first_novalue:nnn #1 #2 #3
  { \tl_if_novalue:nT { #1 } { #3 } }
\end{verbatim}

You have to see whether the argument of \texttt{\textbackslash tabularnote} has yet been used as argument of another \texttt{\textbackslash tabularnote} in the same tabular. In that case, there will be only one note (for both commands \texttt{\textbackslash tabularnote}) at the end of the tabular. We search the argument of our command \texttt{\textbackslash tabularnote}
in \texttt{\g_@@_notes_seq}. The position in the sequence will be stored in \texttt{\l_tmpa_int} (0 if the text is not in the sequence yet).

\begin{verbatim}
\int_zero:N \l_tmpa_int
\bool_if:NT \l_@@_notes_detect_duplicates_bool
{
  We recall that each component of \texttt{\g_@@_notes_seq} is a kind of couple of the form
  
  \{label\}{text of the tabularnote}.

  If the user have used \texttt{\tabularnote} without the optional argument, the label will be the special marker expressed by \texttt{\c_novalue_tl}.

  When we will go through the sequence \texttt{\g_@@_notes_seq}, we will count in \texttt{\l_tmpb_int} the notes without explicit label in order to have the “current” value of the counter \texttt{\c@tabularnote}.

  \begin{verbatim}
  \int_zero:N \l_tmpb_int
  \seq_map_indexed_inline:Nn \g_@@_notes_seq
  { \@@_test_first_novalue:nnn ##2 { \int_incr:N \l_tmpb_int }
    \tl_if_eq:nnT { { #1 } { #2 } } { ##2 }
    { \tl_if_novalue:nTF { #1 } { \int_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_int \l_tmpb_int }
      { \int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int { ##1 } }
      \seq_map_break:
    }
  }
  \int_if_zero:nF \l_tmpa_int
  { \int_add:Nn \l_tmpa_int \g_@@_notes_caption_int }
  \int_if_zero:nT \l_tmpa_int
  { \seq_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_notes_seq { { #1 } { #2 } }
    \tl_if_novalue:nT { #1 } { \int_gincr:N \c@tabularnote }
  }
  \seq_put_right:Nx \l_@@_notes_labels_seq
  { \tl_if_novalue:nTF { #1 }
    \@@_notes_format:n
    { \int_eval:n
      { \int_if_zero:nTF \l_tmpa_int \c@tabularnote \l_tmpa_int }
      \c@tabularnote \l_tmpa_int
    }
    { #1 }
  }
  \peek_meaning:NF \tabularnote
  { \@@_notes_label_in_tabular:n }
\end{verbatim}
\end{verbatim}

If the following token is \texttt{not} a \texttt{\tabularnote}, we have finished the sequence of successive commands \texttt{\tabularnote} and we have to format the labels of these tabular notes (in the array). We compose those labels in a box \texttt{\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 when \texttt{\l_@@_hpos_cell_tl} is equal to \texttt{c} or \texttt{r}.

\begin{verbatim}
\hbox_set:Nn \l_tmpa_box
\@@_notes_label_in_tabular:n
{ \@@_notes_label_in_tabular:n
\end{verbatim}

We remind that it is the command \texttt{\@@_notes_label_in_tabular:n} that will put the labels in a \texttt{\textsuperscript}.
We want the (last) tabular note referenceable (with the standard command `\label`).

\int_gdecr:N \c@tabularnote
\int_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_int \c@tabularnote
\refstepcounter {\tabularnote}
\int_compare:nNnT \l_tmpa_int = \c@tabularnote
{ \int_gincr:N \c@tabularnote }
\seq_clear:N \l_@@_notes_labels_seq
\bool_lazy_or:nnTF
{ \tl_if_eq_p:NN \l_@@_hpos_cell_tl \c_@@_c_tl }
{ \tl_if_eq_p:NN \l_@@_hpos_cell_tl \c_@@_r_tl }
{ \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).

\skip_horizontal:n { \box_wd:N \l_tmpa_box }

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`.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_tabularnote_caption:nn #1 #2
{ \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_caption_finished_bool
  { \int_compare:nNnT \c@tabularnote = \g_@@_notes_caption_int
    { \int_gzero:N \c@tabularnote }
    Now, we try to detect duplicate notes in the caption. Be careful! We must put `\tl_if_in:NnF` and not `\tl_if_in:NnT`!
    \seq_if_in:NnF \g_@@_notes_in_caption_seq { { #1 } { #2 } }
    \@@_error:n { Identical-notes-in-caption } }
  { \seq_if_in:NnTF \g_@@_notes_in_caption_seq { { #1 } { #2 } }
    Now, we know that are in the second composition of the caption since we are reading a tabular note which has yet been read. Now, the value of `\g_@@_notes_caption_int` won’t change anymore: it’s the number of uses without optional argument of the command `\tabularnote` in the caption.
    \bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_caption_finished_bool
    \int_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_notes_caption_int \c@tabularnote
    \int_gzero:N \c@tabularnote
    \seq_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_notes_in_caption_seq { { #1 } { #2 } } }
}

In the following code, we are in the first composition of the caption or at the first `\tabularnote` of the second composition.

\seq_if_in:NnTF \g_@@_notes_in_caption_seq { { #1 } { #2 } }

Now, we know that in the second composition of the caption since we are reading a tabular note which has yet been read. Now, the value of `\g_@@_notes_caption_int` won’t change anymore: it’s the number of uses without optional argument of the command `\tabularnote` in the caption.
Now, we will compose the label of the footnote (in the caption). Even if we are not in the first composition, we have to compose that label!

\begin{verbatim}
\tl_if_novalue:nT { #1 } { \int_gincr:N \c@tabularnote }
\seq_put_right:Nx \l_@@_notes_labels_seq
{ \tl_if_novalue:nTF { #1 } { \@@_notes_format:n { \int_use:N \c@tabularnote } } { #1 } }
\peek_meaning:NF \tabularnote
{ \@@_notes_label_in_tabular:n
{ \seq_use:Nnnn \l_@@_notes_labels_seq { , } { , } { , } }
\seq_clear:N \l_@@_notes_labels_seq
}
\end{verbatim}

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_count_novalue_first:nn #1 #2
{ \tl_if_novalue:nT { #1 } { \int_gincr:N \g_@@_notes_caption_int } }

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.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_pgf_rect_node:nnnnn \@@_pgf_rect_node:nnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5
{ \begin { pgfscope }
\pgfset
{ inner~sep = \c_zero_dim ,
minimum~size = \c_zero_dim }
\pgftransformshift { \pgfpoint { 0.5 * ( #2 + #4 ) } { 0.5 * ( #3 + #5 ) } }
\pgfnode
{ rectangle }
{ center }
{ \vbox_to_ht:nn {
\dim_abs:n { #5 - #3 } }
{ \vfill }
\hbox_to_wd:nn { \dim_abs:n { #4 - #2 } } { }
}
{ #1 }
{ }
\end { pgfscope }
}
\end{verbatim}

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.
8 The options

The following parameter corresponds to the keys caption, short-caption and label of the environment \texttt{NiceTabular}.

\begin{verbatim}
\tl_new:N \l_@@_caption_tl
\tl_new:N \l_@@_short_caption_tl
\tl_new:N \l_@@_label_tl
\end{verbatim}

The following parameter corresponds to the key \texttt{caption-above} of \texttt{NiceMatrixOptions}. When this parameter is true, the captions of the environments \texttt{NiceTabular}, specified with the key \texttt{caption} are put above the tabular (and below elsewhere).

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_new:N \l_@@_caption_above_bool
\end{verbatim}

By default, the commands \texttt{cellcolor} and \texttt{rowcolor} are available for the user in the cells of the tabular (the user may use the commands provided by \texttt{colortbl}). However, if the key \texttt{color-inside} is used, these commands are available.

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_new:N \l_@@_color_inside_bool
\end{verbatim}

By default, the behaviour of \texttt{cline} is changed in the environments of \texttt{nicematrix}: a \texttt{cline} spreads the array by an amount equal to \texttt{arrayrulewidth}. It's possible to disable this feature with the key \texttt{l_@@_standard_cline_bool}.

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_new:N \l_@@_standard_cline_bool
\end{verbatim}

The following dimensions correspond to the options \texttt{cell-space-top-limit} and \texttt{co} (these parameters are inspired by the package \texttt{cellspace}).

\begin{verbatim}
\dim_new:N \l_@@_cell_space_top_limit_dim
\dim_new:N \l_@@_cell_space_bottom_limit_dim
\end{verbatim}

The following parameter corresponds to the key \texttt{xdots/horizontal_labels}.

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_new:N \l_@@_xdots_h_labels_bool
\end{verbatim}

The following dimension is the distance between two dots for the dotted lines (when \texttt{line-style} is equal to \texttt{standard}, which is the initial value). The initial value is 0.45 em but it will be changed if the option \texttt{small} is used.

\begin{verbatim}
\dim_new:N \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim
\hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
{ \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim { 0.45 em } }
\end{verbatim}

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The unit is \textit{em} and that's why we fix the dimension after the preamble.

The following dimension is the distance between a node (in fact an anchor of that node) and a dotted line (for real dotted lines, the actual distance may, of course, be a bit larger, depending of the exact position of the dots).

\begin{verbatim}
\dim_new:N \l_@@_xdots_shorten_start_dim
\dim_new:N \l_@@_xdots_shorten_end_dim
\hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
\{
 \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_shorten_start_dim { 0.3 \textit{em} }
 \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_shorten_end_dim { 0.3 \textit{em} }
\}
\end{verbatim}

The unit is \textit{em} and that's why we fix the dimension after the preamble.

The following dimension is the radius of the dots for the dotted lines (when \texttt{line-style} is equal to \texttt{standard}, which is the initial value). The initial value is 0.53 pt but it will be changed if the option \texttt{small} is used.

\begin{verbatim}
\dim_new:N \l_@@_xdots_radius_dim
\hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
\{
 \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_radius_dim { 0.53 \textit{pt} }
\}
\end{verbatim}

The unit is \textit{em} and that's why we fix the dimension after the preamble.

The token list $\l_@@_xdots_line_style_tl$ corresponds to the option \texttt{tikz} of the commands $\texttt{Cdots}$, $\texttt{Ldots}$, etc. and of the options \texttt{line-style} for the environments and $\texttt{NiceMatrixOptions}$. The constant $\l_@@_standard_tl$ will be used in some tests.

\begin{verbatim}
\tl_new:N \l_@@_xdots_line_style_tl
\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_standard_tl { standard }
\tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_xdots_line_style_tl \c_@@_standard_tl
\end{verbatim}

The boolean $\l_@@_light_syntax_bool$ corresponds to the option \texttt{light-syntax} and the boolean $\l_@@_light_syntax_expanded_bool$ correspond to the option \texttt{light-syntax-expanded}.

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_new:N \l_@@_light_syntax_bool
\bool_new:N \l_@@_light_syntax_expanded_bool
\end{verbatim}

The string $\l_@@_baseline_tl$ may contain one of the three values t, c or b as in the option of the environment \texttt{array}. However, it may also contain an integer (which represents the number of the row to which align the array).

\begin{verbatim}
\tl_new:N \l_@@_baseline_tl
\tl_set:Nn \l_@@_baseline_tl { c }
\end{verbatim}

The flag $\l_@@_exterior_arraycolsep_bool$ corresponds to the option \texttt{exterior-arraycolsep}. If this option is set, a space equal to $\texttt{arraycolsep}$ will be put on both sides of an environment $\texttt{NiceArray}$ (as it is done in \{array\} of array).

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_new:N \l_@@_exterior_arraycolsep_bool
\end{verbatim}

The flag $\l_@@_parallelize_diags_bool$ controls whether the diagonals are parallelized. The initial value is \texttt{true}.

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_new:N \l_@@_parallelize_diags_bool
\bool_set_true:N \l_@@_parallelize_diags_bool
\end{verbatim}

The following parameter correspond to the key \texttt{corners}. The elements of that \texttt{clist} must be within NW, NE, SW and SE.

\begin{verbatim}
\clist_new:N \l_@@_corners_clist
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\dim_new:N \l_@@_notes_above_space_dim
\hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
\{
 \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_notes_above_space_dim { 1 \textit{mm} }
\}
\end{verbatim}
We use a hook only by security in case \texttt{revtex4-1} is used (even though it is obsolete).

The flag \texttt{\_\_nullify\_dots\_bool} corresponds to the option \texttt{nullify-dots}. When the flag is down, the instructions like \texttt{\vdots} are inserted within a \texttt{\hphantom} (and so the constructed matrix has exactly the same size as a matrix constructed with the classical \texttt{\{matrix\}} and \texttt{\ldots}, \texttt{\vdots}, etc.).

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_new:N \l_@@_nullify_dots_bool
When the key \texttt{respect-arraystretch} is used, the following command will be nullified.
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_reset_arraystretch: {
\cs_set_nopar:Npn \arraystretch { 1 }
}\end{verbatim}

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).

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_new:N \l_@@_auto_columns_width_bool
The following boolean corresponds to the key \texttt{create-cell-nodes} of the keyword \texttt{\CodeBefore}.
\bool_new:N \g_@@_recreate_cell_nodes_bool
The string \texttt{\_\_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.
\str_new:N \l_@@_name_str
The boolean \texttt{\_\_medium\_nodes\_bool} will be used to indicate whether the “medium nodes” are created in the array. Idem for the “large nodes”.
\bool_new:N \l_@@_medium_nodes_bool
\bool_new:N \l_@@_large_nodes_bool
The boolean \texttt{\_\_except\_borders\_bool} will be raised when the key \texttt{hvlines-except-borders} will be used (but that key has also other effects).
\bool_new:N \l_@@_except_borders_bool
The dimension \texttt{\_\_left\_margin\_dim} correspond to the option \texttt{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 (\texttt{\hdottedline}).
\dim_new:N \l_@@_left_margin_dim
\dim_new:N \l_@@_right_margin_dim
The dimensions \texttt{\_\_extra\_left\_margin\_dim} and \texttt{\_\_extra\_right\_margin\_dim} correspond to the options \texttt{extra-left-margin} and \texttt{extra-right-margin}.
\dim_new:N \l_@@_extra_left_margin_dim
\dim_new:N \l_@@_extra_right_margin_dim
The token list \texttt{\_\_end\_of\_row\_tl} corresponds to the option \texttt{end-of-row}. It specifies the symbol used to mark the ends of rows when the light syntax is used.
\tl_new:N \l_@@_end_of_row_tl
\tl_set:Nn \l_@@_end_of_row_tl { ; }

The following parameter is for the color the dotted lines drawn by \texttt{\Cdots}, \texttt{\Ldots}, \texttt{\Vdots}, \texttt{\Ddots}, \texttt{\Iddots} and \texttt{\Hdots} for but not the dotted lines drawn by \texttt{\hdottedline} and “;”.
\tl_new:N \l_@@_xdots_color_tl

The following token list corresponds to the key \texttt{delimiters/color}.
\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 \texttt{columns-width} or the option \texttt{auto-columns-width} of the environment \texttt{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 function of its size. That’s why we create an option called \texttt{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.

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_new:N \l_@@_delimiters_max_width_bool
\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / xdots }
{ shorten-start .code:n = \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . } \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_shorten_start_dim { #1 } ,
shorten-end .code:n = \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
\dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_shorten_end_dim { #1 } ,
shorten-start .value_required:n = true ,
shorten-end .value_required:n = true ,
shorten .code:n = \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
\dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_shorten_start_dim { #1 }
\dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_shorten_end_dim { #1 } ,
shorten .value_required:n = true ,
horizontal-labels .bool_set:N = \l_@@_xdots_h_labels_bool ,
horizontal-labels .default:n = true ,
line-style .code:n = \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
{ \cs_if_exist_p:N \tikzpicture
{ \str_if_eq_p:nn { #1 } { standard }
{ \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_line_style_tl { #1 } }
{ \@@_error:n { bad-option-for-line-style } }
} ,
line-style .value_required:n = true ,
color .tl_set:N = \l_@@_xdots_color_tl ,
color .value_required:n = true ,
radius .code:n = \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
\dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_radius_dim { #1 } ,
radius .value_required:n = true ,
inter .code:n = \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
\dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim { #1 } ,
radius .value_required:n = true ,
\bool_lazy_or:nnTF
{ \cs_if_exist_p:N \tikzpicture
{ \str_if_eq_p:nn { #1 } { standard }
{ \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_line_style_tl { #1 } }
{ \@@_error:n { bad-option-for-line-style } }
} ,
line-style .value_required:n = true ,
color .tl_set:N = \l_@@_xdots_color_tl ,
color .value_required:n = true ,
radius .code:n = \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
\dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_radius_dim { #1 } ,
radius .value_required:n = true ,
inter .code:n = \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
\dim_set:Nn \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim { #1 } ,
radius .value_required:n = true ,
\}
\end{verbatim}

The options \texttt{down}, \texttt{up} and \texttt{middle} are not documented for the final user because he should use the syntax with \_\_\_ and \_\_\_. We use \texttt{\tl_put_right:Nn} and not \texttt{\tl_set:Nn} (or \texttt{\tl_set:N}) because we don’t want a direct use of \texttt{\_\_\_} erased by a absent \^{}(...). 

\begin{verbatim}
down .code:n = \tl_put_right:Nn \l_@@_xdots_down_tl { #1 } ,
up .code:n = \tl_put_right:Nn \l_@@_xdots_up_tl { #1 } ,
middle .code:n = \tl_put_right:Nn \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim { #1 } ,
\end{verbatim}

The key \texttt{draw-first}, which is meant to be used only with \texttt{\Ddots} and \texttt{\Iddots}, will be caught when \texttt{\Ddots} or \texttt{\Iddots} is used (during the construction of the array and not when we draw the dotted lines).

\begin{verbatim}
draw-first .code:n = \prg_do_nothing: ,
unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown-key-for-xdots }
\end{verbatim}
First, we define a set of keys “NiceMatrix / Global” which will be used (with the mechanism of .inherit:n) by other sets of keys.
\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / rules }
{
  \color .tl_set:N = \l_@@_rules_color_tl ,
  \color .value_required:n = true ,
  \width .dim_set:N = \arrayrulewidth ,
  \width .value_required:n = true ,
  \unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown~key~for~rules }
}

\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / Global }
{
  no-cell-nodes .code:n =
  \cs_set_protected:Npn \@@_node_for_cell:
  { \box_use_drop:N \l_@@_cell_box } ,
  no-cell-nodes .value_forbidden:n = true ,
  rounded-corners .dim_set:N = \l_@@_tab_rounded_corners_dim ,
  rounded-corners .default:n = 4 pt ,
  \custom_line .code:n = \l_@@_custom_line:n \#1 ,
  rules .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / rules } \#1 ,
  rules .value_required:n = true ,
  \standardcline .bool_set:N = \l_@@_standard_cline_bool ,
  \standardcline .default:n = true ,
  \cellspace .dim_set:N = \l_@@_cell_space_limit_dim ,
  \cellspace .value_required:n = true ,
  \xdots .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / xdots } \#1 ,
  \xdots .value_required:n = true ,
  \lightsyntax .code:n =
    \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_light_syntax_bool
    \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_light_syntax_expanded_bool ,
  \lightsyntax .value_forbidden:n = true ,
  \lightsyntax_expanded .code:n =
    \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_light_syntax_bool
    \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_light_syntax_expanded_bool ,
  \lightsyntax_expanded .value_forbidden:n = true ,
  endofrow .tl_set:N = \l_@@_end_of_row_tl ,
  endofrow .value_required:n = true ,
  firstcol .code:n = \int_zero:N \l_@@_first_col_int ,
  firstrow .code:n = \int_zero:N \l_@@_first_row_int ,
  lastrow .code:n = \int_zero:N \l_@@_last_row_int ,
  lastcol .value_required:n = -1 ,
  codeforfirstcol .tl_set:N = \l_@@_code_for_first_col_tl ,
  codeforfirstcol .value_required:n = true ,
  codeforlastcol .tl_set:N = \l_@@_code_for_last_col_tl ,
  codeforlastcol .value_required:n = true ,
  codeforfirstrow .tl_set:N = \l_@@_code_for_first_row_tl ,
  codeforfirstrow .value_required:n = true ,
  codeforlastrow .tl_set:N = \l_@@_code_for_last_row_tl ,
  codeforlastrow .value_required:n = true ,
  hlines .clist_set:N = \l_@@_hlines_clist ,
  vlines .clist_set:N = \l_@@_vlines_clist ,
  \hllines .default:n = all ,
  \vlines .default:n = all ,
  \hlines_in_sub_matrix .code:n =
We write directly a command for the automata which reads the preamble provided by the final user.

\begin{verbatim}
\tl_if_single_token:nTF { #1 }
\settrue{\c_@@_forbidden_letters_tl}{#1}
\error:nn{Forbidden-letter}{#1}
\settrue{\cs_set_eq:cN}{@@_#1}{\@@_make_preamble_vlism:n}
\end{verbatim}

We define a set of keys used by the environments of \nicematrix (but not by the command \NiceMatrixOptions).

\begin{verbatim}
\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / Env }
{ corners .clist_set:N = \l_@@_corners_clist ,
corners .default:n = { NW , SW , NE , SE } ,
code-before .code:n =
\tl_if_empty:nF { #1 } }
\end{verbatim}

With the option \texttt{renew-dots}, the command \texttt{\cdots}, \texttt{\ldots}, \texttt{\vdots}, \texttt{\ddots}, etc. are redefined and behave like the commands \texttt{\Cdots}, \texttt{\Ldots}, \texttt{\Vdots}, \texttt{\Ddots}, etc.

\begin{verbatim}
\keys_define:nn { \texttt{\renew-dots} .bool_set:N = \l_@@_renew_dots_bool ,
\keys_define:nn { \texttt{\nullify-dots} .bool_set:N = \l_@@_nullify_dots_bool ,
\keys_define:nn { \texttt{create-medium-nodes} .bool_set:N = \l_@@_medium_nodes_bool ,
\keys_define:nn { \texttt{create-large-nodes} .bool_set:N = \l_@@_large_nodes_bool ,
\keys_define:nn { \texttt{create-extra-nodes} .meta:n =
\{ create-medium-nodes , create-large-nodes \} ,
\keys_define:nn { \texttt{left-margin} .dim_set:N = \l_@@_left_margin_dim ,
\keys_define:nn { \texttt{right-margin} .dim_set:N = \l_@@_right_margin_dim ,
\keys_define:nn { \texttt{margin} .meta:n = \{} left-margin = \#1 , right-margin = \#1 \} ,
\keys_define:nn { \texttt{extra-left-margin} .dim_set:N = \l_@@_extra_left_margin_dim ,
\keys_define:nn { \texttt{extra-right-margin} .dim_set:N = \l_@@_extra_right_margin_dim ,
\keys_define:nn { \texttt{extra-margin} .value_required:n = true ,
\keys_define:nn { \texttt{respect-arraystretch} .code:n =
\cs_set_eq:NN \@@_reset_arraystretch: \prg_do nothing: ,
\keys_define:nn { \texttt{pgf-node-code} .value_forbidden:n = true ,
\keys_define:nn { \texttt{\pgf_node_code} .tl_set:N = \l_@@_pgf_node_code_tl ,
\keys_define:nn { \texttt{\pgf_node_code} .value_required:n = true }
\end{verbatim}

We define a set of keys used by the environments of \nicematrix (but not by the command \NiceMatrixOptions).
The options \texttt{c}, \texttt{t} and \texttt{b} of the environment \{\texttt{NiceArray}\} have the same meaning as the option of the classical environment \{\texttt{array}\}.

\texttt{c.code:n = \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_baseline_tl c} ,
\texttt{t.code:n = \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_baseline_tl t} ,
\texttt{b.code:n = \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_baseline_tl b} ,
\texttt{baseline.tl_set:N = \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_baseline_tl} ,
\texttt{baseline.value_required:n = true} ,
\texttt{columns-width.code:n =}
\texttt{\tl_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } { auto } { \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_auto_columns_width_bool } { \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_columns_width_dim { #1 } } } ,
\texttt{columns-width.value_required:n = true} ,
\texttt{name.code:n =}
\texttt{We test whether we are in the measuring phase of an environment of \texttt{amsmath} (always loaded by \texttt{nicematrix}) because we want to avoid a fallacious message of duplicate name in this case.}
\texttt{\legacy_if:nF { measuring@ } { \str_set:Nx \l_tmpa_str { #1 } } { \seq_if_in:NVTF \g_@@_names_seq \l_tmpa_str { \@@_error:nn { Duplicate name } { #1 } } } \str_set_eq:NN \l_@@_name_str \l_tmpa_str } ,
\texttt{name.value_required:n = true} ,
\texttt{code-after.tl_gset:N = \g_nicematrix_code_after_tl} ,
\texttt{code-after.value_required:n = true} ,
\texttt{color-inside.code:n =}
\texttt{\bool_set_true:N \l_@@_color_inside_bool} \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_code_before_bool ,
\texttt{color-inside.value_forbidden:n = true} ,
\texttt{colortbl-like.meta:n = color-inside} \}
\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / notes } { 
\para.bool_set:N = \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_notes_para_bool ,
\para.default:n = true ,
\para.code-before.tl_set:N = \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_notes_code_before_tl ,
\para.code-before.value_required:n = true ,
\para.code-after.tl_set:N = \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_notes_code_after_tl ,
\para.code-after.value_required:n = true ,
\bottomrule.bool_set:N = \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_notes_bottomrule_bool ,
\bottomrule.default:n = true ,
\style.cs_set:Np = \cs_set:Np \l_@@_notes_style:n #1 ,
\style.value_required:n = true ,
\label-in-tabular.cs_set:Np = \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_notes_label_in_tabular:n #1 ,
\label-in-tabular.value_required:n = true ,
\label-in-list.cs_set:Np = \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_notes_label_in_list:n #1 ,
\label-in-list.value_required:n = true ,
\enumitem-keys.code:n =
\hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
\IfPackageLoadedTF { enumitem }
\setlist*[ \tabularnotes ] { #1 } }
We begin the construction of the major sets of keys (used by the different user commands and environments).

```latex
\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix }
{ NiceMatrixOptions .inherit:n =
{ NiceMatrix / Global }
, NiceMatrixOptions / xdots .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / xdots ,
NiceMatrixOptions / rules .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / rules ,
NiceMatrixOptions / notes .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / notes ,
NiceMatrixOptions / sub-matrix .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / sub-matrix ,
SubMatrix / rules .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / rules ,
CodeAfter / xdots .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / xdots ,
CodeAfter / sub-matrix .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / sub-matrix ,
NiceMatrix .inherit:n =
{ NiceMatrix / Global , NiceMatrix / Env ,
},
NiceMatrix / xdots .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / xdots ,
NiceMatrix / rules .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / rules ,
NiceTabular .inherit:n =
{ NiceMatrix / Global ,
NiceMatrix / Env
}
, NiceTabular / xdots .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / xdots ,
NiceTabular / rules .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / rules ,
NiceTabular / notes .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / notes ,
NiceArray .inherit:n =
{ NiceMatrix / Global ,
NiceMatrix / Env ,
},
NiceArray / xdots .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / xdots ,
NiceArray / rules .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / rules ,
pNiceArray .inherit:n =
}
\begin{verbatim}
\keys_define:n { NiceMatrix / NiceMatrixOptions }
{
  delimiters / color .tl_set:N = \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl ,
  delimiters / color .value_required:n = true ,
  delimiters / max-width .bool_set:N = \l_@@_delimiters_max_width_bool ,
  delimiters / max-width .default:n = true ,
  delimiters .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / delimiters } { #1 } ,
  delimiters .value_required:n = true ,
  width .dim_set:N = \l_@@_width_dim ,
  width .value_required:n = true ,
  last-col .code:n = \tl_if_empty:nF { #1 }
  \int_zero:N \l_@@_last_col_int ,
  small .bool_set:N = \l_@@_small_bool ,
  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.
\begin{verbatim}
renew-matrix .code:n = \@@_renew_matrix: ,
renew-matrix .value_forbidden:n = true ,
\end{verbatim}

The option {exterior-arraycolsep} will have effect only in \{NiceArray\} for those who want to have
for \{NiceArray\} the same behaviour as \{array\}.
\begin{verbatim}
exterior-arraycolsep .bool_set:N = \l_@@_exterior_arraycolsep_bool ,
\end{verbatim}

If the option \texttt{columns-width} is used, all the columns will have the same width.
In \texttt{NiceMatrixOptions}, the special value \texttt{auto} is not available.
\begin{verbatim}
columns-width .code:n =
  \tl_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } { auto }
  \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_columns_width_dim { #1 } ,
\end{verbatim}

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
\texttt{allow-duplicate-names} disables this feature.
\begin{verbatim}
allow-duplicate-names .code:n =
  \@@_msg_redirect_name:nn { Duplicate-name } { none } ,
allow-duplicate-names .value_forbidden:n = true ,
notes .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / notes } { #1 } ,
notes .value_required:n = true ,
sub-matrix .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / sub-matrix } { #1 } ,
sub-matrix .value_required:n = true ,
matrix / columns-type .tl_set:N = \l_@@_columns_type_tl ,
matrix / columns-type .value_required:n = true ,
caption-above .bool_set:N = \l_@@_caption_above_bool ,
caption-above .default:n = true ,
unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown-key-for-NiceMatrixOptions }
\end{verbatim}
\end{verbatim}

We finalise the definition of the set of keys “\texttt{NiceMatrix / NiceMatrixOptions}” with the options
specific to \texttt{NiceMatrixOptions}.
\begin{verbatim}
\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / NiceMatrixOptions }
{
  \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / NiceMatrixOptions } { #1 }
}\}
\end{verbatim}

\end{verbatim}
\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.

We finalise the definition of the set of keys “NiceMatrix / NiceMatrix”. That set of keys will be used by \{NiceMatrix\}, \{pNiceMatrix\}, \{bNiceMatrix\}, etc.

We finalise the definition of the set of keys “NiceMatrix / NiceArray” with the options specific to \{NiceArray\}.

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.

We finalise the definition of the set of keys “NiceMatrix / pNiceArray” as well.
We finalise the definition of the set of keys “NiceMatrix / NiceTabular” with the options specific to {NiceTabular}.

\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / NiceTabular }
{

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.

width .code:n = \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_width_dim { #1 }
width .value_required:n = true ,
notes .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / notes } { #1 } ,
tabularnote .tl_gset:N = \g_@@_tabularnotetl ,
tabularnote .value_required:n = true ,
caption .tl_set:N = \l_@@_caption_tl ,
caption .value_required:n = true ,
short-caption .tl_set:N = \l_@@_short_caption_tl ,
short-caption .value_required:n = true ,
label .tl_set:N = \l_@@_label_tl ,
label .value_required:n = true ,
last-col .code:n = \tl_if_empty:nF {#1}
  \{ \@@_error:n { last-col~non~empty~for~NiceArray } \}
  \int_zero:N \l_@@_last_col_int ,
  r .code:n = \@@_error:n { r-or-l-with-preamble } ,
l .code:n = \@@_error:n { r-or-l-with-preamble } ,
unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown-key-for-NiceMatrix }
}

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. We must put the following instructions after the : CodeAfter / sub-matrix .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / sub-matrix

\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / CodeAfter }
{

delimiters / color .tl_set:N = \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl ,
delimiters / color .value_required:n = true ,
rules .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / rules } { #1 } ,
rules .value_required:n = true ,
xdots .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / xdots } { #1 } ,
sub-matrix .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / sub-matrix } { #1 } ,
sub-matrix .value_required:n = true ,
unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown-key-for-C odeAfter }
}

9 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\}).
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_cell_begin:w
{
\_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.

At the beginning of the cell, we link \CodeAfter to a command which do begin with `\` (whereas the standard version of \CodeAfter does not).

\cs_set_eq:NN \CodeAfter \@@_CodeAfter_i:

We increment the LaTeX counter \jCol, which is the counter of the columns.

\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.

\int_compare:nNnT \c@jCol = \c_one_int

The content of the cell is composed in the box \_l@@_cell_box. The \hbox_set_end: corresponding to this \hbox_set:Nw is in the \@@_cell_end:.

The following command is nullified in the tabulars.

\@@_tuning_not_tabular_begin:

\@@_tuning_first_row:

\@@_tuning_last_row:

\g@@_row_style_tl

The following command will be nullified unless there is a first row.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_tuning_first_row:

\{ \int_if_zero:nT \c@iRow

\{ \int_compare:nNnT \c@jCol > \c_zero_int

\l@@_code_for_first_row_tl

\xglobal \colorlet { nicematrix-first-row } { . }

\}

\}

The following command will be nullified unless there is a last row and we know its value (\ie: \_l@@_lat_row_int > 0).

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_tuning_last_row:

\{ \int_compare:nNnT \c@iRow = \_l@@_last_row_int

\l@@_code_for_last_row_tl

\xglobal \colorlet { nicematrix-last-row } { . }

\}

A different value will be provided to the following command when the key small is in force.

\cs_set_eq:NN \@@_tuning_key_small: \prg_do_nothing:

The following commands are nullified in the tabulars.

\cs_set_nopar:Npn \@@_tuning_not_tabular_begin:

\{ \c_math_toggle_token

A special value is provided by the following controls sequence when the key small is in force.

\@@_tuning_key_small:

\)

\cs_set_eq:NN \@@_tuning_not_tabular_end: \c_math_toggle_token
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.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_begin_of_row:
{   \int_gincr:N \c@iRow
\dim_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_dp_ante_last_row_dim \g_@@_dp_last_row_dim
\dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_dp_last_row_dim { \box_dp:N \l_@@_arstrutbox }
\dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_ht_last_row_dim { \box_ht:N \l_@@_arstrutbox }
\pgfpicture
\pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
\pgfcoordinate{ \@@_env: - row - \int_use:N \c@iRow - base }
\pgfpoint \c_zero_dim { 0.5 \arrayrulewidth }
\str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
{   \pgfnodealias{ \l_@@_name_str - row - \int_use:N \c@iRow - base }
{ \@@_env: - row - \int_use:N \c@iRow - base }
}
\endpgfpicture
}

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.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_update_for_first_and_last_row:
{   \int_if_zero:nTF \c@iRow
{ \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_dp_row_zero_dim { \dim_max:nn \g_@@_dp_row_zero_dim { \box_dp:N \l_@@_cell_box } }
   \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_ht_row_zero_dim { \dim_max:nn \g_@@_ht_row_zero_dim { \box_ht:N \l_@@_cell_box } }
}
{ \int_compare:nNnT \c@iRow = \c_one_int
{ \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_ht_row_one_dim { \dim_max:nn \g_@@_ht_row_one_dim { \box_ht:N \l_@@_cell_box } }
}
}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_rotate_cell_box:
{   \box_rotate:Nn \l_@@_cell_box { 90 }
   \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_rotate_c_bool
{ \box_set:Nn \l_@@_cell_box }
   \c_math_toggle_token
   \vcenter { \box_use:N \l_@@_cell_box }
   \c_math_toggle_token
}
\int_compare:nNnT \c@iRow = \l_@@_last_row_int
{ \vbox_set_top:Nn \l_@@_cell_box }
}
The following command is nullified in the tabulars.

\@@_tuning_not_tabular_end:
\hbox_set_end:
\@@_cell_end_i:

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.

\g_@@_cell_after_hook_tl
\bool_if:NT \g_@@_rotate_bool \g_@@_rotate_cell_box:
\@@_adjust_size_box:
\box_set_ht:Nn \l_@@_cell_box
{ \box_ht:N \l_@@_cell_box + \l_@@_cell_space_top_limit_dim }
\box_set_dp:Nn \l_@@_cell_box
{ \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”).

\@@_update_max_cell_width:

The following computations are for the “first row” and the “last row”.

\@@_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 \texttt{p}, \texttt{m}, \texttt{b}, \texttt{V} (of \texttt{varwidth}) or \texttt{X}, we test whether the cell is syntactically empty with \texttt{@@\_test\_if\_empty:} and \texttt{@@\_test\_if\_empty\_for\_S:}
- if the width of the box \texttt{\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 \texttt{\rlap}, \texttt{\llap}, \texttt{\clap} or a \texttt{\mathclap} of \texttt{mathtools}).
- the cells with a command \texttt{\Ldots} or \texttt{\Cdots}, \texttt{\vdots}, etc., should also be considered as empty; if \texttt{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 \texttt{CodeAfter}); however, if \texttt{nullify\_dots} is not in force, a phantom of \texttt{\Ldots}, \texttt{\Cdots}, \texttt{\vdots} is inserted and its width is not equal to zero; that’s why these commands raise a boolean \texttt{\g_@@\_empty\_cell\_bool} and we begin by testing this boolean.

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_if:NTF \g_@@_empty_cell_bool
{ \box_use_drop:N \l_@@_cell_box }
\bool_if:NTF \g_@@_not_empty_cell_bool
{ @\_node\_for\_cell:
{ \dim_compare:nNnTF { \box_wd:N \l_@@_cell_box } > \c_zero_dim
  { @\_node\_for\_cell:
  { \box_use_drop:N \l_@@_cell_box }
  }
  }
\int_gset:Nn \g_@@_col_total_int { \int_max:nn \g_@@_col_total_int \c@jCol }
\bool_gset_false:N \g_@@_empty_cell_bool
\bool_gset_false:N \g_@@_not_empty_cell_bool }
\bool_if:NTF \g_@@_not_empty_cell_bool
{ \box_use_drop:N \l_@@_cell_box }
\end{verbatim}

The following command will be nullified in our redefinition of \texttt{multicolumn}.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_update_max_cell_width:
{ \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_max_cell_width_dim
{ \dim_max:nn \g_@@_max_cell_width_dim \{ \box_wd:N \l_@@_cell_box \} }
}
\end{verbatim}

The following variant of \texttt{\@@_cell\_end:} is only for the columns of type \texttt{w{s}}{...} or \texttt{W{s}}{...} (which use the horizontal alignment key \texttt{s} of \texttt{\makebox}).

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_cell\_end\_for\_w\_s:
{ \@@_math\_toggle:
 \hbox_set_end:
 \bool_if:NF \g_@@\_rotate\_bool
{ \hbox_set:Nn \l_@@\_cell\_box
{ \makebox [ \l_@@\_col\_width\_dim ] [ s ]
{ \hbox\_unpack\_drop:N \l_@@\_cell\_box }
}
\@@_cell\_end\_i:
}
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\pgfset
\{ nice\texttt{\_matrix} / cell\_node / .\_style =
{ inner\_sep = \c_zero\_dim ,
minimum\_width = \c_zero\_dim
}
\end{verbatim}
The following command creates the PGF name of the node with, of course, \texttt{\l_@@_cell_box} as the content.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_node_for_cell:
\begin{pgfpicture}
\pgfsetbaseline \c_zero_dim
\pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
\pgfset { nicematrix / cell-node }
\pgfnode { rectangle }
\begin{base}
\end{base}
\end{pgfpicture}
\end{verbatim}

The following instruction \texttt{\set@color} has been added on 2022/10/06. It’s necessary only with XeLaTeX and not with the other engines (we don’t know why).

\begin{verbatim}
\set@color
\box_use_drop:N \l_@@_cell_box
\end{verbatim}

As its name says, the following command is a patch for the command \texttt{\@@_node_for_cell:}. This patch will be appended on the left of \texttt{\@@_node_for_the_cell:} when the construction of the cell nodes (of the form \texttt{(i-j)}) in the \texttt{CodeBefore} is required.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_node_for_cell:n #1
\begin{verbatim}
\box_set:Nn \l_@@_cell_box
\end{verbatim}

I don’t know why the following adjustment is needed when the compilation is done with XeLaTeX or with the classical way \texttt{latex}, \texttt{dvips}, \texttt{ps2pdf} (or Adobe Distiller). However, it seems to work.

\begin{verbatim}
#1
\end{verbatim}
We have no explanation for the different behaviour between the TeX engines...

\bool_lazy_or:nnTF \sys_if_engine_xetex_p: \sys_if_output_dvi_p:
\bool_if:nTF \sys_if_output_dvi_p:
{ \@@_patch_node_for_cell:n { \skip_horizontal:n { 0.5 \box_wd:N \l_@@_cell_box } } }
{ \@@_patch_node_for_cell:n { } }

The second argument of the following command \texttt{\@@_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 \texttt{\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 & \ldots & \ldots & 6 \\
7 & \ldots
\end{pmatrix}

the content of \texttt{\g_@@_Cdots_lines_tl} will be:
\begin{verbatim}
\@@_draw_Cdots:nnn {2}{2}{}
\@@_draw_Cdots:nnn {3}{2}{color=red}
\end{verbatim}

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 (with consequences for the parallelisation of the diagonal lines).

```
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_instruction_of_type:nnn #1 #2 #3
{ \bool_if:nTF { #1 } \tl_gput_left:cx \tl_gput_right:cx
{ g_@@_ #2 _ lines _ tl }
{ \use:c { @@_draw_ #2 : nnn }
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
{ \exp_not:n { #3 } }
}
}
```

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_array:
{ \begin{macrocode}
\dim_set:Nn \col@sep { \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_tabular_bool \tabcolsep \arraycolsep }
\dim_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_tabular_width_dim = \c_zero_dim
{ \cs_set_nopar:Npn \@halignto { } }
{ \cs_set_nopar:Npx \@halignto { to \dim_use:N \l_@@_tabular_width_dim } }
\end{macrocode}
\end{verbatim}

It colorblt is loaded, \texttt{@tabarray} has been redefined to incorporate \texttt{\CT@start}.

```
@tabarray
\l_@@_baseline_tl may have the value t, c or b. However, if the value is b, we compose the \texttt{array} (of array) with the option t and the right translation will be done further. Remark that \texttt{\str_if_eq:VnTF} is fully expandable and we need something fully expandable here.

```
[\str_if_eq:VnTF \l_@@_baseline_tl c c t ]
```

We keep in memory the standard version of \texttt{\ialign} because we will redefine \texttt{\ialign} in the environment \texttt{\{NiceArrayWithDelims\}} but restore the standard version for use in the cells of the array.

```
\cs_set_eq:NN \@@_old_ialign: \ialign
```

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The following command creates a row node (and not a row of nodes!).

```latex
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_create_row_node:
\{
\int_compare:nNnT \c@iRow > \g_@@_last_row_node_int
\{
\int_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_last_row_node_int \c@iRow
\@@_create_row_node_i:
\}
\}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_create_row_node_i:
\{
\hbox:n (or \hbox)
\{ % The \hbox:n (or \hbox) is mandatory.
\bool_if:NT \l_@@_code_before_bool
\{
\vtop
\{ \skip_vertical:N 0.5 \arrayrulewidth
\pgfsys@markposition
{ \@@_env: - row - \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } }
\skip_vertical:N -0.5 \arrayrulewidth
\}
\pgfpicture
\pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
\pgfcoordinate { \@@_env: - row - \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } }
{ \pgfpoint \c_zero_dim { - 0.5 \arrayrulewidth } }
\str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
\{ \pgfnodealias
\{ \l_@@_name_str - row - \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } \}
\}{ \@@_env: - row - \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } }
\}
\endpgfpicture
\}
\}
\}
\}
```

The following must not be protected because it begins with \noalign.

```latex
\cs_new:Npn \@@_everycr: { \noalign { \@@_everycr_i: } }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_everycr_i:
\{
\int_gzero:N \c@jCol
\bool_gset_false:N \g_@@_after_col_zero_bool
\bool_if:NF \g_@@_row_of_col_done_bool
\{
\@@_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).

```latex
\tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_hlines_clist
\{
\tl_if_eq:NNF \l_@@_hlines_clist \c_@@_all_tl
\{
\exp_args:NNe
\clist_if_in:NnT
\l_@@_hlines_clist
{ \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } }
\}
\}
```

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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.

\begin{verbatim}
\int_compare:nNnT \c@iRow > { -1 }
\int_compare:nNnF \c@iRow = \l_@@_last_row_int
\end{verbatim}

The command \CT@arc@ is a command of colorbl which sets the color of the rules in the array. The package nicematrix uses it even if colorbl is not loaded. We use a TeX group in order to limit the scope of \CT@arc@.

\begin{verbatim}
\{ \hrule height \arrayrulewidth width \c_zero_dim \}
\end{verbatim}

When the key \texttt{renew-dots} is used, the following code will be executed.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_set_protected:Npn \@@_renew_dots: 
\hspace{0pt} \cs_set_eq:NN \ldots \@@_Ldots 
\hspace{0pt} \cs_set_eq:NN \cdots \@@_Cdots 
\hspace{0pt} \cs_set_eq:NN \vdots \@@_Vdots 
\hspace{0pt} \cs_set_eq:NN \ddots \@@_Ddots 
\hspace{0pt} \cs_set_eq:NN \iddots \@@_Iddots 
\cs_set_eq:NN \dots \@@_Ldots 
\cs_set_eq:NN \hdotsfor \@@_Hdotsfor:
\end{verbatim}

If booktabs is loaded, we have to patch the macro \texttt{\@BTnormal} which is a macro of booktabs. The macro \texttt{\@BTnormal} draws an horizontal rule but it occurs after a vertical skip done by a low level TeX command. When this macro \texttt{\@BTnormal} occurs, the \texttt{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 \texttt{row} node (for the same row). We patch the macro \texttt{\@BTnormal} to create this \texttt{row} node. This new \texttt{row} node will
overwrite the previous definition of that row node and we have managed to avoid the error messages of that redefinition 4.

\begin{document}
\IfPackageLoadedTF { booktabs } {
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_booktabs:
  { \tl_put_left:Nn \@BTnormal \@@_create_row_node_i: }
}
\IfPackageLoadedTF { booktabs } {
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_booktabs: { } }

The following code \@@_pre_array_ii: is used in \{NiceArrayWithDelims\}. It exists as a standalone macro only for legibility.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_pre_array_ii:
  {

The number of letters \( X \) in the preamble of the array.

\int_gzero:N \g_@@_total_X_weight_int
\@@_expand_clist:N \l_@@_hlines_clist
\@@_expand_clist:N \l_@@_vlines_clist
\@@_patch_booktabs:
\box_clear_new:N \l_@@_cell_box
\normalbaselines

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\}).

\bool_if:NT \l_@@_small_bool
  {\cs_set_nopar:Npn \arraystretch { 0.47 }
  \dim_set:Nn \arraycolsep { 1.45 pt }
By default, \@@_small_scripstyle: is null.
\cs_set_eq:NN \@@_tuning_key_small: \scriptstyle

\bool_if:NT \g_@@_recreate_cell_nodes_bool
  {\tl_put_right:Nn \@@_begin_of_row:
    { \pgfsys@markposition
      { \@@_env: - row - \int_use:N \c@iRow - base }
      }
    }

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.

\cs_set_nopar:Npn \ialign
  { \@@_redefine_everycr:
    \tabskip = \c_zero_skip
\}

\textsuperscript{4}cf. \nicematrix@redefine@check@rerun
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 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.

\begin{verbatim}
\dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_dp_row_zero_dim
\dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_dp_row_zero_dim { \box_dp:N \@arstrutbox }
\dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_ht_row_zero_dim
\dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_ht_row_zero_dim { \box_ht:N \@arstrutbox }
\dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_ht_row_one_dim
\dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_ht_row_one_dim { \box_ht:N \@arstrutbox }
\dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_dp_ante_last_row_dim
\dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_ht_last_row_dim
\dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_ht_last_row_dim { \box_ht:N \@arstrutbox }
\dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_dp_last_row_dim
\dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_dp_last_row_dim { \box_dp:N \@arstrutbox }
\end{verbatim}

After its first use, the definition of \ialign will revert automatically to its default definition. With this programmation, we will have, in the cells of the array, a clean version of \ialign.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_set_eq:NN \ialign \@@_old_ialign:
\halign\}
\end{verbatim}

We keep in memory the old versions or \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).

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_set_eq:NN \@@_old_ldots \ldots
\cs_set_eq:NN \@@_old_cdots \cdots
\cs_set_eq:NN \@@_old_vdots \vdots
\cs_set_eq:NN \@@_old_ddots \ddots
\cs_set_eq:NN \@@_old_iddots \iddots
\bool_if:NTF \l_@@_standard_cline_bool
\{ \cs_set_eq:NN \cline \@@_standard_cline \}
\{ \cs_set_eq:NN \cline \@@_standard_cline \}
\cs_set_eq:NN \Ldots \@@_Ldots
\cs_set_eq:NN \Cdots \@@_Cdots
\cs_set_eq:NN \Vdots \@@_Vdots
\cs_set_eq:NN \Ddots \@@_Ddots
\cs_set_eq:NN \Iddots \@@_Iddots
\cs_set_eq:NN \Hline \@@_Hline:
\cs_set_eq:NN \Hspace \@@_Hspace:
\cs_set_eq:NN \Hspace_for \@@_Hspace_for:
\cs_set_eq:NN \Vdots_for \@@_Vdots_for:
\cs_set_eq:NN \Block \@@_Block:
\cs_set_eq:NN \rotate \@@_rotate:
\cs_set_eq:NN \OnlyMainNiceMatrix \@@_OnlyMainNiceMatrix:n
\cs_set_eq:NN \dotfill \@@_dotfill:
\cs_set_eq:NN \CodeAfter \@@_CodeAfter:
\cs_set_eq:NN \diagbox \@@_diagbox:nn
\cs_set_eq:NN \NotEmpty \@@_NotEmpty:
\cs_set_eq:NN \RowStyle \@@_RowStyle:n
\seq_map_inline:Nn \l_@@_custom_line_commands_seq
\{ \cs_set_eq:cc { ##1 } { \nicecommand - ##1 } \}
\end{verbatim}

5The option small of \nicematrix changes (among others) the value of \arraystretch. This is done, of course, before the call of {array}.
We redefine \texttt{\multicolumn} and, since we want \texttt{\multicolumn} to be available in the potential environments \texttt{\tabular} nested in the environments of \texttt{nicematrix}, we patch \texttt{\tabular} to go back to the original definition.

\begin{alltt}
\cs_set_eq:NN \multicolumn \@@_multicolumn:nnn
\hook_gput_code:nnn { env / tabular / begin } { . }
\cs_set_eq:NN \multicolumn \@@_old_multicolumn
\@@_revert_colortbl:
\end{alltt}

If there is one or several commands \texttt{\tabularnote} in the caption specified by the key \texttt{caption} and if that caption has to be composed above the tabular, we have now that information because it has been written in the \texttt{aux} file at a previous run. We use that information to start counting the tabular notes in the main array at the right value (we remember that the caption will be composed \textit{after} the array).

\begin{alltt}
\tl_if_exist:NT \l_@@_note_in_caption_tl
  \{ \tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_note_in_caption_tl
    \{ \int_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_notes_caption_int \l_@@_note_in_caption_tl
    \int_gset:Nn \c@tabularnote { \l_@@_note_in_caption_tl } \}
\}
\end{alltt}

The sequence \texttt{\g_@@_multicolumn_cells_seq} will contain the list of the cells of the array where a command \texttt{\multicolumn} with \texttt{n > 1} is issued. In \texttt{\g_@@_multicolumn_sizes_seq}, the “sizes” (that is to say the values of \texttt{n}) correspondant will be stored. These lists will be used for the creation of the “medium nodes” (if they are created).

\begin{alltt}
\seq_gclear:N \g_@@_multicolumn_cells_seq
\seq_gclear:N \g_@@_multicolumn_sizes_seq
\end{alltt}

The counter \texttt{\c@iRow} will be used to count the rows of the array (its incrementation will be in the first cell of the row).

\begin{alltt}
\int_gset:Nn \c@iRow { \l_@@_first_row_int - 1 }
\end{alltt}

At the end of the environment \texttt{\begin{array}}, \texttt{\c@iRow} will be the total number of rows. \texttt{\g_@@_row_total_int} will be the number of rows excepted the last row (if \texttt{\l_@@_last_row_bool} has been raised with the option \texttt{last-row}).

\begin{alltt}
\int_gzero_new:N \g_@@_row_total_int
\end{alltt}

The counter \texttt{\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 \texttt{\g_@@_col_total_int}. These counters are updated in the command \texttt{\@@_cell_begin:w} executed at the beginning of each cell.

\begin{alltt}
\int_gzero_new:N \g_@@_col_total_int
\cs_set_eq:NN \@ifnextchar \new@ifnextchar
\bool_gset_false:N \g_@@_last_col_found_bool
\end{alltt}

During the construction of the array, the instructions \texttt{\Cdots}, \texttt{\Ldots}, etc. will be written in token lists \texttt{\g_@@_Cdots_lines_tl}, etc. which will be executed after the construction of the array.

\begin{alltt}
\tl_gclear_new:N \g_@@_Cdots_lines_tl
\tl_gclear_new:N \g_@@_Ldots_lines_tl
\tl_gclear_new:N \g_@@_Vdots_lines_tl
\tl_gclear_new:N \g_@@_Ddots_lines_tl
\tl_gclear_new:N \g_@@_Iddots_lines_tl
\tl_gclear:N \g_nicematrix_code_before_tl
\tl_gclear:N \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
\end{alltt}
This is the end of \@@_pre_array_i:

The command \@@_pre_array: will be executed after analyse of the keys of the environment.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_pre_array:
\begin{Verbatim}
\begin{Verbatim}
\cs_if_exist:NT \theiRow { \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_old_iRow_int \c@iRow }
\int_gzero_new:N \c@iRow
\cs_if_exist:NT \thejCol { \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_old_jCol_int \c@jCol }
\int_gzero_new:N \c@jCol
\end{Verbatim}
\end{Verbatim}

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).

\int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_last_row_int = { -1 }
\begin{Verbatim}
\begin{Verbatim}
\bool_set_true:N \l_@@_last_row_without_value_bool
\bool_if:NT \g_@@_aux_found_bool
\begin{Verbatim}
\begin{Verbatim}
{ \int_set:Nn \l_@@_last_row_int { \seq_item:Nn \g_@@_size_seq 3 } }
\end{Verbatim}
\end{Verbatim}
\end{Verbatim}
\end{Verbatim}
\int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_last_col_int = { -1 }
\begin{Verbatim}
\begin{Verbatim}
\bool_if:NT \g_@@_aux_found_bool
\begin{Verbatim}
\begin{Verbatim}
{ \int_set:Nn \l_@@_last_col_int { \seq_item:Nn \g_@@_size_seq 6 } }
\end{Verbatim}
\end{Verbatim}
\end{Verbatim}
\end{Verbatim}

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”.

\int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_last_row_int > { -2 }
\begin{Verbatim}
\begin{Verbatim}
\tl_put_right:Nn \@@_update_for_first_and_last_row:
\begin{Verbatim}
\begin{Verbatim}
{ \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_ht_last_row_dim }
\dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_dp_last_row_dim { \box_dp:N \l_@@_cell_box }
\end{Verbatim}
\end{Verbatim}
\end{Verbatim}
\end{Verbatim}
\seq_gclear:N \g_@@_cols_vlism_seq
\seq_gclear:N \g_@@_submatrix_seq

Now the \CodeBefore.

\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.

\seq_gclear:N \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq

Idem for other sequences written on the aux file.

\seq_gclear_new:N \g_@@_multicolumn_cells_seq
\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.

\begin{verbatim}
\int_gset:Nn \g_@@_last_row_node_int \{-2\}
\end{verbatim}

The value $-2$ is important.

The code in `\@@_pre_array_ii:` is used only here.

\begin{verbatim}
\@@_pre_array_ii:
\end{verbatim}

The array will be composed in a box (named `\l_@@_the_array_box`) because we have to do manipulations concerning the potential exterior rows.

\begin{verbatim}
\box_clear_new:N \l_@@_the_array_box
\end{verbatim}

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 (e.g. `{ccc}`).

\begin{verbatim}
\dim_zero_new:N \l_@@_left_delim_dim
\dim_zero_new:N \l_@@_right_delim_dim
\bool_if:NTF \g_@@_delims_bool
{The command \bBigg@ is a command of amsmath.
\hbox_set:Nn \l_tmpa_box \{$\bBigg@5\g_@@_left_delim_tl$\}
\dim_set:Nn \l_@@_left_delim_dim \{\box_wd:N \l_tmpa_box\}
\hbox_set:Nn \l_tmpa_box \{$\bBigg@5\g_@@_right_delim_tl$\}
\dim_set:Nn \l_@@_right_delim_dim \{\box_wd:N \l_tmpa_box\}
}
\end{verbatim}

The following command `\@@_CodeBefore_Body:w` will be used when the keyword `\CodeBefore` is present at the beginning of the environment.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected_nopar:Npn \@@_CodeBefore_Body:w #1 \Body
{\tl_set:Nn \l_tmpa_tl {#1}\int_compare:nNnT \char_value_catcode:n {60}={13}\tl_gput_left:NV \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl \l_tmpa_tl\bool_set_true:N \l_@@_code_before_bool\}
\end{verbatim}

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...
10 The CodeBefore

The following command will be executed if the CodeBefore has to be actually executed (that command will be used only once and is present only for legibility).

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).

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.

First, the recreation of the row nodes.

Now, the recreation of the col nodes.

Now, you recreate the diagonal nodes by using the row nodes and the col nodes.

Now, the creation of the cell nodes (i-j), and, maybe also the “medium nodes” and the “large nodes”.

Now, the recreation of the nodes of the blocks which have a name.

Now, the recreation of the nodes of the blocks which have a name.
The sequence $\g_@@\_colors\_seq$ will always contain as first element the special color $\text{nocolor}$: when that color is used, no color will be applied in the corresponding cells by the other coloring commands of \nicematrix.

We compose the \CodeBefore in math mode in order to nullify the spaces put by the user between instructions in the \CodeBefore.

The following code is a security for the case the user has used \texttt{babel} with the option \texttt{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 \texttt{babel}).

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 \texttt{\q_stop}: it will be used to discard the rest of $\g_@@\_pre\_code\_before\_tl$.

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.
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 \CodeBefore, excepted, of course, if we are in the first compilation.

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.
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:

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_create_one_block_node:nnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5
\tl_if_empty:nF { #5 }
\{\@@_qpoint:n { col - \#2 }
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_dim \pgf@x
\@@_qpoint:n { \col - \int_eval:n { \#4 + 1 } }
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpc_dim \pgf@x
\@@_qpoint:n { \int_eval:n { \#3 + 1 } }
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpd_dim \pgf@y
\@@_pgf_rect_node:nnnnn { \@@_env: - #5 }
\dim_use:N \l_tmpa_dim
\dim_use:N \l_@@_tmpc_dim
\dim_use:N \l_@@_tmpd_dim
\}

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_patch_for_revtex:
\{\cs_set_eq:NN \@addamp \@addamp@LaTeX
\cs_set_eq:NN \insert@column \insert@column@array
\cs_set_eq:NN \@classx \@classx@array
\cs_set_eq:NN \@xarraycr \@xarraycr@array
\cs_set_eq:NN \@arraycr \@arraycr@array
\cs_set_eq:NN \@xargarraycr \@xargarraycr@array
\cs_set_eq:NN \array \array@array
\cs_set_eq:NN \@mkpream \@mkpream@array
\cs_set:Npn \@tabarray { \@ifnextchar [ { \@array } { \@array [ c ] } }
\cs_set:Npn \endtabular { \endarray \egroup } \% \\
\}

11 The environment {NiceArrayWithDelims}

\NewDocumentEnvironment { NiceArrayWithDelims }
{ m m O { } m ! O { } t \CodeBefore }
{ \}

\footnote{Moreover, 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).}
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.

The command \CT@arc@ contains the instruction of color for the rules of the array. 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.

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.

We increment the counter \g_@@_env_int which counts the environments of the package.

The sequence \g_@@_blocks_seq will contain the characteristics 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).

In fact, the sequence \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq will also contain the positions of the cells with a \diagbox and the \multicolumn.

We load all the informations written in the aux file during previous compilations corresponding to the current environment.

\footnotesize{\textsuperscript{7}e.g. \color{rgb}(0.5,0.5,0)\footnotesize}
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.

\tl_gclear:N \g_@@_aux_tl
\tl_if_empty:NF \g_@@_code_before_tl
\bool_set_true:N \l_@@_code_before_bool
\tl_put_right:NV \l_@@_code_before_tl \g_@@_code_before_tl
\tl_if_empty:NF \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
\bool_set_true:N \l_@@_code_before_bool
\keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / pNiceArray } { NiceMatrix / NiceArray } { #3 , #5 }
\@@_set_CT@arc@:o \l_@@_rules_color_tl

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.

\bool_if:NTF \g_@@_delims_bool
\keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / pNiceArray } { NiceMatrix / NiceArray } { #3 , #5 }
\@@_set_CT@arc@:o \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:

\IfBooleanTF { #6 } \@@_CodeBefore_Body:w \@@_pre_array:

Now, the second part of the environment \{NiceArrayWithDelims\}.

\bool_if:NTF \l_@@_light_syntax_bool
\keys_set:nn { end @@-light-syntax } { NiceMatrix / pNiceArray } { NiceMatrix / NiceArray }
\c_math_toggle_token
\skip_horizontal:N \l_@@_right_margin_dim
\skip_horizontal:N \l_@@_extra_right_margin_dim
\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.

\bool_if:NT \l_@@_width_used_bool
\int_if_zero:nT \g_@@_total_X_weight_int
\@@_error_or_warning:n { width~without~X~columns }

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.

\int_compare:nNnT \g_@@_total_X_weight_int > \c_zero_int
\tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_aux_tl
\bool_set_true:N \l_@@_X_columns_aux_bool
\dim_set:Nn \l_@@_X_columns_dim
{
  \dim_compare:nNnTF
  \dim_abs:n
  { \l_@@_width_dim - \box_wd:N \l_@@_the_array_box }
  \dim_compare:nNnTF
  \dim_use:N \l_@@_X_columns_dim
  \dim_eval:n
  { ( \l_@@_width_dim - \box_wd:N \l_@@_the_array_box ) / \int_use:N \g_@@_total_X_weight_int + \l_@@_X_columns_dim }
}

It the user has used the key \texttt{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).

\int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_last_row_int > { -2 }
{
  \bool_if:NF \l_@@_last_row_without_value_bool
  {
    \int_compare:nNnF \l_@@_last_row_int = \c@iRow
    {
      \@@_error:n { Wrong~last~row }
      \int_gset_eq:NN \l_@@_last_row_int \c@iRow
    }
  }
}

Now, the definition of \texttt{\c@jCol} and \texttt{\g_@@_col_total_int} change: \texttt{\c@jCol} will be the number of columns without the “last column”; \texttt{\g_@@_col_total_int} will be the number of columns with this “last column”.\footnote{We remind that the potential “first column” (exterior) has the number 0.}

\int_gset_eq:NN \c@jCol \g_@@_col_total_int
\bool_if:nTF { ! \g_@@_delims_bool }
{
  \int_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_row_total_int \c@iRow
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_last_col_found_bool
  {
    \int_gdecr:N \c@jCol
  }
  { \@@_error:n { last~col~not~used } }
}

We fix also the value of \texttt{\c@iRow} and \texttt{\g_@@_row_total_int} with the same principle.

\int_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_row_total_int \c@iRow
\int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_last_row_int > { -1 } \{ \int_gdecr:N \c@iRow \}

Now, we begin the real construction in the output flow of \LaTeX. 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 \texttt{\g_@@_width_first_col_dim}; see p. 88).

\int_if_zero:nT \l_@@_first_col_int
{ \skip_horizontal:N \g_@@_width_first_col_dim }

The construction of the real box is different whether we have delimiters to put.

\bool_if:nTF { ! \g_@@_delims_bool }
\tl_if_eq:NNTF \l_@@_baseline_tl \c_@@_c_tl
\@@_use_arraybox_with_notes_c:
\{ \tl_if_eq:NNTF \l_@@_baseline_tl \c_@@_b_tl
\@@_use_arraybox_with_notes_b:
\@@_use_arraybox_with_notes:
\}
\}

Now, in the case of an environment with delimiters. We compute \l_tmpa_dim which is the total height of the “first row” above the array (when the key \texttt{first-row} is used).
\{
\int_if_zero:nTF \l_@@_first_row_int
\{ \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_dim \g_@@_dp_row_zero_dim
\dim_add:Nn \l_tmpa_dim \g_@@_ht_row_zero_dim
\}
\}

We compute \l_tmpb_dim which is the total height of the “last row” below the array (when the key \texttt{last-row} is used). A value of \text{-2} for \l_@@_last_row_int means that there is no “last row.”\footnote{A value of \text{-1} for \l_@@_last_row_int means that there is a “last row” but the user have not set the value with the option \texttt{last row} (and we are in the first compilation).}
\{
\int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_last_row_int > \{-2\}
\{ \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpb_dim \g_@@_ht_last_row_dim
\dim_add:Nn \l_tmpb_dim \g_@@_dp_last_row_dim
\}
\}

We take into account the “first row” (we have previously computed its total height in \l_tmpa_dim). The \texttt{\hbox:n} (or \texttt{\hbox}) is necessary here.
\begin{verbatim}
\skip_vertical:n \{-\l_tmpa_dim \-\arrayrulewidth \}
\hbox
\{ \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_tabular_bool
{ \skip_horizontal:N \-\tabcolsep }
\{ \skip_horizontal:N \-\arraycolsep }
\@@_use_arraybox_with_notes_c:
\bool_if:NTF \l_@@_tabular_bool
{ \skip_horizontal:N \-\tabcolsep }
\{ \skip_horizontal:N \-\arraycolsep }
\}
\end{verbatim}

We take into account the “last row” (we have previously computed its total height in \l_tmpb_dim).
\begin{verbatim}
\skip_vertical:n \{-\l_tmpb_dim \-\arrayrulewidth \}
\exp_after:wN \left \g_@@_left_delim_tl \vcenter
\{ \c_math_toggle_token
\@@_color:o \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl
\exp_after:wN \right \g_@@_right_delim_tl \c_math_toggle_token
\}
\end{verbatim}

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 \texttt{delimiters/max-width} is used.
\begin{verbatim}
\bool_if:NTF \l_@@_delimiters_max_width_bool
\{ \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_tabular_bool
{ \skip_horizontal:N \-\tabcolsep }
\{ \skip_horizontal:N \-\arraycolsep }
\bool_if:NTF \l_@@_tabular_bool
{ \skip_horizontal:N \-\tabcolsep }
\{ \skip_horizontal:N \-\arraycolsep }
\}
\end{verbatim}

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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. 89).

\bool_if:NT \g_@@_last_col_found_bool
{ \skip_horizontal:N \g_@@_width_last_col_dim }
\bool_if:NT \l_@@_preamble_bool
{ \int_compare:nNnT \c@jCol < \g_@@_static_num_of_col_int
{ \@@_warning_gredirect_none:n { columns~not~used } }
}
\@@_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.
\egroup

We write on the aux file all the informations corresponding to the current environment.
\iow_now:Nn \@mainaux { \ExplSyntaxOn }
\iow_now:Nn \@mainaux { \char_set_catcode_space:n { 32 } }
\iow_now:Nx \@mainaux
{ \tl_gset:cn { c_@@_ \int_use:N \g_@@_env_int_tl }
{ \exp_not:o \g_@@_aux_tl }
}
\iow_now:Nn \@mainaux { \ExplSyntaxOff }
\bool_if:NT \g_@@_footnote_bool \endsavenotes

This is the end of the environment \{NiceArrayWithDelims\}.

\section{We construct the preamble of the array}

The final user provides a preamble, but we must convert that preamble into a preamble that will be given to \{array\} (of the package array).

The preamble given by the final user is stored in \g_@@_user_preamble_tl. The modified version will be stored in \g_@@_array_preamble_tl also.
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_transform_preamble:
{ \@@_transform_preamble_i:
\@@_transform_preamble_ii:
}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_transform_preamble_i:
{ \int_gzero:N \c@jCol
\seq_gclear:N \g_@@_cols_vlism_seq
\g_tmpb_bool will be raised if you have a \textbackslash{}| at the end of the preamble provided by the final user.
\bool_gset_false:N \g_tmpb_bool

The sequence \g_@@_cols_vlism_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).
\seq_gclear:N \g_@@_cols_vlism_seq

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The following sequence will store the arguments of the successive > in the preamble.

\l_gclear_new:N \g_@@_pre_cell_tl

The counter \l_tmpa_int will count the number of consecutive occurrences of the symbol |.

\int_zero:N \l_tmpa_int
\l_gclear:N \g_@@_array_preamble_tl
\tl_if_eq:NNTF \l_@@_vlines_clist \c_@@_all_tl
{\tl_gset:Nn \g_@@_array_preamble_tl
  { ! { \skip_horizontal:N \arrayrulewidth } }
}
\clist_if_in:NnT \l_@@_vlines_clist 1
{\tl_gset:Nn \g_@@_array_preamble_tl
  { ! { \skip_horizontal:N \arrayrulewidth } }
}

Now, we actually make the preamble (which will be given to \{array\}). It will be stored in \g_@@_array_preamble_tl.

\exp_last_unbraced:NV \@@_rec_preamble:n \g_@@_user_preamble_tl \stop
\int_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_static_num_of_col_int \c@jCol
\@@_replace_columncolor:
\hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
\IfPackageLoadedTF { colortbl }
{\regex_const:Nn \c_@@_columncolor_regex { \c { columncolor } }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_replace_columncolor:
{\regex_replace_all:NnN \c_@@_columncolor_regex
{ \c { @@_columncolor_preamble }
\g_@@_array_preamble_tl
}}}
{\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_replace_columncolor:
{ \cs_set_eq:NN \columncolor \@@_columncolor_preamble
}}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_transform_preamble_ii:

If there were delimiters at the beginning or at the end of the preamble, the environment \{NiceArray\} is transformed into an environment \{xNiceMatrix\}.

\tl_if_eq:NNTF \g_@@_left_delim_tl \c_@@_dot_tl
{\tl_if_eq:NNTF \g_@@_right_delim_tl \c_@@_dot_tl
{ \bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_delims_bool
}}
{ \bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_delims_bool
}

We want to remind whether there is a specifier | at the end of the preamble.
We complete the preamble with the potential “exterior columns” (on both sides).

\int_if_zero:nTF \l_@@_first_col_int
\{ \tl_gput_left:Nn \g_@@_array_preamble_tl \c_@@_preamble_first_col_tl \}
\bool_if:FN \l_@@_delims_bool
\{ \bool_if:FN \l_@@_tabular_bool
\{ \tl_if_empty:NT \l_@@_vlines_clist
\bool_if:FN \l_@@_exterior_arraycolsep_bool
\{ \tl_gput_left:Nn \g_@@_array_preamble_tl \{ \{ \} \}
\}
\}
\int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_last_col_int > -1
\{ \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_array_preamble_tl \c_@@_preamble_last_col_tl \}
\bool_if:FN \l_@@_delims_bool
\{ \bool_if:FN \l_@@_tabular_bool
\{ \tl_if_empty:NT \l_@@_vlines_clist
\bool_if:FN \l_@@_exterior_arraycolsep_bool
\{ \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_array_preamble_tl \{ \{ \} \}
\}
\}
\}
\int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_last_col_int > -1
\{ \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_array_preamble_tl \c_@@_preamble_last_col_tl \}
\bool_if:FN \l_@@_delims_bool
\{ \bool_if:FN \l_@@_tabular_bool
\{ \tl_if_empty:NT \l_@@_vlines_clist
\bool_if:FN \l_@@_exterior_arraycolsep_bool
\{ \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_array_preamble_tl \{ \{ \} \}
\}
\}
\}
\dim_compare:nNnT \l_@@_tabular_width_dim = \c_zero_dim
\{ \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_array_preamble_tl
\{ > \{ \@@_error_too_much_cols: \} \l \}
\}

The preamble provided by the final user will be read by a finite automata. The following function \@@_rec_preamble:n will read that preamble (usually letter by letter) in a recursive way (hence the name of that function). in the preamble.
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_rec_preamble:n #1
\{ \cs_if_exist:cTF { @@_ \token_to_str:N #1 }
\{ \use:c { @@_ \token_to_str:N #1 } \{ #1 \} \}
\}

For the majority of the letters, we will trigger the corresponding action by calling directly a function in the main hashtable of TeX (thanks to the mechanism \csname...\endcsname. Be careful: all these functions take in as first argument the letter (or token) itself.\footnote{We do that because it’s an easy way to insert the letter at some places in the code that we will add to \g_@@_array_preamble_tl.}
\cs_if_exist:cTF { \@@_ \token_to_str:N \l_@@_error_too_much_cols_tl }
\{ \use:c { \@@_ \token_to_str:N \l_@@_error_too_much_cols_tl } \{ #1 \} \}
\}

Now, the columns defined by \newcolumntype of \array.
\cs_if_exist:cTF { \NC \find \#1 }
\{ \tl_set_eq:Nc \l_tmpb_tl \{ \NC \rewrite \#1 \}
\}

\footnote{We do that because it’s an easy way to insert the letter at some places in the code that we will add to \g_@@_array_preamble_tl.
For $c$, $l$ and $r$

\cs_new:Npn \@@_c #1
\begin{verbatim}
{ \tl_gput_right:No \g_@@_array_preamble_tl \g_@@_pre_cell_tl
  \tl_gclear:N \g_@@_pre_cell_tl
  \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_array_preamble_tl
  { > \@@_cell_begin:w c < \@@_cell_end: }
\int_gincr:N \c@jCol
\@@_rec_preamble_after_col:n
}\end{verbatim}

We increment the counter of columns and then we test for the presence of a <.

\cs_new:Npn \@@_l #1
\begin{verbatim}
{ \tl_gput_right:No \g_@@_array_preamble_tl \g_@@_pre_cell_tl
  \tl_gclear:N \g_@@_pre_cell_tl
  \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_array_preamble_tl
  { > { \@@_cell_begin:w \tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_hpos_cell_tl \c_@@_l_tl }
    l
  < \@@_cell_end:}
\int_gincr:N \c@jCol
\@@_rec_preamble_after_col:n
}\end{verbatim}

\cs_new:Npn \@@_r #1
\begin{verbatim}
{ \tl_gput_right:No \g_@@_array_preamble_tl \g_@@_pre_cell_tl
  \tl_gclear:N \g_@@_pre_cell_tl
  \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_array_preamble_tl
  { > { \@@_cell_begin:w \tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_hpos_cell_tl \c_@@_r_tl }
    r
  < \@@_cell_end:}
\int_gincr:N \c@jCol
\@@_rec_preamble_after_col:n
}\end{verbatim}

For $!$ and $@$

\cs_new:cpn { \token_to_str:N ! } #1 #2
\begin{verbatim}
{ \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_array_preamble_tl \g_@@_pre_cell_tl
  \tl_gclear:N \g_@@_pre_cell_tl
  \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_array_preamble_tl
  { \tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_hpos_cell_tl \c_@@_l_tl }
\int_gincr:N \c@jCol
\@@_rec_preamble_after_col:n
}\end{verbatim}

\cs_set_eq:cc { \token_to_str:N ! } { \token_to_str:N @ }

For $|$
\texttt{\_\_\_} is the number of successive occurrences of \texttt{|}.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \_\_\_make_preamble_i_i:n #1 \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \_\_\_make_preamble_i_ii:nn #1 #2 \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \_\_\_make_preamble_i_ii:nw #1 \[ #2 \] \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \_\_\_make_preamble_i_iii:nn #1 #2 \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_compute_rule_width:n { multiplicity = \l_tmpa_int , #2 } \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_rule_width_dim } \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_array_preamble_tl \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_pre_code_after_tl \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_pre_cell_tl { > { #2 } } \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_bar_at_end_of_pream_bool \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_preamble:n #1 \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_ > } \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_rule_width_dim \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_array_preamble_tl \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_pre_code_after_tl \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_pre_cell_tl \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_bar_at_end_of_pream_bool \end{verbatim}

Here, the command \texttt{\_\_\_eval:n} is mandatory.

\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_exec:n { \_\_\_eval:n { \_\_\_rule_width_dim } } \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_yline:n \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_hpos_col_str \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_c_str \end{verbatim}

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.

\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_zero:N \_\_\_array_preamble_tl \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_rule_width_dim \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_pre_code_after_tl \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_pre_cell_tl \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_bar_at_end_of_pream_bool \end{verbatim}

The specifier \texttt{p} (and also the specifiers \texttt{m}, \texttt{b}, \texttt{V} and \texttt{X}) have an optional argument between square brackets for a list of key-value pairs. Here are the corresponding keys.

\begin{verbatim}
\keys_define:nn { WithArrows / p-column } \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_rule_width_dim \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_array_preamble_tl \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_pre_code_after_tl \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_pre_cell_tl \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_bar_at_end_of_pream_bool \end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\keys_define:nn { WithArrows / p-column } \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_rule_width_dim \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_array_preamble_tl \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_pre_code_after_tl \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_pre_cell_tl \end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_bar_at_end_of_pream_bool \end{verbatim}
\l .code:n = \str_set_eq:NN \l_@@_hpos_col_str \c_@@_l_str ,
\l .value_forbidden:n = true ,
R .code:n =
\IfPackageLoadedTF { ragged2e }
{ \str_set_eq:NN \l_@@_hpos_col_str \c_@@_R_str }
{ \@@_error_or_warning:n { ragged2e-not-loaded }
\str_set_eq:NN \l_@@_hpos_col_str \c_@@_r_str }
,  
R .value_forbidden:n = true ,
L .code:n =\IfPackageLoadedTF { ragged2e }
{ \str_set_eq:NN \l_@@_hpos_col_str \c_@@_L_str }
{ \@@_error_or_warning:n { ragged2e-not-loaded }
\str_set_eq:NN \l_@@_hpos_col_str \c_@@_l_str }
,  
L .value_forbidden:n = true ,
C .code:n = \IfPackageLoadedTF { ragged2e }
{ \str_set_eq:NN \l_@@_hpos_col_str \c_@@_C_str }
{ \@@_error_or_warning:n { ragged2e-not-loaded }
\str_set_eq:NN \l_@@_hpos_col_str \c_@@_c_str }
,  
C .value_forbidden:n = true ,
S .code:n = \str_set_eq:NN \l_@@_hpos_col_str \c_@@_si_str ,
S .value_forbidden:n = true ,
p .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_col_str { p } ,
p .value_forbidden:n = true ,
t .meta:n = p ,
m .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_col_str { m } ,
m .value_forbidden:n = true ,
b .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_col_str { b } ,
b .value_forbidden:n = true ,
}

For p, b and m.
\cs_new:Npn \@@_p #1
{ \str_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_col_str { #1 } }

Now, you look for a potential character [ after the letter of the specifier (for the options).
\@@_make_preamble_ii_i:n
\cs_set_eq:NN \@@_b \@@_p
\cs_set_eq:NN \@@_m \@@_p
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_make_preamble_ii_i:i:n #1
{ \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } { [ } { \@@_make_preamble_ii_ii:w [ #1 ] } }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_make_preamble_ii_ii:i:w #1
{ \@@_make_preamble_ii_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.
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_make_preamble_ii_iii:i:nn #1 #2
{ 

The possible values of \l_@@_hpos_col_str are \textit{j} (for justified which is the initial value), \textit{l}, \textit{c}, \textit{r}, \textit{L}, \textit{C} and \textit{R} (when the user has used the corresponding key in the optional argument of the specifier).

\begin{verbatim}
\str_set_eq:NN \l_@@_hpos_col_str \c_@@_j_str
\@@_keys_p_column:n { #1 } { minipage } { }
\end{verbatim}

The first argument is the width of the column. The second is the type of environment: \texttt{minipage} or \texttt{varwidth}. The third is some code added at the beginning of the cell.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_keys_p_column:n #1
{ \keys_set_known:nnN { WithArrows / p-column } { #1 } \l_tmpa_tl }
\end{verbatim}

We use \texttt{\str_lowercase:n} to convert \texttt{R} to \texttt{r}, etc.

\begin{verbatim}
\int_gincr:N \c@jCol
\@@_rec_preamble_after_col:n
\end{verbatim}

We increment the counter of columns, and then we test for the presence of a \texttt{<}.
#1 is the optional argument of \texttt{\textbackslash minipage} (or \texttt{\textbackslash varwidth}): \texttt{t} or \texttt{b}. Indeed, for the columns of type \texttt{m}, we use the value \texttt{b} here because there is a special post-action in order to center vertically the box (see \#4).

#2 is the width of the \texttt{\textbackslash minipage} (or \texttt{\textbackslash 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 (\texttt{\textbackslash centering}, \texttt{\textbackslash raggedright}, \texttt{\textbackslash raggedleft} or nothing). It’s also possible to put in that \#3 some code to fix the value of \texttt{\textbackslash l_@@_hpos_cell_tl} which will be available in each cell of the column.

#4 is an extra-code which contains \texttt{\textbackslash@@_center_cell_box}: (when the column is a \texttt{m} column) or nothing (in the other cases).

#5 is a code put just before the \texttt{c} (or \texttt{r} or \texttt{l}: see \#8).

#6 is a code put just after the \texttt{c} (or \texttt{r} or \texttt{l}: see \#8).

#7 is the type of environment: \texttt{\textbackslash minipage} or \texttt{\textbackslash varwidth}.

#8 is the letter \texttt{c} or \texttt{r} or \texttt{l} which is the basic specificier of column which is used in \texttt{fine}.

2370 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_make_preamble_ii_v:nnnnnnnn \#1 \#2 \#3 \#4 \#5 \#6 \#7 \#8
2371 { \tl_if_eq:NNTF \l_@@_hpos_col_str \c_@@_si_str { \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_array_preamble_tl { > { \@@_test_if_empty_for_S: } } } \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_array_preamble_tl { > { \@@_test_if_empty: } } \tl_gput_right:No \g_@@_array_preamble_tl \g_@@_pre_cell_tl \tl_gclear:N \g_@@_pre_cell_tl \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_array_preamble_tl { > } { \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_array_preamble_tl \g_@@_pre_cell_tl \tl_gclear:N \g_@@_pre_cell_tl \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_array_preamble_tl { > } { \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_array_preamble_tl \g_@@_pre_cell_tl \tl_gclear:N \g_@@_pre_cell_tl { \tl_gclear:N \g_@@_pre_cell_tl } } }
2377 \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_col_width_dim { \#2 }
2378 \@@_cell_begin:w
2379 \use:c { \#7 } \[ \#1 \] { \#2 }
2380 \everypar \{ \vrule height \box_ht:N \@arstrutbox width \c_zero_dim \everypar \{ \}
2387 } \[ \#6 \}
2389 \everypar \{ \vrule height \box_ht:N \@arstrutbox width \c_zero_dim \everypar \{ \}
2390 } \[ \#6 \}
2392 \everypar \{ \vrule height \box_ht:N \@arstrutbox width \c_zero_dim \everypar \{ \}
2393 } \[ \#6 \}
2395 \everypar \{ \vrule height \box_ht:N \@arstrutbox width \c_zero_dim \everypar \{ \}
2396 } \[ \#6 \}
2398 \everypar \{ \vrule height \box_ht:N \@arstrutbox width \c_zero_dim \everypar \{ \}
2400 } \[ \#6 \}
2402 }

The parameter \texttt{\textbackslash 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.

We use the form \texttt{\textbackslash minipage–\endminipage} (\texttt{\textbackslash varwidth–\endvarwidth}) for compatibility with \texttt{\textbackslash colcell} (2023-10-31).

The following lines have been taken from \texttt{array.sty}.

\everypar \{ \vrule height \box_ht:N \@arstrutbox width \c_zero_dim \everypar \{ \}

Now, the potential code for the horizontal position of the content of the cell (\texttt{\textbackslash centering}, \texttt{\textbackslash raggedright}, \texttt{\textbackslash RaggedRight}, etc.).

#3

The following code is to allow something like \texttt{\textbackslash centering} in \texttt{\textbackslash RowStyle}.

\g_@@_row_style_tl \arraybackslash \#5
\@finalstrut \@arstrutbox
\use:c { end \#7 }

If the letter in the preamble is \texttt{m}, \#4 will be equal to \texttt{\textbackslash@@_center_cell_box}: (see just below).

\#4
\@@_cell_end:
\}
\}
In order to test whether a cell is empty, we test whether it begins by \texttt{\ignorespaces\unskip}. However, in some circumstances, for example when \texttt{\collectcell} of \texttt{collcell} is used, the cell does not begin with \texttt{\ignorespaces}. In that case, we consider as not empty...

First, we test if the next token is \texttt{\ignorespaces} and it’s not very easy...

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 \texttt{array}) that if the height of the cell is no more that the height of \texttt{@arstrutbox}, there is only one row.

By putting instructions in \texttt{\g@@cell_after_hook_tl}, we require a post-action of the box \texttt{\l@@cell_box}.

Previously, we had \texttt{@arstrutbox} and not \texttt{strutbox} in the following line but the code in \texttt{array} has changed in v 2.5g and we follow the change (see \texttt{array: Correctly identify single-line m-cells} in \LaTeX{} News 36).
For $V$ (similar to the $V$ of varwidth).
\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new:Npn \@@_V #1 #2
{\str_if_eq:nTF { #2 } { [ } { \@@_make_preamble_V_i:w [ } { \@@_make_preamble_V_i:w [ ] { #2 } } }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_make_preamble_V_i:w \[ #1 \]
{ \@@_make_preamble_V_ii:nn { #1 } }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_make_preamble_V_ii:nn #1 #2
{\str_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_col_str { p }
\str_set_eq:NN \l_@@_hpos_col_str \c_@@_j_str
\@@_keys_p_column:n { #1 }
\IfPackageLoadedTF { varwidth }
{ \@@_make_preamble_ii_iv:nnn { #2 } { varwidth } { } }
{ \@@_error_or_warning:n { varwidth~not~loaded }
\@@_make_preamble_ii_iv:nnn { #2 } { minipage } { } }
}
\end{verbatim}
For $w$ and $W$
\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new:Npn \@@_w { \@@_make_preamble_w:nnnn { } }
\cs_new:Npn \@@_W { \@@_make_preamble_w:nnnn { \@@_special_W: } }
\end{verbatim}

#1 is a special argument: empty for $w$ and equal to \texttt{\@@_special_W:} for $W$;
#2 is the type of column ($w$ or $W$);
#3 is the type of horizontal alignment (c, l, r or s);
#4 is the width of the column.
\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_make_preamble_w:nnnn #1 #2 #3 #4
{\str_if_eq:nTF { #3 } { s } { \@@_make_preamble_w_i:nnnn { #1 } { #4 } }
{ \@@_make_preamble_w_ii:nnnn { #1 } { #2 } { #3 } { #4 } }
}
\end{verbatim}

First, the case of an horizontal alignment equal to $s$ (for \textit{stretch}).
#1 is a special argument: empty for $w$ and equal to \texttt{\@@_special_W:} for $W$;
#2 is the width of the column.
\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_make_preamble_w_i:nnnn #1 #2
{ \tl_gput_right:No \g_@@_array_preamble_tl \g_@@_pre_cell_tl
\tl_gclear:N \g_@@_pre_cell_tl
\tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_array_preamble_tl
{ > { \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_col_width_dim { #2 } \@@_cell_begin:w
\tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_hpos_cell_tl \c_@@_c_tl
\l_@@_vpos_col_str p \str_set_eq:NN \l_@@_hpos_col_str \c_@@_j_str
\@@_keys_p_column:n { #1 }
\IfPackageLoadedTF { varwidth }
{ \@@_make_preamble_ii_iv:nnn { #2 } { varwidth } { } }
{ \@@_error_or_warning:n { varwidth~not~loaded }
\@@_make_preamble_ii_iv:nnn { #2 } { minipage } { } }
}
}
\end{verbatim}
Then, the most important version, for the horizontal alignments types of \texttt{c}, \texttt{l} and \texttt{r} (and not \texttt{s}).

The parameter $\texttt{l}_\texttt{\_col\_width\_dim}$, 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.

We increment the counter of columns and then we test for the presence of a <.

For \texttt{S} (of \texttt{siunitx}).
We increment the counter of columns and then we test for the presence of a \(<\).

\[ \int_gincr:N \c@jCol \]
\@@_rec_preamble_after_col:n

\{ \@@_fatal:n \{ siunitx~not~loaded \} \}

For \(\{\), [ and \(\}\).

\cs_new:cpn \{ \_ \token_to_str:N \} \#1 \#2
\{ \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.

\int_if_zero:nTF \c@jCol
\{ \tl_if_eq:NNTF \g_@@_left_delim_tl \c_@@_dot_tl
\{ \tl_gset:Nn \g_@@_left_delim_tl { \int_eval:n { \c@jCol + 1 } } \tl_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_right_delim_tl \c_@@_dot_tl \@@_rec_preamble:n \}
\{ \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_array_preamble_tl { ! { \enskip } } \@@_make_preamble_iv:nn \{ \int_eval:n { \c@jCol + 1 } \} \{ \int_eval:n { \c@jCol + 2 } \}
\}
\tsave: \\@@_make_preamble_iv:nn \{ \int_eval:n { \c@jCol + 1 } \} \{ \int_eval:n { \c@jCol + 2 } \}
\}
\cs_set_eq:cc \{ \_ \token_to_str:N \left \} \{ \_ \token_to_str:N \{ \}
\cs_set_eq:cc \{ \_ \token_to_str:N \} \{ \_ \token_to_str:N \left \}
\cs_new:cpn \{ \_ \token_to_str:N \right \} \#1 \#2
\{ \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl \g_@@_delimiter:nn \#1 \{ \int_eval:n \{ \c@jCol + 1 \} \} \c_true_bool \}
\\tl_if_in:nnTF \{ \{ \} \} \{ \left \} \{ \right \} \{ \#2 \}
\{ \\@@_error:nn \{ delimiter~after~opening \} \{ \#2 \}
\\@@_rec_preamble:n \}
\{ \\@@_rec_preamble:n \{ \right \}
\}

In fact, if would be possible to define \left and \right as no-op.

\cs_new:cpn \{ \_ \token_to_str:N \} \left \#1 \{ \use:c \{ \_ \token_to_str:N \} \}

For the closing delimiters. 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 an 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\}).

\cs_new:cpn \{ \_ \token_to_str:N \} \#1 \#2
After a specifier of column, we have to test whether there is one or several \(<\ldots\) because, after those potential \(<\ldots\), we have to insert \(!\{\skip_{\text{horizontal}}:\ldots\}\) when the key \texttt{vlines} is used. In fact, we have also to test whether there is, after the \(<\ldots\), a \@\{\ldots\}.  

```latex
\cs_new:cpn { @@_\token_to_str:N \right } #1
{ \use:c { @@_\token_to_str:N ) } }
```

\cite{after specifier of column, we have to test whether there is one or several \(<\ldots\) because, after those potential \(<\ldots\), we have to insert \(!\{\skip_{\text{horizontal}}:\ldots\}\) when the key \texttt{vlines} is used. In fact, we have also to test whether there is, after the \(<\ldots\), a \@\{\ldots\}.  

```latex
\cs_new:cpn { @@_\token_to_str:N \right } #1
{ \use:c { @@_\token_to_str:N ) } }
```
We have to catch a @{...} after a specifier of column because, if we have to draw a vertical rule, we have to add in that @{...} a \hskip corresponding to the width of the vertical rule.

The token \NC@find is at the head of the definition of the columns type done by \newcolumntype. We wan’t that token to be no-op here.
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 $X$.

\begin{lstlisting}[language=TeX]
\cs_new:Npn \@@_X #1 #2
\{
  \str_if_eq:nTF { #2 } { [ } { \@@_make_preamble_X:w [ } \{
    \@@_make_preamble_X:w [ ] #2 \}
\}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_make_preamble_X:w \[ #1 \]
\{
  \@@_make_preamble_X_i:n { #1 } \}
\end{lstlisting}

#1 is the optional argument of the $X$ specifier (a list of \textit{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 \{\texttt{WithArrows} / \texttt{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 $\l_@@_weight_int$).

\begin{lstlisting}[language=TeX]
\keys_define:nn { WithArrows / X-column }\{
  unknown .code:n = \int_set:Nn \l_@@_weight_int { \l_keys_key_str } \}
\end{lstlisting}

In the following command, #1 is the list of the options of the specifier $X$.

\begin{lstlisting}[language=TeX]
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_make_preamble_X_i:n #1 \{
\}
\end{lstlisting}

The possible values of $\l_@@_hpos_col_str$ are \texttt{j} (for \textit{justified} which is the initial value), \texttt{l}, \texttt{c} and \texttt{r}
(when the user has used the corresponding key in the optional argument of the specifier $X$).

\begin{lstlisting}[language=TeX]
\str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_col_str { j }\}
\end{lstlisting}

The possible values of $\l_@@_vpos_col_str$ are \texttt{p} (the initial value), \texttt{m} and \texttt{b} (when the user has used the corresponding key in the optional argument of the specifier $X$).

\begin{lstlisting}[language=TeX]
\str_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_col_str { p }\}
\end{lstlisting}

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 \texttt{tabu} (now obsolete) or \texttt{tabularray}.

\begin{lstlisting}[language=TeX]
\int_zero_new:N \l_@@_weight_int \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_weight_int \c_one_int \@@_keys_p_column:n { #1 }\}
\end{lstlisting}

The unknown keys are put in $\l_tmpa_tl$

\begin{lstlisting}[language=TeX]
\keys_set:no { WithArrows / X-column } \l_tmpa_tl \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_weight_int < \c_zero_int \{ \@@_error_or_warning:n { negative-weight } \int_set:Nn \l_@@_weight_int { - \l_@@_weight_int } \}
\int_gadd:Nn \g_@@_total_X_weight_int \l_@@_weight_int \end{lstlisting}

We test whether we know the width of the $X$-columns by reading the \texttt{aux} file (after the first compilation, the width of the $X$-columns is computed and written in the \texttt{aux} file).

\begin{lstlisting}[language=TeX]
\bool_if:NTF \l_@@_X_columns_aux_bool \{
  \exp_args:Nne \@@_make_preamble_ii_iv:nnn \{ \l_@@_weight_int \l_@@_X_columns_dim \}
  \{ minipage \}
  \{ \@@_no_update_width: \}
}\}
\tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_array_preamble_tl \{ \l@@_cell_begin:w \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_X_bool
\end{lstlisting}
You encounter a problem on 2023-03-04: for an environment with \(X\) columns, during the first compilations (which are not the definitive one), sometimes, some cells are declared empty even if they should not. That’s a problem because user’s instructions may use these nodes. That’s why we have added the following `\NotEmpty`.

The following code will nullify the box of the cell.

```latex
\tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_cell_after_hook_tl
\{ \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`.

```latex
\begin{minipage}{5 cm} \arraybackslash
\end{minipage}
```

For the letter set by the user with `vlines-in-sub-matrix` (vlism).

The token `\stop` is a marker that we have inserted to mark the end of the preamble (as provided by the final user) that we have inserted in the TeX flow.

```latex
\cs_set_eq:cN { @@_token_to_str:N } \use_none:n
```

The following lines try to catch some errors (when the final user has forgotten the preamble of its environment).

13 The redefinition of `\multicolumn`

The following command must not be protected since it begins with `\multispan` (a TeX primitive).

```latex
\cs_new:Npn \@@_multicolumn:nnn #1 #2 #3
{ \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_cell_after_hook_tl
\{ \hbox_set:Nn \l_@@_cell_box { } \}
}`
The following lines are from the definition of \texttt{\multicolumn} in \texttt{array} (and \textit{not} in standard LaTeX). The first line aims to raise an error if the user has put more that one column specifier in the preamble of \texttt{\multicolumn}.

\begin{verbatim}
\multicolumn { #1 }
\cs_set_eq:NN \@@_update_max_cell_width: \prg_do_nothing: % added 2023-10-04
\begingroup
\cs_set:Npn \@@_make_m_preamble:n #2 \q_stop
\tl_gclear:N \g_@@_preamble_tl
\@@_make_m_preamble:n #2 \q_stop
\endgroup
\exp_args:No \@mkpream \g_@@_preamble_tl
\@addtopreamble \@empty
\endgroup
\end{verbatim}

Now, we patch the (small) preamble as we have done with the main preamble of the array.

\begin{verbatim}
\int_compare:nNnT { #1 } > \c_one_int
\seq_gput_left:Nx \g_@@_multicolumn_cells_seq
\int_use:N \c@iRow - \int_eval:n { \c@jCol + 1 } \seq_gput_left:Nn \g_@@_multicolumn_sizes_seq { #1 }
\seq_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
\seq_gput_left:Nn \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
\int_if_zero:nTF \c@jCol
\int_use:N \c@iRow
\int_if_zero:nTF \c@jCol
\int_use:N \c@iRow
\int_compare:nNnT \c@jCol > \g_@@_col_total_int
\int_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_col_total_int \c@jCol
\ignorespaces
\end{verbatim}

The following commands will patch the (small) preamble of the \texttt{\multicolumn}. All those commands have a \textit{m} in their name to recall that they deal with the redefinition of \texttt{\multicolumn}.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_make_m_preamble:n #1
{ \str_case:nnF { #1 } { \pspace { #1 } } }
\end{verbatim}

The following lines were in the original definition of \texttt{\multicolumn}.

\begin{verbatim}
\int_gadd:Nn \c@jCol { #1 - 1 }
\int_compare:nNnT \c@jCol > \g_@@_col_total_int
{ \int_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_col_total_int \c@jCol }
\ignorespaces
\end{verbatim}
For $c$, $l$ and $r$

\begin{verbatim}
c \{ \texttt{@@_make_m_preamble_i:n #1} \}
l \{ \texttt{@@_make_m_preamble_i:n #1} \}
r \{ \texttt{@@_make_m_preamble_i:n #1} \}
\end{verbatim}

We test for the presence of a $\langle$.  

\begin{verbatim}
c \{ \texttt{@@_make_m_preamble_x:n} \}
\end{verbatim}

For $>$, $!$ and $@$

\begin{verbatim}
c \{ \texttt{@@_make_m_preamble_ii:nnn t #1} \}
l \{ \texttt{@@_make_m_preamble_ii:nnn c #1} \}
r \{ \texttt{@@_make_m_preamble_ii:nnn b #1} \}
\end{verbatim}

For $|$

\begin{verbatim}
c \{ \texttt{@@_make_m_preamble_iii:n #1} \}
\end{verbatim}

For $p$, $m$ and $b$

\begin{verbatim}
c \{ \texttt{@@_make_m_preamble_iv:nnn t #1} \}
l \{ \texttt{@@_make_m_preamble_iv:nnn c #1} \}
r \{ \texttt{@@_make_m_preamble_iv:nnn b #1} \}
\end{verbatim}
We test for the presence of a `<.

For \( w \) and \( W \)

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{\begin{tabular}{n}
\end{tabular}}
\end{array}
\]

We test for the presence of a `<.

The command \texttt{\@@_put_box_in_flow} puts the box \texttt{\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 \texttt{\l_tmpa_dim} and the total height of the potential last row in \texttt{\l_tmpb_dim}).
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).

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_put_box_in_flow_i:
  {
    \pgfpicture
    \@@_qpoint:n { row + \l_@@_baseline_tl - \c_@@_c_tl - \c@iRow }
    \dim_gset_eq:NN \g_tmpa_dim { \pgf@y }
    \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } }
    \dim_gadd:Nn \g_tmpa_dim { \pgf@y }
    \dim_gset:Nn \g_tmpa_dim { \pgf@y + 0.5 \g_tmpa_dim }
    \tl_if_eq:NnTF \l_@@_baseline_tl { c }
      { \box_use_drop:N \l_tmpa_box }
    \endpgfpicture

\tl_if_eq:NnTF \l_@@_baseline_tl { \c_one_int }
  { \int_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_int { \c_one_int } }
  { \int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int { \l_@@_baseline_tl } }
  \bool_lazy_or:nnT
    { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpa_int < \c_one_int }
    { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpa_int > \g_@@_row_total_int }
  \@@_error:n { bad-value-for-baseline }
  \int_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_int { \c_one_int }

\@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_tmpa_int - base }

We take into account the position of the mathematical axis.
\int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int { \l_@@_baseline_tl - \c@iRow }
\bool_lazy_or:nnT
  { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpa_int < \l_@@_first_row_int }
  { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_tmpa_int > \g_@@_row_total_int }
  \@@_error:n { bad-value-for-baseline }
\int_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_int { \c_one_int }
\@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_tmpa_int - base }

Now, \g_tmpa_dim contains the value of the \y translation we have to do.
\endpgfpicture
\box_move_up:nn \g_tmpa_dim { \box_use_drop:N \l_tmpa_box }
\box_use_drop:N \l_tmpa_box

The following command is \textit{always} used by \texttt{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).
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.

\begin{minipage}{t} \box_wd:N \l_@@_the_array_box \bool_if:NT \l_@@_caption_above_bool \tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_caption_tl \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_caption_finished_bool \int_gzero:N \c@tabularnote \@@_insert_caption: \int_compare:nNnT \g_@@_notes_caption_int > \c_zero_int \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_aux_tl \tl_set:Nn \exp_not:N \l_@@_note_in_caption_tl \int_use:N \g_@@_notes_caption_int \int_gzero:N \g_@@_notes_caption_int \end{minipage}

If there is one or several commands \tabularnote in the caption, we will write in the aux file the number of such tabular notes... but only the tabular notes for which the command \tabularnote has been used without its optional argument (between square brackets).

\int_compare:nNnT \g_@@_notes_caption_int > \c_zero_int \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_aux_tl \tl_set:Nn \exp_not:N \l_@@_note_in_caption_tl \int_use:N \g_@@_notes_caption_int \int_gzero:N \g_@@_notes_caption_int

The \hbox avoids that the pgfpicture inside \@@_draw_blocks adds a extra vertical space before the notes.

\hbox \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.

\@@_create_extra_nodes:
\seq_if_empty:NF \g_@@_blocks_seq \@@_draw_blocks:

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 twice its tabular).

\bool_lazy_any:nT \seq_if_empty_p:N \g_@@_notes_seq \seq_if_empty_p:N \g_@@_notes_in_caption_seq \tl_if_empty_p:o \g_@@_tabularnote_tl \@@_insert_tabularnotes:
\cs_set_eq:NN \tabularnote \@@_tabularnote_error:n
\bool_if:NF \l_@@_caption_above_bool \@@_insert_caption:
\begin{minipage}

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_insert_caption:
\{
\tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_caption_tl
\{
\cs_if_exist:NTF \@captype
\{ \@@_insert_caption_i: \}
\{ \@@_error:n \{ caption-outside-float \} \}
\}
\}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_insert_caption_i:
\{
\group_begin:
The flag \l_@@_in_caption_bool affects only the behaviour of the command \tabularnote when used in the caption.
\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.
\IfPackageLoadedTF { floatrow }
\{ \cs_set_eq:NN \@makecaption \FR@makecaption \}
\tl_if_empty:NTF \l_@@_short_caption_tl
\{ \caption \[ \l_@@_short_caption_tl \] \}
\{ \l_@@_caption_tl \}
\group_end:
\}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_tabularnote_error:n #1
\{
\@@_error_or_warning:n \{ tabularnote~below~the~tabular \}
\@@_gredirect_none:n \{ tabularnote~below~the~tabular \}
\}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_insert_tabularnotes:
\{
\seq_gconcat:NNN \g_@@_notes_seq \g_@@_notes_in_caption_seq \g_@@_notes_seq
\int_set:Nn \c@tabularnote \seq_count:N \g_@@_notes_seq
\skip_vertical:N 0.65ex
The TeX group is for potential specifications in the \l_@@_notes_code_before_tl.
\group_begin:
\l_@@_notes_code_before_tl
\tl_if_empty:HF \g_@@_tabularnote_tl
\{
\}
\end{minipage}
We compose the tabular notes with a list of \texttt{enumitem}. The \texttt{\strut} and the \texttt{\unskip} are designed to give the ability to put a \texttt{\bottomrule} at the end of the notes with a good vertical space.

\begin{verbatim}
\int_compare:nNnT \c@tabularnote > \c_zero_int
{
  \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_notes_para_bool
  {
    \begin { tabularnotes* }
    \seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_notes_seq
    { \@@_one_tabularnote:nn ##1 }
    \strut
    \end { tabularnotes* }
  }
  {
    \tabularnotes
    \seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_notes_seq
    { \@@_one_tabularnote:nn ##1 }
    \strut
    \endtabularnotes
  }
}
\unskip
\group_end:
\bool_if:NT \l_@@_notes_bottomrule_bool
{
  \IfPackageLoadedTF { booktabs }
  {
    \CT@arc@ \hrule height \heavyrulewidth
  }
  { \@@_error_or_warning:n { bottomrule~without~booktabs } }
}
\l_@@_notes_code_after_tl
\seq_gclear:N \g_@@_notes_seq
\seq_gclear:N \g_@@_notes_in_caption_seq
\int_gzero:N \c@tabularnote
\end{verbatim}

The following \texttt{\par} is mandatory for the event that the user has put \texttt{\footnotesize} (for example) in the notes/code-before.

\begin{verbatim}
\par
%
{ \tabularnotes
  \seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_notes_seq
  { \@@_one_tabularnote:nn ##1 }
  \strut
  \endtabularnotes
}
%
\unskip
\group_end:
\bool_if:NT \l_@@_notes_bottomrule_bool
{
  \IfPackageLoadedTF { booktabs }
  {
    \CT@arc@ \hrule height \heavyrulewidth
  }
  { \@@_error_or_warning:n { bottomrule~without~booktabs } }
}
\l_@@_notes_code_after_tl
\seq_gclear:N \g_@@_notes_seq
\seq_gclear:N \g_@@_notes_in_caption_seq
\int_gzero:N \c@tabularnote
\end{verbatim}

The following command will format (after the main tabular) one tabularnote (with the command \texttt{\item}). \#1 is the label (when the command \texttt{\tabularnote} has been used with an optional argument between square brackets) and \#2 is the text of the note. The second argument is provided by curryfication.

\begin{verbatim}
% \cs_set_protected:Npn \@@_one_tabularnote:nn #1
{ \tl_if_novalue:nTF { #1 } { \item } { \item [ \@@_notes_label_in_list:n { #1 } ] } }
\end{verbatim}

The case of \texttt{baseline} equal to \texttt{b}. Remember that, when the key \texttt{b} is used, the \texttt{\{array\}} (of \texttt{array}) is constructed with the option \texttt{t} (and not \texttt{b}). Now, we do the translation to take into account the option \texttt{b}.

\begin{verbatim}
% \cs_set_protected:Npn \@@_use_arraybox_with_notes_b:
\end{verbatim}
{\pgfpicture
\@@_qpoint:n \{ \row - 1 \}
\dim_gset_eq:NN \g_tmpa_dim \pgf@y
\@@_qpoint:n \{ \row - \int_use:N \c@iRow - \base \}
\dim_gsub:Nn \g_tmpa_dim \pgf@y
\endpgfpicture
\dim_gadd:Nn \g_tmpa_dim \arrayrulewidth
\int_if_zero:nT \l_@@_first_row_int
\{
\dim_gadd:Nn \g_tmpa_dim \g_@@_ht_row_zero_dim
\dim_gadd:Nn \g_tmpa_dim \g_@@_dp_row_zero_dim
\}
\box_move_up:nn \g_tmpa_dim \{ \hbox { \@@_use_arraybox_with_notes_c: } \}
\}

Now, the general case.
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_use_arraybox_with_notes:
{\pgfpicture
\@@_qpoint:n \{ \row - 1 \}
\dim_gset_eq:NN \g_tmpa_dim \pgf@y
\str_if_in:NnTF \l_@@_baseline_tl { line- }
\{
\int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int \str_range:Nnn \l_@@_baseline_tl 6 \tl_count:o \l_@@_baseline_tl
\}
\@@_qpoint:n \{ \row - \int_use:N \l_tmpa_int \}
\}
\}
\{\int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int \l_@@_baseline_tl
\bool_lazy_or:nnT
\{\int_compare_p:Nn \l_tmpa_int < \l_@@_first_row_int \}
\{\int_compare_p:Nn \l_tmpa_int > \g_@@_row_total_int \}
\{\@@_error:n \{ bad-value-for-baseline \}
\int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int 1
\}
\@@_qpoint:n \{ \row - \int_use:N \l_tmpa_int - \base \}
\}
\dim_gsub:Nn \g_tmpa_dim \pgf@y
\endpgfpicture
\dim_gadd:Nn \g_tmpa_dim \arrayrulewidth
\int_if_zero:nT \l_@@_first_row_int
\{
\dim_gadd:Nn \g_tmpa_dim \g_@@_ht_row_zero_dim
\dim_gadd:Nn \g_tmpa_dim \g_@@_dp_row_zero_dim
\}
\box_move_up:nn \g_tmpa_dim \{ \hbox { \@@_use_arraybox_with_notes_c: } \}
\}
}

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.

We will compute the real width of both delimiters used.

\begin{verbatim}
\dim_zero_new:N \l_@@_real_left_delim_dim
\dim_zero_new:N \l_@@_real_right_delim_dim
\hbox_set:Nn \l_tmpb_box
{
  \c_math_toggle_token
  \left \vcenter
  { \vbox_to_ht:nn { \box_ht_plus_dp:N \l_tmpa_box } }
  \right .
  \c_math_toggle_token
}\dim_set:Nn \l_@@_real_left_delim_dim
{ \box_wd:N \l_tmpb_box - \nulldelimiterspace }
\hbox_set:Nn \l_tmpb_box
{
  \c_math_toggle_token
  \left .
  \vbox_to_ht:nn
  { \box_ht_plus_dp:N \l_tmpa_box }
  \right \
  \c_math_toggle_token
}\dim_set:Nn \l_@@_real_right_delim_dim
{ \box_wd:N \l_tmpb_box - \nulldelimiterspace }
\end{verbatim}

Now, we can put the box in the TeX flow with the horizontal adjustments on both sides.

\begin{verbatim}
\skip_horizontal:N \l_@@_left_delim_dim
\skip_horizontal:N -\l_@@_real_left_delim_dim
\@@_put_box_in_flow: \skip_horizontal:N \l_@@_right_delim_dim
\skip_horizontal:N -\l_@@_real_right_delim_dim
\end{verbatim}

The construction of the array in the environment \texttt{NiceArrayWithDelims} is, in fact, done by the environment \texttt{@@-light-syntax} or by the environment \texttt{@@-normal-syntax} (whether the option \texttt{light-syntax} is in force or not). When the key \texttt{light-syntax} is not used, the construction is a standard environment (and, thus, it’s possible to use verbatim in the array).

\begin{verbatim}
\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 \texttt{\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).

\begin{verbatim}
\peek_remove_spaces:n
{
  \peek_meaning:NTF \end
  \@@_analyze_end:Nn
  \@@_transform_preamble:
}\NewDocumentEnvironment { @@-normal-syntax } { }
\end{verbatim}

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Here is the call to \array (we have a dedicated macro \@@_array: because of compatibility with the classes revtex4-1 and revtex4-2).

\begin{verbatim}
\exp_args:No \@@_array: \g_@@_array_preamble_tl
\exp_args:No \@@_array: \g_@@_array_preamble_tl
\exp_args:No \@@_array: \g_@@_array_preamble_tl
\exp_args:No \@@_array: \g_@@_array_preamble_tl
\endarray
\end{verbatim}

When the key light-syntax is in force, we use an environment which takes its whole body as an argument (with the specifier b).

\begin{verbatim}
\NewDocumentEnvironment { @@-light-syntax } { b }
\NewDocumentEnvironment { @@-light-syntax } { b }
\NewDocumentEnvironment { @@-light-syntax } { b }
\NewDocumentEnvironment { @@-light-syntax } { b }
\end{verbatim}

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.

\begin{verbatim}
\tl_if_empty:nT { #1 } { \@@_fatal:n { empty~environment } }
\tl_map_inline:nn { #1 }
\str_if_eq:nnT { ##1 } { & } { \@@_fatal:n { ampersand~in~light-syntax } }
\str_if_eq:nnT { ##1 } { \ } { \@@_fatal:n { double-backslash~in~light-syntax } }
\end{verbatim}

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 catched 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.

\begin{verbatim}
\@@_light_syntax_i:w #1 \CodeAfter \q_stop
\@@_light_syntax_i:w #1 \CodeAfter \q_stop
\@@_light_syntax_i:w #1 \CodeAfter \q_stop
\@@_light_syntax_i:w #1 \CodeAfter \q_stop
\end{verbatim}

The command \array is hidden somewhere in \@@_light_syntax_i:w.

\begin{verbatim}
\@@_light_syntax_i:w #1 \CodeAfter \q_stop
\@@_light_syntax_i:w #1 \CodeAfter \q_stop
\@@_light_syntax_i:w #1 \CodeAfter \q_stop
\@@_light_syntax_i:w #1 \CodeAfter \q_stop
\end{verbatim}

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 \texttt{siunitx} working fine.

\begin{verbatim}
\@@_create_col_nodes:
\endarray
\@@_create_col_nodes:
\endarray
\@@_create_col_nodes:
\endarray
\@@_create_col_nodes:
\endarray
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_light_syntax_i:w #1\CodeAfter #2\q_stop
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_light_syntax_i:w #1\CodeAfter #2\q_stop
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_light_syntax_i:w #1\CodeAfter #2\q_stop
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_light_syntax_i:w #1\CodeAfter #2\q_stop
\end{verbatim}

The body of the array, which is stored in the argument \#1, is now splitted into items (and not tokens).

\begin{verbatim}
\seq_clear_new:N \l_@@_rows_seq
\seq_clear_new:N \l_@@_rows_seq
\seq_clear_new:N \l_@@_rows_seq
\seq_clear_new:N \l_@@_rows_seq
\end{verbatim}

We rescan the character of end of line in order to have the correct catcode.

\begin{verbatim}
\tl_set_rescan:Nno \l_@@_end_of_row_tl { } \l_@@_end_of_row_tl
\tl_set_rescan:Nno \l_@@_end_of_row_tl { } \l_@@_end_of_row_tl
\tl_set_rescan:Nno \l_@@_end_of_row_tl { } \l_@@_end_of_row_tl
\tl_set_rescan:Nno \l_@@_end_of_row_tl { } \l_@@_end_of_row_tl
\end{verbatim}

We delete the last row if it is empty.

\begin{verbatim}
\tl_if_empty:NN \l_@@_rows_seq \l_tmpa_tl
\tl_if_empty:NN \l_@@_rows_seq \l_tmpa_tl
\tl_if_empty:NN \l_@@_rows_seq \l_tmpa_tl
\tl_if_empty:NN \l_@@_rows_seq \l_tmpa_tl
\end{verbatim}
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.

\begin{verbatim}
\int_compare:nNnT \l_{@@\_last\_row\_int} = { -1 }
\{ \int_set:Nn \l_{@@\_last\_row\_int} { \seq_count:N \l_{@@\_rows\_seq} } \}
\end{verbatim}

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} in order to allow the use of commands such as \line or \hdottedline with the key light-syntax).

\begin{verbatim}
\tl_build_begin:N \l_{@@\_new\_body\_tl}
\int_zero_new:N \l_{@@\_nb\_cols\_int}
\end{verbatim}

First, we treat the first row.

\begin{verbatim}
\seq_pop_left:NN \l_{@@\_rows\_seq} \l_{tmpa\_tl}
\@@_line_with_light_syntax:o \l_{tmpa\_tl}
\end{verbatim}

Now, the other rows (with the same treatment, excepted that we have to insert \ between the rows).

\begin{verbatim}
\seq_map_inline:Nn \l_{@@\_rows\_seq}
{ \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l_{@@\_new\_body\_tl} { \\\n} \@@_line_with_light_syntax:n { ##1 }
}
\tl_build_end:N \l_{@@\_new\_body\_tl}
\int_compare:nNnT \l_{@@\_last\_col\_int} = { -1 }
\{ \int_set:Nn \l_{@@\_last\_col\_int} { \l_{@@\_nb\_cols\_int} - 1 + \l_{@@\_first\_col\_int} } \}
\end{verbatim}

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.

\begin{verbatim}
\@@_transform_preamble:
\exp_args:No \@@_array: \g_{@@\_array\_preamble\_tl} \l_{@@\_new\_body\_tl}
\end{verbatim}

The call to \array is in the following command (we have a dedicated macro \@@\_array: because of compatibility with the classes revtex4-1 and revtex4-2).

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_line_with_light_syntax:n #1
{ \seq_clear_new:N \l_{@@\_cells\_seq}
\seq_set_split:Nnn \l_{@@\_cells\_seq} { ~ } { #1 } \int_set:Nn \l_{@@\_nb\_cols\_int} { \int_max:nn \l_{@@\_nb\_cols\_int} { \seq_count:N \l_{@@\_cells\_seq} } }
\seq_pop_left:NN \l_{@@\_cells\_seq} \l_{tmpa\_tl}
\exp_args:No \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l_{@@\_new\_body\_tl} \l_{tmpa\_tl}
\seq_map_inline:Nn \l_{@@\_cells\_seq}
{ \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l_{@@\_new\_body\_tl} { & ##1 } }
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_line_with_light_syntax:n { o }
\end{verbatim}

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.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_analyze_end:Nn #1 #2
{ \str_if_eq:onT \g_{@@\_name\_env\_str} { #2 } \{ \@@_fatal:n { empty\_environment } \}}
\end{verbatim}
We reput in the stream the \end{...} we have extracted and the user will have an error for incorrect nested environments.

\end{ #2 }

The command \@@_create_col_nodes: will construct a special last row. That last row is a false row used to create the \texttt{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).

\cs_new:Npn \@@_create_col_nodes:
{
\crcr
\int_if_zero:nTF \l_@@_first_col_int
{\omit
\hbox_overlap_left:n
  {
    \bool_if:NT \l_@@_code_before_bool
    { \pgfsys@markposition { \@@_env: - col - 0 } }
    \pgfpicture
    \pgfreememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
    \pgfcoordinate { \@@_env: - col - 0 } \pgfpointorigin
    \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
    { \pgfnodealias { \l_@@_name_str - col - 0 } { \@@_env: - col - 0 } }
    \endpgfpicture
    \skip_horizontal:N 2\col@sep
    \skip_horizontal:N \g_@@_width_first_col_dim
  }
  \&
\omit
}
\bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_row_of_col_done_bool

The following instruction must be put after the instruction \omit.

\bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_row_of_col_done_bool

First, we put a \texttt{col} node on the left of the first column (of course, we have to do that after the \omit).

\int_if_zero:nTF \l_@@_first_col_int
{\bool_if:NT \l_@@_code_before_bool
 { \hbox
   { \skip_horizontal:N -0.5\arrayrulewidth
     \pgfsys@markposition { \@@_env: - col - 1 } 
     \skip_horizontal:N 0.5\arrayrulewidth
   }
   \pgfpicture
   \pgfreememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
   \pgfcoordinate { \@@_env: - col - 1 } \pgfpointorigin
   \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
   { \pgfnodealias { \l_@@_name_str - col - 1 } { \@@_env: - col - 1 } }
   \endpgfpicture
  }
}{
\bool_if:NT \l_@@_code_before_bool
 { \hbox
   { \skip_horizontal:N 0.5\arrayrulewidth
     \pgfsys@markposition { \@@_env: - col - 1 } 
     \skip_horizontal:N -0.5\arrayrulewidth
   }
   \pgfpicture
   \pgfreememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
   \pgfcoordinate { \@@_env: - col - 1 } \pgfpointorigin
   \str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
   { \pgfnodealias { \l_@@_name_str - col - 1 } { \@@_env: - col - 1 } }
   \endpgfpicture
  }
}
We compute in \texttt{\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 \texttt{\halign} and because we have to use that variable in other cells (of the same row). The affectation of \texttt{\g_tmpa_skip}, like all the affectations, must be done after the \texttt{\omit} of the cell.

We give a default value for \texttt{\g_tmpa_skip} (0 pt plus 1 fill) but we will add some dimensions to it.

\begin{verbatim}
\skip_gset:Nn \g_tmpa_skip { 0 pt plus 1 fill }
\bool_if:NF \l_@@_auto_columns_width_bool
{ \dim_compare:nNnT \l_@@_columns_width_dim > \c_zero_dim }
{ \bool_lazy_and:nnTF \l_@@_auto_columns_width_bool
{ \bool_not_p:n \l_@@_block_auto_columns_width_bool }
{ \skip_gadd:Nn \g_tmpa_skip \g_@@_max_cell_width_dim }
{ \skip_gadd:Nn \g_tmpa_skip \l_@@_columns_width_dim }
\skip_gadd:Nn \g_tmpa_skip { 2 \col@sep }
}
\skip_horizontal:N \g_tmpa_skip
\hbox
{ \bool_if:NT \l_@@_code_before_bool
{ \hbox
{ \skip_horizontal:N -0.5\arrayrulewidth
\pgfsys@markposition { \@@_env: - col - 2 }
\skip_horizontal:N 0.5\arrayrulewidth
}
\pgfpicture
\pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
\pgfcoordinate { \@@_env: - col - 2 }
{ \pgfpoint { -0.5 \arrayrulewidth } \c_zero_dim }
\str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
{ \pgfnodealias { \l_@@_name_str - col - 2 } { \@@_env: - col - 2 } }
\endpgfpicture
}
\pgfpicture
\pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
\pgfcoordinate { \@@_env: - col - 1 }
{ \pgfpoint { 0.5 \arrayrulewidth } \c_zero_dim }
\str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
{ \pgfnodealias { \l_@@_name_str - col - 1 } { \@@_env: - col - 1 } }
\endpgfpicture
}
\end{verbatim}

We begin a loop over the columns. The integer \texttt{\g_tmpa_int} will be the number of the current column. This integer is used for the Tikz nodes.

\begin{verbatim}
\int_gset_eq:NN \g_tmpa_int \c_one_int
\bool_if:NT \l_@@_code_before_bool
{ \prg_replicate:nn { \int_max:nn { \g_@@_col_total_int - 3 } \c_zero_int } }
{ \prg_replicate:nn { \int_max:nn { \g_@@_col_total_int - 2 } \c_zero_int } }
\omit
\int_gincr:N \g_tmpa_int
\end{verbatim}

The incrementation of the counter \texttt{\g_tmpa_int} must be done after the \texttt{\omit} of the cell.
We create the col node on the right of the current column.

\pgfpicture
\pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
\pgfcoordinate { \@@_env: - col - \int_eval:n { \g_tmpa_int + 1 } }
\pgfcoordinate { \pgfpoint { -0.5 \arrayrulewidth } \c_zero_dim }
\str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str { \pgfnodealias { \l_@@_name_str - col - \int_eval:n { \g_tmpa_int + 1 } } { \@@_env: - col - \int_eval:n { \g_tmpa_int + 1 } } }
\endpgfpicture

&
\omit

The two following lines have been added on 2021-12-15 to solve a bug mentioned by Joao Luis Soares by mail.

\int_if_zero:nT \g_@@_col_total_int { \skip_gset:Nn \g_tmpa_skip { 0 pt~plus 1 fill } } \skip_horizontal:N \g_tmpa_skip \int_gincr:N \g_tmpa_int \bool_lazy_any:nF % modified 2023/12/13 \l_@@_vlines_clist \l_@@_exterior_arraycolsep_bool \l_@@_bar_at_end_of_pream_bool \skip_horizontal:N -\col@sep \bool_if:NT \l_@@_code_before_bool { \hbox { \skip_horizontal:N -0.5\arrayrulewidth } \skip_horizontal:N 0.5\arrayrulewidth \bool_if:NT \l_@@_NiceMatrix_without_vlines_bool { \skip_horizontal:N -\arraycolsep } \pgfsys@markposition { \@@_env: - col - \int_eval:n { \g_tmpa_int + 1 } } { \@@_env: - col - \int_eval:n { \g_tmpa_int + 1 } } }

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.

\bool_if:NT \l_@@_NiceMatrix_without_vlines_bool { \skip_horizontal:N -\arraycolsep } \pgfsys@markposition { \@@_env: - col - \int_eval:n { \g_tmpa_int + 1 } } { \@@_env: - col - \int_eval:n { \g_tmpa_int + 1 } } }

}\pgfpicture
\pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
\pgfcoordinate { \@@_env: - col - \int_eval:n { \g_tmpa_int + 1 } }
\pgfcoordinate { \bool_if:NT \l_@@_NiceMatrix_without_vlines_bool { \skip_horizontal:N \arraycolsep } { \skip_horizontal:N -0.5\arrayrulewidth } \pgfsys@markposition { \@@_env: - col - \int_eval:n { \g_tmpa_int + 1 } } { \@@_env: - col - \int_eval:n { \g_tmpa_int + 1 } } }

\bool_if:NT \l_@@_NiceMatrix_without_vlines_bool
Here is the preamble for the “first column” (if the user uses the key first-col)

```
\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_preamble_first_col_tl
{
  >

  \CodeAfter

  \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.
```

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).

The contents of the cell is constructed in the box \l_@@_cell_box because we have to compute some dimensions of this box.
We insert _\_ @@ code_for_first_col_tl_... but we don’t insert it in the potential “first row” and in the potential “last row”:

\int_compare:nNnT \c@iRow > \c_zero_int
{
  \bool_lazy_or:nnT
    { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_@@_last_row_int < \c_zero_int }
    { \int_compare_p:nNn \c@iRow < \l_@@_last_row_int }
  \l_@@_code_for_first_col_tl
  \xglobal \colorlet { nicematrix-first-col } { . }
}

Be careful: despite this letter _l_ the cells of the “first column” are composed in a \text{R} manner since they are composed in a _\hbox_overlap_left:n_.

\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_preamble_last_col_tl
{ >
  \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_in_last_col_bool
  \cs_set_eq:NN \CodeAfter \@@_CodeAfter_i:
  \bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_last_col_found_bool
  \int_gincr:N \c@jCol
  \int_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_col_total_int \c@jCol
\}
\hbox_set:Nw \l_@@_cell_box
\@@_math_toggle:
\@@_tuning_key_small:

Here is the preamble for the “last column” (if the user uses the key last-col).

\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_preamble_last_col_tl
{ >
  \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_in_last_col_bool
\}
\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.

\bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_last_col_found_bool
\int_gincr:N \c@jCol
\int_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_col_total_int \c@jCol

The contents of the cell is constructed in the box \_\_tmpa_box because we have to compute some dimensions of this box.
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”:

\int_compare:nNnT \c@iRow > \c_zero_int
\begin{verbatim}
{ \bool_lazy_or:nnT
  { \int_compare_p:nNn \l_@@_last_row_int < \c_zero_int }
  { \int_compare_p:nNn \c@iRow < \l_@@_last_row_int }
  { \l_@@_code_for_last_col_tl }
} \xglobal \colorlet { nicematrix-last-col } { . }
\end{verbatim}

We actualise the width of the “last column” because we will use this width after the construction of the array.

\dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_width_last_col_dim
{ \dim_max:nn \g_@@_width_last_col_dim { \box_wd:N \l_@@_cell_box } }
\skip_horizontal:N -2\col@sep

The content of the cell is inserted in an overlapping position.

\hbox_overlap_right:n
{ \dim_compare:nNnT { \box_wd:N \l_@@_cell_box } > \c_zero_dim
  \begin{verbatim}
  { \skip_horizontal:N \l_@@_right_delim_dim
    \skip_horizontal:N \l_@@_right_margin_dim
    \skip_horizontal:N \l_@@_extra_right_margin_dim
    \@@_node_for_cell: }
  \end{verbatim}
  \begin{verbatim}
  \bool_gset_false:N \g_@@_empty_cell_bool
  \end{verbatim}
}

The environment \texttt{NiceArray} is constructed upon the environment \texttt{NiceArrayWithDelims}.

\NewDocumentEnvironment { NiceArray } { }
{ \bool_gset_false:N \g_@@_delims_bool
  \str_if_empty:NT \g_@@_name_env_str
  { \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 \texttt{NiceArrayWithDelims} (because the flag \g_@@_delims bool is set to false).

\NiceArrayWithDelims .
{ \endNiceArrayWithDelims }

We create the variants of the environment \texttt{NiceArrayWithDelims}.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_def_env:nnn #1 #2 #3
{ \NewDocumentEnvironment { #1 NiceArray } { } }
The environment \{NiceMatrix\} and its variants

The value 0 can’t occur here since we are in a matrix (which is an environment without preamble).

\begin{NiceMatrix} [ ]
\end{NiceMatrix}
We define also an environment {NiceMatrix}
\NewDocumentEnvironment { NiceMatrix } { ! O { } }
{ \str_gset:Nn \g_@@_name_env_str { NiceMatrix }
  \int_if_zero:nT \l_@@_last_col_int
  { \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_last_col_without_value_bool
    \int_set:Nn \l_@@_last_col_int { -1 }
  }
  \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / NiceMatrix } { #1 }
  \bool_lazy_or:nnT \clist_if_empty_p:N \l_@@_vlines_clist
  \l_@@_except_borders_bool
  \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_NiceMatrix_without_vlines_bool
  \@@_begin_of_NiceMatrix:nV { } \l_@@_columns_type_tl
}{ \endNiceArray }
The following command will be linked to \NotEmpty in the environments of nicematrix.
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_NotEmpty:
{ \bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_not_empty_cell_bool }
15 {NiceTabular}, {NiceTabularX} and {NiceTabular*}
\NewDocumentEnvironment { NiceTabular } { O { } m ! O { } }
{ \dim_compare:nNnT \l_@@_width_dim = \c_zero_dim
  \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_width_dim \linewidth
  \str_gset:Nn \g_@@_name_env_str { NiceTabular }
  \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / NiceTabular } { #1 , #3 }
  \tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_short_caption_tl
  { \tl_if_empty:NT \l_@@_caption_tl
    \@@_error_or_warning:n { short-caption~without~caption }
    \tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_caption_tl \l_@@_short_caption_tl
  }
  \tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_label_tl
  { \tl_if_empty:NT \l_@@_caption_tl
    \@@_error_or_warning:n { label~without~caption } }
  \NewDocumentEnvironment { TabularNote } { b }
{ \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_in_code_after_bool
  \@@_error_or_warning:n { TabularNote~in~CodeAfter }
  \tl_if_empty:NF \g_@@_tabularnote_tl
  { \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_tabularnote_tl \par }
  \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_tabularnote_tl { #1 }
} \@@_settings_for_tabular:
\NiceArray { #2 }
{ \endNiceArray }
16  After the construction of the array

The following command will be used when the key rounded-corners is in force (this is the key rounded-corners for the whole environment and not the key rounded-corners of a command \Block).

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_deal_with_rounded_corners:
\bool_lazy_all:nT
{\int_compare_p:nNn \l_@@_tab_rounded_corners_dim > \c_zero_dim}
\l_@@_hvlines_bool
{ ! \g_@@_delims_bool }
{ ! \l_@@_except_borders_bool }

{ \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_except_borders_bool
\clist_if_empty:NF \l_@@_corners_clist
{ \@@_error:n { hvlines,rounded-corners-and-corners } }
\tl_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl
{ \@@_stroke_block:nnn
  \{ rounded-corners = \dim_use:N \l_@@_tab_rounded_corners_dim ,
  draw = \l_@@_rules_color_tl
  \}
  \{ 1-1 \} }
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.

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`.

It’s also time to give to `\l_@@_last_row_int` its real value.

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`.

Now, you create the diagonal nodes by using the `row` nodes and the `col` nodes.
We create the aliases using `last` for the nodes of the cells in the last row and the last column.

```latex
\begin{pgfpicture}
\int_step_inline:nn \c@iRow
{\pgfnodealias{\@@_env: - ##1 - last}{\@@_env: - ##1 - \int_use:N \c@jCol}}
\int_step_inline:nn \c@jCol
{\pgfnodealias{\@@_env: - last - ##1}{\@@_env: - \int_use:N \c@iRow - ##1}}
\str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
{\int_step_inline:nn \c@iRow
{\pgfnodealias{\l_@@_name_str - ##1 - last}{\@@_env: - ##1 - \int_use:N \c@jCol}}
\int_step_inline:nn \c@jCol
{\pgfnodealias{\l_@@_name_str - last - ##1}{\@@_env: - \int_use:N \c@iRow - ##1}}}
\endpgfpicture
```

By default, the diagonal lines will be parallelized\footnote{It's possible to use the option `parallelize-diags` to disable this parallelization.}. There are two types of diagonals lines: the \texttt{Ddots} diagonals and the \texttt{Iddots} diagonals. We have to count both types in order to know whether a diagonal is the first of its type in the current \texttt{NiceArray} environment.

```
\bool_if:NT \l_@@_parallelize_diags_bool
{\int_gzero_new:N \g_@@_ddots_int
 \int_gzero_new:N \g_@@_iddots_int}
```

The dimensions $\g_@@_delta_x_one_dim$ and $\g_@@_delta_y_one_dim$ will contain the $\Delta_x$ and $\Delta_y$ of the first \texttt{Ddots} diagonal. We have to store these values in order to draw the others \texttt{Ddots} diagonals parallel to the first one. Similarly $\g_@@_delta_x_two_dim$ and $\g_@@_delta_y_two_dim$ are the $\Delta_x$ and $\Delta_y$ of the first \texttt{Iddots} diagonal.

```
\dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_delta_x_one_dim
\dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_delta_y_one_dim
\dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_delta_x_two_dim
\dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_delta_y_two_dim
```

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 \texttt{dottedline} and \texttt{vdottedline} and also for all the other dotted lines when line-style is equal to standard, which is the initial value) are changed.

```
\bool_if:NT \l_@@_small_bool
{```
```
```
The dimensions \l_@@_xdots_shorten_start_dim and \l_@@_xdots_shorten_start_dim correspond to the options xdots/shorten-start and xdots/shorten-end available to the user.

Now, we actually draw the dotted lines (specified by \Cdots, \Vdots, etc.).

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.

Now, the pre-code-after and then, the \CodeAfter.

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.

We clear the list of the names of the potential \SubMatrix that will appear in the \CodeAfter (unfortunately, that list has to be global).
The following code is a security for the case the user has used \texttt{babel} with the option \texttt{spanish}: in that case, the characters \texttt{> and <} are activated and Tikz is not able to solve the problem (even with the Tikz library \texttt{babel}).

\begin{verbatim}
\int_compare:nNnT { \char_value_catcode:n { 60 } } = { 13 }
{ \@@_rescan_for_spanish:N \g_nicematrix_code_after_tl }
\end{verbatim}

And here's the \texttt{\CodeAfter}. Since the \texttt{\CodeAfter} may begin with an “argument” between square brackets of the options, we extract and treat that potential “argument” with the command \texttt{\@@\_CodeAfter\_keys}:

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_set_true:N \l_@@_in_code_after_bool
\exp_last_unbraced:No \@@_CodeAfter_keys: \g_nicematrix_code_after_tl
\scan_stop:
\tl_gclear:N \g_nicematrix_code_after_tl
\group_end:
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{\g_@@\_pre\_code\_before\_tl} is for instructions in the cells of the array such as \texttt{\rowcolor} and \texttt{\cellcolor} (when the key \texttt{color-inside} is in force). These instructions will be written on the aux file to be added to the code-before in the next run.

\begin{verbatim}
\seq_if_empty:NF \g_@@\_rowlistcolors_seq { \@@_clear_rowlistcolors_seq: }
\tl_if_empty:NF \g_@@\_pre_code_before_tl
{ \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@\_aux_tl
{ \tl_gset:Nn \exp_not:N \g_@@\_pre_code_before_tl
{ \exp_not:o \g_@@\_pre_code_before_tl }
}
\tl_gclear:N \g_@@\_pre_code_before_tl
}
\tl_if_empty:NF \g_nicematrix_code_before_tl
{ \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@\_aux_tl
{ \tl_gset:Nn \exp_not:N \g_nicematrix_code_before_tl
{ \exp_not:o \g_nicematrix_code_before_tl }
}
\tl_gclear:N \g_nicematrix_code_before_tl
}
\str_gclear:N \g_@@\_name_env_str
\@@_restore_iRow_jCol:
\end{verbatim}

The command \texttt{\CT@arc@} contains the instruction of color for the rules of the array\footnote{\texttt{\color}[rgb]{0.5,0.5,0}}. This command is used by \texttt{\CT@arc@} but we use it also for compatibility with \texttt{colortbl}. But we want also to be able to use color for the rules of the array when \texttt{colortbl} is \texttt{not} loaded. That’s why we do the following instruction which is in the patch of the end of arrays done by \texttt{colortbl}.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_gset_eq:NN \CT@arc@ \@@_old_CT@arc@
\end{verbatim}

The following command will extract the potential options (between square brackets) at the beginning of the \texttt{\CodeAfter} (that is to say, when \texttt{\CodeAfter} is used, the options of that “command” \texttt{\CodeAfter}). Idem for the \texttt{\CodeBefore}.

\begin{verbatim}
\NewDocumentCommand \@@\_CodeAfter\_keys: { O { } }
{ \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / CodeAfter } { #1 } }
\end{verbatim}

We remind that the first mandatory argument of the command \texttt{\Block} is the size of the block with the special format \texttt{i-j}. However, the user is allowed to omit \texttt{i} or \texttt{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).

The following command must not be protected.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new:Npn \@@\_adjust\_pos\_of\_blocks\_seq:\ {
\seq_gset_map_x:Nnn \g@@\_pos\_of\_blocks\_seq \g@@\_pos\_of\_blocks\_seq
\{ \@\_adjust\_pos\_of\_blocks\_seq\_i:nnnn \#1 \} }
\end{verbatim}

We recall that, when externalization is used, \texttt{\tikzpicture} and \texttt{\endtikzpicture} (or \texttt{\pgfpicture} and \texttt{\endpgfpicture}) must be directly “visible”. That's why we have to define the adequate version of \texttt{@@\_draw\_dotted\_lines}: whether Tikz is loaded or not (in that case, only PGF is loaded).

\begin{verbatim}
\hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
\cs_new_protected:Npx \@@\_draw\_dotted\_lines:\ {
\c@@pgfortikzpicture_tl \@@\_draw\_dotted\_lines\_i:
\c@@endpgfortikzpicture_tl }
\end{verbatim}

The following command must be protected because it will appear in the construction of the command \texttt{@@\_draw\_dotted\_lines}:

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@\_draw\_dotted\_lines\_i:\ {
\pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
\pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
\g@@HVdotsfor\_lines\_tl
\g@@Vdots\_lines\_tl
\g@@Ddots\_lines\_tl
\g@@Iddots\_lines\_tl
\g@@Cdots\_lines\_tl
\g@@Ldots\_lines\_tl }
\end{verbatim}

We define a new PGF shape for the diag nodes because we want to provide a anchor called .5 for those nodes.
\pgfdeclareshape{@@_diag_node} {
  \savedanchor{\five} {
    \dim_gset_eq:NN\pgf@x\l_tmpa_dim
    \dim_gset_eq:NN\pgf@y\l_tmpb_dim
  }
  \anchor{5}{\five}
  \anchor{center}{\pgfpointorigin}
}

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).
\cs_new_protected:Npn\@@_create_diag_nodes:
  {
    \pgfpicture
    \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
    \int_step_inline:nn\int_max:nn\c@iRow\c@jCol
      {\@@_qpoint:n{col-int_min:nn##1{\c@jCol+1}}}
      {\dim_set_eq:NN\l_tmpa_dim\pgf@x}
      {\@@_qpoint:n{row-int_min:nn##1{\c@iRow+1}}}
      {\dim_set_eq:NN\l_tmpb_dim\pgf@y}
    \pgftransformshift{\pgfpoint\l_tmpa_dim\l_tmpb_dim}
    \dim_set:Nn\l_tmpa_dim{(\l@@_tmpc_dim-\l_tmpa_dim)/2}
    \dim_set:Nn\l_tmpb_dim{(\l@@_tmpd_dim-\l_tmpb_dim)/2}
    \pgfnode{@@_diag_node}{center}{\@@_env:-##1}
    \str_if_empty:NFN\l_@@_name_str{
      \pgfnodealias{\l_@@_name_str-##1}{\@@_env:-##1}}
  }

Now, \l_tmpa_dim and \l_tmpb_dim become the width and the height of the node (of shape \@@_diag_node) that we will construct.
\int_set:Nn\l_tmpa_int\int_max:nn\c@iRow\c@jCol+1
\@@_qpoint:n{row-int_min:nn\l_tmpa_int\c@iRow+1}
\dim_set_eq:NN\l_tmpa_dim\pgf@y
\@@_qpoint:n{col-int_min:nn\l_tmpa_int\c@jCol+1}
\pgfcoordinate{\@@_env:-\int_use:N\l_tmpa_int}{\pgfpoint\pgf@x\l_tmpa_dim}
\pgfnodealias{\@@_env:-\int_use:N\l_tmpa_int}
\str_if_empty:NFN\l_@@_name_str{
  \pgfnodealias{\l_@@_name_str-\int_use:N\l_tmpa_int}{\@@_env:-\int_use:N\l_tmpa_int}}
\pgfnodealias{\@@_env:-last}
\str_if_empty:NFN\l_@@_name_str{
  \pgfnodealias{\l_@@_name_str-last}{\@@_env:-last}}
\endpgfpicture

Now, the last node. Of course, that is only a coordinate because there is not .5 anchor for that node.
\int_set:Nn\l_tmpa_int\int_max:nn\c@iRow\c@jCol+1
\@@_qpoint:n{row-int_min:nn\l_tmpa_int\c@iRow+1}
\dim_set_eq:NN\l_tmpa_dim\pgf@y
\@@_qpoint:n{col-int_min:nn\l_tmpa_int\c@jCol+1}
\pgfcoordinate{\@@_env:-\int_use:N\l_tmpa_int}{\pgfpoint\pgf@x\l_tmpa_dim}
\pgfnodealias{\@@_env:-last}
\str_if_empty:NFN\l_@@_name_str{
  \pgfnodealias{\l_@@_name_str-\int_use:N\l_tmpa_int}{\@@_env:-\int_use:N\l_tmpa_int}}
\pgfnodealias{\@@_env:-last}
\str_if_empty:NFN\l_@@_name_str{
  \pgfnodealias{\l_@@_name_str-last}{\@@_env:-last}}
\endpgfpicture
17 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.

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
  a + b + c & a + b & a \\
  a + b & a + b + c \\
\end{pmatrix}
\]

The command \texttt{\@\@\_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 \textit{x}-value of the orientation vector of the line;
- the fourth argument is the \textit{y}-value of the orientation vector of the line.

This command computes:

- \texttt{l\_@@\_initial\_i\_int} and \texttt{l\_@@\_initial\_j\_int} which are the coordinates of one extremity of the line;
- \texttt{l\_@@\_final\_i\_int} and \texttt{l\_@@\_final\_j\_int} which are the coordinates of the other extremity of the line;
- \texttt{l\_@@\_initial\_open\_bool} and \texttt{l\_@@\_final\_open\_bool} to indicate whether the extremities are open or not.

First, we declare the current cell as “dotted” because we forbid intersections of dotted lines.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_find_extremities_of_line:nnnn #1 #2 #3 #4
{ First, we declare the current cell as “dotted” because we forbid intersections of dotted lines.
  \cs_set:cpn { @@_dotted_#1 - #2 } { }

Initialization of variables.

\int_set:Nn \l_@@_initial_i_int { #1 }
\int_set:Nn \l_@@_initial_j_int { #2 }
\int_set:Nn \l_@@_final_i_int { #1 }
\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 \texttt{l\_@@\_stop\_loop\_bool} will be used to control these loops. In the first loop, we search the “final” extremity of the line.

\bool_set_false:N \l_@@_stop_loop_bool
\bool_do_until:Nn \l_@@_stop_loop_bool

\int_add:Nn \l_@@_final_i_int { #3 }
\int_add:Nn \l_@@_final_j_int { #4 }

We test if we are still in the matrix.

\bool_set_false:N \l_@@_final_open_bool
\int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_final_i_int > \l_@@_row_max_int 
{ \int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_final_i_int = \c_one_int 
  { \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_final_open_bool }
  
  \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_final_j_int > \l_@@_col_max_int
  { \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_final_open_bool }

  \int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_final_j_int < \l_@@_col_min_int
}
\end{verbatim}

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If we are outside the matrix, we have found the extremity of the dotted line and it’s an open extremity.

We do a step backwards.

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.

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.
For \texttt{l\_\#0\_initial\_i\_int} and \texttt{l\_\#0\_initial\_j\_int} the programmation is similar to the previous one.

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_set_false:N \l_\#0_stop\_loop\_bool
\bool_do_until:Nn \l_\#0_stop\_loop\_bool
 { \int_sub:Nn \l_\#0_initial\_i\_int { #3 }
 \int_sub:Nn \l_\#0_initial\_j\_int { #4 }
 \bool_set_false:N \l_\#0_initial\_open\_bool
 \int_compare:nNnTF \l_\#0_initial\_i\_int < \l_\#0_row\_min\_int
 { \int_compare:nNnTF { #3 } = \c_one_int
 { \bool_set_true:N \l_\#0_initial\_open\_bool }
 } { \int_compare:nNnT \l_\#0_initial\_j\_int = { \l_\#0_col\_min\_int - 1 }
 { \bool_set_true:N \l_\#0_initial\_open\_bool }
 } }
 { \int_compare:nNnTF \l_\#0_initial\_j\_int < \l_\#0_col\_min\_int
 { \int_compare:nNnT { #4 } = \c_one_int
 { \bool_set_true:N \l_\#0_initial\_open\_bool }
 } { \int_compare:nNnT \l_\#0_initial\_j\_int > \l_\#0_col\_max\_int
 { \int_compare:nNnT { #4 } = { -1 }
 { \bool_set_true:N \l_\#0_initial\_open\_bool }
 } } }
\bool_if:NTF \l_\#0_initial\_open\_bool
 { \int_add:Nn \l_\#0_initial\_i\_int { #3 }
 \int_add:Nn \l_\#0_initial\_j\_int { #4 }
 \bool_set_true:N \l_\#0_stop\_loop\_bool }
 { \cs_if_exist:cTF
 { \_dotted
 \int_use:N \l_\#0_initial\_i\_int -
 \int_use:N \l_\#0_initial\_j\_int }
 } { \int_add:Nn \l_\#0_initial\_i\_int { #3 }
 \int_add:Nn \l_\#0_initial\_j\_int { #4 }
 \bool_set_true:N \l_\#0_initial\_open\_bool
 \bool_set_true:N \l_\#0_stop\_loop\_bool }
 { \cs_if_exist:cTF
 { pgf@sh@ns\_env:
 - \int_use:N \l_\#0_initial\_i\_int
 - \int_use:N \l_\#0_initial\_j\_int }
 { \bool_set_true:N \l_\#0_stop\_loop\_bool }
 { \cs_set:cpn
 { \_dotted
 \int_use:N \l_\#0_initial\_i\_int -
 \int_use:N \l_\#0_initial\_j\_int } }
\end{verbatim}
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.

\seq_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pos_of_xdots_seq
{ \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_i_int }

Be careful: with \iddots, \l_@@_final_j_int is inferior to \l_@@_initial_j_int. That’s why we use \int_min:nn and \int_max:nn.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_open_shorten:
{ \bool_if:NT \l_@@_initial_open_bool
  \dim_zero:N \l_@@_xdots_shorten_start_dim
\bool_if:NT \l_@@_final_open_bool
  \dim_zero:N \l_@@_xdots_shorten_end_dim }

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).

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_adjust_to_submatrix:nn #1 #2
{ \int_set:Nn \l_@@_row_min_int 1
\int_set:Nn \l_@@_col_min_int 1
\int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_row_max_int \c@iRow
\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.

\seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_submatrix_seq
{ \@@_adjust_to_submatrix:nnnnnn { #1 } { #2 } #1 #2 }

#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.

\cs_set_protected:Npn \@@_adjust_to_submatrix:nnnnnnnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5 #6
{ \int_compare:nNnF { #3 } > { #1 }
  \int_compare:nNnF { #1 } > { #5 }
  \int_compare:nNnF { #1 } > { #5 }
  { } % for the name of the block

If the final user uses the key xdots/shorten in \NiceMatrixOptions or at the level of an environment (such as \pNiceMatrix, etc.), only the so called “closed extremities” will be shortened by that key. The following command will be used after the detection of the extremities of a dotted line (hence at a time when we known wheather the extremities are closed or open) but before the analyse of the keys of the individual command \Cdots, \Vdots. Hence, the keys shorten, shorten-start and shorten-end of that individual command will be applied.
\int_compare:nNnF { #4 } > { #2 }
\int_compare:nNnF { #2 } > { #6 }
\int_set:Nn \l_@@_row_min_int
\int_max:nn \l_@@_row_min_int { #3 }
\int_set:Nn \l_@@_col_min_int
\int_max:nn \l_@@_col_min_int { #4 }
\int_set:Nn \l_@@_row_max_int
\int_min:nn \l_@@_row_max_int { #5 }
\int_set:Nn \l_@@_col_max_int
\int_min:nn \l_@@_col_max_int { #6 }

\int_set:Nn \l_@@_row_min_int
\int_max:nn \l_@@_row_min_int { #3 }
\int_set:Nn \l_@@_col_min_int
\int_max:nn \l_@@_col_min_int { #4 }
\int_set:Nn \l_@@_row_max_int
\int_min:nn \l_@@_row_max_int { #5 }
\int_set:Nn \l_@@_col_max_int
\int_min:nn \l_@@_col_max_int { #6 }

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_set_initial_coords:
{ \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_initial_dim \pgf@x
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_y_initial_dim \pgf@y
}

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_set_final_coords:
{ \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_final_dim \pgf@x
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_y_final_dim \pgf@y
}

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_set_initial_coords_from_anchor:n #1
{ \pgfpointanchor
{ \@@_env: - \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_i_int
- \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_j_int
} { west }
\dim_set:Nn \l_@@_x_initial_dim
\dim_min:nn \l_@@_x_initial_dim \pgf@x
}

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_set_final_coords_from_anchor:n #1
{ \pgfpointanchor
{ \@@_env: - \int_use:N \l_@@_final_i_int
- \int_use:N \l_@@_final_j_int
} { west }
\dim_set:Nn \l_@@_x_final_dim
\dim_min:nn \l_@@_x_final_dim \pgf@x
}

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_open_x_initial_dim:
{ \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_initial_dim \c_max_dim
\int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_first_row_int \g_@@_row_total_int
\cs_if_exist:cT
{ \@@_env: \l_@@_initial_j_int
- \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_j_int
} { - \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_j_int
} { #1 }
\@@_set_initial_coords:
}

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_open_x_final_dim:
{ \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_final_dim \c_max_dim
\int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_first_row_int \g_@@_row_total_int
\cs_if_exist:cT
{ \@@_env: \l_@@_final_j_int
- \int_use:N \l_@@_final_j_int
} { - \int_use:N \l_@@_final_j_int
} { #1 }
\@@_set_final_coords:
}

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If, in fact, all the cells of the column are empty (no PGF/Tikz nodes in those cells).
\dim_compare:nNnT \l_@@_x_initial_dim = \c_max_dim
\{ \@qpoint:n \{ col - \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_j_int \}
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_initial_dim \pgf@x
\dim_add:NN \l_@@_x_initial_dim \col@sep
\}
\}
\@_open_x_final_dim:
{ \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_x_final_dim { - \c_max_dim }
\int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_first_row_int \g_@@_row_total_int
{ \cs_if_exist:cT { pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - ##1 - \int_use:N \l_@@_final_j_int }
{ \pgfpointanchor { \@@_env: - ##1 - \int_use:N \l_@@_final_j_int } { east }
\dim_set:Nn \l_@@_x_final_dim { \dim_max:nn \l_@@_x_final_dim \pgf@x }
}
}
\}
\}
\}
\}
\}
\}
\}

If, in fact, all the cells of the columns are empty (no PGF/Tikz nodes in those cells).
\dim_compare:nNnT \l_@@_x_final_dim = { - \c_max_dim }
\{ \@qpoint:n \{ col - \int_eval:n \{ \l_@@_final_j_int + 1 \} \}
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_final_dim \pgf@x
\dim_sub:Nn \l_@@_x_final_dim \col@sep
\}
\}

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.
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_draw_Ldots:nnn #1 #2 #3
{ \@@_adjust_to_submatrix:nn { #1 } { #2 }
\cs_if_free:cT { @@ _ dotted _ #1 - #2 }
{ \@@_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.
\group_begin:
\@@_open_shorten:
\int_if_zero:nTF { #1 }
{ \color { nicematrix-first-row } }
{ \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / xdots } { #3 }
\tl_if_empty:oF \l_@@_xdots_color_tl { \color { \l_@@_xdots_color_tl } }
\@@_actually_draw_Ldots:
\group_end:
}
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 `\Hdots` for.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \_\_\_actually_draw_Ldots:
{\bool_if:NTF \l_\_\_initial_open_bool
 \begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_open_x_initial_dim:
\_\_\_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_\_\_initial_i_int - base }
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_\_\_y_initial_dim \pgf@y
\end{verbatim}
\} \_\_\_set_initial_coords_from_anchor:n { base~east }
{ \bool_if:NTF \l_\_\_final_open_bool
 \begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_open_x_final_dim:
\_\_\_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_\_\_final_i_int - base }
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_\_\_y_final_dim \pgf@y
\end{verbatim}
\} \_\_\_set_final_coords_from_anchor:n { base~west }
\end{verbatim}

Now the case of a `\Hdots` (or when there is only a `\Ldots`) in the “last row” (that case will probably arise when the final user draws an arrow to indicate the number of columns of the matrix). In the “first row”, we don’t need any adjustment.

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_lazy_all:nTF
{ \l_\_\_initial_open_bool \l_\_\_final_open_bool
 \int_compare_p:nNn \l_\_\_initial_i_int = \l_\_\_last_row_int }
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_open_x_initial_dim:
\_\_\_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_\_\_initial_i_int - base }
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_\_\_y_initial_dim \pgf@y
\end{verbatim}
\} \_\_\_set_initial_coords_from_anchor:n { base~east }

\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_open_x_final_dim:
\_\_\_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_\_\_final_i_int - base }
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_\_\_y_final_dim \pgf@y
\end{verbatim}
\} \_\_\_set_final_coords_from_anchor:n { base~west }
\end{verbatim}

We raise the line of a quantity equal to the radius of the dots because we want the dots really “on” the line of texte. Of course, maybe we should not do that when the option `line-style` is used (?)..

\begin{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_open_x_initial_dim:
\_\_\_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_\_\_initial_i_int - base }
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_\_\_y_initial_dim \pgf@y
\end{verbatim}
\} \_\_\_set_initial_coords_from_anchor:n { base~east }

\begin{verbatim}
\_\_\_open_x_final_dim:
\_\_\_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_\_\_final_i_int - base }
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_\_\_y_final_dim \pgf@y
\end{verbatim}
\} \_\_\_set_final_coords_from_anchor:n { base~west }
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\dim_add:Nn \l_\_\_y_initial_dim \c_\_\_shift_Ldots_last_row_dim
\dim_add:Nn \l_\_\_y_final_dim \c_\_\_shift_Ldots_last_row_dim
\end{verbatim}
\} \_\_\_draw_line:
\end{verbatim}

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.
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.

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.

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.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_actually_draw_Cdots:
{ \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_initial_open_bool
  { \@@_open_x_initial_dim: }
  { \@@_set_initial_coords_from_anchor:n { mid~east } }
\bool_if:NTF \l_@@_final_open_bool
  { \@@_open_x_final_dim: }
  { \@@_set_final_coords_from_anchor:n { mid~west } }
\bool_lazy_and:nnTF \l_@@_initial_open_bool \l_@@_final_open_bool
  { \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_i_int } \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_dim \pgf@y \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_eval:n { \l_@@_initial_i_int + 1 } } \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_y_initial_dim { ( \l_tmpa_dim + \pgf@y ) / 2 } \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_y_final_dim \l_@@_y_initial_dim}
  { \bool_if:NT \l_@@_initial_open_bool
    { \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_y_initial_dim \l_@@_y_final_dim } \bool_if:NT \l_@@_final_open_bool
    { \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_y_final_dim \l_@@_y_initial_dim } }
\@@_draw_line:
}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_open_y_initial_dim:
{ \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_y_initial_dim { - \c_max_dim } \int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_first_col_int \g_@@_col_total_int
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.

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.
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.

First, the case of a dotted line open on both sides.

\[\begin{align*}
\text{\textbf{First, the case of a dotted line open on both sides.}}
\end{align*}\]

We have to determine the $x$-value of the vertical rule that we will have to draw.

\[\begin{align*}
\text{\textbf{First, the case of a dotted line open on both sides.}}
\end{align*}\]

We have a dotted line open on both sides in the “first column”.

\[\begin{align*}
\text{\textbf{First, the case of a dotted line open on both sides in the “first column”}}.
\end{align*}\]

We have a dotted line open on both sides in the “last column”.

\[\begin{align*}
\text{\textbf{First, the case of a dotted line open on both sides in the “last column”}}.
\end{align*}\]

We have a dotted line open on both sides which is not in an exterior column.
Now, the dotted line is not open on both sides (maybe open on only one side). The boolean \_l_tmpa\_bool will indicate whether the column is of type l or may be considered as if.

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_set_false:N \_l_tmpa\_bool
\bool_if:NTF \_l\_00\_initial\_open\_bool
\{ \
 \@@_open_y_initial_dim:
 \@@_set_final_coords_from_anchor:n { north } 
 \dim_set_eq:NN \_l\_00\_x\_initial\_dim \_l\_00\_x\_final\_dim
 \}
\end{verbatim}

Now, we try to determine whether the column is of type c or may be considered as if.

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_if:NTF \_l\_00\_final\_open\_bool
\{ \
 \@@_set_final_coords_from_anchor:n { north } 
 \dim_compare:nNnF \_l\_00\_x\_initial\_dim = \_l\_00\_x\_final\_dim
 \{ 
 \dim_set:Nn \_l\_00\_x\_initial\_dim 
 \bool_if:NTF \_l_tmpa\_bool \dim_min:nn \dim_max:nn \_l\_00\_x\_initial\_dim \_l\_00\_x\_final\_dim
 \}
\}
\end{verbatim}

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.

\begin{verbatim}
\@@_open_y_final_dim:
\end{verbatim}

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.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \_\_draw_Ddots:nnn #1 #2 #3
\{ 
 \@@_adjust_to_submatrix:nn { #1 } { #2 }
 \cs_if_free:cT { \_\_dotted _ #1 } \_\_find_extremities_of_line:nnnn { #1 } { #2 } 1 1
\end{verbatim}

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.

\begin{verbatim}
\group_begin:
\_\_open_shorten:
\end{verbatim}
The command \texttt{\@\_actually\_draw\_Ddots:} has the following implicit arguments:

- \texttt{\l\_\@\_initial\_i\_int}
- \texttt{\l\_\@\_initial\_j\_int}
- \texttt{\l\_\@\_initial\_open\_bool}
- \texttt{\l\_\@\_final\_i\_int}
- \texttt{\l\_\@\_final\_j\_int}
- \texttt{\l\_\@\_final\_open\_bool}

\texttt{\cs\_new\_protected:Npn \@\_actually\_draw\_Ddots:}
\begin{verbatim}
{\bool\_if:NTF \l\_\@\_initial\_open\_bool
  { \@\_open\_y\_initial\_dim:
    \@\_open\_x\_initial\_dim:
  }{ \@\_set\_initial\_coords\_from\_anchor:n { south\_east } }
\bool\_if:NTF \l\_\@\_final\_open\_bool
  { \@\_open\_x\_final\_dim:
    \dim\_set:NN \l\_\@\_x\_final\_dim \pgf\@x
  }{ \@\_set\_final\_coords\_from\_anchor:n { north\_west } }
\end{verbatim}

We have retrieved the coordinates in the usual way (they are stored in \texttt{\l\_\@\_x\_initial\_dim}, etc.).

If the parallelization of the diagonals is set, we will have (maybe) to adjust the fourth coordinate.

\texttt{\bool\_if:NT \l\_\@\_parallelize\_diags\_bool}
\begin{verbatim}
{ \int\_gincr:N \g\_\@\_ddots\_int
  \int\_compare:nNnTF \g\_\@\_ddots\_int = \c\_one\_int
  \{ \dim\_gset:Nn \g\_\@\_delta\_x\_one\_dim
    \{ \l\_\@\_x\_final\_dim - \l\_\@\_x\_initial\_dim \}
    \dim\_gset:Nn \g\_\@\_delta\_y\_one\_dim
    \{ \l\_\@\_y\_final\_dim - \l\_\@\_y\_initial\_dim \}
  \}

  \int\_gincr:N \g\_\@\_ddots\_int
  \{ \dim\_gset:Nn \g\_\@\_delta\_x\_one\_dim
    \{ \l\_\@\_x\_final\_dim - \l\_\@\_x\_initial\_dim \}
    \dim\_gset:Nn \g\_\@\_delta\_y\_one\_dim
    \{ \l\_\@\_y\_final\_dim - \l\_\@\_y\_initial\_dim \}
  \}

  \{ \dim\_ratio:nn \g\_\@\_delta\_y\_one\_dim \g\_\@\_delta\_x\_one\_dim
    \{ \l\_\@\_y\_final\_dim +
      ( \l\_\@\_y\_initial\_dim +
      ( \l\_\@\_y\_final\_dim - \l\_\@\_y\_initial\_dim ) * 
        \dim\_ratio:nn \g\_\@\_delta\_y\_one\_dim \g\_\@\_delta\_x\_one\_dim
      )
    \}
  \}
\end{verbatim}

The diagonal line is not the first one, we have to adjust the second extremity of the line by modifying the coordinate \texttt{\l\_\@\_x\_initial\_dim}.

\texttt{\dim\_set:Nn \l\_\@\_y\_final\_dim}
\begin{verbatim}
  \{ \l\_\@\_y\_initial\_dim +
    ( \l\_\@\_y\_final\_dim - \l\_\@\_y\_initial\_dim ) * 
      \dim\_ratio:nn \g\_\@\_delta\_y\_one\_dim \g\_\@\_delta\_x\_one\_dim
  \}
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{\@\_draw\_line:}
We draw the \iddots 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.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_draw_Iddots:nnn #1 #2 #3
{\@@_adjust_to_submatrix:nn { #1 } { #2 }
\cs_if_free:cT { @@ _ dotted _ #1 - #2 }
{ \@@_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.
\group_begin:
\@@_open_shorten:
\keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / xdots } { #3 }
\tl_if_empty:oF \l_@@_xdots_color_tl { \color { \l_@@_xdots_color_tl } }
\@@_actually_draw_Iddots:
\group_end:
\}
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.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_actually_draw_Iddots:
{\bool_if:NTF \l_@@_initial_open_bool
 { \@@_open_y_initial_dim:
 \@@_open_x_initial_dim:
 }
{ \@@_set_initial_coords_from_anchor:n { south-west } }
\bool_if:NTF \l_@@_final_open_bool
 { \@@_open_y_final_dim:
 \@@_open_x_final_dim:
 }
{ \@@_set_final_coords_from_anchor:n { north-east } }
\bool_if:NTF \l_@@_parallelize_diags_bool
 { \int_gincr:N \g_@@_iddots_int
 \int_compare:nNnTF \g_@@_iddots_int = \c_one_int
 { \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_delta_x_two_dim \l_@@_x_final_dim - \l_@@_x_initial_dim
 \dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_delta_y_two_dim \l_@@_y_final_dim - \l_@@_y_initial_dim
 }
{ \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_y_final_dim \l_@@_y_initial_dim +
 ( \l_@@_x_final_dim - \l_@@_x_initial_dim ) *\dim_ratio:nn \g_@@_delta_y_two_dim \g_@@_delta_x_two_dim
}
18 The actual instructions for drawing the dotted lines with Tikz

The command \texttt{\@@\_draw\_line:} should be used in a \texttt{\{pgfpicture\}}. It has six implicit arguments:

- \texttt{\l_\@@\_x\_initial\_dim}
- \texttt{\l_\@@\_y\_initial\_dim}
- \texttt{\l_\@@\_x\_final\_dim}
- \texttt{\l_\@@\_y\_final\_dim}
- \texttt{\l_\@@\_initial\_open\_bool}
- \texttt{\l_\@@\_final\_open\_bool}

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@\_draw\_line:
\begin {scope}
  \@@\_draw\_line:o { \l_\@@\_xdots\_line\_style\_tl , \l_\@@\_xdots\_color\_tl }
\end {scope}
\end{verbatim}

We have to do a special construction with \texttt{\expargs:No} to be able to put in the list of options in the correct place in the Tikz instruction.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@\_draw\_unstandard\_dotted\_line:
\begin {scope}
  \@@\_draw\_unstandard\_dotted\_line:o { \l_\@@\_xdots\_line\_style\_tl , \l_\@@\_xdots\_color\_tl }
\end {scope}
\end{verbatim}

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 \texttt{\l_\@@\_xdots\_color\_tl}).

The argument of \texttt{\@@\_draw\_unstandard\_dotted\_line:n} is, in fact, the list of options.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@\_draw\_unstandard\_dotted\_line:n #1
\begin {scope}
  \@@\_draw\_unstandard\_dotted\_line:n \l_\@@\_xdots\_up\_tl
  \@@\_draw\_unstandard\_dotted\_line:n \l_\@@\_xdots\_down\_tl
  \@@\_draw\_unstandard\_dotted\_line:n \l_\@@\_xdots\_middle\_tl
\end {scope}
\end{verbatim}
The following Tikz styles are for the three labels (set by the symbols \_, \^ and =) of a continuous line with a non-standard style.

4629 \hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . } 
4630 { 
4631 \IfPackageLoadedTF { tikz } 
4632 { 
4633 \tikzset 
4634 { 
4635 \@@_node_above / .style = { sloped , above } , 
4636 \@@_node_below / .style = { sloped , below } , 
4637 \@@_node_middle / .style = 
4638 { 
4639 sloped ,
4640 inner-sep = \c_@@_innersep_middle_dim
4641 } 
4642 } 
4643 } 
4644 \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_draw_unstandard_dotted_line:nnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 
4645 { 
4646 We take into account the parameters xdots/shorten-start and xdots/shorten-end “by hand” because, when we use the key shorten > and shorten < of TikZ in the command \draw, we don’t have the expected output with \{decorate,decoration=brace\} is used.

The dimension \l_@@_l_dim is the length \ell of the line to draw. We use the floating point reals of the L3 programming layer to compute this length.

4680 \dim_zero_new:N \l_@@_l_dim 
4681 \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_l_dim 
4682 \{ 
4683 \fp_to_dim:n 
4684 { 
4685 sqrt 
4686 ( \l_@@_x_final_dim - \l_@@_x_initial_dim ) ^ 2 
4687 + 
4688 ( \l_@@_y_final_dim - \l_@@_y_initial_dim ) ^ 2 
4689 } 
4690 } 
4691 

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.

4696 \dim_compare:nNnT \l_@@_l_dim < \c_@@_max_l_dim 
4697 \{ 
4698 \dim_compare:nNnT \l_@@_l_dim > \{ 1 pt \} 
4699 \@@_draw_unstandard_dotted_line_i: 
4700 \} 
4701 
4702 If the key xdots/horizontal-labels has been used.

4706 \bool_if:NT \l_@@_xdots_h_labels_bool 
4707 \{ 
4708 \tikzset 
4709 { 
4710 \@@_node_above / .style = { auto = left } , 
4711 \@@_node_below / .style = { auto = right } , 
4712 \@@_node_middle / .style = { inner-sep = \c_@@_innersep_middle_dim } 
4713 } 
4714 \}
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).

The command \@@_draw_standard_dotted_line: draws the line with our system of dots (which gives a dotted line with real rounded dots).

The dimension \l_@@_l_dim is the length $\ell$ of the line to draw. We use the floating point reals of the L3 programming layer to compute this length.
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.

\dim_compare:nNnT \l_@@_l_dim < \c_@@_max_l_dim
{
\dim_compare:nNnT \l_@@_l_dim > { 1 pt }
\@@_draw_standard_dotted_line_i:
\group_end:
\bool_lazy_all:nF
{
{ \tl_if_empty_p:N \l_@@_xdots_up_tl }
{ \tl_if_empty_p:N \l_@@_xdots_down_tl }
{ \tl_if_empty_p:N \l_@@_xdots_middle_tl }
\l_@@_labels_standard_dotted_line:
}
\dim_const:Nn \c_@@_max_l_dim { 50 cm }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_draw_standard_dotted_line_i:
{
The number of dots will be \l_tmpa_int + 1.
\int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int
{ \dim_ratio:nn \l_@@_l_dim {- \l_@@_xdots_shorten_start_dim}
{ \l_@@_xdots_shorten_end_dim}
\l_@@_xdots_inter_dim}
The dimensions \l_tmpa_dim and \l_tmpb_dim are the coordinates of the vector between two dots in the dotted line.
\dim_set:Nn \l_tmpa_dim
{ ( \l_@@_x_final_dim - \l_@@_x_initial_dim ) * \dim_ratio:nn \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim \l_@@_l_dim
}
\dim_set:Nn \l_tmpb_dim
{ ( \l_@@_y_final_dim - \l_@@_y_initial_dim ) * \dim_ratio:nn \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim \l_@@_l_dim
}
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.
\dim_gadd:Nn \l_@@_x_initial_dim
{ ( \l_@@_x_final_dim - \l_@@_x_initial_dim ) * \dim_ratio:nn
{ \l_@@_l_dim - \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim * \l_tmpa_int
}
\dim_gadd:Nn \l_@@_y_initial_dim \\
\dim_gadd:Nn \l_@@_y_final_dim - \l_@@_y_initial_dim ) * \\
\dim_ratio:nn \\
\l_@@_l_dim - \l_@@_xdots_inter_dim * \l_tmpa_int \\
+ \l_@@_xdots_shorten_start_dim - \l_@@_xdots_shorten_end_dim \\
\l_@@_l_dim \dim_gadd:Nn \l_@@_y_initial_dim \\
\dim_gadd:Nn \l_@@_x_initial_dim \l_@@_y_initial_dim \\
\dim_add:NN \l_@@_x_final_dim \l_@@_y_final_dim \\
\dim_add:NN \l_@@_x_initial_dim \l_@@_y_initial_dim \\
\pgfusepathqfill \\
\cs_new_protected:Npn \l_@@_labels_standard_dotted_line: \\
\pgfscope \\
\pgftransformshift \\
\pgfpointlineattime { 0.5 } \\
\pgfpoint \l_@@_x_initial_dim \l_@@_y_initial_dim \\
\pgfpoint \l_@@_x_final_dim \l_@@_y_final_dim \\
\fp_set:Nn \l_tmpa_fp \\
\atand \\
\l_@@_y_final_dim - \l_@@_y_initial_dim , \\
\l_@@_x_final_dim - \l_@@_x_initial_dim \\
\pgftransformrotate \begin { pgfscope } \end { pgfscope } \\
\bool_if:NF \l_@@_xdots_h_labels_bool \fp_zero:N \l_tmpa_fp \\
\tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_xdots_middle_tl \\
\pgfsetfillcolor { white }
19 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 thats’ 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.

\begin{Verbatim}
\hook_gput_code:nnn \{ begindocument \} \{ \}
\end{Verbatim}

\begin{Verbatim}
{ \cs_set_nopar:Npn \l_@@_argspec_tl { m E { _ ^ : } { { } { } { } } }
\tl_set_rescan:Nno \l_@@_argspec_tl \l_@@_argspec_tl
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_Ldots
{ \@@_collect_options:n { \@@_Ldots_i } }
\exp_args:NNo \NewDocumentCommand \@@_Ldots_i \l_@@_argspec_tl
{ \int_if_zero:nTF \c@jCol
\end{Verbatim}
End of the \AddToHook.

Despite its name, the following set of keys will be used for \Ddots but also for \Iddots.

The command \@@_Hspace will be linked to \hspace in \NiceArray.
In the environments of \texttt{nicematrix}, the command \texttt{\multicolumn} is redefined. We will patch the environment \texttt{\{tabular\}} to go back to the previous value of \texttt{\multicolumn}.

\texttt{\cs_set_eq:NN \@@_old_multicolumn \multicolumn}

The command \texttt{\@@_Hdotsfor} will be linked to \texttt{\Hdotsfor} in \texttt{\{NiceArrayWithDelims\}}. Tikz nodes are created also in the implicit cells of the \texttt{\Hdotsfor} (maybe we should modify that point).

This command must \texttt{not} be protected since it begins with \texttt{\multicolumn}.

\texttt{\cs_new:Npn \@@_Hdotsfor:}

\texttt{
bool_lazy_and:nnTF
\doifint{\c@jCol}{0}{
\doifint{\l_@@_first_col_int}{0}{
\bool_if:NTF \g_@@_after_col_zero_bool{
\multicolumn{1}{c}{}
\@@_Hdotsfor_i
}{
\@@_fatal:n {Hdotsfor-in-col-0}
}
}
\multicolumn{1}{c}{}
\@@_Hdotsfor_i
}

The command \texttt{\@@_Hdotsfor_i} is defined with \texttt{\NewDocumentCommand} because it has an optional argument. Note that such a command defined by \texttt{\NewDocumentCommand} is protected and that’s why we have put the \texttt{\multicolumn} before (in the definition of \texttt{\@@_Hdotsfor:}).

\texttt{\hook_gput_code:nnn \{begindocument\} \{.\}}

\texttt{\cs_set_nopar:Npn \l_@@_argspec_tl \{m m O { } E { _ ^ : } { { } { } { } } \}}

\texttt{\tl_set_rescan:Nno \l_@@_argspec_tl { } \l_@@_argspec_tl}

We don’t put \texttt{!} before the last optionnal argument for homogeneity with \texttt{\Cdots}, etc. which have only one optional argument.

\texttt{\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_Hdotsfor_i}

\texttt{\\exp_args:NNo \NewDocumentCommand \@@_Hdotsfor_ii \l_@@_argspec_tl}

\texttt{\tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_HVdotsfor_lines_tl}

\texttt{\@@_Hdotsfor:nnnn}

\texttt{\\int_use:N \c@iRow}

\texttt{\\int_use:N \c@jCol}

\texttt{\#2}

\texttt{\#1, \#3,}

\texttt{down = \exp_not:n \{\#4\},}

\texttt{up = \exp_not:n \{\#5\},}

\texttt{middle = \exp_not:n \{\#6\}}

\texttt{\prg_replicate:nn \{#2-1\}}

\texttt{\multicolumn{1}{c}{}
\cs_set_eq:NN \CodeAfter \@@_CodeAfter_i:}

\texttt{\}}

\texttt{}}
For the row, it's easy.
\int_set:Nn \l_@@_initial_i_int { #1 }
\int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_final_i_int \l_@@_initial_i_int

For the column, it's a bit more complicated.
\int_compare:nNnTF { #2 } = \c_one_int
{ \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_initial_j_int \c_one_int
  \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_initial_open_bool
}
{ \cs_if_exist:cTF
  { pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env:
    - \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_i_int
    - \int_eval:n { #2 - 1 }
  }
  { \int_set:Nn \l_@@_initial_j_int { #2 - 1 } }
}
\int_compare:nNnTF { #2 + #3 -1 } = \c@jCol
{ \int_set:Nn \l_@@_final_j_int { #2 + #3 - 1 }
  \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_final_open_bool
}
{ \cs_if_exist:cTF
  { pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env:
    - \int_use:N \l_@@_final_i_int
    - \int_eval:n { #2 + #3 }
  }
  { \int_set:Nn \l_@@_final_j_int { #2 + #3 } }
}

\keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / xdots } { #4 }
\tl_if_empty:oF \l_@@_xdots_color_tl { \color { \l_@@_xdots_color_tl } }
\@@_actually_draw_Ldots:

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).
\int_step_inline:nnn { #2 } { #2 + #3 - 1 } \\
{ \cs_set:cpn { @@ _ dotted _ #1 - ##1 } { } } \\
} \\
} \\
\hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . } \\
{ \cs_set nopar:Npn \l_@@_argspec_tl { m m O { } E { _ ^ : } { { } { } { } } } \\
\tl_set_rescan:Nno \l_@@_argspec_tl { } \l_@@_argspec_tl \\
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_Vdotsfor: \\
{ \@@_collect_options:n { \@@_Vdotsfor_i } } \\
\exp_args:NNo \NewDocumentCommand \@@_Vdotsfor_i \l_@@_argspec_tl \\
{ \bool_gset_true:N \g_@@_empty_cell_bool \\
\tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_HVdotsfor_lines_tl \\
{ \@@_Vdotsfor:nnnn \\
\int_use:N \c@iRow \\
\int_use:N \c@jCol \\
\#2 } \\
\#1 , #3 , \\
down = \exp_not:n { #4 } , \\
up = \exp_not:n { #5 } , \\
middle = \exp_not:n { #6 } \\
} } \\
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_Vdotsfor:nnnn \@@_Vdotsfor:nnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 \\
{ \bool_gset false:N \l_@@_initial_open_bool \\
\bool_gset false:N \l_@@_final_open_bool \\
For the column, it's easy. \\
\int_set:Nn \l_@@_initial_j_int { #2 } \\
\int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_final_j_int \l_@@_initial_j_int \\
For the row, it's a bit more complicated. \\
\int_compare:nNnTF { #1 } = \c_one_int \\
{ \bool_gset false:N \l_@@_initial_i_int \c_one_int \\
\bool_gset true:N \l_@@_final_open_bool } \\
\cs_if_exist:cTF \\
{ pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: \\
- \int_eval:n { \#1 - 1 } \\
- \int_use:N \l_@@_initial_j_int } \\
\int_set:Nn \l_@@_initial_i_int { \#1 - 1 } \\
\int_set:Nn \l_@@_initial_i_int { \#1 } \\
\bool_gset true:N \l_@@_final_open_bool \\
\int_compare:nNnTF { #1 + #3 -1 } = \c@iRow \\
{ \bool_gset true:N \l_@@_final_i_int { \#1 + #3 - 1 } \\
\bool_gset true:N \l_@@_final_open_bool } \\
}
We declare all the cells concerned by the \Vdots for 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).

The command \@@_rotate: will be linked to \rotate in \NiceArrayWithDelims.

The command \@@_line:nn will be linked to \line in \NiceArrayWithDelims. 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. In fact, if also works with names of blocks.

First, we write a command with the following behaviour:
• If the argument is of the format \textit{i-j}, our command applies the command $\texttt{int\_eval:n}$ to \textit{i} and \textit{j}.

• If not (that is to say, when it’s a name of a \texttt{Block}), the argument is left unchanged.

This must \textit{not} be protected (and is, of course fully expandable).\footnote{Indeed, we want that the user may use the command $\texttt{line}$ in $\texttt{CodeAfter}$ with \LaTeX{} counters in the arguments — with the command $\texttt{value}$.}

\begin{verbatim}
  \cs_new:Npn \@@_double_int_eval:n #1-#2 \q_stop
  {\tl_if_empty:nTF { #2 } { \int_eval:n { #1 } - \int_eval:n { #2 } } }
\end{verbatim}

With the following construction, the command \texttt{@@\_double\_int\_eval:n} is applied to both arguments before the application of \texttt{@@\_line:nn} (the construction uses the fact the \texttt{@@\_line:nn} is protected and that \texttt{@@\_double\_int\_eval:n} is fully expandable).

```
\hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
\{
  \cs_new_protected:Npx \@@_draw_line_ii:nn #1 #2
  {\bool_set_false:N \l_@@_initial_open_bool
   \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_final_open_bool
   \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
     { \cs_if_free_p:c { pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - #1 } }
     { \cs_if_free_p:c { pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - #2 } }
   { \@@_error:nnn { unknown-cell-for-line-in-CodeAfter } { #1 } { #2 } }

   { \legacy_if:nF { measuring@ } { \@@_draw_line_ii:nn { #1 } { #2 } } }
}
\hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
\{
  \cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_draw_line_ii:nn #1 #2
  {
    \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_initial_open_bool
    \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_final_open_bool
    \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
      { \cs_if_free_p:c { pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - #1 } }
      { \cs_if_free_p:c { pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - #2 } }
    { \@@_error:nnn { unknown-cell-for-line-in-CodeAfter } { #1 } { #2 } }

    { \legacy_if:nF { measuring@ } { \@@_draw_line_ii:nn { #1 } { #2 } } }
  }
\}
\end{verbatim}

The test of \texttt{measuring@} is a security (cf. question 686649 on \TeX{} StackExchange).

```
\end{verbatim}

We recall that, when externalization is used, $\texttt{tikzpicture}$ and $\texttt{endtikzpicture}$ (or $\texttt{pgfpicture}$ and $\texttt{endpgfpicture}$) must be directly “visible” and that why we do this static construction of the command $\texttt{@@\_draw\_line\_ii:}$.

We recall that, when externalization is used, $\texttt{tikzpicture}$ and $\texttt{endtikzpicture}$ (or $\texttt{pgfpicture}$ and $\texttt{endpgfpicture}$) must be directly “visible” and that why we do this static construction of the command $\texttt{@@\_draw\_line\_ii:}$.

```
\end{verbatim}

\end{verbatim}
The following command *must* be protected (it’s used in the construction of \@@_draw_line_i:nn).

```latex
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_draw_line_i:nn #1 #2
\begin{itemize}
\item \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
\item \pgfpointshapeborder { \@@_env: - #1 } { \@@_qpoint:n { #2 } }
\item \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_initial_dim \pgf@x
\item \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_y_initial_dim \pgf@y
\item \pgfpointshapeborder { \@@_env: - #2 } { \@@_qpoint:n { #1 } }
\item \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_final_dim \pgf@x
\item \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_y_final_dim \pgf@y
\item \@@_draw_line:
\end{itemize}
```

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).

## 21 The command \RowStyle

\g_@@_row_style_tl may contain several instructions of the form:

\begin{itemize}
\item \@@_if_row_less_than:nn { number } { instructions }
\end{itemize}

Then, \g_@@_row_style_tl will be inserted in all the cells of the array (and also in both components of a \diagbox in a cell of in a mono-row block).

The test \@@_if_row_less_then:nn ensures that the instructions are inserted only if you are in a row which is (still) in the scope of that instructions (which depends on the value of the key \nb-rows of \RowStyle).

That test will be active even in an expandable context because \@@_if_row_less_then:nn is *not* protected.

\begin{itemize}
\item #1 is the first row after the scope of the instructions in #2
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
\item \@@_put_in_row_style will be used several times by \RowStyle.
\end{itemize}

```
\g_@@_row_style_tl
```

Be careful, \exp_not:N \@@_if_row_less_than:nn can’t be replaced by a protected version of \@@_if_row_less_than:nn.

```
\\exp_not:N
\@@_if_row_less_than:nn
\{ \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + \l_@@_key_nb_rows_int } \}
```

The \scan_stop: is mandatory (for example for the case where \rotate is used in the argument of \RowStyle).

```
\{ \exp_not:n \{ \rotate \rotate \rotate \rotate \rotate \rotate \scan_stop: \} \}
```

```
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_put_in_row_style:n { e }
```
\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / RowStyle }
{
    cell-space-top-limit .dim_set:N = \l_tmpa_dim ,
    cell-space-top-limit .value_required:n = true ,
    cell-space-bottom-limit .dim_set:N = \l_tmpb_dim ,
    cell-space-bottom-limit .value_required:n = true ,
    cell-space-limits .meta:n =
    {
        cell-space-top-limit = #1 ,
        cell-space-bottom-limit = #1 ,
    },
    color .tl_set:N = \l_@@_color_tl ,
    color .value_required:n = true ,
    bold .bool_set:N = \l_@@_bold_row_style_bool ,
    bold .default:n = true ,
    nb-rows .code:n = \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } { * }
    { \int_set:Nn \l_@@_key_nb_rows_int { 500 } }
    { \int_set:Nn \l_@@_key_nb_rows_int { #1 } },
    nb-rows .value_required:n = true ,
    rowcolor .tl_set:N = \l_tmpa_tl ,
    rowcolor .value_required:n = true ,
    unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown key for RowStyle }
}

\NewDocumentCommand \@@_RowStyle:n { O { } m }
{\group_begin:
\tl_clear:N \l_tmpa_tl
\tl_clear:N \l_@@_color_tl
\int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_key_nb_rows_int \c_one_int
\dim_zero:N \l_tmpa_dim
\dim_zero:N \l_tmpb_dim
\keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / RowStyle } { #1 }
If the key rowcolor has been used.
\tl_if_empty:NF \l_tmpa_tl
\tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
\@@_exp_color_arg:No \@@_rectanglecolor \l_tmpa_tl
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow - \int_use:N \c@jCol }
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow - * }
Then, the other rows (if there is several rows).
\int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_key_nb_rows_int > \c_one_int
\tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
{ \@@_exp_color_arg:No \@@_rowcolor \l_tmpa_tl
 \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 }
 \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + \l_@@_key_nb_rows_int - 1 }
}
\@@_put_in_row_style:n { \exp_not:n { #2 } }
\l_tmpa\dim is the value of the key cell-space-top-limit of RowStyle.
\dim_compare:nNnT \l_tmpa\dim > \c_zero_dim
{ \exp_args:Nx \@@_put_in_row_style:n
  \tl_gput_right:Nn \exp_not:N \g_@@_cell_after_hook_tl
}

It’s not possible to change the following code by using \dim_set_eq:NN (because of expansion).
\dim_compare:nNnT \l_tmpb\dim > \c_zero_dim
{ \exp_args:Nx \@@_put_in_row_style:n
  \tl_gput_right:Nn \exp_not:N \g_@@_cell_after_hook_tl
  \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_cell_space_top_limit_dim { \dim_use:N \l_tmpa\dim } }

\l_tmpb\dim is the value of the key cell-space-bottom-limit of RowStyle.
\dim_compare:nNnT \l_tmpb\dim > \c_zero_dim
{ \exp_args:Nx \@@_put_in_row_style:n
  \tl_gput_right:Nn \exp_not:N \g_@@_cell_after_hook_tl
  \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_cell_space_bottom_limit_dim { \dim_use:N \l_tmpb\dim } }

\l_@@_color_tl is the value of the key color of RowStyle.
\tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_color_tl
{ \@@_put_in_row_style:e
  \mode_leave_vertical:
  \@@_color:n { \l_@@_color_tl } }

\l_@@_bold_row_style_bool is the value of the key bold.
\bool_if:NT \l_@@_bold_row_style_bool
{ \@@_put_in_row_style:n
  \exp_not:n
  { \if_mode_math:
    \c_math_toggle_token
    \bfseries \boldmath
    \c_math_toggle_token
    \else:
    \bfseries \boldmath
    \fi:
  }
  \group_end:
  \g_@@_row_style_tl
  \ignorespaces }
22 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).

```
cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_add_to_colors_seq:nn #1 #2
{
    \int_zero:N \l_tmpa_int
    \str_if_in:nnF { #1 } { !! }
    {
        \seq_map_indexed_inline:Nn \g_@@_colors_seq { 
            \tl_if_eq:nnT { #1 } { ##2 } { \int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int { ##1 } } }
        \int_if_zero:nTF \l_tmpa_int
    }
}
cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_add_to_colors_seq:nn { e n }
cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_add_to_colors_seq:nn { e e }
```

The following command must be used within a \pgfpicture.

```
cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_clip_with_rounded_corners:
{
    \l_@@_tab_rounded_corners_dim > \c_zero_dim
    \l_@@_tab_rounded_corners_dim > \c_zero_dim
}
```
The TeX group is for \pgfsetcornersarced (whose scope is the TeX scope).

\begin{verbatim}
\group_begin:
\pgfsetcornersarced
\\l_@@_tab_rounded_corners_dim
\\l_@@_tab_rounded_corners_dim
\group_end:
\end{verbatim}

Because we want \nicematrix compatible with arrays constructed by \texttt{array}, the nodes for the rows and columns (that is to say the nodes row-\textit{i} and col-\textit{j}) have not always the expected position, that is to say, there is sometimes a slight shifting of something such as \texttt{arrayrulewidth}. Now, for the clipping, we have to change slightly the position of that clipping whether a rounded rectangle around the array is required. That’s the point which is tested in the following line.

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_if:NTF \l_@@_hvlines_bool
\{ \pgfpathrectanglecorners
\{ \pgfpointadd
\{ \@@_qpoint:n \{ row-1 \} \}
\{ \pgfpoint \{ 0.5 \arrayrulewidth \} \{ \c_zero_dim \} \}
\}
\pgfusepath { clip }
\end{verbatim}

The TeX group was for \pgfsetcornersarced.

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).

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@\_actually\_color:
{ \pgfpicture
\pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
\pgfusepath { clip }
\end{verbatim}

If the final user has used the key \texttt{rounded-corners} for the environment \texttt{NiceTabular}, we will clip to a rectangle with rounded corners before filling the rectangles.

\begin{verbatim}
\\l_\_clip\_with\_rounded\_corners:
\seq_map_indexed_inline:Nn \g_@@\_colors_seq
\{ \int_compare:nNnTF { ##1 } = \c_one_int
\end{verbatim}
The following command will extract the potential key `opacity` in its optional argument (between square brackets) and (of course) then apply the command \color.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_color_opacity
\begin {pgfscope}
\@@_color_opacity ##2
\use:c { g_@@_color _ ##1 _tl }
\tl_gclear:c { g_@@_color _ ##1 _tl }
\pgfusepath { fill }
\end {pgfscope}
\endpgfpicture

The command \@@_color_opacity:w takes in as argument only the optional argument. One may consider that the second argument (the actual definition of the color) is provided by curryfication.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_color_opacity:w [ #1 ]
\tl_clear:N \l_tmpa_tl
\keys_set_known:nnN { nicematrix / color-opacity } { #1 } \l_tmpb_tl
\l_tmpa_tl (if not empty) is now the opacity and \l_tmpb_tl (if not empty) is now the colorimetric space.

\tl_if_empty:NF \l_tmpa_tl { \exp_args:No \pgfsetfillopacity \l_tmpa_tl }
\tl_if_empty:NTF \l_tmpb_tl { \@declaredcolor } { \use:e { \exp_not:N \@undeclaredcolor [ \l_tmpb_tl ] } }

The following set of keys is used by the command \@@_color_opacity:wn.

\keys_define:nn { nicematrix / color-opacity }
\begin {pgfscope}
\@@_cartesian_color:nn #1 #2
\cs_set_nopar:Npn \l_@@_rows_tl { #1 }
\cs_set_nopar:Npn \l_@@_cols_tl { #2 }
\@@_cartesian_path:
\end {pgfscope}

The command \@@_color_opacity:wn takes in as argument only the optional argument. One may consider that the second argument (the actual definition of the color) is provided by curryfication.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_color_opacity:wn [ #1 ]
\l_tmpa_tl (if not empty) is now the colorimetric space.

Here is an example: \@@_rowcolor {red!15} {1,3,5-7,10-}
Here is an example: \@@_columncolor:nn {red!15} {1,3,5-7,10-}
\NewDocumentCommand \@@_columncolor { O { } m m }
{ \tl_if_blank:nF { #2 } 
  { \@@_add_to_colors_seq:en 
    { \tl_if_blank:nF { #1 } { \[ #1 \] } { #2 } } 
    { \@@_cartesian_color:nn { #3 } { - } } } }
\NewDocumentCommand \@@_columncolor { O { } m m }
{ \tl_if_blank:nF { #2 } 
  { \@@_add_to_colors_seq:en 
    { \tl_if_blank:nF { #1 } { \[ #1 \] } { #2 } } 
    { \@@_cartesian_color:nn { #3 } { - } } } }
Here is an example: \@@_rectanglecolor{red!15}{2-3}{5-6}
\NewDocumentCommand \@@_rectanglecolor { O { } m m m }
{ \tl_if_blank:nF { #2 } 
  { \@@_add_to_colors_seq:en 
    { \tl_if_blank:nF { #1 } { \[ #1 \] } { #2 } } 
    { \@@_rectanglecolor:nnn { #3 } { #4 } { \c_zero_dim } } } }
\NewDocumentCommand \@@_roundedrectanglecolor { O { } m m m m }
{ \tl_if_blank:nF { #2 } 
  { \@@_add_to_colors_seq:en 
    { \tl_if_blank:nF { #1 } { \[ #1 \] } { #2 } } 
    { \@@_rectanglecolor:nnn { #3 } { #4 } { #5 } } } }
The last argument is the radius of the corners of the rectangle.
\NewDocumentCommand \@@_roundedrectanglecolor { O { } m m m m }
{ \tl_if_blank:nF { #2 } 
  { \@@_add_to_colors_seq:en 
    { \tl_if_blank:nF { #1 } { \[ #1 \] } { #2 } } 
    { \@@_rectanglecolor:nnn { #3 } { #4 } { #5 } } } }
The last argument is the radius of the corners of the rectangle.
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_rectanglecolor:nnn #1 #2 #3
{ \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w #1 \q_stop
  \tl_clear_new:N \l_@@_tmpc_tl
  \tl_clear_new:N \l_@@_tmpd_tl
  \tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpc_tl \l_tmpa_tl
  \tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpd_tl \l_tmpb_tl
  \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w #2 \q_stop
  \tl_set:Nx \l_@@_rows_tl { \l_@@_tmpc_tl - \l_tmpa_tl }
  \tl_set:Nx \l_@@_cols_tl { \l_@@_tmpd_tl - \l_tmpb_tl }
  \@@_cartesian_path:n { #3 } }
Here is an example: \@@_cellcolor[rgb]{0.5,0.5,0}{2-3,3-4,4-5,5-6}
\NewDocumentCommand \@@_cellcolor { O { } m m }
{ \clist_map_inline:nn { #3 } { \@@_rectanglecolor \[ #1 \] { #2 } { ##1 } { ##1 } } }
The command `\@@_chessboardcolors` (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”.

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”.

The command `\rowcolors` (accessible in the `\CodeBefore`) 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}{}[\text{respect-blocks}]`.

In `nicematrix`, the command `\@@_rowlistcolors` appears as a special case of `\@@_rowlistcolors`.

#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`.

The group is for the options. `\l_@@_colors_seq` will be the list of colors.

The counter `\l_@@_color_int` will be the rank of the current color in the list of colors (modulo the length of the list).
We don’t want to take into account a block which is completely in the “first column” (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).

\seq_set_eq:NN \l_tmpb_seq \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
\seq_set_filter:NNn \l_tmpa_seq \l_tmpb_seq
\{ \@@_not_in_exterior_p:nnnnn ##1 \}

\pgfpicture
\pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
#2 is the list of intervals of rows.
\clist_map_inline:nn { #2 }
{ \cs_set_nopar:Npn \l_tmpa_tl { ##1 }
\tl_if_in:NnTF \l_tmpa_tl { - }
{ \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w ##1 \q_stop }
{ \tl_set:No \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.
\int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int \l_tmpa_tl
\int_set:Nn \l_@@_color_int { \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_rowcolors_restart_bool 1 \l_tmpa_tl }
\int_zero_new:N \l_@@_tmpc_int
\int_set:Nn \l_@@_tmpc_int \l_tmpb_tl
\int_do_until:nNnn \l_tmpa_int > \l_@@_tmpc_int
{ We will compute in \l_tmpb_int the last row of the “block”.
\int_set_eq:NN \l_tmpb_int \l_tmpa_int
\int_set:Nn \l_@@_color_int { \bool_if:NT \l_@@_respect_blocks_bool }
{ \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_rowcolors_restart_bool 1 \l_tmpa_int }
\int_zero_new:N \l_@@_tmpc_int
\int_set:Nn \l_@@_tmpc_int \l_tmpb_int
\int_do_until:nNnn \l_tmpa_int > \l_@@_tmpc_int
{ Now, the last row of the block is computed in \l_tmpb_int.
\int_set:Nn \l_@@_rows_tl { \int_use:N \l_tmpa_int - \int_use:N \l_tmpb_int }
\l_@@_tmpc_int will be the color that we will use.
\tl_set:Nn \l_@@_color_tl \l_@@_tmpc_int
{ \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_color_int \l_@@_tmpc_int
\{ \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_rowcolors_restart_bool 1 \l_@@_color_int \}
\seq_count:N \l_@@_colors_seq \l_@@_rows_tl
+ 1
\}
\tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_color_tl
{ \@@_add_to_colors_seq:ee \l_@@_color_tl
{ \@@_cartesian_color:nn \l_@@_rows_tl \l_@@_cols_tl
}\}
\int_incr:N \l_@@_color_int
\int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int \l_@@_tmpc_int + 1
} \endpgfpicture
\group_end:

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.

\cs_new:Npn \@@_color_index:n #1
\begin{Verbatim}
\{ \str_if_eq:eeTF \seq_item:Nn \l_@@_colors_seq { #1 } \{ = \}
\{ \@@_color_index:n \{ #1 - 1 \} \}
\{ \seq_item:Nn \l_@@_colors_seq \{ #1 \} \}
\}
\end{Verbatim}

The command \rowcolors (available in the \CodeBefore) is a specialisation of the more general command \rowlistcolors. The last argument, which is an optional argument between square brackets is provided by curryfication.

\NewDocumentCommand \@@_rowcolors { O { } m m m }
\begin{Verbatim}
\{ \@@_rowlistcolors \[ #1 \] \{ #2 \} \{ \{ #3 \} \{ #4 \} \} \}
\end{Verbatim}

The braces around #3 and #4 are mandatory.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_rowcolors_i:nnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5
\begin{Verbatim}
\{ \int_compare:nNnT \{ #3 \} > \l_tmpb_int
\{ \int_set:Nn \l_tmpb_int \{ #3 \} \}
\}
\end{Verbatim}

\prg_new_conditional:Nnn \@@_not_in_exterior:nnnnn p
\begin{Verbatim}
\{ \int_if_zero:nTF \{ #4 \}
\prg_return_false:
\{ \int_compare:nNnTF \{ #2 \} > \c@jCol
\prg_return_false:
\prg_return_true:
\}
\}
\end{Verbatim}

The following command return true when the block intersects the row \l_tmpa_int.

\prg_new_conditional:Nnn \@@_intersect_our_row:nnnnn p
\begin{Verbatim}
\{ \int_compare:nNnT \{ #1 \} > \l_tmpa_int
\prg_return_false:
\{ \int_compare:nNnT \l_tmpa_int > \{ #3 \}
\prg_return_false:
\prg_return_true:
\}
\}
\end{Verbatim}

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).

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_cartesian_path_normal:n #1
\begin{Verbatim}
\{ \dim_compare:nNnT \{ #1 \} = \c_zero_dim
\{ \bool_if:NF \}
\end{Verbatim}
\@@_nocolor_used_bool
\@@_cartesian_path_normal_ii:
{
   \seq_if_empty:NTF \l_@@_corners_cells_seq
   { \@@_cartesian_path_normal_i:n { #1 } }
   \@@_cartesian_path_normal_ii:
}
\@@_cartesian_path_normal_i:n { #1 }
}
}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_cartesian_path_normal_i:n #1
{
\pgfsetcornersarced { \pgfpoint { #1 } { #1 } }

We begin the loop over the columns.
\clist_map_inline:Nn \l_@@_cols_tl
{
\cs_set_nopar:Npn \l_tmpa_tl \l_@@_cols_tl
\tl_if_in:NnTF \l_tmpa_tl { - }
{ \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w \l_tmpa_tl \q_stop }
{ \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w \l_tmpa_tl \l_@@_star_tl \l_tmpa_tl \q_stop }
\tl_if_empty:NTF \l_tmpa_tl
{ \cs_set_nopar:Npn \l_tmpa_tl \l_tmpb_tl { 1 } }
{ \tl_if_eq:NNT \l_tmpa_tl \c_@@_star_tl
{ \cs_set_nopar:Npn \l_tmpa_tl \l_tmpb_tl { 1 } }
}
\tl_if_empty:NTF \l_tmpb_tl
{ \tl_set:Nn \l_tmpb_tl { \int_use:N \c@jCol } }
{ \tl_if_eq:NNT \l_tmpb_tl \c_@@_star_tl
{ \tl_set:Nn \l_tmpb_tl { \int_use:N \c@jCol } }
}
\tl_if_empty:NTF \l_tmpb_tl
{ \tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpc_tl \l_tmpa_tl
\@@_qpoint:n { col - \l_@@_tmpc_tl }
\int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_first_col_int = \l_@@_tmpc_tl
{ \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_tmpc_dim { \pgf@x - 0.5 \arrayrulewidth } }
{ \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_tmpc_dim { \pgf@x + 0.5 \arrayrulewidth } }
\int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_col_total_int = \l_@@_tmpc_dim
{ \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_tmpc_dim { \pgf@x + 0.5 \arrayrulewidth } }

We begin the loop over the rows.
\clist_map_inline:Nn \l_@@_rows_tl
{
\cs_set_nopar:Npn \l_tmpa_tl \l_@@_rows_tl
\tl_if_in:NnTF \l_tmpa_tl { - }
{ \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w \l_tmpa_tl \q_stop }
{ \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w \l_tmpa_tl \l_@@_star_tl \l_tmpa_tl \q_stop }
\tl_if_empty:NTF \l_tmpa_tl
{ \tl_set:Nn \l_tmpa_tl { \int_use:N \c@iRow } }
{ \tl_if_eq:NNT \l_tmpa_tl \c_@@_star_tl
{ \cs_set_nopar:Npn \l_tmpa_tl { \int_use:N \c@iRow } }
}
Now, the numbers of both rows are in $\l_\tmpa_tl$ and $\l_\tmpb_tl$.

\cs_if_exist:cF
\{ \ @@ _ \ l_\tmpa_tl _ \ l_\@@_tmpc_tl _ nocolor \}
{ \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_eval:n { \l_\tmpb_tl + 1 } }
\dim_set:Nn \l_\@@_tmpc_dim { \pgf@x - 0.5 \arrayrulewidth }
\@@_qpoint:n { row - \l_\tmpa_tl }
\dim_set:Nn \l_\@@_tmpd_dim { \pgf@y + 0.5 \arrayrulewidth }
\pgfpathrectanglecorners
{ \pgfpoint \l_\@@_tmpc_dim \l_\@@_tmpd_dim }
{ \pgfpoint \l_\tmpa_dim \l_\tmpb_dim }
}

Now, the case where the cells will be colored cell by cell (it's mandatory for example if the key corners is used).
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_cartesian_path_normal_ii:
\{ \@@_expand_clist:NN \l_\@@_cols_tl \c@jCol
\@@_expand_clist:NN \l_\@@_rows_tl \c@iRow
\}
\begin{loop}
\clist_map_inline:Nn \l_\@@_cols_tl
{ \@@_qpoint:n { col - ##1 }
\int_compare:nNnTF \l_\@@_first_col_int = { ##1 }
\{ \dim_set:Nn \l_\@@_tmpc_dim { \pgf@x - 0.5 \arrayrulewidth }
\@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_eval:n { \l_\tmpb_tl + 1 } }
\dim_set:Nn \l_\@@_tmpd_dim { \pgf@y + 0.5 \arrayrulewidth }
\pgfpathrectanglecorners
{ \pgfpoint \l_\@@_tmpc_dim \l_\@@_tmpd_dim }
{ \pgfpoint \l_\tmpa_dim \l_\tmpb_dim }
\}
}
\end{loop}
\begin{loop}
\clist_map_inline:Nn \l_\@@_rows_tl
{ \seq_if_in:NnF \l_\@@_corners_cells_seq
{ #####1 - ##1 }
{ \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_eval:n { #####1 + 1 } }
\dim_set:Nn \l_\@@_tmpc_dim { \pgf@y + 0.5 \arrayrulewidth }
\@@_qpoint:n { col - #####1 + 1 }
\dim_set:Nn \l_\@@_tmpd_dim { \pgf@y + 0.5 \arrayrulewidth }
\cs_if_exist:cF
\{ \ @@ _ #####1 _ ##1 _ nocolor \}
{ \pgfpathrectanglecorners
{ \pgfpoint \l_\@@_tmpc_dim \l_\@@_tmpd_dim }
{ \pgfpoint \l_\tmpa_dim \l_\tmpb_dim }
\}
}
\end{loop}
\end{loop}

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 $\@@_rowcolor$).
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_cartesian_path: { \@@_cartesian_path:n \c_zero_dim }
Despite its name, the following command does not create a PGF path. It declares as colored by the “empty color” all the cells in what would be the path. Hence, the other coloring instructions of \texttt{nicematrix} won’t put color in those cells. the

\begin{verbatim}
csa_new_protected:Npn \@\_cartesian_path_nocolor:n #1
csa_new_protected:Npn \@\_cartesian_path_nocolor:n #1
\bool_set_true:N \@@_nocolor_used_bool
\@@_expand_clist:NN \l_@@_cols_tl \c@jCol
\@@_expand_clist:NN \l_@@_rows_tl \c@iRow
\end{verbatim}

We begin the loop over the columns.

\begin{verbatim}
\clist_map_inline:Nn \l_@@_rows_tl
\clist_map_inline:Nn \l_@@_cols_tl
{ \cs_set:cpn { @@ _ ##1 _ ####1 _ nocolor } { } }
\end{verbatim}

The following command will be used only with \texttt{\l_@@_cols_tl} and \texttt{\c@jCol} (first case) or with \texttt{\l_@@_rows_tl} and \texttt{\c@iRow} (second case). For instance, with \texttt{\l_@@_cols_tl} equal to \texttt{2,4-6,8-*} and \texttt{\c@jCol} equal to \texttt{10}, the clist \texttt{\l_@@_cols_tl} will be replaced by \texttt{2,4,5,6,8,9,10}.

\begin{verbatim}
csa_new_protected:Npn \@\_expand_clist:NN #1 #2
\clist_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_clist #1
\clist_clear:N #1
\clist_map_inline:Nn \l_tmpa_clist
{ \cs_set_nopar:Npn \l_tmpa_tl { ##1 }
\tl_if_in:NnTF \l_tmpa_tl { - }
{ \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w ##1 \q_stop }
{ \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w ##1 - ##1 \q_stop }
\bool_lazy_or:nnT
{ \tl_if_blank_p:o \l_tmpa_tl }
{ \str_if_eq_p:on \l_tmpa_tl { * } }
{ \cs_set_nopar:Npn \l_tmpa_tl { 1 } }
\bool_lazy_or:nnT
{ \tl_if_blank_p:o \l_tmpb_tl }
{ \str_if_eq_p:on \l_tmpb_tl { * } }
{ \tl_set:No \l_tmpb_tl \int_use:N #2 }
\int_compare:nNnT \l_tmpb_tl > #2
{ \tl_set:No \l_tmpb_tl \int_use:N #2 }
\int_step_inline:nnn \l_tmpa_tl \l_tmpb_tl
{ \clist_put_right:Nn #1 { ####1 } }
\end{verbatim}

When the user uses the key \texttt{color-inside}, the following command will be linked to \texttt{\textcolor{<color>}{text}} in the tabular.

\begin{verbatim}
NewDocumentCommand \@@_cellcolor_tabular { O { } m }
\@@_test_color_inside:
\tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
{ \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
\@@_cellcolor \[ #1 \] { \exp_not:n { #2 } }
\int_use:N \c@iRow - \int_use:N \c@jCol }
\end{verbatim}

We must not expand the color (\texttt{#2}) because the color may contain the token \texttt{!} which may be activated by some packages (ex.: babel with the option \texttt{french} on latex and pdflatex).
When the user uses the key \texttt{color-inside}, the following command will be linked to \texttt{\rowcolor} in the tabular.

\begin{verbatim}
\NewDocumentCommand \@@_rowcolor_tabular { O { } m }
\{ \ @@_test_color_inside: \\
\tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl \\
\{ \ @@_rectanglecolor [ \exp_not:n { #1 } ] \{ \exp_not:n { #2 } \} \\
\{ \ int_use:N \c@iRow - \int_use:N \c@jCol \} \\
\{ \ int_use:N \c@iRow - \exp_not:n \{ \int_use:N \c@jCol \} \} \\
\} \ignorespaces 
\}
\end{verbatim}

When the user uses the key \texttt{color-inside}, the following command will be linked to \texttt{\rowcolors} in the tabular. The last argument (an optional argument between square brackets is taken by curryfication).

\begin{verbatim}
\NewDocumentCommand { \@@_rowcolors_tabular } { O { } m m }
\{ \@@_rowlistcolors_tabular \[ #1 \] \{ #2 \}, \{ #3 \} \} 
\end{verbatim}

The braces around \#2 and \#3 are mandatory.

When the user uses the key \texttt{color-inside}, the following command will be linked to \texttt{\rowlistcolors} in the tabular.

\begin{verbatim}
\NewDocumentCommand { \@@_rowlistcolors_tabular } { O { } m O { } }
\{ \@@_test_color_inside: \\
\peek_remove_spaces:n \{ \@@_rowlistcolors_tabular:nnn \{ #1 \} \{ #2 \} \{ #3 \} \} 
\}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_rowlistcolors_tabular:nnn #1 #2 #3 
\{ \@@_rowlistcolors_tabular_i:nnnn ##1 \\
\seq_gclear:N \g_tmpa_seq \\
\seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_rowlistcolors_seq \\
\{ \@@_rowlistcolors_tabular_i:nnn \{ #1 \} \{ #2 \} \{ #3 \} \} \\
\eq_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_rowlistcolors_seq \g_tmpa_seq \\
\seq_gset_right:Nx \g_@@_rowlistcolors_seq \\
\{ \int_use:N \c@Row \} \\
\{ \exp_not:n \{ #1 \} \} \\
\{ \exp_not:n \{ #2 \} \} \\
\{ restart , cols = \int_use:N \c@jCol - , \exp_not:n \{ #3 \} \} \\
\}
\end{verbatim}

A use of \texttt{\rowlistcolors} in the tabular erases the instructions \texttt{\rowlistcolors} which are in force. However, it’s possible to put several instructions \texttt{\rowlistcolors} in the same row of a tabular: it may be useful when those instructions \texttt{\rowlistcolors} concerns different columns of the tabular (thanks to the key \texttt{cols} of \texttt{\rowlistcolors}). That’s why we store the different instructions \texttt{\rowlistcolors} which are in force in a sequence \texttt{\g_@@_rowlistcolors_seq}. Now, we will filter that sequence to keep only the elements which have been issued on the actual row. We will store the elements to keep in the \texttt{\g_tmpa_seq}.

\begin{verbatim}
\seq_gclear:N \g_tmpa_seq \\
\seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_rowlistcolors_seq \\
\{ \@@_rowlistcolors_tabular_i:nnn \{ #1 \} \} \\
\seq_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_rowlistcolors_seq \g_tmpa_seq \\
\end{verbatim}

Now, we add to the sequence \texttt{\g_@@_rowlistcolors_seq} (which is the list of the commands \texttt{\rowlistcolors} which are in force) the current instruction \texttt{\rowlistcolors}.

\begin{verbatim}
\seq_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_rowlistcolors_seq \\
\{ \int_use:N \c@Row \} \\
\{ \exp_not:n \{ #1 \} \} \\
\{ \exp_not:n \{ #2 \} \} \\
\{ restart , cols = \int_use:N \c@jCol - , \exp_not:n \{ #3 \} \} \\
\}
\end{verbatim}

The following command will be applied to each component of \texttt{\g_@@_rowlistcolors_seq}. Each component of that sequence is a kind of 4-uple of the form \{#1}\{#2\}{#3}\{#4\}. 
\#1 is the number of the row where the command \texttt{\rowlistcolors} has been issued. 
\#2 is the colorimetric space (optional argument of the \texttt{\rowlistcolors}).  
\#3 is the list of colors (mandatory argument of \texttt{\rowlistcolors}).

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#4 is the list of key=value pairs (last optional argument of \rowlistcolors).

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_rowlistcolors_tabular_i:nnnn #1 #2 #3 #4
{ \int_compare:nNnTF { #1 } = \c@iRow
  { \seq_gput_right:Nn \g_tmpa_seq { { #1 } { #2 } { #3 } { #4 } } }
We (temporary) keep in memory in \g_tmpa_seq the instructions which will still be in force after
the current instruction (because they have been issued in the same row of the tabular).

\tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
\@@_rowlistcolors
\[ \exp_not:n { #2 } \]
\{ \exp_not:n { #1 - \int_eval:n { \c@iRow - 1 } } \}
\{ \exp_not:n { #3 } \}
\{ \exp_not:n { #4 } \}

The following command will be used at the end of the tabular, just before the execution of the
\g_@@_pre_code_before_tl. It clears the sequence \g_@@_rowlistcolors_seq of all the commands \rowlistcolors which are (still) in force.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_clear_rowlistcolors_seq:
{ \seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_rowlistcolors_seq
  { \@@_rowlistcolors_tabular_ii:nnnn ##1 } \seq_gclear:N \g_@@_rowlistcolors_seq }

\NewDocumentCommand \@@_columncolor_preamble { O { } m }
{ 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).
\int_compare:nNnT \c@jCol > \g_@@_col_total_int
{ \tl_gput_left:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
  \@@_rowlistcolors [ #2 ] { \#1 } { \#3 } [ \#4 ] }

The first mandatory argument of the command \@@_rowlistcolors which is written in the
pre-\CodeBefore is of the form \( \text{i} \): it means that the command must be applied to all the rows
from the row \( \text{i} \) until the end of the tabular.

\NewDocumentCommand \@@_columncolor_preamble { O { } m }
{ 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).
\int_compare:nNnT \c@jCol > \g_@@_col_total_int
{ \tl_gput_left:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
  \@@_rowlistcolors [ #2 ] { \#1 } { \#3 } [ \#4 ] }

You use \texttt{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).

\tl_gput_left:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_before_tl
{ \exp_not:N \columncolor [ \#1 ]
  { \exp_not:n { \#2 } } { \int_use:N \c@jCol } }
}
23 The vertical and horizontal rules

\OnlyMainNiceMatrix

We give to the user the possibility to define new types of columns (with \newcolumntype 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.

Another definition of \OnlyMainNiceMatrix will be linked to the command in the environments of nicematrix. Here is that definition, called \@@_OnlyMainNiceMatrix_i:n.

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.
Remember that $\text{\textbackslash c@iRow}$ is not always inferior to $\text{\textbackslash l_@@_last_row_int}$ because $\text{\textbackslash l_@@_last_row_int}$ may be equal to $-2$ or $-1$ (we can’t write $\text{\textbackslash int\_compare\_nNnT \textbackslash c@iRow} < \text{\textbackslash l_@@_last_row_int}$).

**General system for drawing rules**

When a command, environment or “subsystem” of nicematrix wants to draw a rule, it will write in the internal `$\text{\textbackslash CodeAfter}$` a command `$\text{\textbackslash @@_vline\_n}$` or `$\text{\textbackslash @@_hline\_n}$`. 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.

```
\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / Rules }
{
  position .int_set:N = \l_@@_position_int ,
  position .value_required:n = true ,
  start .int_set:N = \l_@@_start_int ,
  end .code:n =
    \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
      \tl_if_empty_p:n { #1 }
    \str_if_eq_p:nn { #1 } { last }
    \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_end_int \c@jCol
    \int_set:Nn \l_@@_end_int { #1 }
  \}
```

It’s possible that the rule won’t be drawn continuously from `start` to `end` because of the blocks (created with the command `$\text{\textbackslash Block}$`), the virtual blocks (created by `$\text{\textbackslash Cdots}$`, 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 `$\text{\textbackslash @@_vline\_ii}$`: and `$\text{\textbackslash @@_hline\_ii}$`. Those commands use the following set of keys.

```
\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / RulesBis }
{
  multiplicity .int_set:N = \l_@@_multiplicity_int ,
  multiplicity .initial:n = 1 ,
  dotted .bool_set:N = \l_@@_dotted_bool ,
  dotted .initial:n = false ,
  dotted .default:n = true ,
```

We want that, even when the rule has been defined with TikZ by the key `tikz`, the user has still the possibility to change the color of the rule with the key `color` (in the command `$\text{\textbackslash Hline}$`, not in the key `tikz` of the command `$\text{\textbackslash Hline}$`). The main use is, when the user has defined its own command `$\text{\textbackslash MyDashedLine}$` by `\newcommand{\MyDashedRule}{\Hline[tikz=dashed]}` to give the ability to write `$\text{\textbackslash MyDashedRule[color=red]$}`.

```
color .code:n =
    \@@_set_CT@arc@:n { #1 }
\tl_set:Nn \l_@@_rule_color_tl { #1 } ,
```

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.

```
tikz .code:n =
  \IfPackageLoadedTF { tikz }
    \clist_put_right:Nn \l_@@_tikz_rule_tl { #1 }
  \else_error:n { tikz~without~tikz } ,
```

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.
The vertical rules

The following command will be executed in the internal \CodeAfter. The argument \#1 is a list of key=value pairs.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_vline:n #1

The group is for the options.

\group_begin:
\int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_end_int \c@iRow
\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).

\int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_position_int < { \c@jCol + 2 } \@@_vline_i:
\group_end:

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_vline_i:

\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.

\int_step_variable:nnNn \l_@@_start_int \l_@@_end_int \l_tmpa_tl
\l_tmpb_tl
\l_@@_tmpr_tl

\l_set:No \l_tmpb_tl { \int_use:N \l_@@_position_int }
\l_@@_start_int \l_@@_end_int \l_@@_tmpr_tl

\bool_gset_true:N \g_tmpa_bool
\seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq { \@@_test_vline_in_block:nnnnn ##1 }
\seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_pos_of_xdots_seq { \@@_test_vline_in_block:nnnnn ##1 }
\seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_pos_of_stroken_blocks_seq { \@@_test_vline_in_stroken_block:nnnn ##1 }
\clist_if_empty:NFN \l_@@_corners_clist \@@_test_in_corner_v:
\bool_if:NTF \g_tmpa_bool
\int_if_zero:nT \l_@@_local_start_int

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.

\int_set:Nn \l_@@_local_start_int \l_tmpa_tl
\int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_local_start_int > \c_zero_int
\int_set:Nn \l_@@_local_end_int { \l_tmpa_tl - 1 }
\@@_vline_ii:
\int_zero:N \l_@@_local_start_int

\int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_local_start_int > \c_zero_int

First the case of a standard rule: the user has not used the key \texttt{dotted} nor the key \texttt{tikz}.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_vline_iii:
{\pgfpicture
\pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
\pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
\@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_@@_local_start_int }
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_dim \pgf@y
\@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_use:N \l_@@_position_int }
\dim_set:Nn \l_tmpb_dim { \pgf@x - 0.5 \l_@@_rule_width_dim + ( \arrayrulewidth * \l_@@_multiplicity_int + \doublerulesep * ( \l_@@_multiplicity_int - 1 ) ) / 2 }
\pgf@relevantformarkup
\end{verbatim}
The following code is for the case of a dotted rule (with our system of rounded dots).

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_vline_iv:
{\pgfpicture
\pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
\pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
\@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_use:N \l_@@_position_int }
\dim_set:Nn \l_@@_x_initial_dim { \pgf@x - 0.5 \l_@@_rule_width_dim }
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_final_dim \l_@@_x_initial_dim
\@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_evaluation:n \l_@@_local_start_int }
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_y_initial_dim \pgf@y
\@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_evaluation:n \l_@@_local_end_int + 1 }
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_y_final_dim \pgf@y
\CT@arc@
\@@_draw_line:
\endpgfpicture}

The following code is for the case when the user uses the key tikz.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_vline_v:
{\begin {tikzpicture}
% added 2023/09/25
\endpgfpicture}

\begin {tikzpicture}
% added 2023/09/25
\endpgfpicture

% added 2023/09/25

By default, the color defined by \arrayrulecolor or by rules/color will be used, but it's still possible to change the color by using the key color or, of course, the key color inside the key tikz (that is to say the key color provided by PGF).

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).

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\}.

The group is for the options.
\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.

\begin{verbatim}
\tl_set:No \l_tmpa_tl { \int_use:N \l_@@_position_int }
\int_step_variable:nnNn \l_@@_start_int \l_@@_end_int \l_tmpb_tl
\end{verbatim}

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.

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_gset_true:N \g_tmpa_bool
\seq_map_inline:Nn \l_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \@@_test_hline_in_block:nnnnn ##1 }
\seq_map_inline:Nn \l_@@_pos_of_xdots_seq
{ \@@_test_hline_in_block:nnnnn ##1 }
\seq_map_inline:Nn \l_@@_pos_of_stroken_blocks_seq
{ \@@_test_hline_in_stroken_block:nnnn ##1 }
\clist_if_empty:NF \l_@@_corners_clist \@@_test_in_corner_h:
\bool_if:NTF \g_tmpa_bool
{ \int_if_zero:nT \l_@@_local_start_int
  \int_set:Nn \l_@@_local_start_int \l_tmpb_tl }
{ \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_local_start_int > \c_zero_int
  \int_set:Nn \l_@@_local_end_int { \l_tmpb_tl - 1 }
  \@@_hline_ii:
  \int_zero:N \l_@@_local_start_int
}
\int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_local_start_int > \c_zero_int
{ \int_set_eq:NN \l_@@_local_end_int \l_@@_end_int
  \@@_hline_ii:
}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_test_in_corner_h:
{ \int_compare:nNnTF \l_tmpa_tl = { \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } }
  \seq_if_in:NxT \l_@@_corners_cells_seq
  { \int_eval:n { \l_tmpa_tl - 1 } - \l_tmpb_tl }
  \bool_set_false:N \g_tmpa_bool }
\int_compare:nNnTF \l_tmpa_tl = \l_tmpb_tl
{ \seq_if_in:NxT \l_@@_corners_cells_seq
  \int_eval:n { \l_tmpa_tl - 1 } - \l_tmpb_tl }
{ \bool_set_false:N \g_tmpa_bool }
\end{verbatim}

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.
First the case of a standard rule (without the keys \textit{dotted} and \textit{tikz}).

\begin{Verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_hline_iii:
\{%
\pgfpicture
\pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
\pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
\ @@_qpoint:n { col - \int_use:N \l_@@_local_start_int }
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_dim \pgf@x
\ @@_qpoint:n { row - \int_use:N \l_@@_position_int }
\dim_set:Nn \l_@@_tmpc_dim { \pgf@y - 0.5 \l_@@_rule_width_dim + ( \arrayrulewidth * \l_@@_multiplicity_int + \doublerulesep * ( \l_@@_multiplicity_int - 1 ) ) / 2 }
\@@_qpoint:n { col - \int_eval:n { \l_@@_local_end_int + 1 } }
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpd_dim \l_tmpb_dim - ( \doublerulesep + \arrayrulewidth ) * ( \l_@@_multiplicity_int - 1 )
\pgfpathrectanglecorners
{ \pgfpoint \l_tmpa_dim \l_tmpb_dim }
{ \pgfpoint \l_@@_tmpc_dim \l_@@_tmpd_dim }
\pgfusepathqfill
\group_end:
\pgfpathmoveto { \pgfpoint \l_tmpa_dim \l_tmpb_dim }
\pgfpathlineto { \pgfpoint \l_@@_tmpc_dim \l_@@_tmpd_dim }
\prg_replicate:nn { \l_@@_multiplicity_int - 1 }
\pgfusepathqstroke
\group_end:
\end{Verbatim}
\begin{bNiceMatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
\hline
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
\hdottedline
1 & 2 & 3 & 4
\end{bNiceMatrix}

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}

For reasons purely aesthetic, we do an adjustment in the case of a rounded bracket. The correction by 0.5 \_\_\_xdots_inter_dim is ad hoc for a better result.
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`).

By default, the color defined by \texttt{\textbackslash arrayrulecolor} or by \texttt{rules/color} will be used, but it’s still possible to change the color by using the key \texttt{color} or, of course, the key \texttt{color} inside the key \texttt{tikz} (that is to say the key \texttt{color} provided by \texttt{PGF}).

The command \texttt{\textbackslash@@\_draw\_hlines:} draws all the horizontal rules excepted in the blocks (even the virtual blocks determined by commands such as \texttt{\textbackslash Cdots} and in the corners — if the key \texttt{corners} is used).

The command \texttt{\textbackslash@@\_Hline:} will be linked to \texttt{\textbackslash Hline} in the environments of \texttt{nicematrix}.

The argument of the command \texttt{\textbackslash@@\_Hline\_i:n} is the number of successive \texttt{\textbackslash Hline} found.
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.

The following command will create the customized rule (it is executed when the final user uses the key custom-line, for example in \NiceMatrixOptions).

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_custom_line:n #1
    \str_clear_new:N \l_@@_command_str
    \str_clear_new:N \l_@@_ccommand_str
    \str_clear_new:N \l_@@_letter_str
    \tl_clear_new:N \l_@@_other_keys_tl
    \keys_set_known:nnN { NiceMatrix / custom-line } { #1 } \l_@@_other_keys_tl
    \bool_lazy_all:nTF
        \{ \str_if_empty_p:N \l_@@_letter_str \}
        \{ \str_if_empty_p:N \l_@@_command_str \}
        \{ \str_if_empty_p:N \l_@@_ccommand_str \}
    \}
    \@@_error:n { No~letter~and~no~command }
    \exp_args:No \@@_custom_line_i:n \l_@@_other_keys_tl
\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / custom-line }
    \{ letter .str_set:N = \l_@@_letter_str ,
    \}
    \ls_l仡iaiated{No \@@_custom_line_i:n \l_@@_other_keys_tl }
\end{verbatim}

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.
The following flags will be raised when the keys `tikz`, `dotted` and `color` are used (in the custom-line).

```tex
\bool_set_false:N \l_@@_tikz_rule_bool
\bool_set_false:N \l_@@_dotted_rule_bool
\bool_set_false:N \l_@@_color_bool
\keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / custom-line-bis } { \#1 }
\bool_if:NT \l_@@_tikz_rule_bool 
{ \IfPackageLoadedTF { tikz } 
{ \@@_error:n { tikz-in-custom-line-without-tikz } } 
\bool_if:NT \l_@@_color_bool 
{ \@@_error:n { color-in-custom-line-with-tikz } } 
\bool_if:NT \l_@@_dotted_rule_bool 
{ \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_multiplicity_int > \c_one_int 
{ \@@_error:n { key-multiplicity-with-dotted } } 
\str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_letter_str 
{ \int_compare:nTF { \str_count:N \l_@@_letter_str != 1 } 
{ \@@_error:n { Several-letters } } 
{ \exp_args:NnV \tl_if_in:NnTF 
\c_@@_forbidden_letters_str \l_@@_letter_str 
{ \@@_error:ne { Forbidden-letter } \l_@@_letter_str } 
\str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_command_str { \@@_h_custom_line:n { \#1 } } 
\str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_command_str { \@@_c_custom_line:n { \#1 } } 
\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_forbidden_letters_tl { lcrpmbVX|()[]!@<> } 
\str_const:Nn \c_@@_forbidden_letters_str { lcrpmbVX|()[]!@<> } 
\cs_set:cpn { \_\l_@@_letter_str } ##1 
{ \@@_v_custom_line:n { \#1 } } 
\str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_command_str { \@@_h_custom_line:n { \#1 } } 
\str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_command_str { \@@_c_custom_line:n { \#1 } } 
\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_forbidden_letters_tl { lcrpmbVX|()[]!@<> } 
\str_const:Nn \c_@@_forbidden_letters_str { lcrpmbVX|()[]!@<> } 
\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / custom-line-bis } 
{ \_multiplicity.initial:n = \c_one_int , 
multiplicity.value_required:n = true , 
color.code:n = \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_color_bool , 
color.value_required:n = true , 
tikz.code:n = \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_tikz_rule_bool , 
tikz.value_required:n = true , 
dotted.code:n = \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_dotted_rule_bool , 
dotted.value_forbidden:n = true , 
total-width.code:n = \c_zero , 
total-width.value_required:n = true , 
width.code:n = \c_zero , 
width.value_required:n = true ,
}
```

During the analysis of the preamble provided by the final user, our automaton, for the letter corresponding at the custom line, will directly use the following command that you define in the main hash table of TeX.

```tex
\@@_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.
```

```tex
\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / custom-line-bis } 
{ \_multiplicity.initial:n = \c_one_int , 
multiplicity.value_required:n = true , 
color.code:n = \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_color_bool , 
color.value_required:n = true , 
tikz.code:n = \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_tikz_rule_bool , 
tikz.value_required:n = true , 
dotted.code:n = \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_dotted_rule_bool , 
dotted.value_forbidden:n = true , 
total-width.code:n = \c_zero , 
total-width.value_required:n = true , 
width.code:n = \c_zero , 
width.value_required:n = true ,
```
sep-color .code:n = { } ,
sep-color .value_required:n = true ,
unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown-key-for-custom-line }
}

The following keys will indicate whether the keys dotted, tikz and color are used in the use of a custom-line.
\bool_new:N \l_@@_dotted_rule_bool
\bool_new:N \l_@@_tikz_rule_bool
\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.
\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / custom-line-width }
{ multiplicity .int_set:N = \l_@@_multiplicity_int ,
multiplicity .initial:n = 1 ,
multiplicity .value_required:n = true ,
tikz .code:n = \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_tikz_rule_bool ,
total-width .code:n = \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_rule_width_dim { #1 } \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_total_width_bool ,
total-width .value_required:n = true ,
width .meta:n = { total-width = #1 } ,
dotted .code:n = \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_dotted_rule_bool ,
}

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).
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_h_custom_line:n #1
{ 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 (which is in \Hline).
\cs_set:cpn { nicematrix - \l_@@_command_str } { \Hline [ #1 ] }
\seq_put_left:No \l_@@_custom_line_commands_seq \l_@@_command_str
}

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).
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_c_custom_line:n #1
{ Here, we need an expandable command since it begins with an \noalign.
\exp_args:Nc \NewExpandableDocumentCommand
{ nicematrix - \l_@@_ccommand_str }
{ O { } m }
{ \noalign
\@@_compute_rule_width:n { #1 , ##1 }
\skip_vertical:n { \l_@@_rule_width_dim }
\clist_map_inline:nn
{ #2 }
\l_@@_c_custom_line_i:nn { #1 , #1 } { #1 #1 }
\seq_put_left:No \l_@@_custom_line_commands_seq \l_@@_ccommand_str
}
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`.

```
cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_c_custom_line_i:nn #1 #2 
{ 
    \str_if_in:nT { #2 } { - } 
    { \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w #2 \q_stop } 
    \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl 
    { \@@_hline:n 
        { #1 , 
            start = \l_tmpa_tl , 
            end = \l_tmpb_tl , 
            position = \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } , 
            total-width = \dim_use:N \l_@@_rule_width_dim } 
    } 
}
cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_compute_rule_width:n #1 
{ 
    \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_tikz_rule_bool 
    \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_total_width_bool 
    \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_dotted_rule_bool 
    \keys_set_known:nn { NiceMatrix / custom-line-width } { #1 } 
    \bool_if:NF \l_@@_total_width_bool 
    { \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_dotted_rule_bool 
        { \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_rule_width_dim { 2 \l_@@_xdots_radius_dim } } 
        { \bool_if:NT \l_@@_tikz_rule_bool 
            { \dim_set:Nn \l_@@_rule_width_dim 
                { \arrayrulewidth * \l_@@_multiplicity_int 
                    + \doublerulesep * ( \l_@@_multiplicity_int - 1 ) } } 
        } 
    } 
}
cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_v_custom_line:n #1 
{ \@@_compute_rule_width:n \l_@@_v_extra_horizontal:0 \l_@@_v_extra_vertical:0 \l_@@_v_dots_radius:0 
    \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_array_preamble_tl 
    { \exp_not:N ! { \skip_horizontal:n { \dim_use:N \l_@@_rule_width_dim } } } 
    \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl 
    { \@@_vline:n 
        { #1 , 
            position = \int_eval:n { \c@jCol + 1 } , 
            total-width = \dim_use:N \l_@@_rule_width_dim } 
    } 
    \@@_rec_preamble:n 
}
cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_custom_line:n 
{ letter = : , command = hdottedline , ccommand = cdottedline, dotted } 
```

In the following line, the \dim_use:N is mandatory since we do an expansion.

```
tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_array_preamble_tl 
{ \exp_not:N ! { \skip_horizontal:n { \dim_use:N \l_@@_rule_width_dim } } } 
```

```
tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl 
{ \@@_vline:n 
    { 
        \@ \int_eval:n { \c@jCol + 1 } , 
        total-width = \dim_use:N \l_@@_rule_width_dim 
    } 
} 
```

```
\@@_rec_preamble:n 
```

```
\@@_custom_line:n 
{ 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.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_test_hline_in_block:nnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5
\int_compare:nNnT \l_tmpa_tl > { #1 }
\int_compare:nNnT \l_tmpa_tl < { #3 + 1 }
\int_compare:nNnT \l_tmpb_tl > { #2 - 1 }
\int_compare:nNnT \l_tmpb_tl < { #4 + 1 }
\bool_gset_false:N \g_tmpa_bool
\bool_gset_false:N \g_tmpa_bool
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_test_vline_in_block:nnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5
\int_compare:nNnT \l_tmpa_tl > { #1 - 1 }
\int_compare:nNnT \l_tmpa_tl < { #3 + 1 }
\int_compare:nNnT \l_tmpb_tl > { #2 }
\int_compare:nNnT \l_tmpb_tl < { #4 + 1 }
\bool_gset_false:N \g_tmpa_bool
\bool_gset_false:N \g_tmpa_bool
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_test_hline_in_stroken_block:nnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5
\int_compare:nNnT \l_tmpb_tl > { #2 - 1 }
\int_compare:nNnT \l_tmpb_tl < { #4 + 1 }
\int_compare:nNnTF \l_tmpa_tl = { #1 }
\bool_gset_false:N \g_tmpa_bool
\int_compare:nNnTF \l_tmpa_tl = { #3 + 1 }
\bool_gset_false:N \g_tmpa_bool
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_test_vline_in_stroken_block:nnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5
\int_compare:nNnT \l_tmpa_tl > { #1 - 1 }
\int_compare:nNnT \l_tmpa_tl < { #3 + 1 }
\int_compare:nNnTF \l_tmpb_tl = { #2 }
\bool_gset_false:N \g_tmpa_bool
\int_compare:nNnTF \l_tmpb_tl = { #4 + 1 }
\bool_gset_false:N \g_tmpa_bool
24 The empty corners

When the key \texttt{corners} is raised, the rules are not drawn in the corners; they are not colored and \texttt{\TikzEveryCell} does not apply. Of course, we have to compute the corners before we begin to draw the rules.

The sequence \texttt{\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.

Even if the user has used the key \texttt{corners} the list of cells in the corners may be empty.

You write on the aux file the list of the cells which are in the (empty) corners because you need that information in the \texttt{\CodeBefore} since the commands which color the rows, columns and cells must not color the cells in the corners.

“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 \texttt{\l_@@_corners_cells_seq}.

The six arguments of \texttt{\@@_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.
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.

Now, you determine the last empty cell in the row of number 1.

Now, we loop over the rows.

We treat the row number \#1 with another loop.
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).

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_test_if_cell_in_a_block:nn #1 #2
  {\int_set:Nn \l_tmpa_int { #1 } \int_set:Nn \l_tmpb_int { #2 } \bool_set_false:N \l_tmpb_bool \seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq { \@@_test_if_cell_in_block:nnnnnnn \l_tmpa_int \l_tmpb_int ##1 } }

\cs_set_protected:Npn \@@_test_if_cell_in_block:nnnnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5 #6 #7
  {\int_compare:nNnF { #3 } > { #1 } \int_compare:nNnF { #1 } > { #5 } \int_compare:nNnF { #4 } > { #2 } \int_compare:nNnF { #2 } > { #6 } { \bool_set_true:N \l_tmpb_bool } }

\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / NiceMatrixBlock }
  { auto-columns-width .code:n = \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_block_auto_columns_width_bool \dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_max_cell_width_dim \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_auto_columns_width_bool }  
\NewDocumentEnvironment { NiceMatrixBlock } { ! O { } }
  \int_gincr:N \g_@@_NiceMatrixBlock_int \dim_zero:N \l_@@_columns_width_dim

25 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.

\bool_new:N \l_@@_block_auto_columns_width_bool

Up to now, there is only one option available for the environment \{NiceMatrixBlock\}.

\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / NiceMatrixBlock }
  { auto-columns-width .code:n = \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_block_auto_columns_width_bool \dim_gzero_new:N \g_@@_max_cell_width_dim \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_auto_columns_width_bool }  
\NewDocumentEnvironment { NiceMatrixBlock } { ! O { } }
  \int_gincr:N \g_@@_NiceMatrixBlock_int \dim_zero:N \l_@@_columns_width_dim

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At the end of the environment \texttt{\{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 \texttt{\l_@@_first_env_block_int}).

\begin{verbatim}
\legacy_if:nTF { measuring@ }
\end{verbatim}

If \texttt{\{NiceMatrixBlock\}} is used in an environment of amsmath such as \texttt{\{align\}}: cf. question 694957 on TeX StackExchange. The most important line in that case is the following one.

\begin{verbatim}
\int_gdecr:N \g_@@_NiceMatrixBlock_int \\
\bool_if:NT \l_@@_block_auto_columns_width_bool \\
\iow_shipout:Nn \@mainaux \ExplSyntaxOn \\
\iow_shipout:Nx \@mainaux \\
{ \cs_gset:cpn { @@_max_cell_width _ \int_use:N \g_@@_NiceMatrixBlock_int } } \\
\iow_shipout:Nn \@mainaux \ExplSyntaxOff \\
\ignorespacesafterend
\end{verbatim}

For technical reasons, we have to include the width of a potential rule on the right side of the cells.

\begin{verbatim}
\dim_eval:n { \g_@@_max_cell_width_dim + \arrayrulewidth } \\
\end{verbatim}

\section{The extra nodes}

First, two variants of the functions \texttt{\{dim\textunderscore min\}nn} and \texttt{\{dim\textunderscore max\}nn}.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \dim\textunderscore min\textunderscore nn { v n } \\
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \dim\textunderscore max\textunderscore nn { v n }
\end{verbatim}

The following command is called in \texttt{\@@\use\textunderscore arraybox\textunderscore with\textunderscore notes\textunderscore 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).

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_create_extra_nodes: \\
\bool_if:nTF \l_@@_medium_nodes_bool \\
\bool_if:nTF \l_@@_large_nodes_bool \\
\@@_create_medium_and_large_nodes: \\
\@@_create_medium_nodes:
\end{verbatim}
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 \(l_{\@@_row_i: \text{min \_dim}}\) and \(l_{\@@_row_i: \text{max \_dim}}\). The dimension \(l_{\@@_row_i: \text{min \_dim}}\) is the minimal \(y\)-value of all the cells of the row \(i\). The dimension \(l_{\@@_row_i: \text{max \_dim}}\) is the maximal \(y\)-value of all the cells of the row \(i\).

Similarly, for each column \(j\), we compute two dimensions \(l_{\@@_column_j: \text{min \_dim}}\) and \(l_{\@@_column_j: \text{max \_dim}}\). The dimension \(l_{\@@_column_j: \text{min \_dim}}\) is the minimal \(x\)-value of all the cells of the column \(j\). The dimension \(l_{\@@_column_j: \text{max \_dim}}\) 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 \(\c_{\text{max \_dim}}\) or \(-\c_{\text{max \_dim}}\).

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_computations_for_medium_nodes: 
{
\int_step_variable:nnNn \l_@@_first_row_int \g_@@_row_total_int \@@_i: 
{
\dim_zero_new:c \l_@@_row_i: \text{min \_dim}
\dim_set_eq:cN { \l_@@_row_i: \text{min \_dim} } \c_{\text{max \_dim}}
\dim_zero_new:c \l_@@_row_i: \text{max \_dim}
\dim_set:cn { \l_@@_row_i: \text{max \_dim} } { - \c_{\text{max \_dim}}}
}
\int_step_variable:nnNn \l_@@_first_col_int \g_@@_col_total_int \@@_j: 
{
\dim_zero_new:c \l_@@_column_j: \text{min \_dim}
\dim_set_eq:cN { \l_@@_column_j: \text{min \_dim} } \c_{\text{max \_dim}}
\dim_zero_new:c \l_@@_column_j: \text{max \_dim}
\dim_set:cn { \l_@@_column_j: \text{max \_dim} } { - \c_{\text{max \_dim}}}
}
}

We begin the two nested loops over the rows and the columns of the array.

\int_step_variable:nnNn \l_@@_first_row_int \g_@@_row_total_int \@@_i: 
{
\int_step_variable:nnNn \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.

\cs_if_exist:cT \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.

\pgfpointanchor { \@@_env: - \@@_i: - \@@_j: } { south \_west }
\dim_set:cn { \l_@@_row_i: \text{min \_dim} }
\dim_min:vn { \l_@@_row_i: \text{min \_dim} } \pgf@y
\seq_if_in:Nx \g_@@_ multicolumn_cells_seq \{ \@@_i: - \@@_j: \}
\dim_set:cn { \l_@@_column_j: \text{min \_dim} }
\dim_min:vn { \l_@@_column_j: \text{min \_dim} } \pgf@x
}
We retrieve the coordinates of the anchor \textbf{north east} of the (normal) node of the cell \((i-j)\). They will be stored in \texttt{\pgf@x} and \texttt{\pgf@y}.

\begin{verbatim}
\pgfpointanchor { \@@_env: - \@@_i: - \@@_j: } { north-east }
\dim_set:cn { l_\@@_row _ \@@_i: _ max_dim } { \dim_max:vn { l_\@@_row _ \@@_i: _ max_dim } \pgf@y }
\seq_if_in:NxP \g_\@@_multicolumn_cells_seq { \@@_i: - \@@_j: } {
\dim_set:cn { l_\@@_column _ \@@_j: _ max_dim } { \dim_max:vn { l_\@@_column _ \@@_j: _ max_dim } \pgf@x }
}
\end{verbatim}

Now, we have to deal with empty rows or empty columns since we don’t have created nodes in such rows and columns.

\begin{verbatim}
\int_step_variable:nnNn \l_\@@_first_row_int \g_\@@_row_total_int \@@_i:
{ \dim_compare:nNnT { \dim_use:c { l_\@@_row _ \@@_i: _ min _ dim } } = \c_max_dim }
\@@_qpoint:n { row - \@@_i: - base }
\dim_set:cn { l_\@@_row _ \@@_i: _ max _ dim } \pgf@y
\dim_set:cn { l_\@@_row _ \@@_i: _ min _ dim } \pgf@y
}
\int_step_variable:nnNn \l_\@@_first_col_int \g_\@@_col_total_int \@@_j:
{ \dim_compare:nNnT { \dim_use:c { l_\@@_column _ \@@_j: _ min _ dim } } = \c_max_dim }
\@@_qpoint:n { col - \@@_j: }
\dim_set:cn { l_\@@_column _ \@@_j: _ max _ dim } \pgf@y
\dim_set:cn { l_\@@_column _ \@@_j: _ min _ dim } \pgf@y
}
\end{verbatim}

Here is the command \texttt{\@@_create_medium_nodes:}. When this command is used, the “medium nodes” are created.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_create_medium_nodes:
{ \pgfpicture
\pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
\pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
\@@_computations_for_medium_nodes:
}\endpgfpicture
\end{verbatim}

Now, we can create the “medium nodes”. We use a command \texttt{\@@_create_nodes:} because this command will also be used for the creation of the “large nodes”.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_set_nopar:Npn \l_\@@_suffix_tl { -medium }
\@@_create_nodes:
\endpgfpicture
\end{verbatim}

The command \texttt{\@@_create_large_nodes:} must be used when we want to create only the “large nodes” and not the medium ones\footnote{If we want to create both, we have to use \texttt{\@@_create_medium_and_large_nodes:}}. 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 \texttt{\@@_computations_for_medium_nodes:} and then the command \texttt{\@@_computations_for_large_nodes:}.
Now, we can create the “medium nodes”. We use a command \texttt{\@\_create\_nodes} because this command will also be used for the creation of the “large nodes”.

For “large nodes”, the exterior rows and columns don’t interfer. That’s why the loop over the columns will start at 1 and stop at \texttt{\c@jCol} (and not \texttt{\g_@@\_col\_total\_int}). Idem for the rows.

We have to change the values of all the dimensions \texttt{l_@@\_row\_\texttt{i}_\min\_dim}, \texttt{l_@@\_row\_\texttt{i}_\max\_dim}, \texttt{l_@@\_column\_\texttt{j}_\min\_dim} and \texttt{l_@@\_column\_\texttt{j}_\max\_dim}.
Here, we have to use \dim_sub:cn because of the number 1 in the name.

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 $l_{\@@ \text{column}_i \min \text{ dim}}$, $l_{\@@ \text{column}_i \max \text{ dim}}$, $l_{\@@ \text{column}_j \min \text{ dim}}$ and $l_{\@@ \text{column}_j \max \text{ dim}}$. Between the construction of the “medium nodes” and the “large nodes”, the values of these dimensions are changed.

The function also uses $l_{\@@ \text{suffix}_{tl}}$ (-medium or -large).

Now, we create the nodes for the cells of the \multicolumn. We recall that we have stored in $g_{\@@ \text{multicolumn cells seq}}$ the list of the cells where a \multicolumn{\(n\)}{\ldots}{\ldots} with \(n>1\) was issued and in $g_{\@@ \text{multicolumn sizes seq}}$ the correspondant values of \(n\).

The command \@@_node_for_multicolumn:nn takes two arguments. The first is the position of the cell where the command \multicolumn{\(n\)}{\ldots}{\ldots} was issued in the format \(i\)-\(j\) and the second is the value of \(n\) (the length of the “multi-cell”).
The code deals with the command \Block. This command has no direct link with the environment \texttt{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.

The following command \texttt{\@@_Block:} will be linked to \Block in the environments of \texttt{nicematrix}. We define it with \texttt{\NewExpandableDocumentCommand} because it has an optional argument between \texttt{<} and \texttt{>}. It's mandatory to use an expandable command.
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).

With the following construction, we extract the values of \( i \) and \( j \) in the first mandatory argument of the command. 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 \texttt{key=value} pairs, \( #4 \) are the tokens to put before the math mode and before the composition of the block and \( #5 \) is the label (=content) of the block.

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 \textit{maximal possible value} according to the actual size of the array). If the block is mono-column.

The value of \texttt{\_\_00\_hpos\_block\_str} may be modified by the keys of the command \Block that we will analyze now.
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).

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 \texttt{X} column, we should not do that since the width is determined by another way. This should be the same for the \texttt{p}, \texttt{m} and \texttt{b} columns and we should modify that point. However, for the \texttt{X} column, it’s imperative. Otherwise, the process for the determination of the widths of the columns will be wrong.

The following macro is for the case of a \texttt{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 \texttt{after the construction of the array} (by using PGF) with \texttt{@@_draw_blocks}: and above all \texttt{@@_Block_v:nnnnn} which will do the main job.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_Block_iv:nnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5
\{
    \int_gincr:N \g_@@_block_box_int
    \cs_set_protected_nopar:Npn \diagbox ##1 ##2
    {
        \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl
        {
            \\@@_actually_diagbox:nnnnn
            { \int_use:N \c@iRow }
            { \int_use:N \c@jCol }
            { \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + \l_tmpa_int - 1 } }
            { \int_eval:n { \c@jCol + \l_tmpb_int - 1 } }
            { \g_@@_row_style_tl \exp_not:n { ##1 } }
            { \g_@@_row_style_tl \exp_not:n { ##2 } }
        }
    }
    \box_gclear_new:c
    { \g_@@_block_box_int \int_use:N \g_@@_block_box_int_box }
\end{verbatim}
Now, we will actually compose the content of the \texttt{Block} in a TeX box. Be careful: if after the construction of the box, the boolean \texttt{\g_@@_rotate_bool} is raised (which means that the command \texttt{\rotate} was present in the content of the \texttt{\Block}) we will rotate the box but also, maybe, change the position of the baseline!

\begin{verbatim}
\bbox_gset:cn
  \{ \g_@@_block_box_int \int_use:N \g_@@_block_box_int _ box \}
\end{verbatim}

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 \texttt{\set@color} and not \texttt{\color_ensure_current}: (in order to use \texttt{\color_ensure_current} safely, you should load \texttt{l3backend} before the \texttt{\documentclass} with \texttt{\RequirePackage{expl3}}).

\begin{verbatim}
\tl_if_empty:NTF \l_@@_color_tl
  \{ \int_compare:nNnT \{ \#2 \} = \c_one_int \set@color \}
  \{ \@@_color:o \l_@@_color_tl \}
\end{verbatim}

If the block is mono-row, we use \texttt{\g_@@_row_style_tl} even if it has yet been used in the beginning of the cell where the command \texttt{\Block} has been issued because we want to be able to take into account a potential instruction of color of the font in \texttt{\g_@@_row_style_tl}.

\begin{verbatim}
\int_compare:nNnT \{ #1 \} = \c_one_int
  { \int_if_zero:nTF \c@iRow \l_@@_code_for_first_row_tl
    \{ \int_compare:nNnT \c@iRow = \l_@@_last_row_int \}
    \l_@@_code_for_first_row_tl
  }
\g_@@_row_style_tl
\end{verbatim}

The following command will be no-op when \texttt{\respect-arraystretch} is in force.

\begin{verbatim}
\@@_reset_arraystretch:
\dim_zero:N \extrarowheight
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{#4} is the optional argument of the command \texttt{\Block}, provided with the syntax \texttt{"..."}.

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_if:NTF \l_@@_tabular_bool
  \{ \bool_lazy_all:nTF
    \{ \int_compare_p:nNn \{ \#2 \} = \c_one_int \}
    \{ \l_@@_code_for_first_row_tl
      \{ \int_compare:nNnT \c@iRow = \l_@@_last_row_int \}
      \l_@@_code_for_first_row_tl
    }
    \g_@@_row_style_tl
  \}
\end{verbatim}

We adjust \texttt{\l_@@_hpos_block_str} when \texttt{\rotate} has been used (in the cell where the command \texttt{\Block} is used but maybe in \texttt{#4}, \texttt{\RowStyle}, \texttt{code-for-first-row}, etc.).

\begin{verbatim}
\@@_adjust_hpos_rotate:
\end{verbatim}

The boolean \texttt{\g_@@_rotate_bool} will be also considered \textit{after the composition of the box} (in order to rotate the box).

Remind that we are in the command of composition of the box of the block. Previously, we have only done some tuning. Now, we will actually compose the content with a \texttt{\{tabular\}}, an \texttt{\{array\}} or a \texttt{\{minipage\}}.

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_if:NTF \l_@@_tabular_bool
  \{ \bool_lazy_all:nTF
    \{ \int_compare_p:nNn \{ \#2 \} = \c_one_int \}
    \l_@@_code_for_first_row_tl
  \}
\end{verbatim}

Remind that, when the column has not a fixed width, the dimension \texttt{\l_@@_col_width_dim} has the conventional value of \texttt{−1 cm}.

\begin{verbatim}
\{ ! \dim_compare_p:nNn \l_@@_col_width_dim < \c_zero_dim \}
\{ ! \g_@@_rotate_bool \}
\end{verbatim}

When the block is mono-column in a column with a fixed width (eg \texttt{p{3cm}}), we use a \texttt{\{minipage\}}.

\begin{verbatim}
\begin{minipage}{\l_@@_col_width_dim}
\end{verbatim}
In the other cases, we use a \{tabular\}. If we are in a mathematical array (\l_@@_tabular_bool is false). The composition is always done with an \{array\} (never with a \{minipage\}).

The box which will contain the content of the block has now been composed. If there were \rotate (which raises \g_@@_rotate_bool) in the content of the \Block, we do a rotation of the box (and we also adjust the baseline the rotated box).

If we are in a mono-column block, we take into account the width of that block for the width of the column.

If we are in a mono-row block and if that block has no vertical option for the position\textsuperscript{15}, we take into account the height and the depth of that block for the height and the depth of the row.

\textsuperscript{15}If the block has a key of a vertical position, that means that it has to be put in a vertical space determined by the others cells of the row. Therefore there is no point creating space here. Moreover, that would lead to problems when a multi-row block with a position key such as b or E.
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.

\bool_if:NT \g_@@_rotate_bool  
{ \str_set:Nx \l_@@_vpos_block_str { \int_compare:nNnT \c@iRow = \l_@@_last_row_int T } } 
\bool_set_false:N \g_@@_rotate_c_bool

Now, we put a key for the vertical alignment.

\bool_if:NT \g_@@_rotate_c_bool  
{ \str_set:Nx \l_@@_vpos_block_str { b l B l t r T r } }
Despite its name the following command rotates the box of the block but also does vertical adjustment of the baseline of the block.

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 (cf. \@@_draw_blocks: and above all \@@_Block_v:nnnnn).

#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 \texttt{key=value} pairs, #4 are the tokens to put before the math mode and before the composition of the block and #5 is the label (=content) of the block.

The following command will be no-op when respect-arraysstretch is in force.
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).

When we are not in an environment `{NiceTabular}` (or similar).

The following will be no-op when `respect-arraystretch` is in force.

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).
\l_@@_draw_tl
{ \char_set_catcode_other:N ! }
{ #1 },
draw .default:n = default ,
rounded-corners .dim_set:N = \l_@@_rounded_corners_dim ,
rounded-corners .default:n = 4 pt ,
color .code:n =
\@@_color:n { #1 }
\tl_set_rescan:Nnn
\l_@@_draw_tl
{ \char_set_catcode_other:N ! }
{ #1 },
borders .clist_set:N = \l_@@_borders_clist ,
borders .value_required:n = true ,
hlines .meta:n = { vlines , hlines } ,
vlines .bool_set:N = \l_@@_vlines_block_bool ,
vlines .default:n = true ,
hlines .bool_set:N = \l_@@_hlines_block_bool ,
hlines .default:n = true ,
line-width .dim_set:N = \l_@@_line_width_dim ,
line-width .value_required:n = true ,
Some keys have not a property .value_required:n (or similar) because they are in FirstPass.

l .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str l ,
r .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str r ,
c .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str c ,
L .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str l
\bool_set_true:N \l_@@_hpos_of_block_cap_bool ,
R .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str r
\bool_set_true:N \l_@@_hpos_of_block_cap_bool ,
C .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_hpos_block_str c
\bool_set_true:N \l_@@_hpos_of_block_cap_bool ,
t .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_block_str t ,
T .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_block_str T ,
b .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_block_str b ,
B .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_block_str B ,
v-center .code:n = \str_set:Nn \l_@@_vpos_block_str { c } ,
v-center .value_forbidden:n = true ,
name .tl_set:N = \l_@@_block_name_str ,
name .value_required:n = true ,
name .initial:n = ,
respect-arraystretch .code:n =
\cs_set_eq:NN \@@_reset_arraystretch: \prg_do_nothing: ,
respect-arraystretch .value_forbidden:n = true ,
transparent .bool_set:N = \l_@@_transparent_bool ,
transparent .default:n = true ,
transparent .initial:n = false ,
unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown-key-for-Block }
}

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.
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_draw_blocks:
{\cs_set_eq:NN \ialign \@@_old_ialign:
\seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_blocks_seq { \@@_Block_iv:nnnnnn ##1 } }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_Block_iv:nnnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5 #6
{ The integer \l_@@_last_row_int will be the last row of the block and \l_@@_last_col_int its last column.
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.

The following command $\@@_Block_v:nnnnnn$ will actually draw the block. $#1$ is the first row of the block; $#2$ is the first column of the block; $#3$ is the last row of the block; $#4$ is the last column of the block; $#5$ is a list of key=value options; $#6$ is the label.

The group is for the keys.
The sequence of the positions of the blocks (excepted the blocks with the key \texttt{hvlines}) will be used when drawing the rules (in fact, there is also the \texttt{multicolumn} and the \texttt{diagbox} in that sequence).

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_if:NF \l_@@_transparent_bool
{
    \bool_lazy_and:nnF \l_@@_vlines_block_bool \l_@@_hlines_block_bool
{
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_draw_tl
{
    \bool_lazy_or:nnT \l_@@_hlines_block_bool \l_@@_vlines_block_bool
{ \@@_error:n \{ hlines\text{-}with\text{-}color \} }
}
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_draw_tl
{
    \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_nicematrix_code_after_tl
    { \@@_stroke_block:nnn
        { \exp_not:n \{ #5 \} } % #5 are the options
        { #1 - #2 }
        { \int_use:N \l_@@_last_row_int - \int_use:N \l_@@_last_col_int }
    }
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\seq_gput_left:Nx \g_@@_pos_of_stroken_blocks_seq
    { { #1 } { #2 } { #3 } { #4 } \{ \l_@@_block_name_str \} }
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_if:NF \l_@@_transparent_bool
{
    \bool_lazy_and:nnF \l_@@_vlines_block_bool \l_@@_hlines_block_bool
{
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_fill_tl
{
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\tl_if_head_eq_meaning:nNTF \l_@@_fill_tl \[ 
{ \tl_set:Nx \l_@@_fill_tl
{ \[ opacity = \l_@@_opacity_tl , 
\tl_tail:o \l_@@_fill_tl

\} 
\} 
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\clist_if_empty:NF \l_@@_borders_clist
{
\tl_gput_right:Nx \g_nicematrix_code_after_tl
    { \@@_stroke_borders_block:nnn
        { \exp_not:n \{ #5 \} }
        { #1 - #2 }
        { \int_use:N \l_@@_last_row_int - \int_use:N \l_@@_last_col_int }
    }
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_opacity_tl
{
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\tl_if_head_eq_meaning:nNTF \l_@@_opacity_tl \[ 
{ \tl_set:Nx \l_@@_opacity_tl
{ \[ \{ \l_@@_opacity_tl \} { \l_@@_fill_tl } \} }
\end{verbatim}
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

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline
our block & one \\
\hline
two & three \\
\hline
four & five \\
\hline
five & six \\
\hline
seven & seven \\
\hline
eight & eight \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

We highlight the node 1-1-block-short

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline
our block & one \\
\hline
two & two \\
\hline
three & three \\
\hline
four & four \\
\hline
five & five \\
\hline
six & six \\
\hline
seven & seven \\
\hline
eight & eight \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The construction of the node corresponding to the merged cells.
We construct the node for the block with the name (#1-#2-block).
The function \@@_pgf_rect_node:nnnn takes in as arguments the name of the node and the four coordinates of two opposite corner points of the rectangle.

\@@_pgf_rect_node:nnnn { \@@_env: - #1 - #2 - block }
\l_tmpb_dim \l_tmpa_dim \l_@@_tmpd_dim \l_@@_tmpc_dim
\str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_block_name_str
{
\pgfnodealias
\l_@@_block_name_str
{ \@@_env: - \l_@@_block_name_str }
{ \@@_env: - \l_@@_block_name_str }
\str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_name_str
{
\pgfnodealias
\l_@@_name_str
{ \@@_env: - \l_@@_block_name_str }
{ \@@_env: - \l_@@_block_name_str }
}
}

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 of 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.

\bool_if:NF \l_@@_hpos_of_block_cap_bool
{
\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.

\int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_first_row_int \g_@@_row_total_int
{
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.

\cs_if_exist:cT
{ pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - #1 - #2 }
{ \seq_if_in:NnF \g_@@_multicolumn_cells_seq { \l_@@_block_name_str }
{ \l_@@_block_name_str }
{ \l_@@_block_name_str }
}
}

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.

\dim_compare:nNnT \l_tmpb_dim = \c_max_dim
{ \@@_qpoint:n { col - #2 }
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpb_dim \pgf@x
}
If the creation of the “medium nodes” is required, we create a “medium node” for the block. The function \( \text{\texttt{\@\_pgf\_rect\_node:nnnn}} \) takes in as arguments the name of the node and two PGF points.

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_if:NT \l_@@_medium_nodes_bool
  \{ \@\_pgf\_rect\_node:nnn
  { \@\_env: - #1 - #2 - block - medium }
  { \pgfpointanchor { \@\_env: - #1 - #2 - medium } { north\_west } }
  \{ \pgfpointanchor
  { \@\_env:
    - \int\_use:N \l_@@\_last\_row\_int
    - \int\_use:N \l_@@\_last\_col\_int - medium
  }
  { south\_east } }
\}
\end{verbatim}

Now, we will put the label of the block.

\begin{verbatim}
\bool\_lazy\_any:nTF
  \{ \str\_if\_eq:p:on \l_@@\_vpos\_block\_str { c } }
  \{ \str\_if\_eq:p:on \l_@@\_vpos\_block\_str { T } }
  \{ \str\_if\_eq:p:on \l_@@\_vpos\_block\_str { B } }
\}
\end{verbatim}

If we are in the first column, we must put the block as if it was with the key \texttt{r}.

\begin{verbatim}
\int\_if\_zero:nT \{ #2 \} \{ \str\_set\_eq:NN \l_@@\_hpos\_block\_str \c_@@\_r\_str \}
\end{verbatim}

If we are in the last column, we must put the block as if it was with the key \texttt{l}.

\begin{verbatim}
\bool\_if:nT \g_@@\_last\_col\_found\_bool
  \{ \int\_compare:nNnT \{ #2 \} = \g_@@\_col\_total\_int
    \{ \str\_set\_eq:NN \l_@@\_hpos\_block\_str \c_@@\_l\_str \}
\}
\end{verbatim}
\l_tmpa_tl will contain the anchor of the PGF node which will be used.

```latex
\tl_set:Nx \l_tmpa_tl
\{
  \str_case:on \l_@@_vpos_block_str
  \{
    c \{
      \str_case:on \l_@@_hpos_block_str
      \{
        c \{
          \str_case:on \l_@@_hpos_block_str
          \{
            c \{ center \\n            l \{ west \\n            r \{ east 
          \}
        \}
      \}
    \}
  \}
  \}
\}
\pgftransformshift
\{
  \pgfpointanchor
  \{
    \@@_env: - #1 - #2 - block
    \bool_if:NF \l_@@_hpos_of_block_cap_bool { - short }
  \}
  \{ \l_tmpa_tl \}
\}
\pgfset
  \{ inner-xsep = \c_zero_dim , \\n  inner-ysep = \c_zero_dim \\n\}
\pgfnode
  \{ rectangle \}
  \{ \l_tmpa_tl \}
  \{ \box_use_drop:N \l_@@_cell_box \} \{ \} \{ }
\}
```

End of the case when \l_@@_vpos_block_str is equal to c, T or B. Now, the other cases.

```latex
\pgfextracty \l_tmpa_dim
\{
  \@@_qpoint:n
  \{
    \row - \str_if_eq:onTF \l_@@_vpos_block_str \{ b \} \{ #3 \} \{ #1 }
    - base
  \}
}\end{verbatim}
We retrieve (in `\pgf@x`) the \textit{x}-value of the center of the block.

\begin{verbatim}
\pgfpointanchor{
\@@_env: - #1 - #2 - block
}{
\bool_if:NF \l_@@_hpos_of_block_cap_bool { - short }
}{
\str_case:on \l_@@_hpos_block_str
{
  c { center }
  l { west }
  r { east }
}
}
\end{verbatim}

We put the label of the block which has been composed in \l_@@_cell_box.

\begin{verbatim}
\pgftransformshift { \pgfpoint \pgf@x \l_tmpa_dim }
\pgfset { inner~sep = \c_zero_dim }
\pgfnode { rectangle }
{
  \str_case:on \l_@@_hpos_block_str
  { c { base }
    l { base~west }
    r { base~east }
  }
  { \box_use_drop:N \l_@@_cell_box }
}
\endpgfpicture
\end{verbatim}

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).

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_stroke_block:nnn #1 #2 #3
{
\group_begin:
\tl_clear:N \l_@@_draw_tl
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_line_width_dim \arrayrulewidth
\keys_set_known:nn { NiceMatrix / BlockStroke } { #1 }
\pgfpicture
\pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
\pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
\tl_if_empty:NF \l_@@_draw_tl
  { \@@_color:o \l_@@_draw_tl }
\pgfsetcornersarced
\pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagefalse
\pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
\tl_if_eq:NNTF \l_@@_draw_tl \c_@@_default_tl
  { \CT@arc@ }
\tl_if_eq:NNTF \l_@@_draw_tl \c_@@_default_tl
  { \@@_color:o \l_@@_draw_tl }
\pgfsetcornersarced
\pgfpoint
{ \l_@@_rounded_corners_dim }
\endpgfpicture
\end{verbatim}

If the user has used the key \texttt{color} of the command `\Block` without value, the color fixed by `\arrayrulecolor` is used.
Here is the set of keys for the command \@@_stroke_block:nnn.

\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / BlockStroke } { color .tl_set:N = \l_@@_draw_tl , draw .code:n = \exp_args:Ne \tl_if_empty:nF { #1 } { \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_draw_tl { #1 } } , draw .default:n = default , line-width .dim_set:N = \l_@@_line_width_dim , rounded-corners .dim_set:N = \l_@@_rounded_corners_dim , rounded-corners .default:n = 4 pt }

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 \texttt{i-j}) and the third is the last cell of the block (with the same syntax).

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_vlines_block:nnn #1 #2 #3
{ \dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_line_width_dim \arrayrulewidth \keys_set_known:nn { NiceMatrix / BlockBorders } { #1 } \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w #2 \q_stop \tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpc_tl \l_tmpa_tl \tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpd_tl \l_tmpb_tl \@@_cut_on_hyphen:w #3 \q_stop \tl_set:Nx \l_tmpa_tl { \int_eval:n { \l_tmpa_tl + 1 } } \tl_set:Nx \l_tmpb_tl { \int_eval:n { \l_tmpb_tl + 1 } } \int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_tmpd_tl \l_tmpb_tl { \use:e { \@@_vline:n \l_@@_line_width_dim \l_@@_line width_dim \l_@@_rounded_corners_dim , \l_@@_rounded_corners_dim .default:n = 4 pt } \pgfusepath{stroke} \pgfusepathqstroke } \pgfsetlinewidth { 1.1 \l_@@_line_width_dim } \pgfsetcornersrectangular \pgfusepath{stroke} \pgfusepathqstroke }
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).
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).

\begin{em}
\texttt{\textbackslash cs\_new\_protected:Npn \textbackslash @\_stroke\_vertical:n \#1}
\begin{em}
\texttt{\textbackslash \_qpoint:n \_l\_0\_tmpc\_tl}
\texttt{\textbackslash \_set\_point:n \_l\_tmpb\_dim \{ \textbackslash pgf\_y + 0.5 \_l\_0\_line\_width\_dim \}}
\texttt{\textbackslash \_qpoint:n \_l\_tma\_tl}
\texttt{\textbackslash \_set\_point:n \_l\_0\_tmpc\_dim \{ \textbackslash pgf\_y + 0.5 \_l\_0\_line\_width\_dim \}}
\texttt{\textbackslash \_if\_empty:NTF \_l\_0\_stroke\_vertical:n \#1}
\texttt{\textbackslash pgf\_path\_moveto \{ \_\textbackslash textbackslash pgf\_point \_l\_tmpb\_dim \}}
\texttt{\textbackslash pgf\_path\_lineto \{ \_\textbackslash textbackslash pgf\_point \_l\_0\_tmpc\_dim \}}
\texttt{\textbackslash pgf\_fuse\_path\_qstroke}
\end{em}
\end{em}

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).

\begin{em}
\texttt{\textbackslash cs\_new\_protected:Npn \textbackslash @\_stroke\_horizontal:n \#1}
\begin{em}
\texttt{\_qpoint:n \_l\_0\_tmpd\_tl}
\texttt{\_set\_point:n \_l\_tmpb\_dim \{ \textbackslash pgf\_x - 0.5 \_l\_0\_line\_width\_dim \}}
\texttt{\_set\_point:n \_l\_tma\_tl \_dim\_set\_point:n \_l\_0\_tmpc\_dim \{ \textbackslash pgf\_x + 0.5 \_l\_0\_line\_width\_dim \}}
\end{em}
\end{em}
Here is the set of keys for the command `@@_strokeBordersBlock:nnn`.

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. However, among those keys, you have added in nicematrix a special key `offset` (an offset for the rectangle of the block). That’s why we have to extract that key first.

```latex
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_block_tikz:nnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5
{\begin{tikzpicture}
  \@@clip_with_rounded_corners:
  \clist_map_inline:nn { #5 }
  { \keys_set_known:nnN { NiceMatrix / SpecialOffset } { ##1 } \l_tmpa_tl
    \use:e { \exp_not:N \path [ \l_tmpa_tl ] }
    ( \l_tmpa_dim , \pgf@y ) -- ( \l_tmpb_dim , \pgf@y ) ;
  }
\end{tikzpicture}}
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_block_tikz:nnnnn { n n n n V }
```

\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / SpecialOffset }
{ offset .dim_set:N = \l_@@_offset_dim }

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28 How to draw the dotted lines transparently

\cs_set_protected:Npn \@_renew_matrix: 
{ 
  \RenewDocumentEnvironment { pmatrix } { } 
  { \pNiceMatrix } 
  { \endpNiceMatrix } 
  \RenewDocumentEnvironment { vmatrix } { } 
  { \vNiceMatrix } 
  { \endvNiceMatrix } 
  \RenewDocumentEnvironment { Vmatrix } { } 
  { \VNiceMatrix } 
  { \endVNiceMatrix } 
  \RenewDocumentEnvironment { bmatrix } { } 
  { \bNiceMatrix } 
  { \endbNiceMatrix } 
  \RenewDocumentEnvironment { Bmatrix } { } 
  { \BNiceMatrix } 
  { \endBNiceMatrix } 
}

29 Automatic arrays

We will extract some keys and pass the other keys to the environment \{NiceArrayWithDelims\}.

\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / Auto } 
{ 
  columns-type .tl_set:N = \l_@@_columns_type_tl ,
  columns-type .value_required:n = true ,
  l .meta:n = { columns-type = l } ,
  r .meta:n = { columns-type = r } ,
  c .meta:n = { columns-type = c } ,
  delimiters / color .tl_set:N = \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl ,
  delimiters / color .value_required:n = true ,
  delimiters / max-width .bool_set:N = \l_@@_delimiters_max_width_bool ,
  delimiters / max-width .default:n = true ,
  delimiters .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / delimiters } { #1 } ,
  delimiters .value_required:n = true ,
  rounded-corners .dim_set:N = \l_@@_tab_rounded_corners_dim ,
  rounded-corners .default:n = 4 pt
}
\NewDocumentCommand \AutoNiceMatrixWithDelims 
{ m m O { } > { \SplitArgument { 1 } { - } } m O { } m ! O { } } 
{ \@@_auto_nice_matrix:nnnnnn { #1 } { #2 } #4 { #6 } { #3 , #5 , #7 } }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_auto_nice_matrix:nnnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5 #6 
{ 
  The group is for the protection of the keys.
  \group_begin:
  \keys_set_known:nnN { NiceMatrix / Auto } { #6 } \l_tmpa_tl
  \use:e
  { 
    \exp_not:N \begin { NiceArrayWithDelims } { #1 } { #2 } 
    \exp_not:o \l_@@_columns_type_tl
  }
  \int_if_zero:nT \l_@@_first_row_int 
  { 
    \int_if_zero:nT \l_@@_first_col_int { & } 
    \prg_replicate:nn { #4 - 1 } { & } 
    \int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_last_col_int > { -1 } { & } \}

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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).

We define also a command \AutoNiceMatrix similar to the environment \{NiceMatrix\}.

30 The redefinition of the command \dotfill

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}).

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 its 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.
31 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.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_diagbox:nn #1 #2
{ \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl
{ \@@_actually_diagbox:nnnnnn
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
\g_@@_row_style_tl
{ \g_@@_row_style_tl \exp_not:n { #1 } }
{ \g_@@_row_style_tl \exp_not:n { #2 } }
}
\}
\g_@@_row_style_tl \exp_not:n { #1 } \exp_not:n { #2 } \}
\}
\}
\}

\g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
\g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
\g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
\g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
\g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
\g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
\g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
\g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
\g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
\g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
\g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
{ \int_use:N \c@iRow }
{ \int_use:N \c@jCol }
\end{verbatim}

The last argument is for the name of the block.

\end{verbatim}

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.

\begin{verbatim}
\end{verbatim}

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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.

\begin{verbatim}
\CT@arc
\pgfsetroundcap
\pgfusepathqstroke
\pgfset { inner~sep = 1 pt }
\pgfscope
\pgftransformshift { \pgfpoint \l_tmpb_dim \l_@@_tmpc_dim }
\pgfnode { rectangle } { south-west }
{ 
\begin { minipage } { 20 cm }
\@@_math_toggle: #5 \@@_math_toggle:
\end { minipage }
}
\endpgfscope
\pgftransformshift { \pgfpoint \l_@@_tmpd_dim \l_tmpa_dim }
\pgfnode { rectangle } { north-east }
{ 
\begin { minipage } { 20 cm }
\raggedleft
\@@_math_toggle: #6 \@@_math_toggle:
\end { minipage }
}
\endpgfpicture
\end{verbatim}

32 The keyword \CodeAfter

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. 82.

In the environments of \nicematrix, \CodeAfter will be linked to \@@_CodeAfter:. That macro must not be protected since it begins with \omit.

\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_i:n which begins with \\.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_CodeAfter_i: { \\ \omit \@@_CodeAfter_i:n }

We have to catch everything until the end of the current environment (of \nicematrix). First, we go until the next command \end.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_CodeAfter_i:n #1 \end
\{ 
\tl_gput_right:Nn \g_nicematrix_code_after_tl { #1 }
\@@_CodeAfter_iv:n
\}

We catch the argument of the command \end (in #1).

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_CodeAfter_iv:n #1
\{ 

If this is really the end of the current environment (of \texttt{nicematrix}), we put back the command \texttt{end} and its argument in the \TeX{} flow.

\begin{verbatim}
\str_if_eq:eeTF \@currenvir { #1 } { \end { #1 } }
\end{verbatim}

If this is not the \texttt{end} we are looking for, we put those tokens in \texttt{g_nicematrix_code_after_tl} and we go on searching for the next command \texttt{end} with a recursive call to the command \texttt{@@_CodeAfter:n}.

\begin{verbatim}
\{ \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_nicematrix_code_after_tl \end { #1 } \@@_CodeAfter_ii:n \}
\end{verbatim}

33 The delimiters in the preamble

The command \texttt{@@_delimiter:nnn} will be used to draw delimiters inside the matrix when delimiters are specified in the preamble of the array. It does \textit{not} concern the exterior delimiters added by \texttt{NiceArrayWithDelims} (and \texttt{pNiceArray}, \texttt{pNiceMatrix}, etc.).

A delimiter in the preamble of the array will write an instruction \texttt{@@_delimiter:nnn} in the \texttt{g@@_pre_code_after_tl} (and also potentially add instructions in the preamble provided to \texttt{array} in order to add space between columns).

The first argument is the type of delimiter (\texttt{\)}, \texttt{\[}, \texttt{\{ \texttt{\)}, \texttt{\]}). The second argument is the number of columnnn. The third argument is a boolean equal to \texttt{\c_true_bool} (resp. \texttt{\c_false_true}) when the delimiter must be put on the left (resp. right) side.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_delimiter:nnn #1 #2 #3
{ \pgfpicture
  \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
  \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.
  \@@_qpoint:n { row - 1 }
  \dim_set_eq:NN \l@@y_initial_dim \pgf@y
  \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } }
  \dim_set_eq:NN \l@@y_final_dim \pgf@y
  \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.
  \@@_qpoint:n { row - 1 }
  \dim_set_eq:NN \l@@y_initial_dim \pgf@y
  \@@_qpoint:n { row - \int_eval:n { \c@iRow + 1 } }
  \dim_set_eq:NN \l@@y_final_dim \pgf@y
  \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.
\end{verbatim}

We will compute in \texttt{\l_tmpa_dim} the x-value where we will have to put our delimiter (on the left side or on the right side).

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_if:nTF { #3 }
{ \dim_set_eq:NN \l_tmpa_dim \c_max_dim }
{ \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpa_dim { - \c_max_dim } }
\int_step_inline:nnn \l@@first_row_int \g@@row_total_int
{ \cs_if_exist:cT \l@@_y_initial_dim \l@@y_final_dim \l@@y_initial_dim \l@@y_final_dim \pgf@y
{ \bool_if:nTF { #3 } \{ west \} \{ east \}
{ \dim_set:Nn \l_tmpa_dim { \bool_if:nTF { #3 } \dim_min:nn \dim_max:nn \l_tmpa_dim \pgf@x }
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Now we can put the delimiter with a node of \textit{PGF}.

```latex
\begin{pgfpicture}
\pgfset { inner-sep = \c_zero_dim }
\dim_zero:N \nulldelimiterspace
\pgftransformshift
{ \pgfpoint { \l_tmpa_dim } { ( \l_@@_y_initial_dim + \l_@@_y_final_dim + \arrayrulewidth ) / 2 } }
\pgfnode { rectangle } { \bool_if:nTF { #3 } { east } { west } }
{ \nullfont \c_math_toggle_token \@@_color:o \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl \bool_if:nTF { #3 } { \left #1 } { \left . }
\vcenter { \nullfont \hrule \@height \dim_eval:n { \l_@@_y_initial_dim - \l_@@_y_final_dim } \@depth \c_zero_dim \@width \c_zero_dim }
\bool_if:nTF { #3 } { \right . } { \right #1 }
\c_math_toggle_token }
{ }
{ }
\endpgfpicture
```

Here is the content of the \textit{PGF} node, that is to say the delimiter, constructed with its right size.

```latex
\begin{pgfpicture}
\nullfont \c_math_toggle_token \@@_color:o \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl \bool_if:nTF { #3 } { \left #1 } { \left . }
\vcenter { \nullfont \hrule \@height \dim_eval:n { \l_@@_y_initial_dim - \l_@@_y_final_dim } \@depth \c_zero_dim \@width \c_zero_dim }
\bool_if:nTF { #3 } { \right . } { \right #1 }
\c_math_toggle_token }
{ }
{ }
\endpgfpicture
```

### 34 The command \texttt{\textbackslash SubMatrix}

```latex
\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / sub-matrix }
{ extra-height .dim_set:N = \l_@@_submatrix_extra_height_dim ,
extra-height .value_required:n = true ,
left-xshift .dim_set:N = \l_@@_submatrix_left_xshift_dim ,
left-xshift .value_required:n = true ,
right-xshift .dim_set:N = \l_@@_submatrix_right_xshift_dim ,
right-xshift .value_required:n = true ,
xshift .meta:n = { left-xshift = #1, right-xshift = #1 } ,
xshift .value_required:n = true ,
delimiters / color .tl_set:N = \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl ,
delimiters / color .value_required:n = true ,
slim .bool_set:N = \l_@@_submatrix_slim_bool ,
slim .default:n = true ,
\hlines .clist_set:N = \l_@@_submatrix_hlines_clist ,
\hlines .default:n = all ,
\vlines .clist_set:N = \l_@@_submatrix_vlines_clist ,
\vlines .default:n = all ,
\hvlines .meta:n = { \hlines, \vlines } ,
\hvlines .value_forbidden:n = true }
\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix }
{ SubMatrix .inherit:n = NiceMatrix / sub-matrix ,
\endpgfpicture
```
The following keys set is for the command \SubMatrix itself (not the tuning of \SubMatrix that can be done elsewhere).

\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / SubMatrix } {
  
  \tl_if_empty:nTF { #1 } {
    \@@_error:n { Invalid~name } }

  \regex_match:nnTF { \A[A-Za-z][A-Za-z0-9]*\Z } { #1 } {
    \seq_if_in:NnTF \g_@@_submatrix_names_seq { #1 } {
      \@@_error:nn { Duplicate~name~for~SubMatrix } { #1 } }
    \seq_gput_right:Nn \g_@@_submatrix_names_seq { #1 } }

  \@@_error:n { Invalid~name } }

  name .value_required:n = true ,
  rules .code:n = \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / rules } { #1 } ,
  rules .value_required:n = true ,
  code .tl_set:N = \l_@@_code_tl ,
  code .value_required:n = true ,
  unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown~key~for~SubMatrix } }

\NewDocumentCommand \@@_SubMatrix_in_code_before { m m m m ! O { } } {
  \peek_remove_spaces:n
  \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_pre_code_after_tl
  {
    \SubMatrix { #1 } { #2 } { #3 } { #4 }
    [ 
      delimiters / color = \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl ,
      hlines = \l_@@_submatrix_hlines_clist ,
      vlines = \l_@@_submatrix_vlines_clist ,
      extra-height = \dim_use:N \l_@@_submatrix_extra_height_dim ,
      left-xshift = \dim_use:N \l_@@_submatrix_left_xshift_dim ,
      right-xshift = \dim_use:N \l_@@_submatrix_right_xshift_dim ,
      slim = \bool_to_str:N \l_@@_submatrix_slim_bool ,
      #5
    ]
  }

\NewDocumentCommand \@@_SubMatrix_in_code_before_i { > { \SplitArgument { 1 } { - } } m > { \SplitArgument { 1 } { - } } m }

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We use \str_if_eq:nnTF because it is fully expandable.

\seq_gput_right:Nx \g_@@_submatrix_seq

\hook_gput_code:nnn \begindocument \.

\cs_set_nopar:Npn \l_@@_argspec_tl { m m m m O { } E { _ ^ } { } { } }
\tl_set_rescan:Nno \l_@@_argspec_tl { } \l_@@_argspec_tl
\exp_args:NNo \NewDocumentCommand \@@_SubMatrix \l_@@_argspec_tl
{ \peek_remove_spaces:n { \@@_sub_matrix:nnnnnnn { #1 } { #2 } { #3 } { #4 } { #5 } { #6 } { #7 } } }

\NewDocumentCommand \@@_compute_i_j:nn { > { \SplitArgument { 1 } { - } } m > { \SplitArgument { 1 } { - } } m } { \@@_compute_i_j:nnnn #1 #2 }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_compute_i_j:nnnn #1 #2 #3 #4
{ \cs_set_nopar:Npn \l_@@_first_i_tl { #1 } \cs_set_nopar:Npn \l_@@_first_j_tl { #2 } \cs_set_nopar:Npn \l_@@_last_i_tl { #3 } \cs_set_nopar:Npn \l_@@_last_j_tl { #4 } \tl_if_eq:NnT \l_@@_first_i_tl { last } { \tl_set:NV \l_@@_first_i_tl \c@iRow } \tl_if_eq:NnT \l_@@_first_j_tl { last } { \tl_set:NV \l_@@_first_j_tl \c@jCol } \tl_if_eq:NnT \l_@@_last_i_tl { last } { \tl_set:NV \l_@@_last_i_tl \c@iRow } \tl_if_eq:NnT \l_@@_last_j_tl { last } { \tl_set:NV \l_@@_last_j_tl \c@jCol } }

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.

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).
The four following token lists correspond to the position of the \SubMatrix.

\begin{pgfpicture}
\pgfset{inner sep = \c_zero_dim}
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_initial_dim \c_max_dim
\dim_set:Nn \l_@@_x_final_dim { - \c_max_dim }
\endpgfpicture

\beginpgfpicture \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
\pgfset { inner~sep = \c_zero_dim }
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_initial_dim \c_max_dim
\dim_set:Nn \l_@@_x_final_dim { - \c_max_dim }
\endpgfpicture

The last value of \int_step_inline:nnn is provided by currification.

\beginpgfpicture \pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
\pgfset { inner~sep = \c_zero_dim }
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_initial_dim \c_max_dim
\dim_set:Nn \l_@@_x_final_dim { - \c_max_dim }
\endpgfpicture

#1 is the left delimiter, #2 is the right one, #3 is the subscript and #4 is the superscript.
We will draw the rules in the \SubMatrix.

\begin{group}
  \pgfsetlinewidth { 1.1 \arrayrulewidth }
  \@@_set_CT@arc@:o \l_@@_rules_color_tl
  \CT@arc@
\end{group}

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.

\seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_cols_vlism_seq
\int_compare:nNnT \l_@@_first_j_tl < { ##1 }
\int_compare:nNnT { ##1 } < { \int_eval:n { \l_@@_last_j_tl + 1 } }
\tl_if_eq:NNTF \l_@@_submatrix_vlines_clist \c_@@_all_tl 192

First, we extract the value of the abscissa of the rule we have to draw.

\@@_qpoint:n { col - ##1 }
\pgfpathmoveto { \pgfpoint \pgf@x \l_@@_y_initial_dim }
\pgfpathlineto { \pgfpoint \pgf@x \l_@@_y_final_dim }
\pgfusepathqstroke

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.
\begin{verbatim}
\str_if_empty:NF \l_@@_submatrix_name_str
\end{verbatim}

If the key \texttt{name} has been used for the command \texttt{SubMatrix}, we create a PGF node with that name for the submatrix (this node does not encompass the delimiters that we will put after).
The group was for \texttt{\CT@arc@} (the color of the rules).

Now, we deal with the left delimiter. Of course, the environment \texttt{\pgfscope} is for the \texttt{\pgftransformshift}.

\begin{pgfscope}
\pgftransformshift{
\pgfpoint{
\l_@@_x_initial_dim - \l_@@_submatrix_left_xshift_dim
}{(\l_@@_y_initial_dim + \l_@@_y_final_dim) / 2}
}
\str_if_empty:NTF \l_@@_submatrix_name_str
{\@@_node_left:nn #1 {}}
{\@@_node_left:nn #1 {\@@_env: - \l_@@_submatrix_name_str - left}}
\end{pgfscope}

Now, we deal with the right delimiter.

\begin{pgfscope}
\pgftransformshift{
\pgfpoint{
\l_@@_x_final_dim + \l_@@_submatrix_right_xshift_dim
}{(\l_@@_y_initial_dim + \l_@@_y_final_dim) / 2}
}
\str_if_empty:NTF \l_@@_submatrix_name_str
{\@@_node_right:nnnn #2 {#3} {#4}}
{\@@_node_right:nnnn #2
{\@@_env: - \l_@@_submatrix_name_str - right}
{#3} {#4}}
\end{pgfscope}

In the key \texttt{code} of the command \texttt{\SubMatrix} there may be Tikz instructions. We want that, in these instructions, the \texttt{i} and \texttt{j} in specifications of nodes of the forms \texttt{i-j}, \texttt{row-i}, \texttt{col-j} and \texttt{i-|j} refer to the number of row and column \textit{relative} of the current \texttt{\SubMatrix}. That’s why we will patch (locally in the \texttt{\SubMatrix}) the command \texttt{\pgfpointanchor}.

\begin{pgfscope}
\pgfpointanchor \@@_old_pgfpointanchor n
\flag_clear_new:n \@@_old_pgfpointanchor:tl
\end{pgfscope}

The following command will be linked to \texttt{\pgfpointanchor} just before the execution of the option \texttt{code} of the command \texttt{\SubMatrix}. In this way, we catch the argument \texttt{#1} of \texttt{\pgfpointanchor} and we apply to it the command \texttt{\@@_pgfpointanchor_i:nn} before passing it to the original \texttt{\pgfpointanchor}. We have to act in an expandable way because the command \texttt{\pgfpointanchor} is used in names of Tikz nodes which are computed in an expandable way.

\begin{pgfscope}
\cs_set_eq:NN \@@_old_pgfpointanchor \@@_pgfpointanchor:n
\flag_clear_new:n \@@_old_pgfpointanchor:tl
\end{pgfscope}

In fact, the argument of \texttt{\pgfpointanchor} is always of the form \texttt{\a_command { name_of_node }} where “\texttt{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 \\

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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.

```latex
\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_integers_alist_tl
\{ 
  \{ 1 \} \{ 2 \} \{ 3 \} \{ 4 \} \{ 5 \} \{ 6 \} \{ 7 \} \{ 8 \} \{ 9 \} \{ 10 \} \{ 11 \} \{ 12 \} \{ 13 \} \{ 14 \} \{ 15 \} \{ 16 \} \{ 17 \} \{ 18 \} \{ 19 \} \{ 20 \} \}
\}
```

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 $j$ 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`.

```latex
\tl_if_empty:nTF { #2 }
\{ 
  \str_case:nVTF { #1 } \c_@@_integers_alist_tl
  \{ 
    \flag_raise:n { nicematrix }
    \int_if_even:nTF { \flag_height:n { nicematrix } }
    \{ \int_eval:n { #1 + \l_@@_first_i_tl - 1 } \}
    \{ \int_eval:n { #1 + \l_@@_first_j_tl - 1 } \}
  \}
  \{ #1 \}
\}
```

If there is an hyphen, we have to see whether we have a node of the form $i-j$, row-$i$ or col-$j$.

```latex
\{ \@@_pgfpointanchor_iii:w \{ #1 \} \}
```

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`).

```latex
\str_case:nTF { #1 } \c_@@_integers_alist_tl
\{ 
  \{ row \} \{ row - \int_eval:n { #2 + \l_@@_first_i_tl - 1 } \}
  \{ col \} \{ col - \int_eval:n { #2 + \l_@@_first_j_tl - 1 } \}
\}
```

Now the case of a node of the form $i-j$.

```latex
\int_eval:n { #1 + \l_@@_first_i_tl - 1 }
- \int_eval:n { #2 + \l_@@_first_j_tl - 1 }
```

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`).

```latex
\pgfnode
\{ rectangle \}
```
The command \@@_node_right:nn 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.
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_node_right:nnnn #1 #2 #3 #4
\{ \pgfnode
\{ rectangle \}
\{ west \}
\{ \nullfont \c_math_toggle_token \@@_color:o \l_@@_delimiters_color_tl \left . \vcenter \{ \nullfont \hrule \@height \l_tmpa_dim \@depth \c_zero_dim \@width \c_zero_dim \} \right #1 \tl_if_empty:nF { #3 } { _ { \smash { #3 } } } ^ { \smash { #4 } } \c_math_toggle_token \}
\{ #2 \}
\{ \}
\}

35 Les commandes \UnderBrace et \OverBrace

The following commands will be linked to \UnderBrace and \OverBrace in the \CodeAfter.
\NewDocumentCommand \@@_UnderBrace { O { } m m m O { } }
\{ \peek_remove_spaces:n \@@_brace:nnnnn { #2 } { #3 } { #4 } { #1 , #5 } { under } \}
\NewDocumentCommand \@@_OverBrace { O { } m m m O { } } {
    \peek_remove_spaces:n {
        \@@_brace:nnnnn { #2 } { #3 } { #4 } { #1 , #5 } { over }
    }
}

\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / Brace } {
    left-shorten .bool_set:N = \l_@@_brace_left_shorten_bool ,
    left-shorten .default:n = true ,
    right-shorten .bool_set:N = \l_@@_brace_right_shorten_bool ,
    right-shorten .default:n = true ,
    yshift .dim_set:N = \l_@@_brace_yshift_dim ,
    yshift .value_required:n = true ,
    yshift .initial:n = \c_zero_dim ,
    color .tl_set:N = \l_tmpa_tl ,
    color .value_required:n = true ,
    unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown~key~for~Brace }
}

#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.
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_brace:nnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5 {
\group_begin:
The four following token lists correspond to the position of the sub-matrix to which a brace will be attached.
\@@_compute_i_j:nn { #1 } { #2 }
\bool_lazy_or:nTF {
\str_if_eq:nnTF { #5 } { under } {
\@@_error:nn { Construct-too-large } { \UnderBrace } }
\str_if_eq:nnTF { #5 } { over } {
\@@_error:nn { Construct-too-large } { \OverBrace } }
}
\tl_clear:N \l_tmpa_tl
\keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / Brace } { #4 }
\tl_if_empty:NF \l_tmpa_tl { \color { \l_tmpa_tl } }
\pgfpicture
\pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
\pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
\bool_if:NT \l_@@_brace_left_shorten_bool {
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_initial_dim \c_max_dim
\int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_first_i_tl \l_@@_last_i_tl {
\cs_if_exist:cT { pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - ##1 - \l_@@_first_j_tl } {
\pgfpointanchor { \@@_env: - ##1 - \l_@@_first_j_tl } { west }
}\dim_set:Nn \l_@@_x_initial_dim \pgf@x }
\pgf@relevantforpicturesizesfalse
\bool_if:NNT \l_@@_brace_left_shorten_bool {
\dim_set_eq:NN \l_@@_x_initial_dim \l_@@_first_i_tl \l_@@_last_i_tl
\int_step_inline:nnn \l_@@_first_i_tl \l_@@_last_i_tl {
\cs_if_exist:cT {
\pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - ##1 - \l_@@_first_j_tl }
\pgfpointanchor { \@@_env: - ##1 - \l_@@_first_j_tl } { west }
}\dim_set:Nn \l_@@_x_initial_dim \pgf@x }
\pgf@relevantforpicturesizesfalse
\bool_lazy_or:nTF {
\bool_not_p:n \l_@@_brace_left_shorten_bool }
\dim_compare_p:nNn \l_@@_x_initial_dim = \c_max_dim
}
The argument is the text to put above the brace.
The argument is the text to put under the brace.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_underbrace_i:n #1
\{ 
\@@_opoint:n \{ row - \int_eval:n \{ \l_@@_last_i_tl + 1 \} \}
\pgftransformshift
\{ 
\pgfpoint
\{ ( \l_@@_x_initial_dim + \l_@@_x_final_dim) / 2 \}
\pgf@y - \l_@@_brace_yshift_dim + 3 pt \}
\}
\pgfnode
\{ rectangle \}
\{ north \}
\{ 
\group_begin:
\everycr \{ }
\vbox { }
\halign { }
\c_math_toggle_token
\underbrace
\{ 
\hbox_to_wd:nn
\{ \l_@@_x_final_dim - \l_@@_x_initial_dim \}
\} 
\}
\c_math_toggle_token
\cr
\noalign { \skip_vertical:n \{ 3 pt \} \nointerlineskip }
\@@_math_toggle: #1 \@@_math_toggle: 
\cr
\}
\group_end:
\}
\}
\}
\}

36 The command TikzEveryCell

\bool_new:N \l_@@_not_empty_bool
\bool_new:N \l_@@_empty_bool
\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / TikzEveryCell }
\{ 
not-empty .code:n =
\bool_lazy_or:nnTF
\l_@@_in_code_after_bool
\l_@@_not_empty_bool
\}
\bool_lazy_or:nnTF
\l_@@_in_code_after_bool
\l_@@_empty_bool
\keys_define:nn { }
\g_@@_recreate_cell_nodes_bool
{ \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_not_empty_bool }
{ \@@_error:n { detection-of-empty-cells } },
not-empty .value_forbidden:n = true ,
empty .code:n = \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
\l_@@_in_code_after_bool
\g_@@_recreate_cell_nodes_bool
{ \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_empty_bool }
{ \@@_error:n { detection-of-empty-cells } },
empty .value_forbidden:n = true ,
unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown-key-for-TikzEveryCell }
}
\NewDocumentCommand { \@@_TikzEveryCell } { O { } m }
{ \IfPackageLoadedTF { tikz } }
{ \group_begin:
 \keys_set:nn { NiceMatrix / TikzEveryCell } { #1 }
\tl_set:Nn \l_tmpa_tl { { #2 } }
\seq_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_pos_of_blocks_seq
{ \@@_for_a_block:nnnnn ##1 }
\@@_all_the_cells:
\group_end:
{ \@@_error:n { TikzEveryCell~without~tikz } }
\tl_new:N \@@_i_tl
\tl_new:N \@@_j_tl
\cs_new_protected:Nn \@@_all_the_cells:
{ \int_step_variable:nNn { \int_use:c { c@iRow } } \@@_i_tl
{ \int_step_variable:nNn { \int_use:c { c@jCol } } \@@_j_tl
{ \cs_if_exist:cF { cell - \@@_i_tl - \@@_j_tl }
{ \exp_args:NNe \seq_if_in:NnF \l_@@_corners_cells_seq
{ \@@_i_tl - \@@_j_tl }
{ \bool_set_false:N \l_tmpa_bool
\cs_if_exist:cF { pgf @ sh @ ns @ \@@_env: - \@@_i_tl - \@@_j_tl }
{ \bool_if:NF \l_@@_empty_bool
{ \bool_set_true:N \l_tmpa_bool }
{ \bool_if:NF \l_@@_not_empty_bool
{ \bool_set_true:N \l_tmpa_bool }
{ \bool_if:N \l_@@_block_tikz:nnnnV
{ \@@_i_tl \@@_j_tl \@@_i_tl \@@_j_tl \l_tmpa_tl
} } } }
} } }
} } }
} }
The command \ShowCellNames

\NewDocumentCommand \@@_ShowCellNames_CodeBefore { }
\newcommand{\ShowCellNames}{\begin{pgfpicture}
{\pgfrememberpicturepositiononpage}
{\pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse}
{\pgfpathrectanglecorners}{1}{\int_eval:n{\int_max:nn\c@iRow\c@jCol+1}}
{\pgfsetfillcolor}{white}
{\pgfusepathqfill}
{\endpgfpicture}
\begin{pgfpicture}
{\pgfrememberpicturepositiononpage}
{\pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse}
{\pgfsetfillopacity}{0.75}
{\pgfsetfillcolor}{white}
{\pgfusepathqfill}
{\endpgfpicture}
}$\dim_zero_new:N\g_@@_tmpe_dim$
$\dim_zero_new:N\g_@@_tmpe_dim$
$\int_step_inline:nn\c@iRow\c@jCol+1$
{\begin{pgfpicture}
{\pgfrememberpicturepositiononpage}
{\pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse}
{\pgfsetfillcolor}{white}
{\pgfusepathqfill}
{\endpgfpicture}
$\dim_set_eq:NN\l_tmpa_dim\pgf@y$
$\newcommand{\ShowCellNames}{\begin{pgfpicture}
{\pgfrememberpicturepositiononpage}
{\pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse}
$\begin{pgfpicture}$
$\dim_set_eq:NN\l_tmpa_dim\pgf@y$
\@qpoint:n \{ row - \int_eval:n \{ ##1 + 1 \} \}
\dim_gset:Nn \l_tmpa_dim \{ ( \l_tmpa_dim + \pgf@y ) / 2 \}
\dim_gset:Nn \l_tmpb_dim \{ \l_tmpa_dim - \pgf@y \}
\bool_if:NTF \l_@@_in_code_after_bool
{ \endpgfpicture }
{ \end { pgfpicture } }
\int_step_inline:nn \c@jCol
{ \hbox_set:Nn \l_tmpa_box
{ \normalfont \Large \sffamily \bfseries
\bool_if:NTF \l_@@_in_code_after_bool
{ \color { red } }
{ \color { red ! 50 } }
##1 - ####1
} }
\bool_if:NTF \l_@@_in_code_after_bool
{ \pgfpicture
\pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
\pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
}
{ \begin { pgfpicture } }
\@@_qpoint:n \{ col - ####1 \}
\dim_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_tmpc_dim \pgf@x
\@@_qpoint:n \{ col - \int_eval:n \{ ####1 + 1 \} \}
\dim_gset:Nn \g_@@_tmpd_dim \{ \pgf@x - \g_@@_tmpc_dim \}
\dim_gset_eq:NN \g_@@_tmpe_dim \pgf@x
\bool_if:NTF \l_@@_in_code_after_bool
{ \endpgfpicture }
{ \end { pgfpicture } }
\fp_set:Nn \l_tmpa_fp
{ \fp_min:nn
{ \fp_min:nn
{ \dim_ratio:nn \g_@@_tmpc_dim \{ \box_wd:N \l_tmpa_box \} }
{ \dim_ratio:nn \g_tmpb_dim \{ \box_ht_plus_dp:N \l_tmpa_box \} }
}
1.0 \}
\box_scale:Nn \l_tmpa_box \{ \fp_use:N \l_tmpa_fp \}
\pgfpicture
\pgfrememberpicturepositiononpagetrue
\pgf@relevantforpicturesizefalse
\pgftransformshift
{ \pgfpoint
{ 0.5 * ( \g_@@_tmpe_dim + \g_@@_tmpe_dim ) }
{ \dim_use:N \g_tmpb_dim }
}
\pgfnode
{ rectangle }
{ center }
{ \box_use:N \l_tmpa_box }
{ }
{ }
\endpgfpicture
}

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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 \texttt{env@matrix} \texttt{NiceMatrix}.

Of course, the command \texttt{NiceMatrix} must be defined before such an instruction is executed.

The boolean \texttt{\g_@@_footnotehyper_bool} will indicate if the option \texttt{footnotehyper} is used.

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_new:N \texttt{\g_@@_footnotehyper_bool}
\end{verbatim}

The boolean \texttt{\g_@@_footnote_bool} will indicate if the option \texttt{footnote} is used, but quickly, it will also be set to \texttt{true} if the option \texttt{footnotehyper} is used.

\begin{verbatim}
\bool_new:N \texttt{\g_@@_footnote_bool}
\msg_new:nnnn { nicematrix } { Unknown~key~for~package }
\{ The~key-'\l_keys_key_str'-is-unknown. \}
That-key-will-be-ignored. \}
For-a-list-of-the-available-keys,-type-H<-return>.
\}
\{ The-available-keys-are-(in-alphabetic-order):
footnote,-
footnotehyper,-
messages-for-Overleaf,-
no-test-for-array,-
renew-dots,-and-
renew-matrix.
\}
\keys_define:nn { NiceMatrix / Package }
\{
renew-dots .bool_set:N = \l_@@_renew_dots_bool ,
renew-dots .value_forbidden:n = true ,
renew-matrix .code:n = \@@_renew_matrix: ,
renew-matrix .value_forbidden:n = true ,
messages-for-Overleaf .bool_set:N = \g_@@_messages_for_Overleaf_bool ,
footnote .bool_set:N = \g_@@_footnote_bool ,
footnotehyper .bool_set:N = \g_@@_footnotehyper_bool ,
no-test-for-array .bool_set:N = \g_@@_no_test_for_array_bool ,
no-test-for-array .default:n = true ,
unknown .code:n = \@@_error:n { Unknown~key~for~package }
\}
\ProcessKeysOptions { NiceMatrix / Package }
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\@@_msg_new:nn { footnote-with-footnotehyper-package }
\{ You-can't-use-the-option-'footnote'-because-the-package-footnotehyper-has-already-been-loaded.-
The-package-fooootnote-won't-be-loaded.
\}
\@@_msg_new:nn { footnotehyper-with-footnote-package }
\{ You-can't-use-the-option-'footnotehyper'-because-the-package-footnote-has-already-been-loaded.-
\end{verbatim}
The class beamer has its own system to extract footnotes and that’s why we have nothing to do if beamer is used.

```latex
\IfClassLoadedTF { beamer } {
  \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_footnote_bool
  {
    \IfPackageLoadedTF { footnotehyper }
    { \@@_error:n { footnote-with-footnotehyper-package } }
    { \usepackage { footnote } }
  }
}\bool_if:NT \g_@@_footnotehyper_bool

The class beamer has its own system to extract footnotes and that’s why we have nothing to do if beamer is used.

```latex
\IfClassLoadedTF { beamer } {
  \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_footnote_bool
  {
    \IfPackageLoadedTF { footnote }
    { \@@_error:n { footnote-with-footnotehyper-package } }
    { \usepackage { footnotehyper } }
    \bool_set_true:N \g_@@_footnote_hyper_bool
  }
}\bool_if:NT \g_@@_footnotehyper_boolen

The flag \g_@@_footnote_hyper_bool is raised and so, we will only have to test \g_@@_footnote_hyper_bool in order to know if we have to insert an environment \texttt{savenotes}.

\section{About the package underscore}

If the user loads the package underscore, it must be loaded \emph{before} the package nicematrix. If it is loaded after, we raise an error.

```latex
\bool_new:N \l_@@_underscore_loaded_bool
\IfPackageLoadedTF { underscore }
{ \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_underscore_loaded_bool }
\hook_gput_code:nnn { begindocument } { . }
\IfPackageLoadedTF { underscore }
{ \@@_error:n { underscore-after-nicematrix } }
\bool_if:NF \l_@@_underscore_loaded_bool

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40 Error messages of the package

\bool_if:NTF \g_@@_messages_for_Overleaf_bool
{ \str_const:Nn \c_@@_available_keys_str { } }
{ \str_const:Nn \c_@@_available_keys_str
  { For-a-list-of-the-available-keys,-type-H<return>. } }
\seq_new:N \g_@@_types_of_matrix_seq
\seq_gset_from_clist:Nn \g_@@_types_of_matrix_seq
  { NiceMatrix, pNiceMatrix, bNiceMatrix, vNiceMatrix, BNiceMatrix, VNiceMatrix }
\seq_gset_map_x:NNn \g_@@_types_of_matrix_seq \g_@@_types_of_matrix_seq
  { \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:NoTF 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.
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_error_too_much_cols:
{ \seq_if_in:NoTF \g_@@_types_of_matrix_seq \g_@@_name_env_str
  { \int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_last_col_int = { -2 }
    { \@@_fatal:n { too~much~cols~for~matrix } }
    { \int_compare:nNnTF \l_@@_last_col_int = { -1 }
      { \@@_fatal:n { too~much~cols~for~matrix } }
      { \bool_if:NF \l_@@_last_col_without_value_bool
        { \@@_fatal:n { too~much~cols~for~matrix~with~last~col } }
      }
    }
  }
{ \@@_fatal:nn { too~much~cols~for~array } }
}

The following command must not be protected since it’s used in an error message.
\cs_new:Npn \@@_message_hdotsfor:
{ \tl_if_empty:oF \g_@@_HVdotsfor_lines_tl
  { ~Maybe~your~use~of~\token_to_str:N \Hdotsfor\ is~incorrect.} }
\@@_msg_new:nn { hvlines,~rounded-corners~and~corners }
{ Incompatible~options.\ 
  You~should~not~use~‘hvlines’,~‘rounded-corners’~and~‘corners’~at~this~time.\ 
  The~output~will~not~be~reliable.\ }
\@@_msg_new:nn { negative~weight }
{ Negative~weight.\ 
  The~weight~of~the~‘X’~columns~must~be~positive~and~you~have~used~the~value~‘\int_use:N \l_@@_weight_int’.\ 
  The~absolute~value~will~be~used.\ }
\@@_msg_new:nn { last~col~not~used }
{ Column~not~used.\ }

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The key 'last-col' is in force but you have not used that last column in your \@@_full_name_env:. However, you can go on.

\@@_msg_new:nn { too-much-cols-for-matrix-with-last-col }
{
  Too much columns.\\n  In the row \int_eval:n { \c@iRow }, you try to use more columns than allowed by your \@@_full_name_env: \@@_message_hdotsfor: \ The maximal number of columns is \int_eval:n { \l_@@_last_col_int - 1 } - (plus the exterior columns). This error is fatal.
}

\@@_msg_new:nn { too-much-cols-for-matrix }
{
  Too much columns.\n  In the row \int_eval:n { \c@iRow }, you try to use more columns than allowed by your \@@_full_name_env: \@@_message_hdotsfor: \ Recall that the maximal number of columns for a matrix (excepted the potential exterior columns) is fixed by the LaTeX counter 'MaxMatrixCols'. Its current value is \int_use:N \c@MaxMatrixCols (use \token_to_str:N \setcounter\ to change that value). This error is fatal.
}

\@@_msg_new:nn { too-much-cols-for-array }
{
  Too much columns.\n  In the row \int_eval:n { \c@iRow }, you try to use more columns than allowed by your \@@_full_name_env: \@@_message_hdotsfor: \ The maximal number of columns is \int_use:N \g_@@_static_num_of_col_int - (plus the potential exterior ones). This error is fatal.
}

\@@_msg_new:nn { columns-not-used }
{
  Columns not used.\n  The preamble of your \@@_full_name_env: announces \int_use:N \g_@@_static_num_of_col_int columns but you use only \int_use:N \c@jCol.\n  The columns you did not use won't be created.\n  You won't have similar error till the end of the document.
}

\@@_msg_new:nn { in-first-col }
{
  Erroneous use.\n  You can't use the command #1 in the first column (number 0) of the array.\n  That command will be ignored.
}

\@@_msg_new:nn { in-last-col }
{
  Erroneous use.\n  You can't use the command #1 in the last column (exterior) of the array.\n  That command will be ignored.
}

\@@_msg_new:nn { in-first-row }
{
  Erroneous use.\n  You can't use the command #1 in the first row (number 0) of the array.\n  That command will be ignored.
}
9197 \@@_msg_new:nn { in-last-row }
9198 {
9199 \You\can\’t-use-the-command-#1\ in-the-last-row-(exterior)-of-the-array.\\
9200 That-command-will-be-ignored.
9201 }
9202 \@@_msg_new:nn { caption-outside-float }
9203 {
9204 \Key-caption-forbidden.\\
9205 \You\can\’t-use-the-key\’-caption\’-because-you-are-not-in-a-floating-
9206 environment.-This-key-will-be-ignored.
9207 }
9208 \@@_msg_new:nn { short-caption-without-caption }
9209 {
9210 \You-should-not-use-the-key\’-short-caption\’-without\’-caption\’.-\n9211 However,-your\’-short-caption\’-will-be-used-as\’-caption\’.
9212 }
9213 \@@_msg_new:nn { double-closing-delimiter }
9214 {
9215 Double-delimiter.\\
9216 You\can\’t-put-a-second-closing-delimiter-"#1"-just-after-a-first-closing-
9217 delimiter.-This-delimiter-will-be-ignored.
9218 }
9219 \@@_msg_new:nn { delimiter-after-opening }
9220 {
9221 Double-delimiter.\\
9222 You\can\’t-put-a-second-delimiter-"#1"-just-after-a-first-opening-
9223 delimiter.-That-delimiter-will-be-ignored.
9224 }
9225 \@@_msg_new:nn { bad-option-for-line-style }
9226 {
9227 Bad-line-style.\\
9228 Since-you\’haven\’t-loaded-Tikz,-the-only-value-you-can-give-to\’-line-style\’-
9229 is\’-standard\’.-That-key-will-be-ignored.
9230 }
9231 \@@_msg_new:nn { Identical-notes-in-caption }
9232 {
9233 Identical-tabular-notes.\\
9234 You\can\’t-put-several-notes-with-the-same-content-in-
9235 \token_to_str:N \caption\ (but-you-can-in-the-main-tabular).\\
9236 If-you-go-on,-the-output-will-probably-be-erroneous.
9237 }
9238 \@@_msg_new:nn { tabularnote-below-the-tabular }
9239 {
9240 \token_to_str:N \tabularnote\ forbidden\\
9241 You\can\’t-use-\token_to_str:N \tabularnote\ in-the-caption-
9242 of-your-tabular-because-the-caption-will-be-composed-below-
9243 the-tabular.-If-you-want-the-caption-above-the-tabular-use-the-
9244 key\’-caption-above\’-in-\token_to_str:N \NiceMatrixOptions.\\
9245 Your-\token_to_str:N \tabularnote\ will-be-discarded-and-
9246 no-similar-error-will-raised-in-this-document.
9247 }
9248 \@@_msg_new:nn { Unknown-key-for-rules }
9249 {
9250 Unknown-key.\\
9251 There\’s-only-two-keys-available-here:width-and-color.\\
9252 Your-key\’-\l_keys_key_str\’-will-be-ignored.
9253 }
9254 \@@_msg_new:nn { Unknown-key-for-TikzEveryCell }
9255 {
9256 Unknown-key.\}
There is only two keys available here: 
'empty' and 'not-empty'. 
Your key '\l_keys_key_str' will be ignored.

\@@_msg_new:nn { Unknown-key-for-rotate }
{ }
Unknown-key.\
The only key available here is 'c'. 
Your key '\l_keys_key_str' will be ignored.

\@@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown-key-for-custom-line }
{ }
Unknown-key.\
The key '\l_keys_key_str' is unknown in a 'custom-line'.
It-you-go-on,-you-will-probably-have-other-errors. \\ 
\c_@@_available_keys_str

{ }
The available keys are (in alphabetic order): 
command,-
color,-
command,-
dotted,-
letter,-
multiplicity,-
sep-color,-
tikz,-and-total-width.

\@@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown-key-for-xdots }
{ }
Unknown-key.\
The key '\l_keys_key_str' is unknown for a command for drawing dotted rules. \\ 
\c_@@_available_keys_str

{ }
The available keys are (in alphabetic order): 
'color',-
'horizontal-labels',-
'inter',-
'line-style',-
'radius',-
'shorten',-
'shorten-end' and 'shorten-start'.

\@@_msg_new:nn { Unknown-key-for-rowcolors }
{ }

As for now,-there is only two keys available here: 'cols' and 'respect-blocks'-(and you try to use '\l_keys_key_str') 
That key will be ignored.

\@@_msg_new:nn { label-without-caption }
{ }
You can't use the key 'label' in your '{NiceTabular}' because you have not used the key 'caption'. The key 'label' will be ignored.

\@@_msg_new:nn { W-warning }
{ }
Line \msg_line_number: - The cell is too wide for your column 'W'-(row \int_use:N \c@iRow).
Construct too large.
Your command '{\token_to_str:N #1}
can't be drawn because your matrix is too small.
That command will be ignored.

Problem with 'underscore'.
The package 'underscore' should be loaded before 'nicematrix'.
You can go on but you won't be able to write something such as:
'{\token_to_str:N \ldots\token_to_str:N _{n \text{ \times}}}'.

Ampersand forbidden.
You can't use an ampersand ('&') to separate columns because
-the key 'light-syntax' is in force. This error is fatal.

Double backslash forbidden.
You can't use '{\token_to_str:N \noalign{}}
to separate rows because the key 'light-syntax' is in force.
You must use the character '{\l_@@_end_of_row_tl}'
(set by the key 'end-of-row'). This error is fatal.

Incompatible keys.
You can't use the keys 'hlines', 'vlines' or 'hlines' for an
'{\token_to_str:N \Block}' when the key 'color' or 'draw' is used.
Maybe it will be possible in future version.
Your key will be discarded.

Bad value for baseline.
The value given to 'baseline' ({\int_use:N \l_tmpa_int}) is not
valid. The value must be between '{\int_use:N \l_@@_first_row_int}' and
'{\int_use:N \g_@@_row_total_int} or equal to 't', 'c' or 'b' or of
the form 'line-i'.
A value of 1 will be used.

Problem with 'not-empty'
For technical reasons, you must activate
'create-cell-nodes' in '{\token_to_str:N \CodeBefore}'
in order to use the key '{\l_keys_key_str}'.
That key will be ignored.

siunitx not loaded
You can't use the columns 'S' because 'siunitx' is not loaded.
That error is fatal.

ragged2e not loaded
You have to load ```ragged2e``` in order to use the key ```\l_keys_key_str``` in your column ```\l_@@_vpos_col_str``` (or ```X```). The key ```\str_lowercase:V \l_keys_key_str``` will be used instead.

```\@@_msg_new:nn { Invalid-name }```

```
Invalid-name.\}
You can't give the name ```\l_keys_value_tl``` to a ```\token_to_str:N \SubMatrix``` of your ```\@@_full_name_env:```.
A name must be accepted by the regular expression ```[A-Za-z][A-Za-z0-9]*```.
This key will be ignored.
```

```\@@_msg_new:nn { Wrong-line-in-SubMatrix }```

```
Wrong-line.\}
You try to draw a line of number ```\token_to_str:N \
\SubMatrix``` of your ```\@@_full_name_env:``` but that number is not valid. It will be ignored.
```

```\@@_msg_new:nn { Impossible-delimiter }```

```
Impossible-delimiter.\}
It's impossible to draw the delimiter of your ```\token_to_str:N \SubMatrix``` because all the cells are empty in that column.
```

```\@@_msg_new:nn { width-without-X-columns }```

```
You have used the key ```width``` but you have put no ```X``` column.
That key will be ignored.
```

```\@@_msg_new:nn { key-multiplicity-with-dotted }```

```
Incompatible keys. \}
You have used the key ```multiplicity``` with the key ```dotted``` in a ```custom-line```. They are incompatible. \}
The key ```multiplicity``` will be discarded.
```

```\@@_msg_new:nn { empty-environment }```

```
Empty-environment.\}
Your ```\@@_full_name_env:``` is empty. This error is fatal.
```

```\@@_msg_new:nn { No-letter-and-no-command }```

```
Erroneous use.\}
Your use of ```custom-line``` is no-op since you don't have used the key ```letter``` (for a letter for vertical rules) nor the keys ```command``` or ```ccommand``` (to draw horizontal rules).\}
However, you can go on.
\@@_msg_new:nn { Forbidden-letter }
\{ Forbidden-letter.\ \\ You-can't-use-the-letter-'#1'-for-a-customized-line.\ \\ It-will-be-ignored. \}
\@@_msg_new:nn { Several-letters }
\{ Wrong-name.\ \\ You-must-use-only-one-letter-as-value-for-the-key-'letter'-(and-you-
\have-used-'\l_@@_letter_str').\ \\ It-will-be-ignored. \}
\@@_msg_new:nn { Delimiter-with-small }
\{ Delimiter-forbidden.\ \\ You-can't-put-a-delimiter-in-the-preamble-of-your-\@@_full_name_env:
\because-the-key-'small'-is-in-force.\ \\ This-error-is-fatal. \}
\@@_msg_new:nn { unknown-cell-for-line-in-CodeAfter }
\{ Unknown-cell.\ \\ Your-command-\token_to_str:N\line\{#1\}\{#2\}-in-
the-\token_to_str:N \CodeAfter\ of-your-\@@_full_name_env:\
can't-be-executed-because-a-cell-doesn't-exist.\ \\ This-command-\token_to_str:N \line\ will-be-ignored. \}
\@@_msg_new:nnn { Duplicate-name-for-SubMatrix }
\{ Duplicate-name.\ \\ The-name-'#1'-is-already-used-for-a-\token_to_str:N \SubMatrix\in-this-\@@_full_name_env:\
This-key-will-be-ignored.\ \\ \bool_if:NF \g_@@_messages_for_Overleaf_bool
\{ For-a-list-of-the-names-already-used,-type-H-<return>. \} \}
\{ The-names-already-defined-in-this-\@@_full_name_env:\ are:-
\seq_use:Nnnn \g_@@_submatrix_names_seq \{ -and- \} \{ ,- \} \{ -and- \}. \}
\@@_msg_new:nn { r-or-l-with-preamble }
\{ Erroneous-use.\ \\ You-can't-use-the-key-'\l_keys_key_str'-in-your-\@@_full_name_env:.-
You-must-specify-the-alignment-of-your-columns-with-the-preamble-of-
your-\@@_full_name_env:\
This-key-will-be-ignored. \}
\@@_msg_new:nn { Hdotsfor-in-col-0 }
\{ Erroneous-use.\ \\ You-can't-use-\token_to_str:N \Hdotsfor\ in-an-exterior-column-of-
the-array.-This-error-is-fatal. \}
\@@_msg_new:nn { bad-corner }
\{ Bad-corner.\ \\ #1-is-an-incorrect-specification-for-a-corner-(in-the-key-
'corners'). - The available values are: NW, SW, NE, and SE. \\
This specification of corner will be ignored.
}

\@@_msg_new:nn { bad-border }
{
Bad-border.\\
\l_keys_key_str\space is an incorrect specification for a border-
(in-the-key 'borders' of the command \token_to_str:N \Block). -
The available values are: left, right, top, and bottom (and you can-
also use the key 'tikz'.
\IfPackageLoadedTF { tikz }
{ }
{-if-you-load-the-LaTeX-package-'tikz'}}.\\
This specification of border will be ignored.
}

\@@_msg_new:nn { TikzEveryCell-without-tikz }
{
TikZ not loaded.\\
You can’t use \token_to_str:N \TikzEveryCell because you have not loaded tikz. -
This command will be ignored.
}

\@@_msg_new:nn { tikz-key-without-tikz }
{
TikZ not loaded.\\
You can’t use the key 'tikz' for the command \token_to_str:N \Block because you have not loaded tikz. -
This key will be ignored.
}

\@@_msg_new:nn { last-col-non-empty-for-NiceArray }
{
Erroneous use.\\
In-the-@@_full_name_env:, you must use the key-
'last-col' without value.\\
However, you can go on for this time-
(the-value '\l_keys_value_tl' will be ignored).
}

\@@_msg_new:nn { last-col-non-empty-for-NiceMatrixOptions }
{
Erroneous use.\\
In-\token_to_str:N \NiceMatrixOptions, you must use the key-
'last-col' without value.\\
However, you can go on for this time-
(the-value '\l_keys_value_tl' will be ignored).
}

\@@_msg_new:nn { Block-too-large-1 }
{
Block-too-large.\\
You try to draw a block in the cell #1-#2 of your matrix but the matrix is-
too small for that block. \}
This block and maybe others will be ignored.
}

\@@_msg_new:nn { Block-too-large-2 }
{
Block-too-large.\\
The preamble of your-@@_full_name_env: announces \int_use:N \g_@@_static_num_of_col_int columns but you use only \int_use:N \c@jCol and that’s why a block-
specified in the cell #1-#2 can’t be drawn. You should add some ampersands-
(&) at the end of the first row of your-@@_full_name_env:\}
This block and maybe others will be ignored.

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\@_msg_new:nn { unknown-column-type }
{ Bad-column-type.\ Default-column-type of your-argument-
the-column-type-"#1"-in-your-\@_full_name_env: is-unknown. \ This-error-is-fatal.
}
\@_msg_new:nn { unknown-column-type-S }
{ Bad-column-type.\ Default-column-type of-siunitx,-you-should-
the-column-type-"S"-in-your-\@_full_name_env: is-unknown. \ If-you-want-to-use-the-column-type-"S"-of-siunitx,-you-should-
load-that-package. \ This-error-is-fatal.
}
\@_msg_new:nn { tabularnote-forbidden }
{ Forbidden-command.\ You-can't-use-the-command-\token_to_str:N\tabularnote-
-here.\ This-command-is-available-only-in-
\{NiceTabular\},\-\{NiceTabular*\}-and-\{NiceTabularX\}-or-in-
the-argument-of-a-command-\token_to_str:N \caption\ included-
in-an-environment-(\table). \ This-command-will-be-ignored.
}
\@_msg_new:nn { borders-forbidden }
{ Forbidden-key.\ You-can't-use-the-key-"borders"-of-the-command-\token_to_str:N \Block\ because-the-option-"rounded-corners"-
is-in-force-with-a-non-zero-value. \ This-key-will-be-ignored.
}
\@_msg_new:nn { bottomrule-without-booktabs }
{ booktabs-not-loaded.\ You-can't-use-the-key-"\tabular/bottomrule"-because-you-haven't-
loaded-\"booktabs\". \ This-key-will-be-ignored.
}
\@_msg_new:nn { enumitem-not-loaded }
{ enumitem-not-loaded.\ You-can't-use-the-command-\token_to_str:N\tabularnote-
-because-you-haven't-loaded-\"enumitem\". \ All-the-commands-\token_to_str:N\tabularnote\ will-be-
ignored-in-the-document.
}
\@_msg_new:nn { tikz-without-tikz }
{ Tikz-not-loaded.\ You-can't-use-the-key-"tikz"-here-because-Tikz-is-not-
loaded.-If-you-go-on,-that-key-will-be-ignored.
}
\@_msg_new:nn { tikz-in-custom-line-without-tikz }
{ Tikz-not-loaded.\ You-have-used-the-key-"tikz"-in-the-definition-of-a-
customized-line-(\token_to_str:N\custom-line\)-but-tikz-is-not-loaded.-
You can go on but you will have another error if you actually use that custom line.

\@@_msg_new:nn { tikz-in-borders-without-tikz }

{\Tok{Tikz not loaded.}}
You have used the key 'tikz' in a key 'borders' (of a command '{\Tok{\token_to_str:N Block}}') but tikz is not loaded.
That key will be ignored.

\@@_msg_new:nn { without-color-inside }

{\Tok{If order to use '{\Tok{\token_to_str:N \cellcolor}}, '{\Tok{\token_to_str:N \rowcolor}}, '{\Tok{\token_to_str:N \rowcolors}} or '{\Tok{\token_to_str:N \CodeBefore,-you-should-have-used-the-key-'color-inside'-in-your-\@@_full_name_env:.}}\}
You can go on but you may need more compilations.

\@@_msg_new:nn { color-in-custom-line-with-tikz }

{\Tok{Erroneous use.}}\ln{\Tok{In a 'custom-line', you have used both 'tikz' and 'color', which is forbidden (you should use 'color' inside the key 'tikz').}}\nThe key 'color' will be discarded.

\@@_msg_new:nn { Wrong-last-row }

{\Tok{Wrong number.}}\ln{\Tok{You have used 'last-row=\int_use:N \l_@@_last_row_int' but your \@@_full_name_env: seems to have '\int_use:N \c@iRow' rows.}}\nIf you go on, the value of '\int_use:N \c@iRow' will be used for last row. You can avoid this problem by using 'last-row' without value (more compilations might be necessary).

\@@_msg_new:nn { Yet-in-env }

{\Tok{Nested environments.}}\ln{\Tok{Environments of \texttt{nicematrix} can't be nested.}}\nThis error is fatal.

\@@_msg_new:nn { Outside-math-mode }

{Outside math mode.}\ln{\Tok{The \@@_full_name_env: can be used only in math mode (and not in '{\Tok{\token_to_str:N \vcenter}}').}}\nThis error is fatal.

\@@_msg_new:nn { One-letter-allowed }

{Bad name.}\ln{\Tok{The value of key '{\Tok{\l_keys_key_str}' must be of length 1.}}\nIt will be ignored.

\@@_msg_new:nn { TabularNote-in-CodeAfter }

{Environment '{TabularNote}' forbidden.}\ln{\Tok{You must use '{TabularNote} at the end of your '{\Tok{NiceTabular} but *before* the '{\Tok{\token_to_str:N \CodeAfter}'.}}\nThis environment '{TabularNote}' will be ignored.
\_\_msg_new:nn \{ varwidth-not-loaded \}
\{
varwidth-not-loaded.\\nYou can't use the column type '{V}' because 'varwidth' is not loaded.\\nYour column will behave like '{p}'.\n\}
\_\_msg_new:nnn \{ Unknown-key-for-RulesBis \}
\{
Unknown-key.\\nYour key '\'\l_keys_key_str' is unknown for a rule.\\n\c_\_available_keys_str
\}
\{
The available keys are (in alphabetic order):
  color,~
dotted,~
multiplicity,~
sep-color,~
tikz, and total-width.
\}
\_\_msg_new:nnn \{ Unknown-key-for-Block \}
\{
Unknown-key.\\nThe key '\'\l_keys_key_str' is unknown for the command \token_to_str:N Block.\ It will be ignored. \\n\c_\_available_keys_str
\}
\{
The available keys are (in alphabetic order):
  b, -B, borders, -c, -draw, -fill, -
hlines, -hvlines, -l, -line-width, -name, -opacity, -rounded-corners, -r, -
respect-arraystretch, -t, -T, -tikz, -transparent and -vlines.
\}
\_\_msg_new:nnn \{ Unknown-key-for-Brace \}
\{
Unknown-key.\\nThe key '\'\l_keys_key_str' is unknown for the commands \token_to_str:N \UnderBrace and \token_to_str:N \OverBrace.\ It will be ignored. \\n\c_\_available_keys_str
\}
\{
The available keys are (in alphabetic order):
  color, -left-shorten, -
  right-shorten, -shorten (which fixes both left-shorten and -
  right-shorten) and -yshift.
\}
\_\_msg_new:nnn \{ Unknown-key-for-CodeAfter \}
\{
Unknown-key.\\nThe key '\'\l_keys_key_str' is unknown.\\nIt will be ignored. \\n\c_\_available_keys_str
\}
\{
The available keys are (in alphabetic order):
  delimiters/color,~
  rules (with the subkeys 'color' and 'width'), ~
  sub-matrix (several subkeys) ~
  and -xdots (several subkeys).
  The latter is for the command \token_to_str:N \line.\}
\@@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown-key-for-CodeBefore }
{
  Unknown-key.\\
The-key-'\l_keys_key_str'-is-unknown.\\It-will-be-ignored.\\
\c@@_available_keys_str
}

\@@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown-key-for-SubMatrix }
{
  Unknown-key.\\
The-key-'\l_keys_key_str'-is-unknown.\\That-key-will-be-ignored.\\
\c@@_available_keys_str
}

\@@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown-key-for-notes }
{
  Unknown-key.\\
The-key-'\l_keys_key_str'-is-unknown.\\That-key-will-be-ignored.\\
\c@@_available_keys_str
}

\@@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown-key-for-RowStyle }
{
  Unknown-key.\\
The-key-'\l_keys_key_str'-is-unknown-for-the-command-\token_to_str:N \RowStyle.\\That-key-will-be-ignored.\\
\c@@_available_keys_str
}
The available keys are (in alphabetic order):

- 'bold',
- 'cell-space-top-limit',
- 'cell-space-bottom-limit',
- 'cell-space-limits',
- 'color',
- 'nb-rows'-and-
- 'rowcolor'.

\@@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown-key-for-NiceMatrixOptions }
{
Unknown-key.\"
The key '\'l_keys_key_str' is unknown for the command \token_to_str:N \NiceMatrixOptions. \"
That key will be ignored. \"
\c_@@_available_keys_str
{
The available keys are (in alphabetic order):
allow-duplicate-names,-
caption-above,-
cell-space-bottom-limit,-
cell-space-limits,-
cell-space-top-limit,-
code-for-first-col,-
code-for-first-row,-
code-for-last-col,-
code-for-last-row,-
corners,-
custom-key,-
create-extra-nodes,-
create-medium-nodes,-
create-large-nodes,-
delimiters-(several-subkeys),-
end-of-row,-
first-col,-
first-row,-
hlines,-
hvlines,-
hvlines-except-borders,-
last-col,-
last-row,-
left-margin,-
light-syntax,-
light-syntax-expanded,-
matrix/columns-type,-
no-cell-nodes,-
notes-(several-subkeys),-
nullify-dots,-
pgf-node-code,-
renew-dots,-
renew-matrix,-
respect-arraystretch,-
rrounded-corners,-
right-margin,-
rules-(with-the-subkeys-'color'-and-'width'),-
small,-
sub-matrix-(several-subkeys),-
vlines,-
xdots-(several-subkeys).
}

For '{NiceArray}', the set of keys is the same as for {NiceMatrix} excepted that there is no l and r.


\@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown-key-for-NiceArray }
{
  Unknown-key.\\
The-key-\"l\_keys\_key\_str\"-is-unknown-for-the-environment-
\{NiceArray\}. \\That-key-will-be-ignored. \\c@_available_keys_str
}
{ The-available-keys-are-(in-alphabetic-order):-
b,-
c,-
cell-space-bottom-limit,-
cell-space-limits,-
cell-space-top-limit,-
code-after,-
code-for-first-col,-
code-for-first-row,-
code-for-last-col,-
code-for-last-row,-
color-inside,-
columns-width,-
corners,-
create-extra-nodes,-
create-medium-nodes,-
create-large-nodes,-
extra-left-margin,-
extra-right-margin,-
first-col,-
first-row,-
hlines,-
hvlines,-
hvlines-except-borders,-
last-col,-
last-row,-
left-margin,-
light-syntax,-
light-syntax-expanded,-
nome,-
no-cell-nodes,-
nullify-dots,-
pgf-node-code,-
renew-dots,-
respect-arraystretch,-
right-margin,-
rounded-corners,-
rules-(with-the-subkeys-'color'-and-'width'),-
small,-
t,-
vlines,-
xdots/color,-
xdots/shorten-start,-
xdots/shorten-end,-
xdots/shorten-and-
xdots/line-style.
}

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).

\@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown-key-for-NiceMatrix }
{
Unknown-key.\\
The-key-\"l\_keys\_key\_str\"-is-unknown-for-the-
That key will be ignored.

\c_@@_available_keys_str

{ The available keys are -(in alphabetic order): -
  b, -
  baseline, -
  c, -
  cell-space-bottom-limit, -
  cell-space-limits, -
  cell-space-top-limit, -
  code-after, -
  code-for-first-col, -
  code-for-first-row, -
  code-for-last-col, -
  code-for-last-row, -
  color-inside, -
  columns-type, -
  columns-width, -
  corners, -
  create-extra-nodes, -
  create-medium-nodes, -
  create-large-nodes, -
  extra-left-margin, -
  extra-right-margin, -
  first-col, -
  first-row, -
  hlines, -
  hvlines, -
  hvlines-except-borders, -
  l, -
  last-col, -
  last-row, -
  left-margin, -
  light-syntax, -
  light-syntax-expanded, -
  name, -
  no-cell-nodes, -
  nullify-dots, -
  pgf-node-code, -
  r, -
  renew-dots, -
  respect-arraystretch, -
  right-margin, -
  rounded-corners, -
  rules -(with the subkeys -'color' -and -'width') , -
  small, -
  t, -
  vlines, -
  xdots/color, -
  xdots/shorten-start, -
  xdots/shorten-end, -
  xdots/shorten-and- -
  xdots/line-style. -
}

\c_@@_msg_new:nnn { Unknown key for NiceTabular }

{ Unknown key. \}

The key -'\l_keys_key_str' -is unknown for the environment -
\{NiceTabular\}. \}

That key will be ignored. \}

\c_@@_available_keys_str
The available keys are (in alphabetic order):


\msg_new:nnn { Duplicate-name }

{ Duplicate-name.\}

The name '{\l_keys_value_tl}' is already used and you shouldn't use the same environment name twice. You can go on, but, maybe, you will have incorrect results especially if you use 'columns-width=auto'. If you don't want to see this message again, use the key 'allow-duplicate-names' in
\begin{itemize}
\item The names already defined in this document are:
\end{itemize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{\textbackslash seq\_use:Nnnn \g_@@_names\_seq \{ \textbackslash -\textbackslash and\textbackslash -\} \{ \textbackslash -\textbackslash and\textbackslash -\}}.
\end{itemize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{\textbackslash \_msg\_new:nn \{ Option\textbackslash auto\textbackslash for\textbackslash columns\textbackslash width \}}
\end{itemize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{\textbackslash \_msg\_new:nn \{ NiceTabularX\textbackslash without\textbackslash X \}}
\end{itemize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{\textbackslash \_msg\_new:nn \{ Preamble\textbackslash forgotten \}}
\end{itemize}
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