Sample Document Illustrating the mfirstuc Package

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Contents

1 Sentence Case (First Letter Upper Case)

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

2 Title Case (No Formatting Commands)

`\capitalisewords{the wind in the willows}` The Wind in the Willows
`\capitalisewords{a small book of rhyme.}` A Small Book of Rhyme.

`\space` isn't considered a word boundary for `\capitalisewords` as shown below:

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

A Small book of Rhyme.

> No expansion is performed on the argument of `\capitalisewords`:
> ```
> \newcommand{\mytitle}{a small book of rhyme.}
> ```
> `\capitalisewords{\mytitle}` a small book of rhyme.
> `\xcapitalisewords{\mytitle}` A Small Book of Rhyme.
> Formatting for the entire phrase must go outside `\capitalisewords` (unlike `\makefirstuc`).

Compare:

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

A small book of rhyme.

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

A Small Book of Rhyme.

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

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

A Small Book of Rhyme
> Additional text-block commands can cause unexpected results.

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

A Small Book **Of rhyme**

3   Title Case (Contains Text-Block Formatting Commands)

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

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

> Be careful of trailing spaces at the end a group. They can confuse things.
> `\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{a small }book of rhyme}`. **A Small** book of Rhyme.
> `\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{a small book }of rhyme}`. **A Small Book** of Rhyme.
> `\capitalisefmtwords{\textbf{a small book of }rhyme}`. **A Small Book of** rhyme.

> Use semantic commands for things like quotations:

```
\newcommand*{\qt}[1]{''#1''}
\capitalisefmtwords{\qt{a small book of rhyme.}}
```

"A Small Book of Rhyme."

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

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

¿Dónde Está Libro?

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

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

An usuallyUn Small Book of Rhyme.

Nested text-block commands:

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

A *Small Book* of Rhyme.

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

A *Small Book* of Rhyme.

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

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

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

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

A Small book of Rhyme.

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

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

a Small Book of rhyme.

If possible provide semantic command instead.

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

A Small Book of Rhyme.

No formatting commands in the following example:
`\capitalisefmtwords{a small book of rhyme}`. A Small Book of Rhyme.

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

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

A *Small book* of Rhyme.

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

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

4 Compound Words

Use \MFUhyphentrue to title case each part of a compound word.
  Default:

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

A Fast-paced Book of Rhyme. A Fast-paced Book of Rhyme.
  Compare with

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

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