Sample Document Illustrating the mfirstuc Package

Nicola Talbot

October 15, 2021

Contents

1 First Letter Upper Case 1
2 Title Case (No Formatting Commands) 1
3 Title Case (Contains Text-Block Formatting Commands) 2
4 Compound Words 4

1 First Letter Upper Case

\makefirstuc{abc}. Abc.
\makefirstuc{{\em abc}}. ABC.
\makefirstuc{{\ae bc}}. Æbc.
\makefirstuc{\abc} Æbc.
\newcommand{\abc}{abc}\xmakefirstuc{\abc}. Abc.
Protected formatting: Some text.
Sequential commands: Æœsome text.
\makefirstuc{\MFUskippunc{?'}c\'omo est\'as}? ¿Cómo estás?
Fully expanded: ¿Cómo estás?

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:
Use `\textbf{a small book of rhyme}` instead. The starred form is limited to one text-block command at the start of the argument.

Additional text-block commands can cause unexpected results.

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

Use semantic commands for things like quotations:

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

"A Small Book of Rhyme."

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

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

¿Dónde Está Libro?

Anything more complicated than a simple one-argument text-block command requires the starred version.
An usually Un Small Book of Rhyme.

Nested text-block commands:

A Small Book of Rhyme.

A Small Book of Rhyme.

A Small Book of Rhyme.

A Small Book of Rhyme.

A Small Book of Rhyme.

A Small Book of Rhyme.

A Small Book of Rhyme.

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

A Small book of Rhyme.

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

a Small Book of rhyme.

If possible provide semantic command instead.

A Small Book of Rhyme.

No formatting commands in the following example:


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

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:

a Small book of Rhyme.
4 Compound Words

Use \texttt{\textsc{\textbf{ UFhpyhenttrue}}} to title case each part of a compound word. Default:

\texttt{\textsc{\textbf{\textsc{ \textbf{capitalisewords}}{a fast-paced book of rhyme}.}}}

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


Compare with

\texttt{\textsc{\textbf{\textsc{ \textbf{MFUxyphentrue}}}}}

\texttt{\textsc{\textbf{\textsc{ \textbf{capitalisewords}}{a fast-paced book of rhyme}.}}}

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