The pgfkeysearch Package A Search Extension for pgfkeys Version 1.4a

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Abstract

The command \pgfkeysvalueof, unlike \pgfkeys command, doesn't use the .unknown handler or offers the option to search for a key in other paths, and raises an error if the key isn't defined in the given path.

The following commands will recursively search for a key in a collection of paths.

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1 Package Options

The default search behaviour assumes that all keys defined by a package or document are under a uniquely defined path, meaning, no root keys. For instance, given the path /A/B/C/D, the following commands will look, first, at $A/B/C/D/\langle key \rangle$, then $A/B/C/\langle key \rangle$, and so on, until $/A/\langle key \rangle$, stopping at the first hit. This can be changed with the following package option:

If set, the path root will also be included in the search, meaning it will look if $/\langle key \rangle$, root search as last resort, is defined.

> **Note:** If set, the root key $(\langle key \rangle)$ will be look at for every path in the path list. For instance $\protect\operatorname{\begin{tabular}{l}\protect\begin{tabular}{l}\protect\operatorname{\begin{tabular}{l}\protect\begin{tabular}{l}\protect\operatorname{\begin{tabular}{l}\protect\be$ times.

\pgfkeysearchsettings \pgfkeysearchsettings {\langle options \rangle}

2025/05/27

To change the search behaviour, middle document, including or not the path root. (options) are any valid package option (for now just root search).

2 User Document Commands

Those commands are meant to be used at Document level. For packages, one is advised to use the ones defined at 3.

^{*}https://github.com/alceu-frigeri/pgfkeysearch

\pgfkeysearchvalueof
\pgfkeysearch

```
\label{list} $$ \operatorname{\constraint} {\constraint} {\constrain
```

updated: 2024/01/11

⟨path-list⟩ is a comma separated list (clist) of paths (can be a single one). ⟨key⟩ is the desired key, and ⟨macro⟩ is the macro/command that will receive (store) the key value (if one is found). ⟨key⟩ will be searched for in the many paths from ⟨path-list⟩ as described in 1. ⟨macro⟩ will be set with the found (if any) value.

Note: \pgfkeysearch and \pgfkeysearchvalueof are aliases to each other.

Note: These commands aren't expandable, though, once retrieved, the returning macro can be used in an expandable context.

Note: If $\langle \text{key} \rangle$ isn't found, $\langle \text{macro} \rangle$ will be empty, no warning or error will be raised.

 $\verb|\pgfkeysearchvalueof]| \underline{TF} \\ \verb|\pgfkeysearch]| \underline{TF} \\$

```
\label{eq:linear_posterior} $$ \operatorname{pgfkeysearch}_{\overline{IF}} {\langle \operatorname{path-list} \rangle} {\langle \operatorname{key} \rangle} {\langle \operatorname{macro} \rangle} {\langle \operatorname{if-found} \rangle} {\langle \operatorname{if-not} \rangle} {\langle \operatorname{if-not} \rangle}
```

updated: 2024/01/11

⟨path-list⟩ is a comma separated list (clist) of paths (can be a single one). ⟨key⟩ is the desired key and ⟨macro⟩ is the macro/command that will receive (store) the key value (if one was found). These branch versions will also execute either ⟨if-found⟩ or ⟨if-not⟩.

 $Note: \pgfkeysearchvalue of <u>TF</u> and \pgfkeysearch <u>TF</u> are aliases to each other.$

 ${\it Note:}$ These commands aren't expandable, though, once retrieved, the returning macro can be used in an expandable context.

Note: If $\langle \text{key} \rangle$ isn't found, $\langle \text{macro} \rangle$ will be empty, no warning or error will be raised.

2.1 Example

Given the following pgfkeys:

```
\pgfkeys{%
  /tikz/A/.cd,
  keyA/.initial={keyA at /tikz/A},
  keyB/.initial={keyB at /tikz/A},
  %
  B/.cd,
  keyA/.initial={keyA at /tikz/A/B},
  keyC/.initial={keyC at /tikz/A/B},
  %
  C/.cd,
  keyX/.initial={keyX at /tikz/A/B/C}
}
```

Key values can be retrieved:

```
\pgfkeysearch{/tikz/X,/tikz/A/B/C}{keyA}{\VALkeyA}
\pgfkeysearch{/tikz/X/Y,/tikz/A/B/C}{keyB}{\VALkeyB}
\pgfkeysearch{/tikz/X/Y,/tikz/Y/Y,/tikz/A/B/C}{keyC}{\VALkeyC}
\pgfkeysearch{/tikz/X/Y,/tikz/Y/Y,/tikz/A/B/C}{keyX}{\VALkeyX}
```

and used as:

```
I got for keyA: \textbf{\VALkeyA} \par I got for keyA: keyA at /tikz/A/B I got for keyB: \textbf{\VALkeyB} \par I got for keyB: keyB at /tikz/A I got for keyX: \textbf{\VALkeyC} \par I got for keyX: \textbf{\VALkeyX} \par I got for keyX: keyX at /tikz/A/B I got for keyX: keyX at /tikz/A/B/C
```

3 Expl3 Commands

 $\label{eq:pgfkeysearch_settings:n} $$ \begin{array}{ll} pgfkeysearch_settings:n \{\langle options \rangle\} \\ \hline new: 2025/05/27 \\ \end{array} $$$

To change the search behaviour, middle document, including or not the path root. $\langle options \rangle$ are any valid package option (for now just root search, see 1, notice the space...).

 $\langle \texttt{key} \rangle$ is the desired key, and $\langle \texttt{tl-var} \rangle$ is a token list variable that will receive the key value, if one is found. $\langle \texttt{key} \rangle$ will be searched for in $\langle \texttt{single-path} \rangle$ as described in 1.

\pgfkeysearch_keysearch:nnNTF is slightly faster than the more generic multi-path version.

Note: If $\langle \text{key} \rangle$ isn't found, no assignment will be made to $\langle \text{tl-var} \rangle$) and no warning or error will be raised.

Note: The old signature $\protect\p$

Given a comma separated $\langle path-list \rangle$, this will call $pgfkeysearch_keysearch:nnNTF$ for each path in $\langle path-list \rangle$, until $\langle key \rangle$ is found.

Note: If $\langle \text{key} \rangle$ isn't found, no assignment will be made to $\langle \text{tl-var} \rangle$) and no warning or error will be raised.

Note: The document level commands (in 2) are just wrappers to this command.

Note: The old signature $\protect\p$