# The pgfkeysearch Package A Search Extension for pgfkeys Version 1.5

Alceu Frigeri\*

November 2025

### 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.

# Contents

key

settings

1	Package Options	1
	User Document Commands 2.1 Example	<b>2</b> 2
3	Expl3 Commands	3

# 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 root search package option.

By default, the value stored in a pgfkey key will be recovered, but, with the option key=macro a macro will be returned, such that, later changes to the searched key (with pgfkey) will be reflected by the recovered macro, the recovered macro will, effectively, be an alias for it.

Lastly, if a key isn't found, the returning macro will always be cleared up (settings=new), but, with settings=old, the expl3 commands (see 3) won't clear up the returning macro (old/original behaviour of this package).

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

(default: value. Possible values: value or macro. As said, the default behaviour is to recover the value stored in a pgfkey. With key=macro, a macro "pointing to" the pgfkey will be recovered.

(default: new). Possible values: old or new. If set to old, this will revert to the original expl3 behaviour, whereas if the key wasn't found, the returning variable won't be cleared up (no assignment taking place).

**Note:** With root search set, the root key  $(/\langle \text{key} \rangle)$  will be look at for every path in the path list. For instance \pgfkeysearch {/A/B/C,/X/Y,/Z/T}{key},  $/\langle \text{key} \rangle$  (at the root) will be tried up to three times.

<sup>\*</sup>https://github.com/alceu-frigeri/pgfkeysearch

## 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.

```
\frac{\texttt{\pgfkeysearchsettings}}{\texttt{new: 2025/05/27}} \ \texttt{\pgfkeysearchsettings } \{ \texttt{\positions} \}
```

To change the search behaviour, middle document. (options) can be any package option (see 1).

Those are "non searching" variants (faster than the searching variants), whereas  $\langle single-path \rangle$  is the single location/path to be looked at.  $\langle key \rangle$  is the desired key, and  $\langle macro \rangle$  is the macro/command that will receive (store) the key value (if one is found).  $\langle macro \rangle$  will be set with the found (if any) value.

**Note:** If key=value, then the key value will be recovered. Otherwise, if key=macro then  $\langle macro \rangle$  will "point to" (pgfkey) key.

**Note:** \pgfkeykeg and \pgfkeygetvalueof are aliases to each other. Same for \pgfkeygetTF and \pgfkeygetvalueofTF

**Note:** Those 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.

```
\label{lem:list_limit} $$ \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} & \begin{array}{
```

⟨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. The branch versions will also execute either ⟨if-found⟩ or ⟨if-not⟩.

**Note:** If key=value, then the key value will be recovered. Otherwise, if key=macro then \( \macro \) will "point to" (pgfkey) key.

**Note:**  $\protect\$  \pgfkeysearch and  $\protect\$  and  $\protect\$  are aliases to each other. Same with  $\protect\$  and  $\prot$ 

 $\pmb{Note:}$  Those 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 and used as:

```
\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}
```

```
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: keyC at \tikz/A/B
I got for keyX: keyX at \tikz/A/B/C
```

# 3 Expl3 Commands

**Deprecation:** A warning will be raised if either \pgfkeysearch\_keysearch:nnn<u>TF</u> or \pgfkeysearch\_multipath\_keysearch:nnn<u>TF</u> are used.

```
\frac{\texttt{\pgfkeysearch\_settings:n}}{\texttt{new: } 2025/05/27} \qquad \texttt{\pgfkeysearch\_settings:n} \; \{\langle \texttt{options} \rangle\}
```

To change the search behaviour, middle document. (options) can be any package option (see 1).

 $\langle \text{key} \rangle$  is the desired key, and  $\langle \text{tl-var} \rangle$  is a token list variable that will receive the key value, if one is found.  $\langle \text{key} \rangle$  will be looked at  $\langle \text{single-path} \rangle$  only.

\pgfkeysearch\_keyget: is faster than the search variants.

**Note:** If  $\langle \text{key} \rangle$  isn't found  $\langle \text{tl-var} \rangle$  will be cleared up (new default). But, with option settings=old  $\langle \text{tl-var} \rangle$  will preserve whatever value it had, no assignment will be made. In both cases, no warning or error will be raised.

**Note:** If key=value, then the key value will be recovered. Otherwise, if key=macro then  $\langle macro \rangle$  will "point to" (pgfkey) key.

(key) is the desired key, and (tl-var) is a token list variable that will receive the key value, if one is found. (key) will be searched for in (single-path) 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  $\langle \text{tl-var} \rangle$  will be cleared up (new default). But, with option settings=old  $\langle \text{tl-var} \rangle$  will preserve whatever value it had, no assignment will be made. In both cases, no warning or error will be raised.

**Note:** If key=value, then the key value will be recovered. Otherwise, if key=macro then  $\langle macro \rangle$  will "point to" (pgfkey) key.

```
\label{lem:linear_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_co
```

Given a comma separated (path-list), this will call \pgfkeysearch\_keysearch:nnN<u>TF</u> for each path in \( \path-list \), until \( \key \) is found.

**Note:** If  $\langle \text{key} \rangle$  isn't found  $\langle \text{tl-var} \rangle$  will be cleared up (new default). But, with option settings=old  $\langle \text{tl-var} \rangle$  will preserve whatever value it had, no assignment will be made. In both cases, no warning or error will be raised.

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

**Note:** If key=value, then the key value will be recovered. Otherwise, if key=macro then \( \macro \) will "point to" (pgfkey) key.