# Gamma

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# 1 Overview

'`Gamma`' is a collection of assorted Guile modules. Version 2.0 provides a '`syslog`' interface, a module for interfacing with SQL (more precisely: MySQL and PostgreSQL) databases and a module for writing XML parsers,

# 2 Syslog Interface

The '`(gamma syslog)`' module provides bindings for '`syslog`' functions:

```
(use-modules ((gamma syslog)))
```

`openlog` *tag option facility* [Scheme procedure]

Opens a connection to the system logger for Guile program. Arguments have the same meaning as in openlog(3):

*tag* Syslog *tag*: a string that will be prepended to every message.

*option* Flags that control the operation. A logical or (`logior`) of one or more of the following:

LOG_CONS
: Write directly to system console if there is an error while sending to system logger.

LOG_NDELAY
: Open the connection immediately (normally, the opening is delayed until when the first message is logged).

LOG_NOWAIT
: Don't wait for child processes that may have been created while logging the message.

LOG_ODELAY
: The converse of '`LOG_NDELAY`'; opening of the connection is delayed until `syslog` is called. This is the default.

LOG_PERROR
: Print to stderr as well. This constant may be absent if the underlying implementation does not support it.

LOG_PID Include PID with each message.

*facility* Specifies what type of program is logging the message. The facility must be one of:

| **Facility** | **Meaning** |
|---|---|
| LOG_AUTH | Security/authorization messages. |
| LOG_AUTHPRIV | Same as `LOG_AUTH`. |
| LOG_CRON | Clock daemon. |
| LOG_DAEMON | System daemons without separate facility value. |
| LOG_FTP | FTP daemon. |
| LOG_LOCAL0 through LOG_LOCAL7 | Reserved for local use. |

| | |
|---|---|
| LOG_LPR | Line printer subsystem. |
| LOG_MAIL | Mail subsystem. |
| LOG_NEWS | USENET news subsystem. |
| LOG_SYSLOG | Messages generated internally by `syslogd`. |
| LOG_USER | Generic user-level messages. This is the default. |
| LOG_UUCP | UUCP subsystem. |

Example:

```
(openlog "reader" (logior LOG_PID LOG_CONS) LOG_DAEMON)
```

`syslog-tag` [Scheme procedure]
Returns the tag, used in the recent call to `openlog`.

`syslog` *prio text* [Scheme procedure]
Distribute a message via `syslogd`. The *text* supplies the message text. The *prio* specifies *priority* of the message. Its value must be one of the following:

| **Priority** | **Meaning** |
|---|---|
| LOG_EMERG | system is unusable |
| LOG_ALERT | action must be taken immediately |
| LOG_CRIT | critical conditions |
| LOG_ERR | error conditions |
| LOG_WARNING | warning conditions |
| LOG_NOTICE | normal, but significant, condition |
| LOG_INFO | informational message |
| LOG_DEBUG | debug-level message |

Example:

```
(syslog LOG_WARNING "This is a test message")
```

The priority argument may also be '`OR`'ed with a facility value, to override the one set by the `openlog` function, e.g.:

```
(syslog (logior LOG_DAEMON LOG_WARNING) "This is a test message")
```

It is common to use the `format` function to prepare the value of the *text* argument:

```
(syslog LOG_WARNING
   (format #f "operation reported: ~A" result))
```

`open-syslog-port` *prio* [Scheme procedure]
Create a *syslog port* for the given priority. Syslog port is a special output port such that any writes to it are transferred to the syslog with the given priority. The port is line buffered. For example, the following code:

```
(set-current-output-port (open-syslog-port LOG_ERR))
(display "A test ")
(display "message")
(newline)
```

results in sending the string '`A test message`' to the syslog priority `LOG_ERR`.

`openlog?` [Scheme procedure]
Return `#t` if `openlog` was previously called.

`closelog` [Scheme procedure]
Close the logging channel. The use of this function is optional.

# 3 SQL Interface

The '`(gamma sql)`' module provides interface with MySQL and PostgreSQL database management systems.

Usage:

```
(use-modules ((gamma sql)))
```

`sql-open-connection` *params* [Scheme procedure]

This function opens a connection to the SQL server and returns a connection object. This object is then used as argument to `sql-query` and `sql-close-connection` functions.

The `params` argument supplies the connection parameters. It is a list of conses, each of which is composed from a keyword and a value.

`#:iface` [Keyword]

Defines the type of the SQL interface. Valid values are: '`"mysql"`', to connect to a MySQL server, and '`"pgsql"`', to connect to a Postgres server.

`#:host` [Keyword]

Defines server host name. The value is a string, containing the host name or ASCII representation of the host IP address.

`#:port` [Keyword]

Defines the port number server is listening on. The value is a decimal port number.

`#:socket` [Keyword]

If the SQL server is listening on a socket, this keyword defines the UNIX pathname of the socket. This keyword cannot be used together with '`#:host`' or '`#:port`' keyword pairs.

`#:user` [Keyword]

Sets the SQL user name.

`#:pass` [Keyword]

Sets the SQL user password.

`#:db` [Keyword]

Sets the database name.

`#:ssl-cert` [Keyword]

Defines full pathname of the SSL certificate to use. If this keyword is present, the connection with the server will be encrypted using SSL.

Currently it is implemented only for MySQL connections.

`#:config-file` [Keyword]

Use the specified MySQL configuration file to obtain missing parameters.

`#:config-group` [Keyword]
Obtain missing parameters from the specified group in the MySQL configuration file (see '`#:config-file`', above).

`sql-close-connection` *conn* [Scheme procedure]
Close the SQL connection. The *conn* must be a connection descriptor returned from a previous call to `sql-open-connection`.

`sql-query` *conn query* [Scheme procedure]
*Conn* is a connection descriptor returned from a previous call to `sql-open-connection`, and *query* is a valid SQL query. This function executes the query and returns its results.

If *query* is a `SELECT` query (or a similar query, returning tuples), the return is a list, each element of which is a list representing a row. Elements of each row (*columns*) are string values.

If *query* results in some modifications to the database (e.g. an `UPDATE` statement), the `sql-query` function returns the number of affected database rows.

`sql-error` [Error Keyword]
An error of this type is raised when any of the above functions fails. Two arguments are supplied: a string describing the error, and error message from the underlying SQL implementation.

`sql-catch-failure` (*handler*) *expr* [Scheme syntax]
`sql-catch-failure` *expr* [Scheme syntax]
This syntax executes the Scheme expression *expr* and calls `handler` if a `gsql-error` exception occurs. In its second form, `sql-catch-failure` calls a function named `sql-error-handler` if a `sql-error` exception occurs. The `sql-error-handler` must be declared by the user.

The error handler must be declared as follows:

```
(define (handler key func fmt fmtargs data)
  ...)
```

where:

*key* The error key ('`sql-error`').

*func* Name of the Scheme function that encountered the error.

*fmt* Format string suitable for `format`.

*fmtargs* Arguments to *fmt*.

*data* Interface-specific error description. It is a list consisting of two elements. The first element is an integer code of the error, if supported by the underlying implementation, or `#f` if not. The second element is a textual description of the error obtained from the underlying implementation.

For example:

```
(define (sql-error-handler key func fmt fmtargs data)
  (apply format (current-error-port) fmt fmtargs))
```

`sql-ignore-failure` (*value*) *expr* [Scheme syntax]
`sql-ignore-failure` *expr* [Scheme syntax]

Evaluates Scheme expression *expr* and returns the result of evaluation, or *value* if a `gsql-error` exception occurs.

In its second form, returns `#f` in case of error.

# 4 Expat Interface

The '`(gamma expat)`' module provides interface to `libexpat`, a library for parsing XML documents. See `http://expat.sourceforge.net`, for a description of the library.

Usage:

```
(use-modules ((gamma expat)))
```

## 4.1 Expat Basics

Parsing of XML documents using Expat is based on user-defined callback functions. You create a *parser* object, and associate *callback* (or *handler*) functions with the events he is interested in. Such events may be, for instance, encountering of a open or closing tag, encountering of a comment block, etc. Once the parser object is ready, you start feeding the document to it. As the parser recognizes XML constructs, it calls the callbacks that are registered for them.

Parsers are created using `xml-make-parser` function. In the simplest case, it takes no arguments, e.g.:

```
(let ((parser (xml-make-parser)))
  ...
```

The function `xml-parse` takes the parser as its argument, reads the document from the current input stream and feeds it to the parser. Thus, the simplest program for parsing XML documents is:

```
(use-modules ((gamma expat)))
(xml-parse (xml-make-parser))
```

This program is perhaps not so useful, but you may already use it to check whether its input is a correctly formed XML document. If `xml-parse` encounters an error, it signals the `gamma-xml-error` error. See Section 4.4 [errors], page 14, for a discussion on how to handle it.

The `xml-make-parser` function takes optional arguments, which allow to set callback functions for the new parser. For example, the following code sets function '`elt-start`' as a handler for start elements:

```
(xml-make-parser #:start-element-handler elt-start)
```

The `#:start-element-handler` keyword informs the function that the argument following it is a handler for start XML documents. Any number of handlers may be set this way, e.g.:

```
(xml-make-parser #:start-element-handler elt-start
                 #:end-element-handler elt-end
                 #:comment-handler comment)
```

Definitions of particular handler functions differ depending on their purpose, i.e. on the event they are defined to handle. For example, a start element handler must be defined as having two arguments. First of them is the name of the tag, and the second one is a list of attributes supplied for

that tag. Thus, for example, the following start handler prints the tag and the number of attributes:

```
(define (elt-start name attrs)
  (format #t "~A (~A)~%" name (length attrs)))
```

For a detailed description of all available handlers and handler keywords, see Section 4.5 [handlers], page 17.

To further improve our example, suppose you need a program that will take an XML document as its input and create a description of its structure on output, showing element nesting levels by indenting their description. Here is how to write it.

First, define handlers for start and end elements. Start element handler will print two indenting spaces for each level of ancestor elements, followed by the element name and its attributes and a newline. It will then increase the global level variable:

```
(define level 0)

(define (elt-start name attrs)
  (display (make-string (* 2 level) #\space))
  (display name)
  (for-each
   (lambda (x)
    (display " ")
    (display (car x))
    (display "=")
    (display (cdr x)))
   attrs)
  (newline)
  (set! level (1+ level)))
```

The handler for end tags is simpler: it must only decrease the level:

```
(define (elt-end name)
  (set! level (1- level)))
```

Finally, create a parser and parse the input:

```
(xml-parse (xml-make-parser #:start-element-handler elt-start
                            #:end-element-handler elt-end))
```

## 4.2 Creating XML Parsers

Gamma provides several functions for creating and modifying XML parsers. The `xml-primitive-make-parser` and `xml-primitive-set-handler` are lower level interfaces, provided for those who wish to further extend Gamma functionality. Higher level interfaces are `xml-make-parser` and `xml-set-handler` which we recommend for regular users.

`xml-primitive-make-parser` *enc sep* [Scheme procedure]
Return a new XML parser. If *enc* is given, it must be one of: '`US-ASCII`', '`UTF-8`', '`UTF-16`', '`ISO-8859-1`'. If *sep* is given, the returned parser has namespace processing in effect. In that case, *sep* is a character which is used as a separator between the namespace URI and the local part of the name in returned namespace element and attribute names.

`xml-set-encoding` *parser enc* [Scheme procedure]
Set the encoding to be used by the *parser*. The latter must be a value returned from a previous call to `xml-primitive-make-parser` or `xml-make-parser`.

The sequence:

```
(let ((parser (xml-primitive-make-parser)))
  (xml-set-encoding parser encoding)
  ...
```

is equivalent to:

```
(let ((parser (xml-primitive-make-parser encoding)))
 ...
```

and to:

```
(let ((parser (xml-make-parser encoding)))
 ...
```

`xml-primitive-set-handler` *parser key handler* [Scheme procedure]
Set XML handler for an event. Arguments are:

*parser* A valid XML parser

*key* A key, identifying the event. For example, '`#:start-element-handler`' sets handler which is called for start tags.

See Section 4.5 [handlers], page 17, for its values and their meaning.

*handler* Handler procedure.

`xml-set-handler` *parser args...* [Scheme function]
Sets several handlers at once. Optional arguments (*args*) are constructed of keywords (as described in see [handler-keyword], page 13), followed by their arguments, for example:

```
(xml-set-handler parser
      #:start-element-handler elt-start
      #:end-element-handler elt-end)
```

`xml-make-parser` [*enc* [*sep*]] *args...* [Scheme function]
Create a parser and set its handlers. Optional *enc* and *sep* have the same meaning as in [xml-primitive-make-parser], page 12. The rest of arguments define handlers for the new parser. They must be supplied

in pairs: a keyword (as described in see [handler-keyword], page 13), followed by its argument. For example:

```
(xml-make-parser "US-ASCII"
      #:start-element-handler elt-start
      #:end-element-handler elt-end)
```

This call creates a new parser for documents in 'US-ASCII' encoding and sets two handlers: for element start and for element end. This call is equivalent to:

```
(let ((p (xml-primitive-make-parser "US-ASCII")))
   (xml-primitive-set-handler p #:start-element-handler elt-start)
   (xml-primitive-set-handler p #:end-element-handler elt-end)
   ...
```

## 4.3 Parser Functions

`xml-primitive-parse` *parser input isfinal* [Scheme procedure]
Parse next piece of input. Arguments are:

*parser* A parser returned from a previous call to `xml-primitive-make-parser` or `xml-make-parser`.

*input* A piece of input text.

*isfinal* Boolean value indicating whether *input* is the last part of input.

`xml-parse-more` *parser input* [Scheme function]
Equivalent to:

```
(xml-primitive-parse parser input #f)
```

unless *input* is an end-of-file object, in which case it is equivalent to:

```
(xml-primitive-parse parser "" #t)
```

`xml-parse` *parser* [*port*] [Scheme function]
Reads XML input from *port* (or the standard input port, if it is not given) and parses it using `xml-primitive-parse`.

## 4.4 Error Handling

When encountering an error. the '`gamma xml`' functions use Guile error reporting mechanism (see Section "Error Reporting" in *The Guile Reference Manual*). The *error key* indicates what type of error it was, and the rest of arguments supply additional information about the error. Recommended ways for handling errors in Guile are described in Section "Handling Errors" in *The Guile Reference Manual*). In this chapter we will describe how to handle errors in XML input and other errors reported by the underlying '`libexpat`' library.

`gamma-xml-error` [Error Key]
An error of this type is signalled when a of '`gamma xml`' functions encounters an XML-related error.

The arguments supplied with this error are:

key The error key (`gamma-xml-error`).

func Name of the function that generated the error.

fmt Format string

fmt-args Arguments for '`fmt`'.

descr Error description. If there are no additional information, it is `#f`. Otherwise it is a list of 5 elements which describes the error and its location in the input stream:

0. Error code (number).
1. Line number (starts at 1).
2. Column number (starts at 0).
3. Context in which the error occurred, i.e. a part of the input text which was found to contain the error.
4. Offset of point that caused the error within the context.

A special syntax is provided to extract parts of the '`descr`' list:

`xml-error-descr` *descr key* [Gamma Syntax]
Extract from *descr* the part identified by *key*. Use this macro in the error handlers. Valid values for *key* are:

`#:error-code` [xml-error-descr key]
Return the error code.

`#:line` [xml-error-descr key]
Return line number.

`#:column` [xml-error-descr key]
Return column number.

`#:has-context?` [xml-error-descr key]
Return `#t` if the description has context part. Use the two keywords below only if

```
(xml-error-descr d #:has-context?
```

returned `#t`.

`#:context` [xml-error-descr key]
Return context string.

`#:error-offset` [xml-error-descr key]
Return the location within `#:context` where the error occurred.

If no special handler is set, the default `guile` error handler displays the error and its approximate location on the standard error port. For example, given the following input file:

```
$ cat input.xml
<input>
 <ref a=1/>
</input>
```

the '`xmlck.scm`' (see [xmlck.scm], page 11) produces:

```
$ guile -s examples/xmlck.scm < input.xml
ERROR: In procedure xml-primitive-parse:
ERROR: not well-formed (invalid token) near line 2
```

To provide a more detailed diagnostics, catch the `gamma-xml-error` code and use information from the '`descr`' list. For example:

```
(catch 'gamma-xml-error
       (lambda ()
 (xml-parse (xml-make-parser)))
       (lambda (key func fmt args descr)
 (with-output-to-port
     (current-error-port)
   (lambda ()
     (cond
      ((not descr)
       (apply format #t fmt args)
       (newline))
      (else
       (format #t
       "~A:~A: ~A~%"
       (xml-error-descr descr #:line)
       (xml-error-descr descr #:column)
       (xml-error-string (xml-error-descr descr #:error-code)))
       (if (xml-error-descr descr #:has-context?)
   (let ((ctx-text (xml-error-descr descr #:context))
 (ctx-pos  (xml-error-descr descr #:error-offset)))
     (format #t
     "Context (^ marks the point): ~A^~A~%"
     (substring ctx-text 0 ctx-pos)
     (substring ctx-text ctx-pos))))
       (exit 1)))))))
```

When applied to the same input document as in the previous example, this code produces:

```
$ guile -s examples/xml-check.scm < input.xml
2:8: not well-formed (invalid token)
Context (^ marks the point): <input>
 <ref a=^1/>
```

## 4.5 Expat Handlers

This section describes all available element handlers. For clarity, each handler is described in its own subsection. For each handler, we indicate a *keyword* that is used when registering this handler and the *handler prototype*.

To register handlers, use `xml-make-parser` or `xml-set-handler` functions. See Section 4.2 [creating parsers], page 12, for a detailed discussion of these functions.

### 4.5.1 start-element-handler

`#:start-element-handler` [Handler Keyword]
Sets handler for start (and empty) tags.

The handler must be defined as follows:

`start-element` *name attrs* [Handler prototype]
Arguments:

*name* Element name.

*attrs* A list of element attributes. Each attribute is represented by a cons ('`car`' holds attribute name, '`cdr`' holds its value).

### 4.5.2 end-element-handler

`#:end-element-handler` [Handler Keyword]
Sets handler for end (and empty) tags. An empty tag generates a call to both start and end handlers (in that order).

The handler must be defined as follows:

`end-element` *name* [Handler prototype]
Arguments:

*name* Element name

### 4.5.3 character-data-handler

`#:character-data-handler` [Handler Keyword]
Sets a text handler. A single block of contiguous text free of markup may result in a sequence of calls to this handler. So, if you are searching for a pattern in the text, it may be split across calls to this handler.

The handler itself is defined as:

`character-data` *text* [Handler prototype]
Arguments:

*text* The text.

### 4.5.4 processing-instruction-handler

`#:processing-instruction-handler` [Handler Keyword]
Set a handler for *processing instructions*.

`processing-instruction` *target data* [Handler prototype]
Arguments are:

*target* First word in the processing instruction.

*data* The rest of the characters in the processing instruction, after *target* and whitespace following it.

### 4.5.5 comment-handler

`#:comment-handler` [Handler Keyword]
Sets a handler for comments.

`comment` *text* [Handler prototype]

*text* The text inside the comment delimiters.

### 4.5.6 start-cdata-section-handler

`#:start-cdata-section-handler` [Handler Keyword]
Sets a handler that gets called at the beginning of a CDATA section.

The handler is defined as follows:

`start-cdata-section` [Handler prototype]

### 4.5.7 end-cdata-section-handler

`#:end-cdata-section-handler` [Handler Keyword]
Sets a handler that gets called at the end of a CDATA section.

The handler is defined as:

`end-cdata-section` [Handler prototype]

### 4.5.8 default-handler

`#:default-handler` [Handler Keyword]
Sets a handler for any characters in the document which wouldn't otherwise be handled. This includes both data for which no handlers can be set (like some kinds of DTD declarations) and data which could be reported but which currently has no handler set.

`default` *text* [Handler prototype]

*text* A string containing all non-handled characters, which are passed exactly as they were present in the input XML document except that they will be encoded in UTF-8 or UTF-16. Line boundaries are not normalized. Note that a byte order mark character is not passed to the default handler. There are no guarantees about how characters are divided between calls to the default handler: for example, a comment might be split between multiple calls. Setting the '`default`' handler has the side effect of turning off expansion of references to internally defined general entities. Such references are passed to the default handler verbatim.

### 4.5.9 default-handler-expand

`#:default-handler-expand` [Handler Keyword]
This sets a default handler as above, but does not inhibit the expansion of internal entity references. Any entity references are not passed to the handler.

The handler prototype is the same as in Section 4.5.8 [default-handler], page 18.

### 4.5.10 skipped-entity-handler

`#:skipped-entity-handler` [Handler Keyword]
Set a skipped entity handler, i.e. a handler which is called if:

- An entity reference is encountered for which no declaration has been read and this is not an error.
- An internal entity reference is read, but not expanded, because a '`#:default-handler`' has been set.

`skipped-entity` *entity-name parameter?* [Handler prototype]
Arguments are:

*entity-name*
Name of the entity.

*parameter?*
This argument is `#t` if the entity is a parameter, and `#f` otherwise.

### 4.5.11 start-namespace-decl-handler

`#:start-namespace-decl-handler` [Handler Keyword]
Set a handler to be called when a namespace is declared.

`start-namespace-decl` *prefix uri* [Handler prototype]
Arguments:

*prefix* Namespace prefix.

*uri* Namespace URI.

### 4.5.12 end-namespace-decl-handler

`#:end-namespace-decl-handler` [Handler Keyword]
Set a handler to be called when leaving the scope of a namespace declaration. This will be called, for each namespace declaration, after the handler for the end tag of the element in which the namespace was declared.

The handler prototype is:

`end-namespace-decl` *prefix* [Handler prototype]

### 4.5.13 xml-decl-handler

`#:xml-decl-handler` [Handler Keyword]
Sets a handler that is called for XML declarations and also for text declarations discovered in external entities.

`xml-decl` *version encoding . detail* [Handler prototype]
Arguments:

*version* Version specification (string), or `#f`, for text declarations.

*encoding* Encoding. May be `#f`.

*detail* '`Unspecified`', if there was no standalone parameter in the declaration. Otherwise, `#t` or `#f` depending on whether it was given as '`yes`' or '`no`'.

### 4.5.14 start-doctype-decl-handler

`#:start-doctype-decl-handler` [Handler Keyword]
Set a handler that is called at the start of a '`DOCTYPE`' declaration, before any external or internal subset is parsed.

`start-doctype-decl` *name sysid pubid has-internal-subset?* [Handler prototype]
Arguments:

*name* Declaration name.

*sysid* System ID. May be `#f`.

*pubid* Public ID. May be `#f`.

*has-internal-subset?*
`#t` if the '`DOCTYPE`' declaration has an internal subset, `#f` otherwise.

### 4.5.15 end-doctype-decl-handler

`#:end-doctype-decl-handler` [Handler Keyword]
Set a handler that is called at the end of a '`DOCTYPE`' declaration, after parsing any external subset.

The handler takes no arguments:

`end-doctype-decl` [Handler prototype]

### 4.5.16 attlist-decl-handler

`#:attlist-decl-handler` [Handler Keyword]
Sets a handler for '`attlist`' declarations in the DTD. This handler is called for each attribute, which means, in particular, that a single attlist declaration with multiple attributes causes multiple calls to this handler.

The handler prototype is:

`attlist-decl` *el-name att-name att-type detail* [Handler prototype]
Argument:

*el-name* Name of the element for which the attribute is being declared.

*att-name* Attribute name.

*detail* Default value, if *el-name* is a '`#FIXED`' attribute, `#t`, if it is a '`#REQUIRED`' attribute, and `#f`, if it is a '`#IMPLIED`' attribute.

### 4.5.17 entity-decl-handler

`#:entity-decl-handler` [Handler Keyword]
Sets a handler that will be called for all entity declarations.

`entity-decl` *name param? value base sys-id pub-id notation* [Handler prototype]
Arguments:

*name* Entity name.

*param?* For parameter entities, `#t`. Otherwise, `#f`.

*value* For internal entities, entity value. Otherwise, `#f`.

*base* Base.

*sys-id* System ID. For internal entities – `#f`.

*pub-id* Public ID. For internal entities – `#f`.

*notation* Notation name, for unparsed entity declarations. Otherwise, `#f`. Unparsed are entity declarations that have a notation ('`NDATA`') field, such as:

```
<!ENTITY logo SYSTEM "images/logo.gif" NDATA gif>
```

### 4.5.18 notation-decl-handler

`#:notation-decl-handler` [Handler Keyword]
Sets a handler that receives notation declarations.

Handler prototype is:

`notation-decl` *notation-name base system-id public-id* [Handler prototype]

### 4.5.19 not-standalone-handler

`#:not-standalone-handler` [Handler Keyword]
Sets a handler that is called if the document is not *standalone*, i.e. when there is an external subset or a reference to a parameter entity, but does not have '`standalone`' set to `"yes"` in an XML declaration.

The handler takes no arguments:

`not-standalone` [Handler prototype]

## 4.6 miscellaneous functions

`xml-expat-version-string` [Scheme function]
Return the version of the expat library as a string.
For example:

```
(xml-expat-version-string) ⇒ "expat_2.0.1"
```

`xml-expat-version` [Scheme function]
Return the version of the expat library as a triplet: '`(major minor micro)`'.
For example:

```
(xml-expat-version) ⇒ (2 0 1)
```

`xml-default-current` [Scheme function]
Pass current markup to the default handler (see Section 4.5.8 [default-handler], page 18). This function may be called only from a callback handler.

`xml-error-string` *code*) [Scheme function]
Return a textual description corresponding to the *code* argument. See [catching gamma-xml-error], page 16, for an example of using this function.

`xml-current-line-number` *parser* [Scheme function]
Return number of the current input line in *parser*. Input lines are numbered from '`1`'.

`xml-current-column-number` *parser* [Scheme function]
Return number of column in the current input line.

`xml-current-byte-count` *parser* [Scheme function]
Return the number of bytes in the current event. Returns '`0`' if the event is inside a reference to an internal entity and for the end-tag event for empty element tags (the later can be used to distinguish empty-element tags from empty elements using separate start and end tags).

# 5 How to Report a Bug

If you think you've found a bug, please report it to `gray+gamma@gnu.org.ua`. Be sure to include maximum information needed to reliably reproduce it, or at least to analyze it. The information needed is:

- Version of the package you are using.
- Compilation options used when configuring the package.
- Run-time configuration.
- Conditions under which the bug appears.

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This is a general index of all issues discussed in this manual


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