

# TASKS

V1.2      2020/03/21

lists with columns filled horizontally

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## 1 Preface

### 1.1 Motivation & History

Changed in  
version 0.7  
(2013/01/19)

Originally **TASKS** has been an integral part of the **ExSHEETS** package [Nie19]. However, users told me that it indeed could be useful to have it as a stand-alone package not having to load the whole **ExSHEETS** beast just for having the tasks environment available. Since I agree with this the environment has been extracted into a package of its own, **TASKS**. Since then **TASKS** has been distributed as a package of its own but as part of the **ExSHEETS** bundle. With v0.10 I decided to make it a completely independent package. So the relation to **ExSHEETS** only is a historical one.

Changed in  
version 0.10  
(2014/07/20)

The reason for the tasks environment is an unwritten agreement in German maths textbooks (expecially in (junior) high school textbooks) to organize exercises in columns counting horizontally rather than vertically. That is what tasks primarily is for. If you don't need this feature

you're better off using traditional  $\LaTeX$  lists and the `enumitem` package for customization.

## 1.2 Changes

The step to version 1.0 brought some significant changes:

- the option `counter-format` is deprecated. Labels can now be set quite similar to the way they are set in `enumitem`. This also made the `enumerate` option of the list template superfluous which has been removed accordingly.
- The commands `\NewTasks` and `\RenewTasks` have been renamed.
- The multiple choice lists have been removed.
- Custom definitions can be put in a `tasks.cfg` file which is automatically loaded if available.

## 2 License and Requirements

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this software under the terms of the  $\LaTeX$  Project Public License (LPPL), version 1.3 or later (<http://www.latex-project.org/lppl.txt>). The software has the status “maintained.”

`TASKS` requires the `l3kernel` [L3P] bundle, `xparse`<sup>1</sup> and `xtemplate`.

## 3 How it works

### 3.1 Background

The `tasks` environment is similar to a list like `enumerate` but not the same. Here are some of the differences:

1. there is no pagebreak possible inside an item but only between items.
2. the enumeration default is a), b), c) ...
3. the body of the `tasks` environment is split at *every* occurrence of the item separator. For this reason the default separator is not `\item` but `\task` so it is unique to this environment only. This directly leads to...
4. ... the fact that the `tasks` environment cannot be nested. You can, however, use an `itemize` environment or another “real” list in it.
5. A fifth difference: verbatim material cannot be used in it. You'll have to use `\string`, `\texttt` or `\detokenize`. If this won't suffice then don't use `tasks`.

---

1. on CTAN as `xparse`: <http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/xparse/>



The environments of **TASKS** are what I like to call “pseudo-environments”. This means like environments defined by the package `environ` [Rob14] the body of the environment is read as argument before it is processed. This is why verbatim material cannot be used in **TASKS**’ lists.

### 3.2 The Basics

`\begin{tasks}[\langle options \rangle](\langle num of columns \rangle)`

List like environment where the single items are introduced with `\task`.

Let’s see an example:

```

1 % \Sample is defined to contain some sample text:
2 % \def\sample{This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat
3 %   longer text spanning a few lines.}
4 % \def\Sample{\sample\ \sample\par\sample}
5 Some text before the list.
6 \begin{tasks}
7   \task \Sample
8   \task \Sample
9   \task \Sample
10 \end{tasks}
11 And also some text after it.
```

Some text before the list.

- a) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines. This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.

This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.

- b) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines. This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.

This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.

- c) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines. This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.

This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.

And also some text after it.

The environment takes the optional argument (*num of columns*) with which the number of columns used by the environment is specified.

```

1 \begin{tasks}(2)
2   \task \Sample
3   \task \sample\ \sample
4   \task \sample
5   \task \Sample
6   \task \sample\par\sample
7 \end{tasks}

```

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>a) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines. This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.</p> <p>This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.</p> | <p>b) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines. This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.</p>  |
| <p>c) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.</p>  | <p>d) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines. This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.</p> <p>This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.</p> |
| <p>e) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.</p> <p>This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.</p>   |  |

### 3.3 Items Spanning More Than One Column

Introduced in  
version 0.10

Sometimes it may come in handy if an item is allowed to span more than one column. **TASKS** supports items using the remaining space by adding an optional star to `\task`:

```

1 \begin{tasks}(3)
2   \task \sample
3   \task* \sample
4   \task* \sample
5   \task \sample
6   \task \sample
7 \end{tasks}

```

- a) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.
- b) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.
- c) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.
- d) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.
- e) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.

Introduced in  
version 0.10

**TASKS** also supports items that span *all* columns in any case by adding an optional bang to `\task`.

```

1 \begin{tasks}(3)
2   \task \sample
3   \task! \sample
4   \task! \sample
5   \task \sample
6   \task \sample
7 \end{tasks}

```

- a) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.
- b) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.

- c) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.
- d) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.
- e) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.

The optional star has itself an optional argument with parentheses where you can specify the number of columns the item is supposed to span:

```

1 \settasks{debug}
2 \begin{tasks}(4)
3   \task the first
4   \task the second
5   \task the third
6   \task the fourth
7   \task*(3) the fifth item is way too long for this and needs three columns
8   \task the sixth
9   \task the seventh
10  \task*(2) the eighth item is way too long for this and needs two columns
11  \task the ninth
12  \task the tenth
13 \end{tasks}

```

- a) the first      b) the second      c) the third      d) the fourth
- e) the fifth item is way too long for this and needs three columns      f) the sixth
- g) the seventh      h) the eighth item is way too long for this and needs two columns      i) the ninth
- j) the tenth

If there are not enough columns left (say two columns but you said `\task*(3)`) the argument is ignored and the maximum number of remaining columns is used (two in case of our example).

Both optional star and optional bang can be combined with the optional argument for a custom label:

```

1 \begin{tasks}(3)
2   \task \sample

```

```

3 \task* \sample
4 \task*[(x)] \sample
5 \task \sample
6 \task \sample
7 \end{tasks}

```

- a) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.
- b) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.
- (x) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.
- d) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.
- e) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.

Introduced  
in version 0.9  
(2013/04/07)

Forcing a new item line manually is also possible using the following command:

`\startnewitemline`

Introduce a new line in a tasks environment.

While this works it also needs a bit of care since the width of the items doesn't change which means in order to use the full width you'd have to use trickery like `\rlap` which then means the danger of the item text sticking into the margin.

```

1 \begin{tasks}(4)
2 \task the first
3 \task the second
4 \task the third
5 \task the fourth
6 \task \rlap{the fifth item is way too long for this so we start a new row}
7 \startnewitemline
8 \task the sixth
9 \task the seventh
10 \task \rlap{the eighth item also is too long} \startnewitemline
11 \task the ninth
12 \task the tenth
13 \end{tasks}

```

- a) the first      b) the second      c) the third      d) the fourth
- e) the fifth item is way too long for this so we start a new row
- f) the sixth      g) the seventh      h) the eighth item also is too long
- i) the ninth      j) the tenth

## 4 Available Options

Changed in  
version 0.10

The **TASKS** package does not have any package options.

The environment **tasks** has a number of options, though, namely the following ones that can be set using a setup command:

`\settasks{<options>}`

Setup command for **TASKS**.

`style = {<instance>}`

(initially empty)

Choose the instance to be used. Read more on this in section 8.1.

`label-format = {<code>}`

(initially empty)

Can be used to apply a formatting like, *e. g.*, `\bfseries` to the labels. This may be code accepting the item as mandatory argument.

Changed in  
version 1.1a  
(2020/01/11)

`label = {<code>}`

Default: `\alph*`

Sets a custom label. The `*` is replaced by `{task}`. This is heavily inspired by `enumitem`'s `[Bez19]` `label` option.

Changed in  
version 1.0

`label-width = {<dim>}`

Default: `1em`

Sets the width of the item labels.

`label-offset = {<dim>}`

Default: `.3333em`

Sets the offset, *i. e.*, the distance between label and item.

Introduced in  
version 0.7

`item-format = {<code>}`

(initially empty)

Can be used to apply a formatting like, *e. g.*, `\bfseries` to the items. This may be code accepting the item as mandatory argument.

Introduced in  
version 0.11  
(2016/05/03)

`item-indent = {<dim>}`

Default: `2.5em`

The indent of an item, *i. e.*, the horizontal space available for both label and label-offset. If

Introduced in  
version 0.9a  
(2013/04/22)

$$\text{indent} = \text{label-width} + \text{label-offset}$$

the label will align with the textblock above (if `label-align = {left}` is set). Please see figure 1 for a sketch of the available lengths and how they are set.



## 4 Available Options

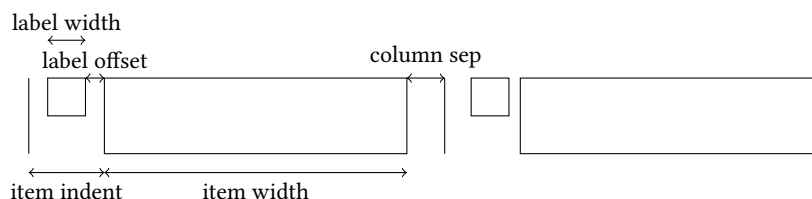


FIGURE 1: A visual representation of the used lengths.

**column-sep** =  $\{\langle dim \rangle\}$  Default: 0pt

Introduced in  
version 0.10 A horizontal length that is inserted between columns of items.

**label-align** = left|right|center Default: left

Introduced in  
version 0.7 Determines how the labels are aligned within the label-box whose width is set with **label-width**.

**before-skip** =  $\{\langle skip \rangle\}$  Default: 0pt

Sets the skip before the list.

**after-skip** =  $\{\langle skip \rangle\}$  Default: 0pt

Sets the skip after the list.

**after-item-skip** =  $\{\langle skip \rangle\}$  Default: 1ex plus 1ex minus 1ex

Introduced in  
version 0.9 This vertical skip is inserted between rows of items.

**resume** = true|false Default: false

The enumeration will resume from a previous tasks environment. In order to use this option properly you shouldn't mix different tasks environments that both count their items.

**start** =  $\{\langle integer \rangle\}$  Default: 1

Introduced  
in version 1.1  
(2019/11/03) Set the starting value with which the list starts counting.

**counter** =  $\{\langle counter \rangle\}$  Default: task

☆ New The counter to be used to count the items.

**debug** = true|false Default: false

Introduced in  
version 0.10 If set to true **\fboxsep** is set to 0pt inside the tasks environment and **\fbox** is used to draw a frame around the label boxes and the item boxes.

Now the same list as above but with three columns and a different label:

```
1 \begin{tasks}[label=(\roman*),label-width=4ex](2)
2   \task \Sample
3   \task \sample\ \sample
4   \task \sample
5   \task \Sample
6   \task \sample\par\sample
7 \end{tasks}
```

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>(i) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines. This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.</p> <p>This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.</p> | <p>(ii) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines. This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.</p>  |
| <p>(iii) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.</p>  | <p>(iv) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines. This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.</p> <p>This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.</p> |
| <p>(v) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.</p> <p>This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.</p>   |  |

Let's use it inside a question, *i. e.*, inside xsim's exercise environment [Nie20]:

```

1 % since settings are local the following ones will be lost
2 % outside this example;
3 \settasks{
4   label      = \theexercise.\arabic* ,
5   item-indent = 2em ,
6   label-width = 2em ,
7   label-offset = 0pt
8 }
9 \begin{exercise}
10  I have these two tasks for you. Shall we begin?
11  \begin{tasks}(2)
12    \task The first task: easy!
13    \task The second task: even more so!
14  \end{tasks}
15 \end{exercise}

```

```

16 \begin{solution}[print]
17   Now, let's see\ldots\ ah, yes:
18   \begin{tasks}
19     \task This is the first solution. Told you it was easy.
20     \task This is the second solution. And of course you knew that!
21   \end{tasks}
22 \end{solution}

```

### Exercise 1

I have these two tasks for you. Shall we begin?

- 1.1 The first task: easy!                      1.2 The second task: even more so!

### Solution 1

Now, let's see... ah, yes:

- 1.1 This is the first solution. Told you it was easy.  
 1.2 This is the second solution. And of course you knew that!

Finally let's see what the `debug` option does (you could see it already on page 6):

```

1 \settasks{debug}
2 \begin{tasks}(2)
3   \task \Sample
4   \task \Sample
5 \end{tasks}

```

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>a) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines. This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.</p> <p>This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.</p> | <p>b) This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines. This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.</p> <p>This is some sample text we will use to create a somewhat longer text spanning a few lines.</p> |
|--|--|

## 5 Available Instances

There are currently three additional instances for the `tasks` object available:

**itemize** uses `\labelitemi` as labels.

**enumerate** enumerates the items with 1., 2., ...

```

1 \begin{tasks}[style=itemize](2)
2   \task that's just how\ldots
3   \task \ldots we expected
4 \end{tasks}
5 \begin{tasks}[style=enumerate](2)
6   \task that's just how\ldots
7   \task \ldots we expected
8 \end{tasks}

```

- 
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that's just how...</li> <li>1. that's just how...</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ...we expected</li> <li>2. ...we expected</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

## 6 Custom Labels

If you want to change a single label inside a list, you can use the optional argument of `\task`. This will temporarily overwrite the default label.

<pre> 1 \begin{tasks}[style=itemize] 2   \task a standard item 3   \task another one 4   \task[+] a different one 5   \task and another one 6 \end{tasks} </pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a standard item</li> <li>• another one</li> <li>+ a different one</li> <li>• and another one</li> </ul>
--	--

`\tasksifmeasuringTF{<true>}{<false>}`

☆ New

This command used inside a label checks if the label is typeset for measuring its width or if it is typeset “for real”. Might be useful sometimes. There are also the variants `\tasksifmeasuringT` and `\tasksifmeasuringF`.

## 7 New tasks-like Environments

It is possible to add custom environments that work like the `tasks` environment.

`\NewTasksEnvironment[<options>]{<name>}[<separator>](<cols>)`

Define environment `<name>` that uses `<separator>` to introduce a new item. Default for `<separator>` is `\task`, default for `<cols>` is 1. The `<options>` are the ones described in section 4.

`\RenewTasksEnvironment[<options>]{<name>}[<separator>](<cols>)`

Renew environment previously defined with `\NewTasksEnvironment`.

The tasks environment is defined as follows:

```
1 \NewTasksEnvironment{tasks}
```

The separator does not have to be a control sequence:

```
1 % preamble:
2 % \usepackage{fontawesome}
3 \NewTasksEnvironment[label=\faThumbs0Up,label-width=15pt]{done}[*]
4 \begin{done}
5 * First task
6 * Second task
7 \end{done}
```

👍 First task

👍 Second task

Although this might seem handy or even nice I strongly advice against using something different than a command sequence. Remember that the items will be split at *every* occurrence of the separator. So in order to use the separator (here for example for a starred variant of a command) within an item it has to be hidden in braces. This is avoided if you use a command sequence which even doesn't have to be defined.

Please also keep in mind that the separator still has an optional star argument (see 4), an optional bang argument and the standard optional argument. Using `*` will prevent the optional star argument.

```
1 % preamble:
2 % \usepackage{fontawesome}
3 \NewTasksEnvironment[label=\faThumbs0Up,label-width=15pt]{done}[*]
4 \begin{done}(3)
5 * First task
6 * Second task
7 *! Third task spanning the full width available
8 * Fourth task
9 \end{done}
```

👍 First task

👍 Second task

👍 Third task spanning the full width available

👍 Fourth task

## 8 Styling *TASKS*

*TASKS* uses xtemplate to declare additional instances for the lists.

### 8.1 The tasks Object

The object that's defined by *TASKS* is the 'tasks' object. This time there are four instances available for the one template (again 'default') that was defined.

#### 8.1.1 Available Options

This section only lists the options that can be used when defining an instance of the 'default' template. The following subsections will give some examples of their usage.

```

1 \DeclareTemplateInterface{tasks}{default}{3}
2 {
3   % option      : type      = default
4   label        : tokenlist = \alph* ,
5   indent       : length    = 2.5em ,
6   label-format : tokenlist ,
7   label-width  : length    = 1em ,
8   label-offset : length    = .3333em ,
9   after-item-skip : skip    = lex plus lex minus lex
10 }

```

#### 8.1.2 Predefined Instances

This is rather brief this time:

```

1 % alphabetize: a) b) c)
2 \DeclareInstance{tasks}{alphabetize}{default}{}
3 % itemize
4 \DeclareInstance {tasks} {itemize} {default}
5 {
6   label-width = 1.125em ,
7   label       = \labelitemi
8 }
9 % enumerate:
10 \DeclareInstance {tasks} {enumerate} {default}
11 { label = \arabic*. }

```

## 9 References

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