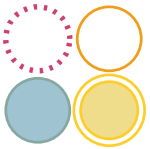
latexindent.pl

Version 3.9.3



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`latexindent.pl` is a `Perl` script that indents `.tex` (and other) files according to an indentation scheme that the user can modify to suit their taste. Environments, including those with alignment delimiters (such as `tabular`), and commands, including those that can split braces and brackets across lines, are *usually* handled correctly by the script. Options for `verbatim`-like environments and commands, together with indentation after headings (such as `chapter`, `section`, etc) are also available. The script also has the ability to modify line breaks, and to add comment symbols and blank lines; furthermore, it permits string or regex-based substitutions. All user options are customisable via the switches and the YAML interface; you can find a quick start guide in Section 1.4 on page 10.

Contents

1 Introduction **9**
1.1 Thanks . . . 9
1.2 License . . . 9
1.3 About this documentation . . . 9
1.4 Quick start . . . 10
1.5 A word about regular expressions . . . 11

2 Demonstration: before and after **12**

3 How to use the script **13**
3.1 From the command line . . . 13
3.2 From arara . . . 19

4 indentconfig.yaml, local settings and the -y switch **20**
4.1 indentconfig.yaml and .indentconfig.yaml . . . 20
4.2 localSettings.yaml and friends . . . 21
4.3 The -y|yaml switch . . . 22
4.4 Settings load order . . . 22

5 defaultSettings.yaml **24**
5.1 lookForAlignDelims: the dontMeasure feature . . . 33

*and contributors! See Section 10.2 on page 125. For all communication, please visit [9].

5.2 lookForAlignDelims: the delimiterRegEx and delimiterJustification feature 35
5.3 The code blocks known latexindent.pl 44
5.4 noAdditionalIndent and indentRules 44
5.4.1 Environments and their arguments 46
5.4.2 Environments with items 52
5.4.3 Commands with arguments 53
5.4.4 ifelsefi code blocks 55
5.4.5 specialBeginEnd code blocks 57
5.4.6 afterHeading code blocks 58
5.4.7 The remaining code blocks 60
5.4.8 Summary 62
5.5 Commands and the strings between their arguments 62

6 The -m (modifylinebreaks) switch 68
6.1 textWrapOptions: modifying line breaks by text wrapping 69
6.1.1 text wrapping on a per-code-block basis 72
6.1.2 Summary of text wrapping 78
6.2 oneSentencePerLine: modifying line breaks for sentences 78
6.2.1 sentencesFollow 80
6.2.2 sentencesBeginWith 81
6.2.3 sentencesEndWith 82
6.2.4 Features of the oneSentencePerLine routine 84
6.2.5 text wrapping and indenting sentences 85
6.3 removeParagraphLineBreaks: modifying line breaks for paragraphs 87
6.4 Combining removeParagraphLineBreaks and textWrapOptions 93
6.5 Poly-switches 94
6.6 modifyLineBreaks for environments 95
6.6.1 Adding line breaks: BeginStartsOnOwnLine and BodyStartsOnOwnLine 95
6.6.2 Adding line breaks using EndStartsOnOwnLine and EndFinishesWithLineBreak 97
6.6.3 poly-switches 1, 2, and 3 only add line breaks when necessary 98
6.6.4 Removing line breaks (poly-switches set to −1) 99
6.6.5 About trailing horizontal space 100
6.6.6 poly-switch line break removal and blank lines 101
6.7 Poly-switches for double back slash 102
6.7.1 Double back slash starts on own line 102
6.7.2 Double back slash finishes with line break 103
6.7.3 Double back slash poly-switches for specialBeginEnd 103
6.7.4 Double back slash poly-switches for optional and mandatory arguments 104
6.7.5 Double back slash optional square brackets 105
6.8 Poly-switches for other code blocks 105
6.9 Partnering BodyStartsOnOwnLine with argument-based poly-switches 107
6.10 Conflicting poly-switches: sequential code blocks 108
6.11 Conflicting poly-switches: nested code blocks 109

7 The -r, -rv and -rr switches 111
7.1 Introduction to replacements 111
7.2 The two types of replacements 112
7.3 Examples of replacements 112

8 Fine tuning 120

9 Conclusions and known limitations 124

10 References 125
10.1 External links 125
10.2 Contributors 125

A Required Perl modules 127
A.1 Module installer script 127

A.2 Manually installed modules 127
A.2.1 Linux 127
A.2.2 Mac 128
A.2.3 Windows 129

B Updating the path variable **130**
B.1 Add to path for Linux 130
B.2 Add to path for Windows 130

C logFilePreferences **132**

D Differences from Version 2.2 to 3.0 **133**

Index **135**

Listings

LISTING 1: `demo-tex.tex` ····· 9
LISTING 2: `fileExtensionPreference` ····· 10
LISTING 3: `modifyLineBreaks` ····· 10
LISTING 4: `replacements` ····· 10
LISTING 5: Possible error messages ····· 10
LISTING 6: `filecontents1.tex` ····· 12
LISTING 7: `filecontents1.tex` default output ····· 12
LISTING 8: `tikzset.tex` ····· 12
LISTING 9: `tikzset.tex` default output ····· 12
LISTING 10: `pstricks.tex` ····· 12
LISTING 11: `pstricks.tex` default output ····· 12
LISTING 15: `fileExtensionPreference` ····· 24
LISTING 16: `logFilePreferences` ····· 25
LISTING 17: `verbatimEnvironments` ····· 26
LISTING 18: `verbatimCommands` ····· 26
LISTING 19: `noIndentBlock` ····· 26
LISTING 20: `noIndentBlock` demonstration ····· 26
LISTING 21: removeTrailingWhitespace ····· 26
LISTING 23: `fileContentsEnvironments` ····· 27
LISTING 24: lookForPreamble ····· 27
LISTING 25: Motivating `preambleCommandsBeforeEnvironments` 27
LISTING 27: `tabular1.tex` ····· 28
LISTING 28: `tabular1.tex` default output ····· 28
LISTING 29: `lookForAlignDelims` (advanced) ····· 28
LISTING 30: `tabular2.tex` ····· 29
LISTING 31: `tabular2.yaml` ····· 29
LISTING 32: `tabular3.yaml` ····· 29
LISTING 33: `tabular4.yaml` ····· 30
LISTING 34: `tabular5.yaml` ····· 30
LISTING 35: `tabular6.yaml` ····· 30
LISTING 36: `tabular7.yaml` ····· 30
LISTING 37: `tabular8.yaml` ····· 30
LISTING 38: `tabular2.tex` default output ····· 30
LISTING 39: `tabular2.tex` using Listing 31 ····· 30
LISTING 40: `tabular2.tex` using Listing 32 ····· 31
LISTING 41: `tabular2.tex` using Listings 31 and 33 ····· 31
LISTING 42: `tabular2.tex` using Listings 31 and 34 ····· 31
LISTING 43: `tabular2.tex` using Listings 31 and 35 ····· 31
LISTING 44: `tabular2.tex` using Listings 31 and 36 ····· 31
LISTING 45: `tabular2.tex` using Listings 31 and 37 ····· 32
LISTING 46: `tabular4.tex` ····· 32
LISTING 47: `tabular4-default.tex` ····· 32
LISTING 48: `tabular4-FDBS.tex` ····· 32
LISTING 49: `matrix1.tex` ····· 33
LISTING 50: `matrix1.tex` default output ····· 33
LISTING 51: `align-block.tex` ····· 33
LISTING 52: `align-block.tex` default output ····· 33
LISTING 53: `tabular-DM.tex` ····· 33
LISTING 54: `tabular-DM.tex` default output ····· 33
LISTING 55: `tabular-DM.tex` using Listing 56 ····· 34
LISTING 56: `dontMeasure1.yaml` ····· 34
LISTING 57: `tabular-DM.tex` using Listing 58 or Listing 60 ····· 34
LISTING 58: `dontMeasure2.yaml` ····· 34

Listing 59: tabular-DM.tex using Listing 60 or Listing 60 34
Listing 60: dontMeasure3.yaml 34
Listing 61: dontMeasure4.yaml 34
Listing 62: tabular-DM.tex using Listing 63 35
Listing 63: dontMeasure5.yaml 35
Listing 64: tabular-DM.tex using Listing 65 35
Listing 65: dontMeasure6.yaml 35
Listing 66: tabbing.tex 35
Listing 67: tabbing.tex default output 35
Listing 68: tabbing.tex using Listing 69 36
Listing 69: delimiterRegEx1.yaml 36
Listing 70: tabbing.tex using Listing 71 36
Listing 71: delimiterRegEx2.yaml 36
Listing 72: tabbing.tex using Listing 73 36
Listing 73: delimiterRegEx3.yaml 36
Listing 74: tabbing1.tex 37
Listing 75: tabbing1-mod4.tex 37
Listing 76: delimiterRegEx4.yaml 37
Listing 77: tabbing1-mod5.tex 37
Listing 78: delimiterRegEx5.yaml 37
Listing 79: indentAfterItems 37
Listing 80: items1.tex 37
Listing 81: items1.tex default output 37
Listing 82: itemNames 37
Listing 83: specialBeginEnd 38
Listing 84: special1.tex before 38
Listing 85: special1.tex default output 38
Listing 86: specialLR.tex 38
Listing 87: specialsLeftRight.yaml 38
Listing 88: specialBeforeCommand.yaml 38
Listing 89: specialLR.tex using Listing 87 39
Listing 90: specialLR.tex using Listings 87 and 88 . 39
Listing 91: special2.tex 39
Listing 92: middle.yaml 40
Listing 93: special2.tex using Listing 92 40
Listing 94: middle1.yaml 40
Listing 95: special2.tex using Listing 94 40
Listing 96: special-verb1.yaml 40
Listing 97: special3.tex and output using Listing 96 40
Listing 98: special-align.tex 41
Listing 99: edge-node1.yaml 41
Listing 100: special-align.tex using Listing 99 ... 41
Listing 101: edge-node2.yaml 41
Listing 102: special-align.tex using Listing 101 .. 41
Listing 103: indentAfterHeadings 42
Listing 104: headings1.yaml 42
Listing 105: headings1.tex 42
Listing 106: headings1.tex using Listing 104 43
Listing 107: headings1.tex second modification 43
Listing 108: mult-nested.tex 43
Listing 109: mult-nested.tex default output 43
Listing 110: max-indentation1.yaml 44
Listing 111: mult-nested.tex using Listing 110 44
Listing 112: myenv.tex 46
Listing 113: myenv-noAdd1.yaml 46
Listing 114: myenv-noAdd2.yaml 46
Listing 115: myenv.tex output (using either Listing 113 or Listing 114) 46
Listing 116: myenv-noAdd3.yaml 47
Listing 117: myenv-noAdd4.yaml 47
Listing 118: myenv.tex output (using either Listing 116 or Listing 117) 47
Listing 119: myenv-args.tex 47
Listing 120: myenv-args.tex using Listing 113 47
Listing 121: myenv-noAdd5.yaml 48
Listing 122: myenv-noAdd6.yaml 48
Listing 123: myenv-args.tex using Listing 121 48
Listing 124: myenv-args.tex using Listing 122 48
Listing 125: myenv-rules1.yaml 48
Listing 126: myenv-rules2.yaml 48
Listing 127: myenv.tex output (using either Listing 125 or Listing 126) 49
Listing 128: myenv-args.tex using Listing 125 49
Listing 129: myenv-rules3.yaml 49
Listing 130: myenv-rules4.yaml 49
Listing 131: myenv-args.tex using Listing 129 50
Listing 132: myenv-args.tex using Listing 130 50
Listing 133: noAdditionalIndentGlobal 50
Listing 134: myenv-args.tex using Listing 133 50
Listing 135: myenv-args.tex using Listings 125 and 133 50
Listing 136: opt-args-no-add-glob.yaml 51
Listing 137: mand-args-no-add-glob.yaml 51
Listing 138: myenv-args.tex using Listing 136 51
Listing 139: myenv-args.tex using Listing 137 51
Listing 140: indentRulesGlobal 51
Listing 141: myenv-args.tex using Listing 140 52
Listing 142: myenv-args.tex using Listings 125 and 140 52
Listing 143: opt-args-indent-rules-glob.yaml .. 52
Listing 144: mand-args-indent-rules-glob.yaml 52
Listing 145: myenv-args.tex using Listing 143 52
Listing 146: myenv-args.tex using Listing 144 52
Listing 147: item-noAdd1.yaml 52
Listing 148: item-rules1.yaml 52
Listing 149: items1.tex using Listing 147 53
Listing 150: items1.tex using Listing 148 53
Listing 151: items-noAdditionalGlobal.yaml 53

Listing 152: items-indentRulesGlobal.yaml 53
Listing 153: mycommand.tex 53
Listing 154: mycommand.tex default output 53
Listing 155: mycommand-noAdd1.yaml 54
Listing 156: mycommand-noAdd2.yaml 54
Listing 157: mycommand.tex using Listing 155 54
Listing 158: mycommand.tex using Listing 156 54
Listing 159: mycommand-noAdd3.yaml 54
Listing 160: mycommand-noAdd4.yaml 54
Listing 161: mycommand.tex using Listing 159 55
Listing 162: mycommand.tex using Listing 160 55
Listing 163: mycommand-noAdd5.yaml 55
Listing 164: mycommand-noAdd6.yaml 55
Listing 165: mycommand.tex using Listing 163 55
Listing 166: mycommand.tex using Listing 164 55
Listing 167: ifelsefi1.tex 56
Listing 168: ifelsefi1.tex default output 56
Listing 169: ifnum-noAdd.yaml 56
Listing 170: ifnum-indent-rules.yaml 56
Listing 171: ifelsefi1.tex using Listing 169 56
Listing 172: ifelsefi1.tex using Listing 170 56
Listing 173: ifelsefi-noAdd-glob.yaml 56
Listing 174: ifelsefi-indent-rules-global.yaml 56
Listing 175: ifelsefi1.tex using Listing 173 57
Listing 176: ifelsefi1.tex using Listing 174 57
Listing 177: ifelsefi2.tex 57
Listing 178: ifelsefi2.tex default output 57
Listing 179: displayMath-noAdd.yaml 57
Listing 180: displayMath-indent-rules.yaml 57
Listing 181: special1.tex using Listing 179 58
Listing 182: special1.tex using Listing 180 58
Listing 183: special-noAdd-glob.yaml 58
Listing 184: special-indent-rules-global.yaml 58
Listing 185: special1.tex using Listing 183 58
Listing 186: special1.tex using Listing 184 58
Listing 187: headings2.tex 58
Listing 188: headings2.tex using Listing 189 59
Listing 189: headings3.yaml 59
Listing 190: headings2.tex using Listing 191 59
Listing 191: headings4.yaml 59
Listing 192: headings2.tex using Listing 193 59
Listing 193: headings5.yaml 59
Listing 194: headings2.tex using Listing 195 59
Listing 195: headings6.yaml 59
Listing 196: headings2.tex using Listing 197 60
Listing 197: headings7.yaml 60
Listing 198: headings2.tex using Listing 199 60
Listing 199: headings8.yaml 60
Listing 200: headings2.tex using Listing 201 60
Listing 201: headings9.yaml 60
Listing 202: pgfkeys1.tex 60
Listing 203: pgfkeys1.tex default output 60
Listing 204: child1.tex 61
Listing 205: child1.tex default output 61
Listing 206: psforeach1.tex 61
Listing 207: psforeach1.tex default output 61
Listing 208: noAdditionalIndentGlobal 62
Listing 209: indentRulesGlobal 62
Listing 210: commandCodeBlocks 63
Listing 211: pstricks1.tex 63
Listing 212: pstricks1 default output 63
Listing 213: pstricks1.tex using Listing 214 63
Listing 214: noRoundParentheses.yaml 63
Listing 215: pstricks1.tex using Listing 216 64
Listing 216: defFunction.yaml 64
Listing 217: tikz-node1.tex 64
Listing 218: tikz-node1 default output 64
Listing 219: tikz-node1.tex using Listing 220 65
Listing 220: draw.yaml 65
Listing 221: tikz-node1.tex using Listing 222 65
Listing 222: no-strings.yaml 65
Listing 223: amalgamate-demo.yaml 65
Listing 224: amalgamate-demo1.yaml 65
Listing 225: amalgamate-demo2.yaml 65
Listing 226: amalgamate-demo3.yaml 66
Listing 227: for-each.tex 66
Listing 228: for-each default output 66
Listing 229: for-each.tex using Listing 230 66
Listing 230: foreach.yaml 66
Listing 231: ifnextchar.tex 66
Listing 232: ifnextchar.tex default output 66
Listing 233: ifnextchar.tex using Listing 234 67
Listing 234: no-ifnextchar.yaml 67
Listing 235: modifyLineBreaks 69
Listing 236: mlb1.tex 69
Listing 237: mlb1.tex out output 69
Listing 238: textWrapOptions 69
Listing 239: textwrap1.tex 70
Listing 240: textwrap1-mod1.tex 70
Listing 241: textwrap1.yaml 70
Listing 242: textwrap2.tex 70
Listing 243: textwrap2-mod1.tex 71
Listing 244: textwrap3.tex 71
Listing 245: textwrap3-mod1.tex 71
Listing 246: textwrap4.tex 71
Listing 247: textwrap4-mod2.tex 72
Listing 248: textwrap2.yaml 72

LISTING 249: textwrap4-mod2A.tex 72
LISTING 250: textwrap2A.yaml 72
LISTING 251: textwrap4-mod2B.tex 72
LISTING 252: textwrap2B.yaml 72
LISTING 253: textwrap-ts.tex 72
LISTING 254: tabstop.yaml 72
LISTING 255: textwrap-ts-mod1.tex 72
LISTING 256: textWrapOptions 73
LISTING 257: textwrap5.tex 73
LISTING 258: textwrap3.yaml 73
LISTING 259: textwrap4.yaml 73
LISTING 260: textwrap5.yaml 73
LISTING 261: textwrap5-mod3.tex 74
LISTING 262: textwrap6.tex 74
LISTING 263: textwrap6.tex using Listing 260 75
LISTING 264: textwrap6.yaml 75
LISTING 265: textwrap7.yaml 75
LISTING 266: textwrap8.yaml 75
LISTING 267: textwrap6.tex using Listing 264 76
LISTING 268: textwrap6.tex using Listing 265 76
LISTING 269: textwrap6.tex using Listing 266 76
LISTING 270: textwrap9.yaml 77
LISTING 271: textwrap10.yaml 77
LISTING 272: textwrap11.yaml 77
LISTING 273: textwrap6.tex using Listing 270 77
LISTING 274: textwrap6.tex using Listing 272 78
LISTING 275: oneSentencePerLine 79
LISTING 276: multiple-sentences.tex 79
LISTING 277: multiple-sentences.tex using Listing 278 80
LISTING 278: manipulate-sentences.yaml 80
LISTING 279: multiple-sentences.tex using Listing 280 80
LISTING 280: keep-sen-line-breaks.yaml 80
LISTING 281: sentencesFollow 80
LISTING 282: sentencesBeginWith 80
LISTING 283: sentencesEndWith 80
LISTING 284: multiple-sentences.tex using Listing 285 81
LISTING 285: sentences-follow1.yaml 81
LISTING 286: multiple-sentences1.tex 81
LISTING 287: multiple-sentences1.tex using Listing 278 on page 80 81
LISTING 288: multiple-sentences1.tex using Listing 289 81
LISTING 289: sentences-follow2.yaml 81
LISTING 290: multiple-sentences2.tex 82
LISTING 291: multiple-sentences2.tex using Listing 278 on page 80 82
LISTING 292: multiple-sentences2.tex using Listing 293 82
LISTING 293: sentences-begin1.yaml 82
LISTING 294: multiple-sentences.tex using Listing 295 82
LISTING 295: sentences-end1.yaml 82
LISTING 296: multiple-sentences.tex using Listing 297 83
LISTING 297: sentences-end2.yaml 83
LISTING 298: url.tex 83
LISTING 299: url.tex using Listing 278 on page 80 83
LISTING 300: url.tex using Listing 301 84
LISTING 301: alt-full-stop1.yaml 84
LISTING 302: multiple-sentences3.tex 84
LISTING 303: multiple-sentences3.tex using Listing 278 on page 80 84
LISTING 304: multiple-sentences4.tex 85
LISTING 305: multiple-sentences4.tex using Listing 278 on page 80 85
LISTING 306: multiple-sentences4.tex using Listing 280 on page 80 85
LISTING 307: multiple-sentences4.tex using Listing 308 85
LISTING 308: item-rules2.yaml 85
LISTING 309: multiple-sentences5.tex 85
LISTING 310: multiple-sentences5.tex using Listing 311 86
LISTING 311: sentence-wrap1.yaml 86
LISTING 312: multiple-sentences6.tex 86
LISTING 313: multiple-sentences6-mod1.tex using Listing 311 86
LISTING 314: multiple-sentences6-mod2.tex using Listing 311 and no sentence indentation 86
LISTING 315: itemize.yaml 87
LISTING 316: multiple-sentences6-mod3.tex using Listing 311 and Listing 315 87
LISTING 317: removeParagraphLineBreaks 87
LISTING 318: shortlines.tex 88
LISTING 319: remove-para1.yaml 88
LISTING 320: shortlines1.tex 88
LISTING 321: shortlines1-tws.tex 88
LISTING 322: shortlines-mand.tex 89
LISTING 323: shortlines-opt.tex 89
LISTING 324: shortlines-mand1.tex 89
LISTING 325: shortlines-opt1.tex 89
LISTING 326: shortlines-envs.tex 90
LISTING 327: remove-para2.yaml 90
LISTING 328: remove-para3.yaml 90
LISTING 329: shortlines-envs2.tex 90
LISTING 330: shortlines-envs3.tex 91
LISTING 331: shortlines-md.tex 91
LISTING 332: remove-para4.yaml 91
LISTING 333: shortlines-md4.tex 92
LISTING 334: paragraphsStopAt 92

LISTING 335: sl-stop.tex 92
LISTING 336: stop-command.yaml 92
LISTING 337: stop-comment.yaml 92
LISTING 338: sl-stop4.tex 93
LISTING 339: sl-stop4-command.tex 93
LISTING 340: sl-stop4-comment.tex 93
LISTING 341: textwrap7.tex 93
LISTING 342: textwrap7.tex using Listing 258 94
LISTING 343: textwrap7-mod12.tex 94
LISTING 344: textwrap12.yaml 94
LISTING 345: environments 95
LISTING 346: env-mlb1.tex 95
LISTING 347: env-mlb1.yaml 95
LISTING 348: env-mlb2.yaml 95
LISTING 349: env-mlb.tex using Listing 347 95
LISTING 350: env-mlb.tex using Listing 348 95
LISTING 351: env-mlb3.yaml 95
LISTING 352: env-mlb4.yaml 95
LISTING 353: env-mlb.tex using Listing 351 96
LISTING 354: env-mlb.tex using Listing 352 96
LISTING 355: env-mlb5.yaml 96
LISTING 356: env-mlb6.yaml 96
LISTING 357: env-mlb.tex using Listing 355 96
LISTING 358: env-mlb.tex using Listing 356 96
LISTING 359: env-beg4.yaml 96
LISTING 360: env-body4.yaml 96
LISTING 361: env-mlb1.tex 96
LISTING 362: env-mlb1.tex using Listing 359 96
LISTING 363: env-mlb1.tex using Listing 360 96
LISTING 364: env-mlb7.yaml 97
LISTING 365: env-mlb8.yaml 97
LISTING 366: env-mlb.tex using Listing 364 97
LISTING 367: env-mlb.tex using Listing 365 97
LISTING 368: env-mlb9.yaml 97
LISTING 369: env-mlb10.yaml 97
LISTING 370: env-mlb.tex using Listing 368 97
LISTING 371: env-mlb.tex using Listing 369 97
LISTING 372: env-mlb11.yaml 97
LISTING 373: env-mlb12.yaml 97
LISTING 374: env-mlb.tex using Listing 372 98
LISTING 375: env-mlb.tex using Listing 373 98
LISTING 376: env-end4.yaml 98
LISTING 377: env-end-f4.yaml 98
LISTING 378: env-mlb1.tex using Listing 376 98
LISTING 379: env-mlb1.tex using Listing 377 98
LISTING 380: env-mlb2.tex 98
LISTING 381: env-mlb3.tex 98
LISTING 382: env-mlb3.tex using Listing 348 on page 95 99
LISTING 383: env-mlb3.tex using Listing 352 on page 95 99
LISTING 384: env-mlb4.tex 99
LISTING 385: env-mlb13.yaml 99
LISTING 386: env-mlb14.yaml 99
LISTING 387: env-mlb15.yaml 99
LISTING 388: env-mlb16.yaml 99
LISTING 389: env-mlb4.tex using Listing 385 100
LISTING 390: env-mlb4.tex using Listing 386 100
LISTING 391: env-mlb4.tex using Listing 387 100
LISTING 392: env-mlb4.tex using Listing 388 100
LISTING 393: env-mlb5.tex 100
LISTING 394: removeTWS-before.yaml 100
LISTING 395: env-mlb5.tex using Listings 389 to 392 100
LISTING 396: env-mlb5.tex using Listings 389 to 392 *and* Listing 394 101
LISTING 397: env-mlb6.tex 101
LISTING 398: UnpreserveBlankLines.yaml 101
LISTING 399: env-mlb6.tex using Listings 389 to 392 101
LISTING 400: env-mlb6.tex using Listings 389 to 392 *and* Listing 398 101
LISTING 401: env-mlb7.tex 101
LISTING 402: env-mlb7-preserve.tex 102
LISTING 403: env-mlb7-no-preserve.tex 102
LISTING 404: tabular3.tex 102
LISTING 405: tabular3.tex using Listing 406 102
LISTING 406: DBS1.yaml 102
LISTING 407: tabular3.tex using Listing 408 103
LISTING 408: DBS2.yaml 103
LISTING 409: tabular3.tex using Listing 410 103
LISTING 410: DBS3.yaml 103
LISTING 411: tabular3.tex using Listing 412 103
LISTING 412: DBS4.yaml 103
LISTING 413: special4.tex 104
LISTING 414: special4.tex using Listing 415 104
LISTING 415: DBS5.yaml 104
LISTING 416: mycommand2.tex 104
LISTING 417: mycommand2.tex using Listing 418 105
LISTING 418: DBS6.yaml 105
LISTING 419: mycommand2.tex using Listing 420 105
LISTING 420: DBS7.yaml 105
LISTING 421: pmatrix3.tex 105
LISTING 422: pmatrix3.tex using Listing 410 105
LISTING 423: mycommand1.tex 107
LISTING 424: mycommand1.tex using Listing 425 107
LISTING 425: mycom-mlb1.yaml 107
LISTING 426: mycommand1.tex using Listing 427 107
LISTING 427: mycom-mlb2.yaml 107
LISTING 428: mycommand1.tex using Listing 429 108
LISTING 429: mycom-mlb3.yaml 108

LISTING 430: mycommand1.tex using Listing 431 108
LISTING 431: mycom-mlb4.yaml 108
LISTING 432: mycommand1.tex using Listing 433 108
LISTING 433: mycom-mlb5.yaml 108
LISTING 434: mycommand1.tex using Listing 435 109
LISTING 435: mycom-mlb6.yaml 109
LISTING 436: nested-env.tex 109
LISTING 437: nested-env.tex using Listing 438 109
LISTING 438: nested-env-mlb1.yaml 109
LISTING 439: nested-env.tex using Listing 440 110
LISTING 440: nested-env-mlb2.yaml 110
LISTING 441: replacements 111
LISTING 442: replace1.tex 112
LISTING 443: replace1.tex default 112
LISTING 444: replace1.tex using Listing 445 112
LISTING 445: replace1.yaml 112
LISTING 446: colsep.tex 112
LISTING 447: colsep.tex using Listing 446 113
LISTING 448: colsep.yaml 113
LISTING 449: colsep.tex using Listing 450 113
LISTING 450: colsep1.yaml 113
LISTING 451: colsep.tex using Listing 452 114
LISTING 452: multi-line.yaml 114
LISTING 453: colsep.tex using Listing 454 114
LISTING 454: multi-line1.yaml 114
LISTING 455: displaymath.tex 115
LISTING 456: displaymath.tex using Listing 457 115
LISTING 457: displaymath1.yaml 115
LISTING 458: displaymath.tex using Listings 457 and 459 116
LISTING 459: equation.yaml 116
LISTING 460: phrase.tex 116
LISTING 461: phrase.tex using Listing 462 116
LISTING 462: hspace.yaml 116
LISTING 463: references.tex 117
LISTING 464: references.tex using Listing 465 117
LISTING 465: reference.yaml 117
LISTING 466: verb1.tex 117
LISTING 467: verbatim1.yaml 117
LISTING 468: verb1-mod1.tex 118
LISTING 469: verb1-rv-mod1.tex 118
LISTING 470: verb1-rr-mod1.tex 118
LISTING 471: amalg1.tex 118
LISTING 472: amalg1-yaml.yaml 118
LISTING 473: amalg2-yaml.yaml 118
LISTING 474: amalg3-yaml.yaml 118
LISTING 475: amalg1.tex using Listing 472 119
LISTING 476: amalg1.tex using Listings 472 and 473 119
LISTING 477: amalg1.tex using Listings 472 to 474 119
LISTING 478: fineTuning 120
LISTING 479: finetuning1.tex 121
LISTING 480: finetuning1.tex default 121
LISTING 481: finetuning1.tex using Listing 482 122
LISTING 482: finetuning1.yaml 122
LISTING 483: finetuning2.tex 122
LISTING 484: finetuning2.tex default 122
LISTING 485: finetuning2.tex using Listing 486 122
LISTING 486: finetuning2.yaml 122
LISTING 487: finetuning3.tex 123
LISTING 488: finetuning3.tex using -y switch 123
LISTING 489: matrix2.tex 124
LISTING 490: matrix2.tex default output 124
LISTING 491: helloworld.pl 127
LISTING 492: alpine-install.sh 128
LISTING 493: simple.tex 132
LISTING 494: logfile-prefs1.yaml 132
LISTING 495: indent.log 132
LISTING 496: Obsolete YAML fields from Version 3.0 133
LISTING 497: indentAfterThisHeading in Version 2.2 133
LISTING 498: indentAfterThisHeading in Version 3.0 133
LISTING 499: noAdditionalIndent in Version 2.2 134
LISTING 500: noAdditionalIndent for displayMath in Version 3.0 134
LISTING 501: noAdditionalIndent for displayMath in Version 3.0 134

SECTION 1

Introduction

1.1 Thanks

I first created `latexindent.pl` to help me format chapter files in a big project. After I blogged about it on the TEX stack exchange [1] I received some positive feedback and follow-up feature requests. A big thank you to Harish Kumar [13] who helped to develop and test the initial versions of the script.

The `YAML`-based interface of `latexindent.pl` was inspired by the wonderful `arara` tool; any similarities are deliberate, and I hope that it is perceived as the compliment that it is. Thank you to Paulo Cereda and the team for releasing this awesome tool; I initially worried that I was going to have to make a GUI for `latexindent.pl`, but the release of `arara` has meant there is no need.

There have been several contributors to the project so far (and hopefully more in the future!); thank you very much to the people detailed in Section 10.2 on page 125 for their valued contributions, and thank you to those who report bugs and request features at [9].

1.2 License

`latexindent.pl` is free and open source, and it always will be; it is released under the GNU General Public License v3.0.

Before you start using it on any important files, bear in mind that `latexindent.pl` has the option to overwrite your `.tex` files. It will always make at least one backup (you can choose how many it makes, see page 24) but you should still be careful when using it. The script has been tested on many files, but there are some known limitations (see Section 9). You, the user, are responsible for ensuring that you maintain backups of your files before running `latexindent.pl` on them. I think it is important at this stage to restate an important part of the license here:

> *This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.*

There is certainly no malicious intent in releasing this script, and I do hope that it works as you expect it to; if it does not, please first of all make sure that you have the correct settings, and then feel free to let me know at [9] with a complete minimum working example as I would like to improve the code as much as possible.

Before you try the script on anything important (like your thesis), test it out on the sample files in the `test-case` directory [9].

If you have used any version 2. of `latexindent.pl`, there are a few changes to the interface; see appendix D on page 133 and the comments throughout this document for details.*

1.3 About this documentation

As you read through this documentation, you will see many listings; in this version of the documentation, there are a total of 501. This may seem a lot, but I deem it necessary in presenting the various different options of `latexindent.pl` and the associated output that they are capable of producing.

The different listings are presented using different styles:

LISTING 1: `demo-tex.tex`

```
demonstration .tex file
```

This type of listing is a `.tex` file.

LISTING 2: fileExtensionPreference

```
41 fileExtensionPreference:
42     .tex: 1
43     .sty: 2
44     .cls: 3
45     .bib: 4
```

This type of listing is a `.yaml` file; when you see line numbers given (as here) it means that the snippet is taken directly from `defaultSettings.yaml`, discussed in detail in Section 5 on page 24.

LISTING 3: modifyLineBreaks `-m`

```
472 modifyLineBreaks:
473     preserveBlankLines: 1
474     condenseMultipleBlankLinesInto: 1
```

This type of listing is a `.yaml` file, but it will only be relevant when the `-m` switch is active; see Section 6 on page 68 for more details.

LISTING 4: replacements `-r`

```
602 replacements:
603   -
604     amalgamate: 1
605   -
606     this: 'latexindent.pl'
607     that: 'pl.latexindent'
608     lookForThis: 1
609     when: before
```

This type of listing is a `.yaml` file, but it will only be relevant when the `-r` switch is active; see Section 7 on page 111 for more details.

N: 2017-06-25

You will occasionally see dates shown in the margin (for example, next to this paragraph!) which detail the date of the version in which the feature was implemented; the 'N' stands for 'new as of the date shown' and 'U' stands for 'updated as of the date shown'. If you see ✨, it means that the feature is either new (N) or updated (U) as of the release of the current version; if you see ✨ attached to a listing, then it means that listing is new (N) or updated (U) as of the current version. If you have not read this document before (and even if you have!), then you can ignore every occurrence of the ✨; they are simply there to highlight new and updated features. The new and updated features in this documentation (V3.9.3) are on the following pages:

-l switch: localSettings and friends (U) *16*
log file creation updated (N) *17*
-l switch: localSettings and friends (U) *21*
no longer using log4perl (U) *25*

1.4 Quick start

If you'd like to get started with `latexindent.pl` then simply type

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex
```

from the command line. If you receive an error message such as that given in Listing 5, then you need to install the missing perl modules.

LISTING 5: Possible error messages

```
Can't␣locate␣File/HomeDir.pm␣in␣@INC␣(@INC␣contains:␣
    /Library/Perl/5.12/darwin-thread-multi-2level␣/Library/Perl/5.12␣
    /Network/Library/Perl/5.12/darwin-thread-multi-2level␣
    /Network/Library/Perl/5.12␣
    /Library/Perl/Updates/5.12.4/darwin-thread-multi-2level␣
    /Library/Perl/Updates/5.12.4␣
    /System/Library/Perl/5.12/darwin-thread-multi-2level␣/System/Library/Perl/5.12␣
    /System/Library/Perl/Extras/5.12/darwin-thread-multi-2level␣
    /System/Library/Perl/Extras/5.12␣.)␣at␣helloworld.pl␣line␣10.
BEGIN␣failed--compilation␣aborted␣at␣helloworld.pl␣line␣10.
```

`latexindent.pl` ships with a script to help with this process; if you run the following script, you should be prompted to install the appropriate modules.

```
cmh:~$ perl latexindent-module-installer.pl
```

You might also like to see https://stackoverflow.com/questions/19590042/error-cant-locate-file-homedir-pm-in-inc, for example, as well as appendix A on page 127.

1.5 A word about regular expressions

As you read this documentation, you may encounter the term *regular expressions*. I've tried to write this documentation in such a way so as to allow you to engage with them or not, as you prefer. This documentation is not designed to be a guide to regular expressions, and if you'd like to read about them, I recommend [8].

SECTION 2

Demonstration: before and after

Let's give a demonstration of some before and after code – after all, you probably won't want to try the script if you don't much like the results. You might also like to watch the video demonstration I made on youtube [23]

As you look at Listings 6 to 11, remember that `latexindent.pl` is just following its rules, and there is nothing particular about these code snippets. All of the rules can be modified so that you can personalise your indentation scheme.

In each of the samples given in Listings 6 to 11 the 'before' case is a 'worst case scenario' with no effort to make indentation. The 'after' result would be the same, regardless of the leading white space at the beginning of each line which is stripped by `latexindent.pl` (unless a `verbatim`-like environment or `noIndentBlock` is specified – more on this in Section 5).

LISTING 6: `filecontents1.tex`

```
\begin{filecontents}{mybib.bib}
@online{strawberryperl,
title="Strawberry Perl",
url="http://strawberryperl.com/"}
@online{cmhblog,
title="A Perl script ...
url="...
}
\end{filecontents}
```

LISTING 7: `filecontents1.tex` default output

```
\begin{filecontents}{mybib.bib}
    @online{strawberryperl,
        title="Strawberry Perl",
        url="http://strawberryperl.com/"}
    @online{cmhblog,
        title="A Perl script ...
        url="...
    }
\end{filecontents}
```

LISTING 8: `tikzset.tex`

```
\tikzset{
shrink inner sep/.code={
\pgfkeysgetvalue...
\pgfkeysgetvalue...
}
}
```

LISTING 9: `tikzset.tex` default output

```
\tikzset{
    shrink inner sep/.code={
            \pgfkeysgetvalue...
            \pgfkeysgetvalue...
        }
}
```

LISTING 10: `pstricks.tex`

```
\def\Picture#1{%
\def\stripH{#1}%
\begin{pspicture}[showgrid}
\psforeach{\row}{%
{{3,2.8,2.7,3,3.1}},%
{2.8,1,1.2,2,3},%
...
}{%
\expandafter...
}
\end{pspicture}}
```

LISTING 11: `pstricks.tex` default output

```
\def\Picture#1{%
    \def\stripH{#1}%
    \begin{pspicture}[showgrid}
        \psforeach{\row}{%
            {{3,2.8,2.7,3,3.1}},%
            {2.8,1,1.2,2,3},%
            ...
        }{%
            \expandafter...
        }
    \end{pspicture}}
```

SECTION 3

How to use the script

`latexindent.pl` ships as part of the TEXLive distribution for Linux and Mac users; `latexindent.exe` ships as part of the TEXLive and MiKTEX distributions for Windows users. These files are also available from github [9] should you wish to use them without a TEX distribution; in this case, you may like to read appendix B on page 130 which details how the `path` variable can be updated.

In what follows, we will always refer to `latexindent.pl`, but depending on your operating system and preference, you might substitute `latexindent.exe` or simply `latexindent`.

There are two ways to use `latexindent.pl`: from the command line, and using `arara`; we discuss these in Section 3.1 and Section 3.2 respectively. We will discuss how to change the settings and behaviour of the script in Section 5 on page 24.

`latexindent.pl` ships with `latexindent.exe` for Windows users, so that you can use the script with or without a Perl distribution. If you plan to use `latexindent.pl` (i.e, the original Perl script) then you will need a few standard Perl modules – see appendix A on page 127 for details; in particular, note that a module installer helper script is shipped with `latexindent.pl`.

N: 2018-01-13

3.1 From the command line

`latexindent.pl` has a number of different switches/flags/options, which can be combined in any way that you like, either in short or long form as detailed below. `latexindent.pl` produces a `.log` file, `indent.log`, every time it is run; the name of the log file can be customised, but we will refer to the log file as `indent.log` throughout this document. There is a base of information that is written to `indent.log`, but other additional information will be written depending on which of the following options are used.

N: 2017-06-25

`-v, -version`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -v
```

This will output only the version number to the terminal.

`-h, -help`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -h
```

As above this will output a welcome message to the terminal, including the version number and available options.

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex
```

This will operate on `myfile.tex`, but will simply output to your terminal; `myfile.tex` will not be changed by `latexindent.pl` in any way using this command.

`-w, -overwrite`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -w myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --overwrite myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex --overwrite
```

This *will* overwrite `myfile.tex`, but it will make a copy of `myfile.tex` first. You can control the name of the extension (default is `.bak`), and how many different backups are made – more on this in Section 5, and in particular see `backupExtension` and `onlyOneBackUp`.

Note that if `latexindent.pl` can not create the backup, then it will exit without touching your original file; an error message will be given asking you to check the permissions of the backup file.

`-o=output.tex,-outputfile=output.tex`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -o=output.tex myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -o=output.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --outputfile=output.tex myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --outputfile output.tex myfile.tex
```

This will indent `myfile.tex` and output it to `output.tex`, overwriting it (`output.tex`) if it already exists[1]. Note that if `latexindent.pl` is called with both the `-w` and `-o` switches, then `-w` will be ignored and `-o` will take priority (this seems safer than the other way round).

Note that using `-o` as above is equivalent to using

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex > output.tex
```

N: 2017-06-25

You can call the `-o` switch with the name of the output file *without* an extension; in this case, `latexindent.pl` will use the extension from the original file. For example, the following two calls to `latexindent.pl` are equivalent:

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -o=output
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -o=output.tex
```

N: 2017-06-25

You can call the `-o` switch using a `+` symbol at the beginning; this will concatenate the name of the input file and the text given to the `-o` switch. For example, the following two calls to `latexindent.pl` are equivalent:

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -o=+new
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -o=myfilenew.tex
```

N: 2017-06-25

You can call the `-o` switch using a `++` symbol at the end of the name of your output file; this tells `latexindent.pl` to search successively for the name of your output file concatenated with $0, 1, \ldots$ while the name of the output file exists. For example,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -o=output++
```

tells `latexindent.pl` to output to `output0.tex`, but if it exists then output to `output1.tex`, and so on.

Calling `latexindent.pl` with simply

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -o=++
```

[1] Users of version 2.* should note the subtle change in syntax

tells it to output to `myfile0.tex`, but if it exists then output to `myfile1.tex` and so on.

The `+` and `++` feature of the `-o` switch can be combined; for example, calling

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -o=+out++
```

tells `latexindent.pl` to output to `myfileout0.tex`, but if it exists, then try `myfileout1.tex`, and so on.

There is no need to specify a file extension when using the `++` feature, but if you wish to, then you should include it *after* the `++` symbols, for example

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -o=+out++.tex
```

See appendix D on page 133 for details of how the interface has changed from Version 2.2 to Version 3.0 for this flag.

`-s, -silent`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -s myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -s
```

Silent mode: no output will be given to the terminal.

`-t, -trace`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -t myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -t
```

Tracing mode: verbose output will be given to `indent.log`. This is useful if `latexindent.pl` has made a mistake and you're trying to find out where and why. You might also be interested in learning about `latexindent.pl`'s thought process – if so, this switch is for you, although it should be noted that, especially for large files, this does affect performance of the script.

`-tt, -ttrace`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -tt myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -tt
```

More detailed tracing mode: this option gives more details to `indent.log` than the standard `trace` option (note that, even more so than with `-t`, especially for large files, performance of the script will be affected).

`-l, -local[=myyaml.yaml,other.yaml,...]`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=myyaml.yaml myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l myyaml.yaml myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l first.yaml,second.yaml,third.yaml myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=first.yaml,second.yaml,third.yaml myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -l=first.yaml,second.yaml,third.yaml
```

`latexindent.pl` will always load `defaultSettings.yaml` (rhymes with camel) and if it is called with the `-l` switch and it finds `localSettings.yaml` in the same directory as `myfile.tex`, then, if not found, it looks for `localSettings.yaml` (and friends, see Section 4.2 on page 21) in the current

U: 2021-03-14

working directory, then these settings will be added to the indentation scheme. Information will be given in `indent.log` on the success or failure of loading `localSettings.yaml`.

The `-l` flag can take an *optional* parameter which details the name (or names separated by commas) of a YAML file(s) that resides in the same directory as `myfile.tex`; you can use this option if you would like to load a settings file in the current working directory that is *not* called `localSettings.yaml`. In fact, you can specify both *relative* and *absolute paths* for your YAML files; for example

U: 2017-08-21

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=../../myyaml.yaml myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=/home/cmhughes/Desktop/myyaml.yaml myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=C:\Users\cmhughes\Desktop\myyaml.yaml myfile.tex
```

You will find a lot of other explicit demonstrations of how to use the `-l` switch throughout this documentation,

N: 2017-06-25

You can call the `-l` switch with a '+' symbol either before or after another YAML file; for example:

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=+myyaml.yaml myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l "+␣myyaml.yaml" myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=myyaml.yaml+  myfile.tex
```

which translate, respectively, to

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=localSettings.yaml,myyaml.yaml myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=localSettings.yaml,myyaml.yaml myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=myyaml.yaml,localSettings.yaml myfile.tex
```

Note that the following is *not* allowed:

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l+myyaml.yaml myfile.tex
```

and

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l + myyaml.yaml myfile.tex
```

will *only* load `localSettings.yaml`, and `myyaml.yaml` will be ignored. If you wish to use spaces between any of the YAML settings, then you must wrap the entire list of YAML files in quotes, as demonstrated above.

N: 2017-06-25

You may also choose to omit the `yaml` extension, such as

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=localSettings,myyaml myfile.tex
```

`-y, -yaml=yaml settings`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -y="defaultIndent:␣'␣'"
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -y="defaultIndent:␣'␣',maximumIndentation:'␣'"
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -y="indentRules:␣one:␣'\t\t\t\t'"
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex
    -y='modifyLineBreaks:environments:EndStartsOnOwnLine:3' -m
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex
    -y='modifyLineBreaks:environments:one:EndStartsOnOwnLine:3' -m
```

N: 2017-08-21

You can specify YAML settings from the command line using the `-y` or `-yaml` switch; sample demonstrations are given above. Note, in particular, that multiple settings can be specified by separating them via commas. There is a further option to use a `;` to separate fields, which is demonstrated in Section 4.3 on page 22.

Any settings specified via this switch will be loaded *after* any specified using the `-l` switch. This is discussed further in Section 4.4 on page 22.

`-d, -onlydefault`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -d myfile.tex
```

Only `defaultSettings.yaml`: you might like to read Section 5 before using this switch. By default, `latexindent.pl` will always search for `indentconfig.yaml` or `.indentconfig.yaml` in your home directory. If you would prefer it not to do so then (instead of deleting or renaming `indentconfig.yaml` or `.indentconfig.yaml`) you can simply call the script with the `-d` switch; note that this will also tell the script to ignore `localSettings.yaml` even if it has been called with the `-l` switch; `latexindent.pl` will also ignore any settings specified from the `-y` switch.

U: 2017-08-21

`-c, -cruft=<directory>`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -c=/path/to/directory/ myfile.tex
```

If you wish to have backup files and `indent.log` written to a directory other than the current working directory, then you can send these 'cruft' files to another directory. Note the use of a trailing forward slash.

`-g, -logfile=<name of log file>`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -g=other.log myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -g other.log myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --logfile other.log myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -g other.log
```

By default, `latexindent.pl` reports information to `indent.log`, but if you wish to change the name of this file, simply call the script with your chosen name after the `-g` switch as demonstrated above.

N: 2021-05-07

If `latexindent.pl` can not open the log file that you specify, then the script will operate, and no log file will be produced; this might be helpful to users who wish to specify the following, for example

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -g /dev/null myfile.tex
```

`-sl, -screenlog`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -sl myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -screenlog myfile.tex
```

N: 2018-01-13

Using this option tells `latexindent.pl` to output the log file to the screen, as well as to your chosen log file.

`-m, -modifylinebreaks`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -modifylinebreaks myfile.tex
```

One of the most exciting developments in Version 3.0 is the ability to modify line breaks; for full details see Section 6 on page 68

`latexindent.pl` can also be called on a file without the file extension, for example

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile
```

and in which case, you can specify the order in which extensions are searched for; see Listing 15 on page 24 for full details.

STDIN

```
cmh:~$ cat myfile.tex | latexindent.pl
cmh:~$ cat myfile.tex | latexindent.pl -
```

N: 2018-01-13

`latexindent.pl` will allow input from STDIN, which means that you can pipe output from other commands directly into the script. For example assuming that you have content in `myfile.tex`, then the above command will output the results of operating upon `myfile.tex`.

If you wish to use this feature with your own local settings, via the `-l` switch, then you should finish your call to `latexindent.pl` with a `-` sign:

```
cmh:~$ cat myfile.tex | latexindent.pl -l=mysettings.yaml -
```

U: 2018-01-13

Similarly, if you simply type `latexindent.pl` at the command line, then it will expect (STDIN) input from the command line.

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl
```

Once you have finished typing your input, you can press

- `CTRL+D` on Linux
- `CTRL+Z` followed by `ENTER` on Windows

to signify that your input has finished. Thanks to [4] for an update to this feature.

-r, -replacement

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -replacement myfile.tex
```

N: 2019-07-13

You can call `latexindent.pl` with the `-r` switch to instruct it to perform replacements/substitutions on your file; full details and examples are given in Section 7 on page 111.

-rv, -replacementrespectverb

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -rv myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -replacementrespectverb myfile.tex
```

N: 2019-07-13

You can instruct `latexindent.pl` to perform replacements/substitutions by using the `-rv` switch, but will *respect verbatim code blocks*; full details and examples are given in Section 7 on page 111.

-rr, -onlyreplacement

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -rr myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -onlyreplacement myfile.tex
```

N: 2019-07-13

You can instruct `latexindent.pl` to skip all of its other indentation operations and *only* perform replacements/substitutions by using the `-rr` switch; full details and examples are given in Section 7 on page 111.

3.2 From arara

Using `latexindent.pl` from the command line is fine for some folks, but others may find it easier to use from `arara`; you can find the arara rule for `latexindent.pl` and its associated documentation at [3].

SECTION 4

indentconfig.yaml, local settings and the -y switch

The behaviour of `latexindent.pl` is controlled from the settings specified in any of the YAML files that you tell it to load. By default, `latexindent.pl` will only load `defaultSettings.yaml`, but there are a few ways that you can tell it to load your own settings files.

4.1 indentconfig.yaml and .indentconfig.yaml

`latexindent.pl` will always check your home directory for `indentconfig.yaml` and `.indentconfig.yaml` (unless it is called with the `-d` switch), which is a plain text file you can create that contains the *absolute* paths for any settings files that you wish `latexindent.pl` to load. There is no difference between `indentconfig.yaml` and `.indentconfig.yaml`, other than the fact that `.indentconfig.yaml` is a 'hidden' file; thank you to [7] for providing this feature. In what follows, we will use `indentconfig.yaml`, but it is understood that this could equally represent `.indentconfig.yaml`. If you have both files in existence then `indentconfig.yaml` takes priority.

For Mac and Linux users, their home directory is `/username` while Windows (Vista onwards) is `C:\Users\username`[2] Listing 12 shows a sample `indentconfig.yaml` file.

LISTING 12: `indentconfig.yaml` (sample)

```
# Paths to user settings for latexindent.pl
#
# Note that the settings will be read in the order you
# specify here- each successive settings file will overwrite
# the variables that you specify

paths:
- /home/cmhughes/Documents/yamlfiles/mysettings.yaml
- /home/cmhughes/folder/othersettings.yaml
- /some/other/folder/anynameyouwant.yaml
- C:\Users\chughes\Documents\mysettings.yaml
- C:\Users\chughes\Desktop\test spaces\more spaces.yaml
```

Note that the `.yaml` files you specify in `indentconfig.yaml` will be loaded in the order in which you write them. Each file doesn't have to have every switch from `defaultSettings.yaml`; in fact, I recommend that you only keep the switches that you want to *change* in these settings files.

To get started with your own settings file, you might like to save a copy of `defaultSettings.yaml` in another directory and call it, for example, `mysettings.yaml`. Once you have added the path to `indentconfig.yaml` you can change the switches and add more code-block names to it as you see fit – have a look at Listing 13 for an example that uses four tabs for the default indent, adds the `tabbing` environment/command to the list of environments that contains alignment delimiters; you might also like to refer to the many YAML files detailed throughout the rest of this documentation.

[2] If you're not sure where to put `indentconfig.yaml`, don't worry `latexindent.pl` will tell you in the log file exactly where to put it assuming it doesn't exist already.

LISTING 13: mysettings.yaml (example)

```
# Default value of indentation
defaultIndent: "\t\t\t\t"

# environments that have tab delimiters, add more
# as needed
lookForAlignDelims:
    tabbing: 1
```

You can make sure that your settings are loaded by checking `indent.log` for details – if you have specified a path that `latexindent.pl` doesn't recognise then you'll get a warning, otherwise you'll get confirmation that `latexindent.pl` has read your settings file [3].

When editing `.yaml` files it is *extremely* important to remember how sensitive they are to spaces. I highly recommend copying and pasting from `defaultSettings.yaml` when you create your first `whatevernameyoulike.yaml` file.

If `latexindent.pl` can not read your `.yaml` file it will tell you so in `indent.log`.

4.2 localSettings.yaml and friends

U: 2021-03-14

The `-l` switch tells `latexindent.pl` to look for `localSettings.yaml` and/or friends in the *same directory* as `myfile.tex`. For example, if you use the following command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l myfile.tex
```

then `latexindent.pl` will search for and then, assuming they exist, load each of the following files in the following order:

1. localSettings.yaml
2. latexindent.yaml
3. .localSettings.yaml
4. .latexindent.yaml

These files will be assumed to be in the same directory as `myfile.tex`, or otherwise in the current working directory. You do not need to have all of the above files, usually just one will be sufficient. In what follows, whenever we refer to `localSettings.yaml` it is assumed that it can mean any of the four named options listed above.

If you'd prefer to name your `localSettings.yaml` file something different, (say, `mysettings.yaml` as in Listing 13) then you can call `latexindent.pl` using, for example,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=mysettings.yaml myfile.tex
```

Any settings file(s) specified using the `-l` switch will be read *after* `defaultSettings.yaml` and, assuming they exist, any user setting files specified in `indentconfig.yaml`.

Your settings file can contain any switches that you'd like to change; a sample is shown in Listing 14, and you'll find plenty of further examples throughout this manual.

[3] Windows users may find that they have to end `.yaml` files with a blank line

LISTING 14: `localSettings.yaml` (example)

```
#  verbatim environments - environments specified
#  here will not be changed at all!
verbatimEnvironments:
    cmhenvironment: 0
    myenv: 1
```

You can make sure that your settings file has been loaded by checking `indent.log` for details; if it can not be read then you receive a warning, otherwise you'll get confirmation that `latexindent.pl` has read your settings file.

4.3 The -y|yaml switch

N: 2017-08-21

You may use the `-y` switch to load your settings; for example, if you wished to specify the settings from Listing 14 using the `-y` switch, then you could use the following command:

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -y="verbatimEnvironments:cmhenvironment:0;myenv:1" myfile.tex
```

Note the use of `;` to specify another field within `verbatimEnvironments`. This is shorthand, and equivalent, to using the following command:

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl
    -y="verbatimEnvironments:cmhenvironment:0,verbatimEnvironments:myenv:1"
    myfile.tex
```

You may, of course, specify settings using the `-y` switch as well as, for example, settings loaded using the `-l` switch; for example,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=mysettings.yaml
    -y="verbatimEnvironments:cmhenvironment:0;myenv:1" myfile.tex
```

Any settings specified using the `-y` switch will be loaded *after* any specified using `indentconfig.yaml` and the `-l` switch.

If you wish to specify any regex-based settings using the `-y` switch, it is important not to use quotes surrounding the regex; for example, with reference to the 'one sentence per line' feature (Section 6.2 on page 78) and the listings within Listing 283 on page 80, the following settings give the option to have sentences end with a semicolon

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m
    --yaml='modifyLineBreaks:oneSentencePerLine:sentencesEndWith:other:\;'
```

4.4 Settings load order

`latexindent.pl` loads the settings files in the following order:

1. `defaultSettings.yaml` is always loaded, and can not be renamed;
2. `anyUserSettings.yaml` and any other arbitrarily-named files specified in `indentconfig.yaml`;
3. `localSettings.yaml` but only if found in the same directory as `myfile.tex` and called with `-l` switch; this file can be renamed, provided that the call to `latexindent.pl` is adjusted accordingly (see Section 4.2). You may specify both relative and absolute paths to other YAML files using the `-l` switch, separating multiple files using commas;

U: 2017-08-21

4. any settings specified in the `-y` switch.

N: 2017-08-21

A visual representation of this is given in Figure 1.

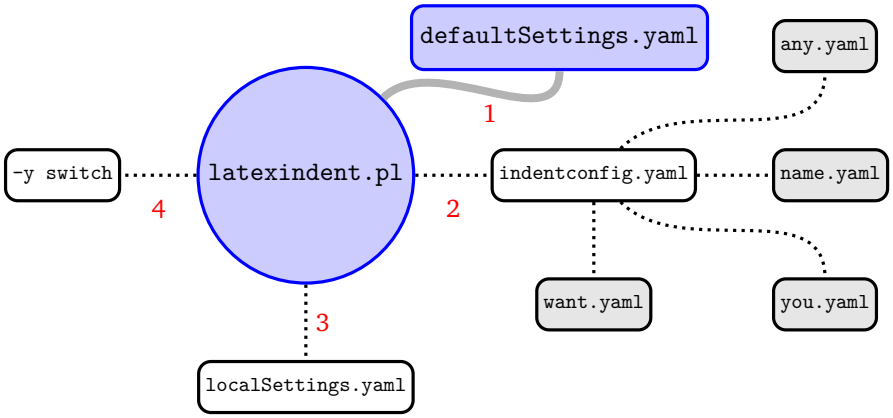


FIGURE 1: Schematic of the load order described in Section 4.4; solid lines represent mandatory files, dotted lines represent optional files. `indentconfig.yaml` can contain as many files as you like. The files will be loaded in order; if you specify settings for the same field in more than one file, the most recent takes priority.

SECTION 5

defaultSettings.yaml

`latexindent.pl` loads its settings from `defaultSettings.yaml`. The idea is to separate the behaviour of the script from the internal working – this is very similar to the way that we separate content from form when writing our documents in LaTeX.

If you look in `defaultSettings.yaml` you'll find the switches that govern the behaviour of `latexindent.pl`. If you're not sure where `defaultSettings.yaml` resides on your computer, don't worry as `indent.log` will tell you where to find it. `defaultSettings.yaml` is commented, but here is a description of what each switch is designed to do. The default value is given in each case; whenever you see *integer* in *this* section, assume that it must be greater than or equal to 0 unless otherwise stated.

`fileExtensionPreference`: ⟨*fields*⟩

`latexindent.pl` can be called to act on a file without specifying the file extension. For example we can call

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile
```

in which case the script will look for `myfile` with the extensions specified in `fileExtensionPreference` in their numeric order. If no match is found, the script will exit. As with all of the fields, you should change and/or add to this as necessary.

LISTING 15: `fileExtensionPreference`

```
41 fileExtensionPreference:
42     .tex: 1
43     .sty: 2
44     .cls: 3
45     .bib: 4
```

Calling `latexindent.pl myfile` with the (default) settings specified in Listing 15 means that the script will first look for `myfile.tex`, then `myfile.sty`, `myfile.cls`, and finally `myfile.bib` in order[4].

`backupExtension`: ⟨*extension name*⟩

If you call `latexindent.pl` with the `-w` switch (to overwrite `myfile.tex`) then it will create a backup file before doing any indentation; the default extension is `.bak`, so, for example, `myfile.bak0` would be created when calling `latexindent.pl myfile.tex` for the first time.

By default, every time you subsequently call `latexindent.pl` with the `-w` to act upon `myfile.tex`, it will create successive back up files: `myfile.bak1`, `myfile.bak2`, etc.

`onlyOneBackUp`: ⟨*integer*⟩

If you don't want a backup for every time that you call `latexindent.pl` (so you don't want `myfile.bak1`, `myfile.bak2`, etc) and you simply want `myfile.bak` (or whatever you chose `backupExtension` to be) then change `onlyOneBackUp` to `1`; the default value of `onlyOneBackUp` is `0`.

[4] Throughout this manual, listings shown with line numbers represent code taken directly from `defaultSettings.yaml`.

`maxNumberOfBackUps`: ⟨*integer*⟩

Some users may only want a finite number of backup files, say at most 3, in which case, they can change this switch. The smallest value of `maxNumberOfBackUps` is 0 which will *not* prevent backup files being made; in this case, the behaviour will be dictated entirely by `onlyOneBackUp`. The default value of `maxNumberOfBackUps` is 0.

`cycleThroughBackUps`: ⟨*integer*⟩

Some users may wish to cycle through backup files, by deleting the oldest backup file and keeping only the most recent; for example, with `maxNumberOfBackUps: 4`, and `cycleThroughBackUps` set to 1 then the `copy` procedure given below would be obeyed.

```
cmh:~$ copy myfile.bak1 to myfile.bak0
cmh:~$ copy myfile.bak2 to myfile.bak1
cmh:~$ copy myfile.bak3 to myfile.bak2
cmh:~$ copy myfile.bak4 to myfile.bak3
```

The default value of `cycleThroughBackUps` is 0.

`logFilePreferences`: ⟨*fields*⟩

`latexindent.pl` writes information to `indent.log`, some of which can be customized by changing `logFilePreferences`; see Listing 16. If you load your own user settings (see Section 4 on page 20) then `latexindent.pl` will detail them in `indent.log`; you can choose not to have the details logged by switching `showEveryYamlRead` to 0. Once all of your settings have been loaded, you can see the amalgamated settings in the log file by switching `showAmalgamatedSettings` to 1, if you wish.

LISTING 16: `logFilePreferences`

```
85  logFilePreferences:
86      showEveryYamlRead: 1
87      showAmalgamatedSettings: 0
88      showDecorationStartCodeBlockTrace: 0
89      showDecorationFinishCodeBlockTrace: 0
90      endLogFileWith: '--------------'
91      showGitHubInfoFooter: 1
```

N: 2018-01-13

When either of the `trace` modes (see page 15) are active, you will receive detailed information in `indent.log`. You can specify character strings to appear before and after the notification of a found code block using, respectively, `showDecorationStartCodeBlockTrace` and `showDecorationFinishCodeBlockTra` A demonstration is given in appendix C on page 132.

The log file will end with the characters given in `endLogFileWith`, and will report the `GitHub` address of `latexindent.pl` to the log file if `showGitHubInfoFooter` is set to 1.

U: 2021-03-14

Note: `latexindent.pl` no longer uses the `log4perl` module to handle the creation of the logfile.

`verbatimEnvironments`: ⟨*fields*⟩

A field that contains a list of environments that you would like left completely alone – no indentation will be performed on environments that you have specified in this field, see Listing 17.

LISTING 17: verbatimEnvironments

```
95  verbatimEnvironments:
96      verbatim: 1
97      lstlisting: 1
98      minted: 1
```

LISTING 18: verbatimCommands

```
101 verbatimCommands:
102     verb: 1
103     lstinline: 1
```

Note that if you put an environment in `verbatimEnvironments` and in other fields such as `lookForAlignDelims` or `noAdditionalIndent` then `latexindent.pl` will *always* prioritize `verbatimEnvironments`.

`verbatimCommands`: ⟨*fields*⟩

A field that contains a list of commands that are verbatim commands, for example `\lstinline`; any commands populated in this field are protected from line breaking routines (only relevant if the `-m` is active, see Section 6 on page 68).

`noIndentBlock`: ⟨*fields*⟩

If you have a block of code that you don't want `latexindent.pl` to touch (even if it is *not* a verbatim-like environment) then you can wrap it in an environment from `noIndentBlock`; you can use any name you like for this, provided you populate it as demonstrate in Listing 19.

LISTING 19: noIndentBlock

```
108 noIndentBlock:
109     noindent: 1
110     cmhtest: 1
```

Of course, you don't want to have to specify these as null environments in your code, so you use them with a comment symbol, %, followed by as many spaces (possibly none) as you like; see Listing 20 for example.

LISTING 20: noIndentBlock demonstration

```
% \begin{noindent}
        this code
                won't
    be touched
                    by
            latexindent.pl!
%\end{noindent}
```

Important note: it is assumed that the `noindent` block statements appear on their own line.

`removeTrailingWhitespace`: ⟨*fields*⟩

Trailing white space can be removed both *before* and *after* processing the document, as detailed in Listing 21; each of the fields can take the values 0 or 1. See Listings 394 to 396 on pages 100–101 for before and after results. Thanks to [24] for providing this feature.

LISTING 21: removeTrailingWhitespace

```
113 removeTrailingWhitespace:
114     beforeProcessing: 0
115     afterProcessing: 1
```

LISTING 22: removeTrailingWhitespace (alt)

```
removeTrailingWhitespace: 1
```

N: 2017-06-28

You can specify `removeTrailingWhitespace` simply as 0 or 1, if you wish; in this case, `latexindent.pl` will set both `beforeProcessing` and `afterProcessing` to the value you specify; see Listing 22.

`fileContentsEnvironments`: ⟨*field*⟩

Before `latexindent.pl` determines the difference between preamble (if any) and the main document, it first searches for any of the environments specified in `fileContentsEnvironments`, see Listing 23. The behaviour of `latexindent.pl` on these environments is determined by their location (preamble or not), and the value `indentPreamble`, discussed next.

LISTING 23: `fileContentsEnvironments`

```
119 fileContentsEnvironments:
120     filecontents: 1
121     filecontents*: 1
```

`indentPreamble`: **0**|**1**

The preamble of a document can sometimes contain some trickier code for `latexindent.pl` to operate upon. By default, `latexindent.pl` won't try to operate on the preamble (as `indentPreamble` is set to `0`, by default), but if you'd like `latexindent.pl` to try then change `indentPreamble` to `1`.

`lookForPreamble`: ⟨*fields*⟩

Not all files contain preamble; for example, `sty`, `cls` and `bib` files typically do *not*. Referencing Listing 24, if you set, for example, `.tex` to `0`, then regardless of the setting of the value of `indentPreamble`, preamble will not be assumed when operating upon `.tex` files.

LISTING 24: lookForPreamble

```
127 lookForPreamble:
128     .tex: 1
129     .sty: 0
130     .cls: 0
131     .bib: 0
```

`preambleCommandsBeforeEnvironments`: **0**|**1**

Assuming that `latexindent.pl` is asked to operate upon the preamble of a document, when this switch is set to `0` then environment code blocks will be sought first, and then command code blocks. When this switch is set to `1`, commands will be sought first. The example that first motivated this switch contained the code given in Listing 25.

LISTING 25: Motivating `preambleCommandsBeforeEnvironments`

```
...
preheadhook={\begin{mdframed}[style=myframedstyle]},
postfoothook=\end{mdframed},
...
```

`defaultIndent`: ⟨*horizontal space*⟩

This is the default indentation (`\t` means a tab, and is the default value) used in the absence of other details for the command or environment we are working with; see `indentRules` in Section 5.4 on page 44 for more details.

If you're interested in experimenting with `latexindent.pl` then you can *remove* all indentation by setting `defaultIndent: ""`.

lookForAlignDelims: ⟨*fields*⟩

This contains a list of environments and/or commands that are operated upon in a special way by `latexindent.pl` (see Listing 26). In fact, the fields in `lookForAlignDelims` can actually take two different forms: the *basic* version is shown in Listing 26 and the *advanced* version in Listing 29; we will discuss each in turn.

LISTING 26: `lookForAlignDelims` (basic)

```
lookForAlignDelims:
   tabular: 1
   tabularx: 1
   longtable: 1
   array: 1
   matrix: 1
   ...
```

The environments specified in this field will be operated on in a special way by `latexindent.pl`. In particular, it will try and align each column by its alignment tabs. It does have some limitations (discussed further in Section 9), but in many cases it will produce results such as those in Listings 27 and 28.

If you find that `latexindent.pl` does not perform satisfactorily on such environments then you can set the relevant key to `0`, for example `tabular: 0`; alternatively, if you just want to ignore *specific* instances of the environment, you could wrap them in something from `noIndentBlock` (see Listing 19 on page 26).

LISTING 27: `tabular1.tex`

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
1&  2 &3       &4\\
5& &6       &\\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 28: `tabular1.tex` default output

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
    1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
    5 &   & 6 &   \\
\end{tabular}
```

If, for example, you wish to remove the alignment of the `\\` within a delimiter-aligned block, then the advanced form of `lookForAlignDelims` shown in Listing 29 is for you.

LISTING 29: `lookForAlignDelims` (advanced)

```
144 lookForAlignDelims:
145    tabular:
146       delims: 1
147       alignDoubleBackSlash: 1
148       spacesBeforeDoubleBackSlash: 1
149       multiColumnGrouping: 0
150       alignRowsWithoutMaxDelims: 1
151       spacesBeforeAmpersand: 1
152       spacesAfterAmpersand: 1
153       justification: left
154       alignFinalDoubleBackSlash: 0
155       dontMeasure: 0
156       delimiterRegEx: '(?<!\\)(&)'
157       delimiterJustification: left
158    tabularx:
159       delims: 1
160    longtable: 1
```

Note that you can use a mixture of the basic and advanced form: in Listing 29 `tabular` and `tabularx` are advanced and `longtable` is basic. When using the advanced form, each field should receive at least 1 sub-field, and *can* (but does not have to) receive any of the following fields:

- `delims`: binary switch (0 or 1) equivalent to simply specifying, for example, `tabular: 1` in the basic version shown in Listing 26. If `delims` is set to 0 then the align at ampersand routine will not be called for this code block (default: 1);
- `alignDoubleBackSlash`: binary switch (0 or 1) to determine if `\\` should be aligned (default: 1);

U: 2018-01-13
- `spacesBeforeDoubleBackSlash`: optionally, specifies the number (integer ≥ 0) of spaces to be inserted before `\\` (default: 1). [5]

N: 2017-06-19
- `multiColumnGrouping`: binary switch (0 or 1) that details if `latexindent.pl` should group columns above and below a `\multicolumn` command (default: 0);

N: 2017-06-19
- `alignRowsWithoutMaxDelims`: binary switch (0 or 1) that details if rows that do not contain the maximum number of delimeters should be formatted so as to have the ampersands aligned (default: 1);

N: 2018-01-13
- `spacesBeforeAmpersand`: optionally specifies the number (integer ≥ 0) of spaces to be placed *before* ampersands (default: 1);

N: 2018-01-13
- `spacesAfterAmpersand`: optionally specifies the number (integer ≥ 0) of spaces to be placed *After* ampersands (default: 1);

N: 2018-01-13
- `justification`: optionally specifies the justification of each cell as either *left* or *right* (default: left);

N: 2020-03-21
- alignFinalDoubleBackSlash optionally specifies if the *final* double back slash should be used for alignment (default: 0);

N: 2020-03-21
- dontMeasure optionally specifies if user-specified cells, rows or the largest entries should *not* be measured (default: 0);

N: 2020-03-21
- delimiterRegEx optionally specifies the pattern matching to be used for the alignment delimeter (default: `'(?<!\\)(&)'`);

N: 2020-03-21
- delimiterJustification optionally specifies the justification for the alignment delimeters (default: left); note that this feature is only useful if you have delimiters of different lengths in the same column, discussed in Section 5.2.

We will explore most of these features using the file `tabular2.tex` in Listing 30 (which contains a `\multicolumn` command), and the YAML files in Listings 31 to 37; we will explore `alignFinalDoubleBackSlash` in Listing 46; the `dontMeasure` feature will be described in Section 5.1, and `delimiterRegEx` in Section 5.2.

LISTING 30: tabular2.tex

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
A&    B & C       &D\\
AAA&    BBB & CCC       &DDD\\
  \multicolumn{2}{c}{first heading} & \multicolumn{2}{c}{second heading}\\
one&    two & three       &four\\
five& &six      &\\
seven & \\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 31: tabular2.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
   tabular:
      multiColumnGrouping: 1
```

LISTING 32: tabular3.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
   tabular:
      alignRowsWithoutMaxDelims: 0
```

[5] Previously this only activated if `alignDoubleBackSlash` was set to 0.

LISTING 33: tabular4.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
   tabular:
      spacesBeforeAmpersand: 4
```

LISTING 34: tabular5.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
   tabular:
      spacesAfterAmpersand: 4
```

LISTING 35: tabular6.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
   tabular:
      alignDoubleBackSlash: 0
```

LISTING 36: tabular7.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
   tabular:
      spacesBeforeDoubleBackSlash: 0
```

LISTING 37: tabular8.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
   tabular:
      justification: "right"
```

On running the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular2.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular2.tex -l tabular2.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular2.tex -l tabular3.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular2.tex -l tabular2.yaml,tabular4.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular2.tex -l tabular2.yaml,tabular5.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular2.tex -l tabular2.yaml,tabular6.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular2.tex -l tabular2.yaml,tabular7.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular2.tex -l tabular2.yaml,tabular8.yaml
```

we obtain the respective outputs given in Listings 38 to 45.

LISTING 38: tabular2.tex default output

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
    A                                   & B                                   & C     & D    \\
    AAA                                 & BBB                                 & CCC   & DDD  \\
    \multicolumn{2}{c}{first heading} & \multicolumn{2}{c}{second heading}                 \\
    one                                 & two                                 & three & four \\
    five                                &                                     & six   &      \\
    seven                               &                                                  \\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 39: tabular2.tex using Listing 31

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
    A     & B                           & C     & D                           \\
    AAA   & BBB                         & CCC   & DDD                         \\
    \multicolumn{2}{c}{first heading} & \multicolumn{2}{c}{second heading} \\
    one   & two                         & three & four                        \\
    five  &                             & six   &                             \\
    seven &                                                                   \\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 40: tabular2.tex using Listing 32

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
    A    & B   & C     & D                                                    \\
    AAA  & BBB & CCC   & DDD                                                  \\
    \multicolumn{2}{c}{first heading} & \multicolumn{2}{c}{second heading} \\
    one  & two & three & four                                                 \\
    five &     & six   &                                                      \\
    seven &                                                                  \\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 41: tabular2.tex using Listings 31 and 33

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
    A        & B                          & C        & D                        \\
    AAA      & BBB                        & CCC      & DDD                      \\
    \multicolumn{2}{c}{first heading}    & \multicolumn{2}{c}{second heading} \\
    one      & two                        & three    & four                     \\
    five     &                            & six      &                          \\
    seven    &                                                                  \\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 42: tabular2.tex using Listings 31 and 34

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
    A     &    B                       &    C     &    D                       \\
    AAA   &    BBB                     &    CCC   &    DDD                     \\
    \multicolumn{2}{c}{first heading} &    \multicolumn{2}{c}{second heading} \\
    one   &    two                     &    three &    four                    \\
    five  &                            &    six   &                            \\
    seven &                                                                    \\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 43: tabular2.tex using Listings 31 and 35

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
    A     & B                          & C     & D \\
    AAA   & BBB                        & CCC   & DDD \\
    \multicolumn{2}{c}{first heading} & \multicolumn{2}{c}{second heading} \\
    one   & two                        & three & four \\
    five  &                            & six   & \\
    seven & \\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 44: tabular2.tex using Listings 31 and 36

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
    A     & B                          & C     & D                          \\
    AAA   & BBB                        & CCC   & DDD                        \\
    \multicolumn{2}{c}{first heading} & \multicolumn{2}{c}{second heading}\\
    one   & two                        & three & four                       \\
    five  &                            & six   &                            \\
    seven &                                                                 \\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 45: tabular2.tex using Listings 31 and 37

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
                              A &   B &                              C &    D \\
                            AAA & BBB &                            CCC &  DDD \\
    \multicolumn{2}{c}{first heading} & \multicolumn{2}{c}{second heading} \\
                            one & two &                          three & four \\
                           five &     &                            six &      \\
                          seven &                                        \\
\end{tabular}
```

Notice in particular:

- in both Listings 38 and 39 all rows have been aligned at the ampersand, even those that do not contain the maximum number of ampersands (3 ampersands, in this case);
- in Listing 38 the columns have been aligned at the ampersand;
- in Listing 39 the `\multicolumn` command has grouped the 2 columns beneath *and* above it, because `multiColumnGrouping` is set to 1 in Listing 31;
- in Listing 40 rows 3 and 6 have *not* been aligned at the ampersand, because `alignRowsWithoutMaxDelims` has been to set to 0 in Listing 32; however, the `\\` *have* still been aligned;
- in Listing 41 the columns beneath and above the `\multicolumn` commands have been grouped (because `multiColumnGrouping` is set to 1), and there are at least 4 spaces *before* each aligned ampersand because `spacesBeforeAmpersand` is set to 4;
- in Listing 42 the columns beneath and above the `\multicolumn` commands have been grouped (because `multiColumnGrouping` is set to 1), and there are at least 4 spaces *after* each aligned ampersand because `spacesAfterAmpersand` is set to 4;
- in Listing 43 the `\\` have *not* been aligned, because `alignDoubleBackSlash` is set to 0, otherwise the output is the same as Listing 39;
- in Listing 44 the `\\` *have* been aligned, and because `spacesBeforeDoubleBackSlash` is set to 0, there are no spaces ahead of them; the output is otherwise the same as Listing 39.
- in Listing 45 the cells have been *right*-justified; note that cells above and below the `\multicol` statements have still been group correctly, because of the settings in Listing 31.

N: 2020-03-21

We explore the `alignFinalDoubleBackSlash` feature by using the file in Listing 46. Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular4.tex -o=+-default
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular4.tex -o=+-FDBS
    -y="lookForAlignDelims:tabular:alignFinalDoubleBackSlash:1"
```

then we receive the respective outputs given in Listing 47 and Listing 48.

LISTING 46: tabular4.tex

```
\begin{tabular}{lc}
    Name & \shortstack{Hi \\ Lo} \\
    Foo  & Bar            \\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 47: tabular4-default.tex

```
\begin{tabular}{lc}
    Name & \shortstack{Hi \\ Lo} \\
    Foo  & Bar            \\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 48: tabular4-FDBS.tex

```
\begin{tabular}{lc}
    Name & \shortstack{Hi \\ Lo} \\
    Foo  & Bar                   \\
\end{tabular}
```

We note that in:

- Listing 47, by default, the *first* set of double back slashes in the first row of the `tabular` environment have been used for alignment;
- Listing 48, the *final* set of double back slashes in the first row have been used, because we specified `alignFinalDoubleBackSlash` as 1.

As of Version 3.0, the alignment routine works on mandatory and optional arguments within commands, and also within 'special' code blocks (see `specialBeginEnd` on page 37); for example, assuming that you have a command called `\matrix` and that it is populated within `lookForAlignDelims` (which it is, by default), and that you run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl matrix1.tex
```

then the before-and-after results shown in Listings 49 and 50 are achievable by default.

LISTING 49: `matrix1.tex`

```
\matrix [
    1&2   &3\\
4&5&6]{
7&8   &9\\
10&11&12
}
```

LISTING 50: `matrix1.tex` default output

```
\matrix [
    1 & 2 & 3 \\
    4 & 5 & 6]{
    7  & 8  & 9  \\
    10 & 11 & 12
}
```

If you have blocks of code that you wish to align at the & character that are *not* wrapped in, for example, `\begin{tabular}` ... `\end{tabular}`, then you can use the mark up illustrated in Listing 51; the default output is shown in Listing 52. Note that the `%*` must be next to each other, but that there can be any number of spaces (possibly none) between the `*` and `\begin{tabular}`; note also that you may use any environment name that you have specified in `lookForAlignDelims`.

LISTING 51: `align-block.tex`

```
%* \begin{tabular}
   1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
   5 &   & 6 &   \\
  %* \end{tabular}
```

LISTING 52: `align-block.tex` default output

```
%* \begin{tabular}
    1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
    5 &   & 6 &   \\
%* \end{tabular}
```

With reference to Table 1 on page 45 and the, yet undiscussed, fields of `noAdditionalIndent` and `indentRules` (see Section 5.4 on page 44), these comment-marked blocks are considered `environments`.

5.1 lookForAlignDelims: the dontMeasure feature

N: 2020-03-21

The `lookForAlignDelims` field can, optionally, receive the `dontMeasure` option which can be specified in a few different ways. We will explore this feature in relation to the code given in Listing 53; the default output is shown in Listing 54.

LISTING 53: `tabular-DM.tex`

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
  aaaaaa&bbbbb&ccc&dd\\
  11&2&33&4\\
  5&66&7&8
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 54: `tabular-DM.tex` default output

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
    aaaaaa & bbbbb & ccc & dd \\
    11     & 2     & 33  & 4  \\
    5      & 66    & 7   & 8
\end{tabular}
```

The `dontMeasure` field can be specified as `largest`, and in which case, the largest element will not be measured; with reference to the YAML file given in Listing 56, we can run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular-DM.tex -l=dontMeasure1.yaml
```

and receive the output given in Listing 55.

LISTING 55: tabular-DM.tex using Listing 56

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
    aaaaaa & bbbbb & ccc & dd \\
    11 & 2  & 33 & 4          \\
    5  & 66 & 7  & 8
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 56: dontMeasure1.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
   tabular:
      dontMeasure: largest
```

We note that the *largest* column entries have not contributed to the measuring routine.

The `dontMeasure` field can also be specified in the form demonstrated in Listing 58. On running the following commands,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular-DM.tex -l=dontMeasure2.yaml
```

we receive the output in Listing 57.

LISTING 57: tabular-DM.tex using Listing 58 or Listing 60

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
    aaaaaa & bbbbb & ccc & dd \\
    11 & 2  & 33 & 4          \\
    5  & 66 & 7  & 8
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 58: dontMeasure2.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
   tabular:
      dontMeasure:
        - aaaaaa
        - bbbbb
        - ccc
        - dd
```

We note that in Listing 58 we have specified entries not to be measured, one entry per line.

The `dontMeasure` field can also be specified in the forms demonstrated in Listing 60 and Listing 61. Upon running the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular-DM.tex -l=dontMeasure3.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular-DM.tex -l=dontMeasure4.yaml
```

we receive the output given in Listing 59

LISTING 59: tabular-DM.tex using Listing 60 or Listing 60

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
    aaaaaa & bbbbb & ccc & dd \\
    11 & 2  & 33 & 4          \\
    5  & 66 & 7  & 8
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 60: dontMeasure3.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
   tabular:
      dontMeasure:
        -
          this: aaaaaa
          applyTo: cell
        -
          this: bbbbb
        - ccc
        - dd
```

LISTING 61: dontMeasure4.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
   tabular:
      dontMeasure:
        -
          regex: [a-z]
          applyTo: cell
```

We note that in:

- Listing 60 we have specified entries not to be measured, each one has a *string* in the `this` field, together with an optional specification of `applyTo` as `cell`;
- Listing 61 we have specified entries not to be measured as a *regular expression* using the `regex` field, together with an optional specification of `applyTo` as `cell` field, together with an optional specification of `applyTo` as `cell`.

In both cases, the default value of `applyTo` is `cell`, and does not need to be specified.

We may also specify the `applyTo` field as `row`, a demonstration of which is given in Listing 63; upon

running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular-DM.tex -l=dontMeasure5.yaml
```

we receive the output in Listing 62.

LISTING 62: tabular-DM.tex using Listing 63

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
    aaaaaa & bbbbb & ccc & dd \\
    11 & 2  & 33 & 4          \\
    5  & 66 & 7  & 8
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 63: dontMeasure5.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
   tabular:
      dontMeasure:
        -
          this: aaaaaa&bbbbb&ccc&dd\\
          applyTo: row
```

Finally, the `applyTo` field can be specified as `row`, together with a `regex` expression. For example, for the settings given in Listing 65, upon running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular-DM.tex -l=dontMeasure6.yaml
```

we receive the output in Listing 64.

LISTING 64: tabular-DM.tex using Listing 65

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
    aaaaaa & bbbbb & ccc & dd \\
    11 & 2  & 33 & 4          \\
    5  & 66 & 7  & 8
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 65: dontMeasure6.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
   tabular:
      dontMeasure:
        -
          regex: [a-z]
          applyTo: row
```

5.2 lookForAlignDelims: the delimiterRegEx and delimiterJustification feature

N: 2020-03-21

The delimiter alignment will, by default, align code blocks at the ampersand character. The behaviour is controlled by the `delimiterRegEx` field within `lookForAlignDelims`; the default value is `'(?<!\\)(&)'`, which can be read as: *an ampersand, as long as it is not immediately preceeded by a backslash*.

Important: note the 'capturing' parenthesis in the `(&)` which are necessary; if you intend to customise this field, then be sure to include them appropriately.

We demonstrate how to customise this with respect to the code given in Listing 66; the default output from `latexindent.pl` is given in Listing 67.

LISTING 66: tabbing.tex

```
\begin{tabbing}
    aa \=   bb \= cc \= dd \= ee \\
    \>2\> 1 \> 7 \> 3 \\
    \>3 \> 2\>8\> 3 \\
    \>4 \>2 \\
\end{tabbing}
```

LISTING 67: tabbing.tex default output

```
\begin{tabbing}
    aa \=   bb \= cc \= dd \= ee \\
    \>2\> 1 \> 7 \> 3 \\
    \>3 \> 2\>8\> 3 \\
    \>4 \>2 \\
\end{tabbing}
```

Let's say that we wish to align the code at either the `\=` or `\>`. We employ the settings given in Listing 69 and run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabbing.tex -l=delimiterRegEx1.yaml
```

to receive the output given in Listing 68.

LISTING 68: tabbing.tex using Listing 69

```
\begin{tabbing}
    aa \= bb \= cc \= dd \= ee \\
       \> 2  \> 1  \> 7  \> 3  \\
       \> 3  \> 2  \> 8  \> 3  \\
       \> 4  \> 2              \\
\end{tabbing}
```

LISTING 69: delimiterRegEx1.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
   tabbing:
    delimiterRegEx: '(\\(?:=|>))'
```

We note that:

- in Listing 68 the code has been aligned, as intended, at both the \= and \>;
- in Listing 69 we have heeded the warning and captured the expression using grouping parenthesis, specified a backslash using \\ and said that it must be followed by either = or >.

We can explore delimiterRegEx a little further using the settings in Listing 71 and run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabbing.tex -l=delimiterRegEx2.yaml
```

to receive the output given in Listing 70.

LISTING 70: tabbing.tex using Listing 71

```
\begin{tabbing}
    aa \=   bb \= cc \= dd \= ee \\
     \> 2 \> 1 \> 7 \> 3         \\
     \> 3 \> 2 \> 8 \> 3         \\
     \> 4 \> 2                   \\
\end{tabbing}
```

LISTING 71: delimiterRegEx2.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
   tabbing:
    delimiterRegEx: '(\\>)'
```

We note that only the \> have been aligned.

Of course, the other lookForAlignDelims options can be used alongside the delimiterRegEx; regardless of the type of delimiter being used (ampersand or anything else), the fields from Listing 29 on page 28 remain the same; for example, using the settings in Listing 73, and running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabbing.tex -l=delimiterRegEx3.yaml
```

to receive the output given in Listing 72.

LISTING 72: tabbing.tex using Listing 73

```
\begin{tabbing}
    aa\=bb\=cc\=dd\=ee \\
      \>2 \>1 \>7 \>3  \\
      \>3 \>2 \>8 \>3  \\
      \>4 \>2          \\
\end{tabbing}
```

LISTING 73: delimiterRegEx3.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
   tabbing:
    delimiterRegEx: '(\\(?:=|>))'
    spacesBeforeAmpersand: 0
    spacesAfterAmpersand: 0
```

It is possible that delimiters specified within delimiterRegEx can be of different lengths. Consider the file in Listing 74, and associated YAML in Listing 76. Note that the Listing 76 specifies the option for the delimiter to be either # or \>, *which are different lengths*. Upon running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabbing1.tex -l=delimiterRegEx4.yaml -o=+-mod4
```

we receive the output in Listing 75.

LISTING 74: tabbing1.tex

```
\begin{tabbing}
    1#22\>333\\
    xxx#aaa#yyyyy\\
    .##&\\
\end{tabbing}
```

LISTING 75: tabbing1-mod4.tex

```
\begin{tabbing}
    1   # 22  \> 333   \\
    xxx # aaa #  yyyyy \\
    .   #     #  &     \\
\end{tabbing}
```

LISTING 76: delimiterRegEx4.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
   tabbing:
    delimiterRegEx: '(#|\\>)'
```

You can set the *delimiter* justification as either `left` (default) or `right`, which will only have effect when delimiters in the same column have different lengths. Using the settings in Listing 78 and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabbing1.tex -l=delimiterRegEx5.yaml -o=+-mod5
```

gives the output in Listing 77.

LISTING 77: tabbing1-mod5.tex

```
\begin{tabbing}
    1   # 22  \> 333   \\
    xxx # aaa  # yyyyy \\
    .   #      # &     \\
\end{tabbing}
```

LISTING 78: delimiterRegEx5.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
   tabbing:
    delimiterRegEx: '(#|\\>)'
    delimiterJustification: right
```

Note that in Listing 77 the second set of delimiters have been *right aligned* – it is quite subtle!

`indentAfterItems`: ⟨*fields*⟩

The environment names specified in `indentAfterItems` tell `latexindent.pl` to look for `\item` commands; if these switches are set to `1` then indentation will be performed so as indent the code after each `item`. A demonstration is given in Listings 80 and 81

LISTING 79: indentAfterItems

```
indentAfterItems:
    itemize: 1
    enumerate: 1
    description: 1
    list: 1
```

LISTING 80: items1.tex

```
\begin{itemize}
\item some text here
some more text here
some more text here
\item another item
some more text here
\end{itemize}
```

LISTING 81: items1.tex default output

```
\begin{itemize}
    \item some text here
          some more text here
          some more text here
    \item another item
          some more text here
\end{itemize}
```

`itemNames`: ⟨*fields*⟩

If you have your own `item` commands (perhaps you prefer to use `myitem`, for example) then you can put populate them in `itemNames`. For example, users of the `exam` document class might like to add `parts` to `indentAfterItems` and `part` to `itemNames` to their user settings (see Section 4 on page 20 for details of how to configure user settings, and Listing 13 on page 21 in particular .)

LISTING 82: itemNames

```
itemNames:
    item: 1
    myitem: 1
```

`specialBeginEnd`: ⟨*fields*⟩

U: 2017-08-21

The fields specified in `specialBeginEnd` are, in their default state, focused on math mode begin and end statements, but there is no requirement for this to be the case; Listing 83 shows the default settings of `specialBeginEnd`.

LISTING 83: `specialBeginEnd`

```
specialBeginEnd:
    displayMath:
        begin: '\\\['
        end: '\\\]'
        lookForThis: 1
    inlineMath:
        begin: '(?<!\$)(?<!\\)\$(?!\$)'
        end: '(?<!\\)\$(?!\$)'
        lookForThis: 1
    displayMathTeX:
        begin: '\$\$'
        end: '\$\$'
        lookForThis: 1
    specialBeforeCommand: 0
```

The field `displayMath` represents `\[...\]`, `inlineMath` represents `$...$` and `displayMathTex` represents `$$...$$`. You can, of course, rename these in your own YAML files (see Section 4.2 on page 21); indeed, you might like to set up your own special begin and end statements.

A demonstration of the before-and-after results are shown in Listings 84 and 85.

LISTING 84: `special1.tex` before

```
The function $f$ has formula
\[
f(x)=x^2.
\]
If you like splitting dollars,
$
g(x)=f(2x)
$
```

LISTING 85: `special1.tex` default output

```
The function $f$ has formula
\[
    f(x)=x^2.
\]
If you like splitting dollars,
$
    g(x)=f(2x)
$
```

For each field, `lookForThis` is set to 1 by default, which means that `latexindent.pl` will look for this pattern; you can tell `latexindent.pl` not to look for the pattern, by setting `lookForThis` to 0.

N: 2017-08-21

There are examples in which it is advantageous to search for `specialBeginEnd` fields *before* searching for commands, and the `specialBeforeCommand` switch controls this behaviour. For example, consider the file shown in Listing 86.

LISTING 86: `specialLR.tex`

```
\begin{equation}
\left[
\sqrt{
a+b
}
\right]
\end{equation}
```

Now consider the YAML files shown in Listings 87 and 88

LISTING 87: `specialsLeftRight.yaml`

```
specialBeginEnd:
    leftRightSquare:
        begin: '\\left\['
        end: '\\right\]'
        lookForThis: 1
```

LISTING 88: `specialBeforeCommand.yaml`

```
specialBeginEnd:
    specialBeforeCommand: 1
```

Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl specialLR.tex -l=specialsLeftRight.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl specialLR.tex -l=specialsLeftRight.yaml,specialBeforeCommand.yaml
```

we receive the respective outputs in Listings 89 and 90.

LISTING 89: specialLR.tex using Listing 87

```
\begin{equation}
    \left[
        \sqrt{
            a+b
        }
        \right]
\end{equation}
```

LISTING 90: specialLR.tex using Listings 87 and 88

```
\begin{equation}
    \left[
        \sqrt{
            a+b
        }
    \right]
\end{equation}
```

Notice that in:

- Listing 89 the `\left` has been treated as a *command*, with one optional argument;
- Listing 90 the `specialBeginEnd` pattern in Listing 87 has been obeyed because Listing 88 specifies that the `specialBeginEnd` should be sought *before* commands.

N: 2018-04-27

You can,optionally, specify the `middle` field for anything that you specify in `specialBeginEnd`. For example, let's consider the `.tex` file in Listing 91.

LISTING 91: special2.tex

```
\If
something 0
\ElsIf
something 1
\ElsIf
something 2
\ElsIf
something 3
\Else
something 4
\EndIf
```

Upon saving the YAML settings in Listings 92 and 94 and running the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl special2.tex -l=middle
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl special2.tex -l=middle1
```

then we obtain the output given in Listings 93 and 95.

LISTING 92: middle.yaml

```
specialBeginEnd:
    If:
        begin: '\\If'
        middle: '\\ElsIf'
        end: '\\EndIf'
        lookForThis: 1
```

LISTING 93: special2.tex using Listing 92

```
\If
    something 0
\ElsIf
    something 1
\ElsIf
    something 2
\ElsIf
    something 3
    \Else
    something 4
\EndIf
```

LISTING 94: middle1.yaml

```
specialBeginEnd:
    If:
        begin: '\\If'
        middle:
          - '\\ElsIf'
          - '\\Else'
        end: '\\EndIf'
        lookForThis: 1
```

LISTING 95: special2.tex using Listing 94

```
\If
    something 0
\ElsIf
    something 1
\ElsIf
    something 2
\ElsIf
    something 3
\Else
    something 4
\EndIf
```

We note that:

- in Listing 93 the bodies of each of the `Elsif` statements have been indented appropriately;
- the `Else` statement has *not* been indented appropriately in Listing 93 – read on!
- we have specified multiple settings for the `middle` field using the syntax demonstrated in Listing 94 so that the body of the `Else` statement has been indented appropriately in Listing 95.

N: 2018-08-13

You may specify fields in `specialBeginEnd` to be treated as verbatim code blocks by changing `lookForThis` to be `verbatim`.

For example, beginning with the code in Listing 97 and the YAML in Listing 96, and running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl special3.tex -l=special-verb1
```

then the output in Listing 97 is unchanged.

LISTING 96: special-verb1.yaml

```
specialBeginEnd:
    displayMath:
        lookForThis: verbatim
```

LISTING 97: special3.tex and output using Listing 96

```
\[
  special code
blocks
    can be
  treated
    as verbatim\]
```

We can combine the `specialBeginEnd` with the `lookForAlignDelims` feature. We begin with the code in Listing 98.

LISTING 98: special-align.tex

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \path (A) edge node {0,1,L}(B)
  edge node {1,1,R} (C)
  (B) edge [loop above]node {1,1,L}(B)
  edge node {0,1,L}(C)
  (C) edge node {0,1,L}(D)
  edge [bend left]node {1,0,R}(E)
  (D) edge[loop below] node {1,1,R}(D)
  edge node {0,1,R}(A)
  (E) edge[bend left] node {1,0,R} (A);
\end{tikzpicture}
```

Let's assume that our goal is to align the code at the edge and node text; we employ the code given in Listing 99 and run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl special-align.tex -l edge-node1.yaml -o=+-mod1
```

to receive the output in Listing 100.

LISTING 99: edge-node1.yaml

```
specialBeginEnd:
    path:
        begin: '\\path'
        end: ';'
        lookForThis: 1
    specialBeforeCommand: 1

lookForAlignDelims:
   path:
      delimiterRegEx: '(edge|node)'
```

LISTING 100: special-align.tex using Listing 99

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
    \path (A) edge              node {0,1,L}(B)
              edge              node {1,1,R} (C)
          (B) edge [loop above] node {1,1,L}(B)
              edge              node {0,1,L}(C)
          (C) edge              node {0,1,L}(D)
              edge [bend left]  node {1,0,R}(E)
          (D) edge [loop below] node {1,1,R}(D)
              edge              node {0,1,R}(A)
          (E) edge [bend left]  node {1,0,R} (A);
\end{tikzpicture}
```

The output in Listing 100 is not quite ideal. We can tweak the settings within Listing 99 in order to improve the output; in particular, we employ the code in Listing 101 and run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl special-align.tex -l edge-node2.yaml -o=+-mod2
```

to receive the output in Listing 102.

LISTING 101: edge-node2.yaml

```
specialBeginEnd:
    path:
        begin: '\\path'
        end: ';'
        lookForThis: 1
    specialBeforeCommand: 1

lookForAlignDelims:
   path:
      delimiterRegEx:
    '(edge|node\h*\{[0-9,A-Z]+\})'
```

LISTING 102: special-align.tex using Listing 101

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
    \path (A) edge              node {0,1,L} (B)
              edge              node {1,1,R} (C)
          (B) edge [loop above] node {1,1,L} (B)
              edge              node {0,1,L} (C)
          (C) edge              node {0,1,L} (D)
              edge [bend left]  node {1,0,R} (E)
          (D) edge [loop below] node {1,1,R} (D)
              edge              node {0,1,R} (A)
          (E) edge [bend left]  node {1,0,R} (A);
\end{tikzpicture}
```

`indentAfterHeadings`: ⟨*fields*⟩

This field enables the user to specify indentation rules that take effect after heading commands such as `\part`, `\chapter`, `\section`, `\subsection*`, or indeed any user-specified command written in this field.[6]

LISTING 103: `indentAfterHeadings`

```
256 indentAfterHeadings:
257     part:
258        indentAfterThisHeading: 0
259        level: 1
260     chapter:
261        indentAfterThisHeading: 0
262        level: 2
263     section:
264        indentAfterThisHeading: 0
265        level: 3
```

The default settings do *not* place indentation after a heading, but you can easily switch them on by changing `indentAfterThisHeading` from 0 to 1. The `level` field tells `latexindent.pl` the hierarchy of the heading structure in your document. You might, for example, like to have both `section` and `subsection` set with `level: 3` because you do not want the indentation to go too deep.

You can add any of your own custom heading commands to this field, specifying the `level` as appropriate. You can also specify your own indentation in `indentRules` (see Section 5.4 on page 44); you will find the default `indentRules` contains `chapter: " "` which tells `latexindent.pl` simply to use a space character after headings (once `indent` is set to 1 for `chapter`).

For example, assuming that you have the code in Listing 104 saved into `headings1.yaml`, and that you have the text from Listing 105 saved into `headings1.tex`.

LISTING 104: `headings1.yaml`

```
indentAfterHeadings:
    subsection:
       indentAfterThisHeading: 1
       level: 1
    paragraph:
       indentAfterThisHeading: 1
       level: 2
```

LISTING 105: `headings1.tex`

```
\subsection{subsection title}
subsection text
subsection text
\paragraph{paragraph title}
paragraph text
paragraph text
\paragraph{paragraph title}
paragraph text
paragraph text
```

If you run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl headings1.tex -l=headings1.yaml
```

then you should receive the output given in Listing 106.

[6] There is a slight difference in interface for this field when comparing Version 2.2 to Version 3.0; see appendix D on page 133 for details.

LISTING 106: headings1.tex using Listing 104

```
\subsection{subsection title}
    subsection text
    subsection text
    \paragraph{paragraph title}
        paragraph text
        paragraph text
    \paragraph{paragraph title}
        paragraph text
        paragraph text
```

LISTING 107: headings1.tex second modification

```
\subsection{subsection title}
    subsection text
    subsection text
\paragraph{paragraph title}
    paragraph text
    paragraph text
\paragraph{paragraph title}
    paragraph text
    paragraph text
```

Now say that you modify the YAML from Listing 104 so that the paragraph level is 1; after running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl headings1.tex -l=headings1.yaml
```

you should receive the code given in Listing 107; notice that the paragraph and subsection are at the same indentation level.

maximumIndentation: ⟨*horizontal space*⟩

N: 2017-08-21

You can control the maximum indentation given to your file by specifying the maximumIndentation field as horizontal space (but *not* including tabs). This feature uses the Text::Tabs module [21], and is *off* by default.

For example, consider the example shown in Listing 108 together with the default output shown in Listing 109.

LISTING 108: mult-nested.tex

```
\begin{one}
one
\begin{two}
    two
\begin{three}
     three
\begin{four}
       four
\end{four}
\end{three}
\end{two}
\end{one}
```

LISTING 109: mult-nested.tex default output

```
\begin{one}
    one
    \begin{two}
        two
        \begin{three}
            three
            \begin{four}
                four
            \end{four}
        \end{three}
    \end{two}
\end{one}
```

Now say that, for example, you have the max-indentation1.yaml from Listing 110 and that you run the following command:

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl mult-nested.tex -l=max-indentation1
```

You should receive the output shown in Listing 111.

LISTING 110: max-indentation1.yaml

```
maximumIndentation: " "
```

LISTING 111: mult-nested.tex using Listing 110

```
\begin{one}
␣one
␣\begin{two}
␣two
␣\begin{three}
␣three
␣\begin{four}
␣four
␣\end{four}
␣\end{three}
␣\end{two}
\end{one}
```

Comparing the output in Listings 109 and 111 we notice that the (default) tabs of indentation have been replaced by a single space.

In general, when using the `maximumIndentation` feature, any leading tabs will be replaced by equivalent spaces except, of course, those found in `verbatimEnvironments` (see Listing 17 on page 26) or `noIndentBlock` (see Listing 19 on page 26).

5.3 The code blocks known latexindent.pl

As of Version 3.0, `latexindent.pl` processes documents using code blocks; each of these are shown in Table 1.

N: 2019-07-13

We will refer to these code blocks in what follows. Note that the fine tuning of the definition of the code blocks detailed in Table 1 is discussed in Section 8 on page 120.

5.4 noAdditionalIndent and indentRules

`latexindent.pl` operates on files by looking for code blocks, as detailed in Section 5.3; for each type of code block in Table 1 on the next page (which we will call a ⟨*thing*⟩ in what follows) it searches YAML fields for information in the following order:

1. `noAdditionalIndent` for the *name* of the current ⟨*thing*⟩;
2. `indentRules` for the *name* of the current ⟨*thing*⟩;
3. `noAdditionalIndentGlobal` for the *type* of the current ⟨*thing*⟩;
4. `indentRulesGlobal` for the *type* of the current ⟨*thing*⟩.

Using the above list, the first piece of information to be found will be used; failing that, the value of `defaultIndent` is used. If information is found in multiple fields, the first one according to the list above will be used; for example, if information is present in both `indentRules` and in `noAdditionalIndentGlobal`, then the information from `indentRules` takes priority.

We now present details for the different type of code blocks known to `latexindent.pl`, as detailed in Table 1 on the following page; for reference, there follows a list of the code blocks covered.

5.4.1 Environments and their arguments 46
5.4.2 Environments with items 52
5.4.3 Commands with arguments 53
5.4.4 ifelsefi code blocks 55
5.4.5 specialBeginEnd code blocks 57
5.4.6 afterHeading code blocks 58
5.4.7 The remaining code blocks 60
keyEqualsValuesBracesBrackets 60

TABLE 1: Code blocks known to `latexindent.pl`

Code block	characters allowed in name	example

environments	`a-zA-Z@\*0-9_\\`	`\begin{myenv}`
		`body of myenv`
		`\end{myenv}`

optionalArguments	*inherits* name from parent (e.g environment name)	`[`
		`opt arg text`
		`]`

mandatoryArguments	*inherits* name from parent (e.g environment name)	`{`
		`mand arg text`
		`}`

commands	`+a-zA-Z@\*0-9_\:`	`\mycommand`⟨*arguments*⟩
keyEqualsValuesBracesBrackets	`a-zA-Z@\*0-9_\/.\h\{\}:\#-`	`my key/.style=`⟨*arguments*⟩
namedGroupingBracesBrackets	`0-9\.a-zA-Z@\*><`	`in`⟨*arguments*⟩
UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets	*No name!*	`{` or `[` or `,` or `&` or `)` or `(` or `$` followed by ⟨*arguments*⟩

ifElseFi	`@a-zA-Z` but must begin with either `\if` of `\@if`	`\ifnum...`
		`...`
		`\else`
		`...`
		`\fi`

items	User specified, see Listings 79 and 82 on page 37	`\begin{enumerate}`
		`  \item ...`
		`\end{enumerate}`

specialBeginEnd	User specified, see Listing 83 on page 38	`\[`
		`  ...`
		`\]`

afterHeading	User specified, see Listing 103 on page 42	`\chapter{title}`
		`  ...`
		`\section{title}`

filecontents	User specified, see Listing 23 on page 27	`\begin{filecontents}`
		`...`
		`\end{filecontents}`

namedGroupingBracesBrackets 61
UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets 61
filecontents 62
5.4.8 Summary 62

5.4.1 Environments and their arguments

There are a few different YAML switches governing the indentation of environments; let's start with the code shown in Listing 112.

LISTING 112: myenv.tex

```
\begin{outer}
\begin{myenv}
  body of environment
body of environment
     body of environment
\end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

noAdditionalIndent: ⟨*fields*⟩

If we do not wish myenv to receive any additional indentation, we have a few choices available to us, as demonstrated in Listings 113 and 114.

LISTING 113: myenv-noAdd1.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
    myenv: 1
```

LISTING 114: myenv-noAdd2.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
    myenv:
        body: 1
```

On applying either of the following commands,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv.tex -l myenv-noAdd1.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv.tex -l myenv-noAdd2.yaml
```

we obtain the output given in Listing 115; note in particular that the environment myenv has not received any *additional* indentation, but that the outer environment *has* still received indentation.

LISTING 115: myenv.tex output (using either Listing 113 or Listing 114)

```
\begin{outer}
    \begin{myenv}
    body of environment
    body of environment
    body of environment
    \end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

Upon changing the YAML files to those shown in Listings 116 and 117, and running either

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv.tex -l myenv-noAdd3.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv.tex -l myenv-noAdd4.yaml
```

we obtain the output given in Listing 118.

LISTING 116: myenv-noAdd3.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
    myenv: 0
```

LISTING 117: myenv-noAdd4.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
    myenv:
        body: 0
```

LISTING 118: `myenv.tex` output (using either Listing 116 or Listing 117)

```
\begin{outer}
    \begin{myenv}
        body of environment
        body of environment
        body of environment
    \end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

Let's now allow `myenv` to have some optional and mandatory arguments, as in Listing 119.

LISTING 119: `myenv-args.tex`

```
\begin{outer}
\begin{myenv}[%
  optional argument text
        optional argument text]%
  { mandatory argument text
 mandatory argument text}
  body of environment
body of environment
     body of environment
\end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

Upon running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=myenv-noAdd1.yaml myenv-args.tex
```

we obtain the output shown in Listing 120; note that the optional argument, mandatory argument and body *all* have received no additional indent. This is because, when `noAdditionalIndent` is specified in 'scalar' form (as in Listing 113), then *all* parts of the environment (body, optional and mandatory arguments) are assumed to want no additional indent.

LISTING 120: `myenv-args.tex` using Listing 113

```
\begin{outer}
    \begin{myenv}[%
    optional argument text
    optional argument text]%
    { mandatory argument text
    mandatory argument text}
    body of environment
    body of environment
    body of environment
    \end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

We may customise `noAdditionalIndent` for optional and mandatory arguments of the `myenv` environment, as shown in, for example, Listings 121 and 122.

LISTING 121: myenv-noAdd5.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
    myenv:
        body: 0
        optionalArguments: 1
        mandatoryArguments: 0
```

LISTING 122: myenv-noAdd6.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
    myenv:
        body: 0
        optionalArguments: 0
        mandatoryArguments: 1
```

Upon running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv.tex -l myenv-noAdd5.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv.tex -l myenv-noAdd6.yaml
```

we obtain the respective outputs given in Listings 123 and 124. Note that in Listing 123 the text for the *optional* argument has not received any additional indentation, and that in Listing 124 the *mandatory* argument has not received any additional indentation; in both cases, the *body* has not received any additional indentation.

LISTING 123: myenv-args.tex using Listing 121

```
\begin{outer}
    \begin{myenv}[%
        optional argument text
        optional argument text]%
        { mandatory argument text
            mandatory argument text}
        body of environment
        body of environment
        body of environment
    \end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

LISTING 124: myenv-args.tex using Listing 122

```
\begin{outer}
    \begin{myenv}[%
            optional argument text
            optional argument text]%
        { mandatory argument text
        mandatory argument text}
        body of environment
        body of environment
        body of environment
    \end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

indentRules: ⟨*fields*⟩

We may also specify indentation rules for environment code blocks using the `indentRules` field; see, for example, Listings 125 and 126.

LISTING 125: myenv-rules1.yaml

```
indentRules:
    myenv: "   "
```

LISTING 126: myenv-rules2.yaml

```
indentRules:
    myenv:
        body: "   "
```

On applying either of the following commands,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv.tex -l myenv-rules1.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv.tex -l myenv-rules2.yaml
```

we obtain the output given in Listing 127; note in particular that the environment `myenv` has received one tab (from the `outer` environment) plus three spaces from Listing 125 or 126.

LISTING 127: myenv.tex output (using either Listing 125 or Listing 126)

```
\begin{outer}
    \begin{myenv}
    ␣␣␣body␣of␣environment
    ␣␣␣body␣of␣environment
    ␣␣␣body␣of␣environment
    \end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

If you specify a field in `indentRules` using anything other than horizontal space, it will be ignored.

Returning to the example in Listing 119 that contains optional and mandatory arguments. Upon using Listing 125 as in

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv-args.tex -l=myenv-rules1.yaml
```

we obtain the output in Listing 128; note that the body, optional argument and mandatory argument of `myenv` have *all* received the same customised indentation.

LISTING 128: myenv-args.tex using Listing 125

```
\begin{outer}
    \begin{myenv}[%
    ␣␣␣␣␣␣␣optional␣argument␣text
    ␣␣␣␣␣␣␣optional␣argument␣text]%
    ␣␣␣␣{␣mandatory␣argument␣text
    ␣␣␣␣␣␣␣mandatory␣argument␣text}
    ␣␣␣␣body␣of␣environment
    ␣␣␣␣body␣of␣environment
    ␣␣␣␣body␣of␣environment
    \end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

You can specify different indentation rules for the different features using, for example, Listings 129 and 130

LISTING 129: myenv-rules3.yaml

```
indentRules:
    myenv:
        body: "    "
        optionalArguments: " "
```

LISTING 130: myenv-rules4.yaml

```
indentRules:
    myenv:
        body: "    "
        mandatoryArguments: "\t\t"
```

After running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv-args.tex -l myenv-rules3.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv-args.tex -l myenv-rules4.yaml
```

then we obtain the respective outputs given in Listings 131 and 132.

LISTING 131: myenv-args.tex using Listing 129

```
\begin{outer}
    \begin{myenv}[%
    ␣␣␣␣optional␣argument␣text
    ␣␣␣␣optional␣argument␣text]%
    ␣␣␣{␣mandatory␣argument␣text
        ␣␣␣mandatory␣argument␣text}
    ␣␣␣body␣of␣environment
    ␣␣␣body␣of␣environment
    ␣␣␣body␣of␣environment
    \end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

LISTING 132: myenv-args.tex using Listing 130

```
\begin{outer}
    \begin{myenv}[%
        ␣␣␣optional␣argument␣text
        ␣␣␣optional␣argument␣text]%
    ␣␣␣{␣mandatory␣argument␣text
        ␣␣␣mandatory␣argument␣text}
    ␣␣␣body␣of␣environment
    ␣␣␣body␣of␣environment
    ␣␣␣body␣of␣environment
    \end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

Note that in Listing 131, the optional argument has only received a single space of indentation, while the mandatory argument has received the default (tab) indentation; the environment body has received three spaces of indentation.

In Listing 132, the optional argument has received the default (tab) indentation, the mandatory argument has received two tabs of indentation, and the body has received three spaces of indentation.

`noAdditionalIndentGlobal`: ⟨*fields*⟩

Assuming that your environment name is not found within neither `noAdditionalIndent` nor `indentRules`, the next place that `latexindent.pl` will look is `noAdditionalIndentGlobal`, and in particular *for the environments* key (see Listing 133). Let's say that you change the value of `environments` to 1 in Listing 133, and that you run

LISTING 133: noAdditionalIndentGlobal

```
314 noAdditionalIndentGlobal:
315     environments: 0
```

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv-args.tex -l env-noAdditionalGlobal.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv-args.tex -l myenv-rules1.yaml,env-noAdditionalGlobal.yaml
```

The respective output from these two commands are in Listings 134 and 135; in Listing 134 notice that *both* environments receive no additional indentation but that the arguments of `myenv` still *do* receive indentation. In Listing 135 notice that the *outer* environment does not receive additional indentation, but because of the settings from `myenv-rules1.yaml` (in Listing 125 on page 48), the `myenv` environment still *does* receive indentation.

LISTING 134: myenv-args.tex using Listing 133

```
\begin{outer}
\begin{myenv}[%
    optional argument text
    optional argument text]%
{ mandatory argument text
    mandatory argument text}
body of environment
body of environment
body of environment
\end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

LISTING 135: myenv-args.tex using Listings 125 and 133

```
\begin{outer}
\begin{myenv}[%
      optional argument text
      optional argument text]%
   { mandatory argument text
      mandatory argument text}
   body of environment
   body of environment
   body of environment
\end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

In fact, `noAdditionalIndentGlobal` also contains keys that control the indentation of optional and mandatory arguments; on referencing Listings 136 and 137

LISTING 136: opt-args-no-add-glob.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndentGlobal:
    optionalArguments: 1
```

LISTING 137: mand-args-no-add-glob.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndentGlobal:
    mandatoryArguments: 1
```

we may run the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv-args.tex -local opt-args-no-add-glob.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv-args.tex -local mand-args-no-add-glob.yaml
```

which produces the respective outputs given in Listings 138 and 139. Notice that in Listing 138 the *optional* argument has not received any additional indentation, and in Listing 139 the *mandatory* argument has not received any additional indentation.

LISTING 138: myenv-args.tex using Listing 136

```
\begin{outer}
    \begin{myenv}[%
        optional argument text
        optional argument text]%
        { mandatory argument text
            mandatory argument text}
        body of environment
        body of environment
        body of environment
    \end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

LISTING 139: myenv-args.tex using Listing 137

```
\begin{outer}
    \begin{myenv}[%
            optional argument text
            optional argument text]%
        { mandatory argument text
        mandatory argument text}
        body of environment
        body of environment
        body of environment
    \end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

indentRulesGlobal: ⟨*fields*⟩

The final check that latexindent.pl will make is to look for indentRulesGlobal as detailed in Listing 140; if you change the environments field to anything involving horizontal space, say " ", and then run the following commands

LISTING 140: indentRulesGlobal

```
330 indentRulesGlobal:
331     environments: 0
```

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv-args.tex -l env-indentRules.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv-args.tex -l myenv-rules1.yaml,env-indentRules.yaml
```

then the respective output is shown in Listings 141 and 142. Note that in Listing 141, both the environment blocks have received a single-space indentation, whereas in Listing 142 the outer environment has received single-space indentation (specified by indentRulesGlobal), but myenv has received " ", as specified by the particular indentRules for myenv Listing 125 on page 48.

LISTING 141: myenv-args.tex using Listing 140

```
\begin{outer}
␣\begin{myenv}[%
    ␣␣optional␣argument␣text
    ␣␣optional␣argument␣text]%
␣␣{␣mandatory␣argument␣text
    ␣␣mandatory␣argument␣text}
␣␣body␣of␣environment
␣␣body␣of␣environment
␣␣body␣of␣environment
␣\end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

LISTING 142: myenv-args.tex using Listings 125 and 140

```
\begin{outer}
␣\begin{myenv}[%
␣␣␣␣␣␣␣␣optional␣argument␣text
␣␣␣␣␣␣␣␣optional␣argument␣text]%
␣␣␣␣␣␣␣␣{␣mandatory␣argument␣text
␣␣␣␣␣␣␣␣mandatory␣argument␣text}
␣␣␣␣body␣of␣environment
␣␣␣␣body␣of␣environment
␣␣␣␣body␣of␣environment
␣\end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

You can specify `indentRulesGlobal` for both optional and mandatory arguments, as detailed in Listings 143 and 144

LISTING 143: opt-args-indent-rules-glob.yaml

```
indentRulesGlobal:
    optionalArguments: "\t\t"
```

LISTING 144: mand-args-indent-rules-glob.yaml

```
indentRulesGlobal:
    mandatoryArguments: "\t\t"
```

Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv-args.tex -local opt-args-indent-rules-glob.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv-args.tex -local mand-args-indent-rules-glob.yaml
```

we obtain the respective outputs in Listings 145 and 146. Note that the *optional* argument in Listing 145 has received two tabs worth of indentation, while the *mandatory* argument has done so in Listing 146.

LISTING 145: myenv-args.tex using Listing 143

```
\begin{outer}
    \begin{myenv}[%
        optional argument text
        optional argument text]%
    { mandatory argument text
        mandatory argument text}
    body of environment
    body of environment
    body of environment
    \end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

LISTING 146: myenv-args.tex using Listing 144

```
\begin{outer}
    \begin{myenv}[%
        optional argument text
        optional argument text]%
    { mandatory argument text
        mandatory argument text}
    body of environment
    body of environment
    body of environment
    \end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

5.4.2 Environments with items

With reference to Listings 79 and 82 on page 37, some commands may contain `item` commands; for the purposes of this discussion, we will use the code from Listing 80 on page 37.

Assuming that you've populated `itemNames` with the name of your `item`, you can put the item name into `noAdditionalIndent` as in Listing 147, although a more efficient approach may be to change the relevant field in `itemNames` to `0`. Similarly, you can customise the indentation that your `item` receives using `indentRules`, as in Listing 148

LISTING 147: item-noAdd1.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
    item: 1
# itemNames:
#   item: 0
```

LISTING 148: item-rules1.yaml

```
indentRules:
    item: " "
```

Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl items1.tex -local item-noAdd1.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl items1.tex -local item-rules1.yaml
```

the respective outputs are given in Listings 149 and 150; note that in Listing 149 that the text after each `item` has not received any additional indentation, and in Listing 150, the text after each `item` has received a single space of indentation, specified by Listing 148.

LISTING 149: `items1.tex` using Listing 147

```
\begin{itemize}
    \item some text here
    some more text here
    some more text here
    \item another item
    some more text here
\end{itemize}
```

LISTING 150: `items1.tex` using Listing 148

```
\begin{itemize}
    \item␣some␣text␣here
    ␣some␣more␣text␣here
    ␣some␣more␣text␣here
    \item␣another␣item
    ␣some␣more␣text␣here
\end{itemize}
```

Alternatively, you might like to populate `noAdditionalIndentGlobal` or `indentRulesGlobal` using the `items` key, as demonstrated in Listings 151 and 152. Note that there is a need to 're-set/remove' the `item` field from `indentRules` in both cases (see the hierarchy description given on page 44) as the `item` command is a member of `indentRules` by default.

LISTING 151: `items-noAdditionalGlobal.yaml`

```
indentRules:
    item: 0
noAdditionalIndentGlobal:
    items: 1
```

LISTING 152: `items-indentRulesGlobal.yaml`

```
indentRules:
    item: 0
indentRulesGlobal:
    items: " "
```

Upon running the following commands,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl items1.tex -local items-noAdditionalGlobal.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl items1.tex -local items-indentRulesGlobal.yaml
```

the respective outputs from Listings 149 and 150 are obtained; note, however, that *all* such `item` commands without their own individual `noAdditionalIndent` or `indentRules` settings would behave as in these listings.

5.4.3 Commands with arguments

Let's begin with the simple example in Listing 153; when `latexindent.pl` operates on this file, the default output is shown in Listing 154. [7]

LISTING 153: `mycommand.tex`

```
\mycommand
{
mand arg text
mand arg text}
[
opt arg text
opt arg text
]
```

LISTING 154: `mycommand.tex` default output

```
\mycommand
{
    mand arg text
    mand arg text}
[
    opt arg text
    opt arg text
]
```

[7] The command code blocks have quite a few subtleties, described in Section 5.5 on page 62.

As in the environment-based case (see Listings 113 and 114 on page 46) we may specify `noAdditionalIndent` either in 'scalar' form, or in 'field' form, as shown in Listings 155 and 156

LISTING 155: mycommand-noAdd1.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
    mycommand: 1
```

LISTING 156: mycommand-noAdd2.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
    mycommand:
        body: 1
```

After running the following commands,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl mycommand.tex -l mycommand-noAdd1.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl mycommand.tex -l mycommand-noAdd2.yaml
```

we receive the respective output given in Listings 157 and 158

LISTING 157: mycommand.tex using Listing 155

```
\mycommand
{
mand arg text
mand arg text}
[
opt arg text
opt arg text
]
```

LISTING 158: mycommand.tex using Listing 156

```
\mycommand
{
    mand arg text
    mand arg text}
[
    opt arg text
    opt arg text
]
```

Note that in Listing 157 that the 'body', optional argument *and* mandatory argument have *all* received no additional indentation, while in Listing 158, only the 'body' has not received any additional indentation. We define the 'body' of a command as any lines following the command name that include its optional or mandatory arguments.

We may further customise `noAdditionalIndent` for `mycommand` as we did in Listings 121 and 122 on page 48; explicit examples are given in Listings 159 and 160.

LISTING 159: mycommand-noAdd3.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
    mycommand:
        body: 0
        optionalArguments: 1
        mandatoryArguments: 0
```

LISTING 160: mycommand-noAdd4.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
    mycommand:
        body: 0
        optionalArguments: 0
        mandatoryArguments: 1
```

After running the following commands,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl mycommand.tex -l mycommand-noAdd3.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl mycommand.tex -l mycommand-noAdd4.yaml
```

we receive the respective output given in Listings 161 and 162.

LISTING 161: mycommand.tex using Listing 159

```
\mycommand
{
    mand arg text
    mand arg text}
[
opt arg text
opt arg text
]
```

LISTING 162: mycommand.tex using Listing 160

```
\mycommand
{
mand arg text
mand arg text}
[
    opt arg text
    opt arg text
]
```

Attentive readers will note that the body of `mycommand` in both Listings 161 and 162 has received no additional indent, even though `body` is explicitly set to `0` in both Listings 159 and 160. This is because, by default, `noAdditionalIndentGlobal` for `commands` is set to `1` by default; this can be easily fixed as in Listings 163 and 164.

LISTING 163: mycommand-noAdd5.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
    mycommand:
        body: 0
        optionalArguments: 1
        mandatoryArguments: 0
noAdditionalIndentGlobal:
    commands: 0
```

LISTING 164: mycommand-noAdd6.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
    mycommand:
        body: 0
        optionalArguments: 0
        mandatoryArguments: 1
noAdditionalIndentGlobal:
    commands: 0
```

After running the following commands,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl mycommand.tex -l mycommand-noAdd5.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl mycommand.tex -l mycommand-noAdd6.yaml
```

we receive the respective output given in Listings 165 and 166.

LISTING 165: mycommand.tex using Listing 163

```
\mycommand
    {
        mand arg text
        mand arg text}
    [
    opt arg text
    opt arg text
    ]
```

LISTING 166: mycommand.tex using Listing 164

```
\mycommand
    {
    mand arg text
    mand arg text}
    [
        opt arg text
        opt arg text
    ]
```

Both `indentRules` and `indentRulesGlobal` can be adjusted as they were for *environment* code blocks, as in Listings 129 and 130 on page 49 and Listings 140, 143 and 144 on pages 51–52.

5.4.4 ifelsefi code blocks

Let's use the simple example shown in Listing 167; when `latexindent.pl` operates on this file, the output as in Listing 168; note that the body of each of the `\if` statements have been indented, and that the `\else` statement has been accounted for correctly.

LISTING 167: ifelsefi1.tex

```
\ifodd\radius
\ifnum\radius<14
\pgfmathparse{100-(\radius)*4};
\else
\pgfmathparse{200-(\radius)*3};
\fi\fi
```

LISTING 168: ifelsefi1.tex default output

```
\ifodd\radius
    \ifnum\radius<14
        \pgfmathparse{100-(\radius)*4};
    \else
        \pgfmathparse{200-(\radius)*3};
    \fi\fi
```

It is recommended to specify `noAdditionalIndent` and `indentRules` in the 'scalar' form only for these type of code blocks, although the 'field' form would work, assuming that `body` was specified. Examples are shown in Listings 169 and 170.

LISTING 169: ifnum-noAdd.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
    ifnum: 1
```

LISTING 170: ifnum-indent-rules.yaml

```
indentRules:
    ifnum: "  "
```

After running the following commands,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl ifelsefi1.tex -local ifnum-noAdd.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl ifelsefi1.tex -l ifnum-indent-rules.yaml
```

we receive the respective output given in Listings 171 and 172; note that in Listing 171, the `ifnum` code block has *not* received any additional indentation, while in Listing 172, the `ifnum` code block has received one tab and two spaces of indentation.

LISTING 171: ifelsefi1.tex using Listing 169

```
\ifodd\radius
    \ifnum\radius<14
    \pgfmathparse{100-(\radius)*4};
    \else
    \pgfmathparse{200-(\radius)*3};
    \fi\fi
```

LISTING 172: ifelsefi1.tex using Listing 170

```
\ifodd\radius
→\ifnum\radius<14
→␣␣\pgfmathparse{100-(\radius)*4};
→\else
→␣␣\pgfmathparse{200-(\radius)*3};
→\fi\fi
```

We may specify `noAdditionalIndentGlobal` and `indentRulesGlobal` as in Listings 173 and 174.

LISTING 173: ifelsefi-noAdd-glob.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndentGlobal:
    ifElseFi: 1
```

LISTING 174: ifelsefi-indent-rules-global.yaml

```
indentRulesGlobal:
    ifElseFi: " "
```

Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl ifelsefi1.tex -local ifelsefi-noAdd-glob.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl ifelsefi1.tex -l ifelsefi-indent-rules-global.yaml
```

we receive the outputs in Listings 175 and 176; notice that in Listing 175 neither of the `ifelsefi` code blocks have received indentation, while in Listing 176 both code blocks have received a single space of indentation.

LISTING 175: ifelsefi1.tex using Listing 173

```
\ifodd\radius
\ifnum\radius<14
\pgfmathparse{100-(\radius)*4};
\else
\pgfmathparse{200-(\radius)*3};
\fi\fi
```

LISTING 176: ifelsefi1.tex using Listing 174

```
\ifodd\radius
␣\ifnum\radius<14
␣␣\pgfmathparse{100-(\radius)*4};
␣\else
␣␣\pgfmathparse{200-(\radius)*3};
␣\fi\fi
```

U: 2018-04-27

We can further explore the treatment of `ifElseFi` code blocks in Listing 177, and the associated default output given in Listing 178; note, in particular, that the bodies of each of the 'or statements' have been indented.

LISTING 177: ifelsefi2.tex

```
\ifcase#1
zero%
\or
one%
\or
two%
\or
three%
\else
default
\fi
```

LISTING 178: ifelsefi2.tex default output

```
\ifcase#1
    zero%
\or
    one%
\or
    two%
\or
    three%
\else
    default
\fi
```

5.4.5 specialBeginEnd code blocks

Let's use the example from Listing 84 on page 38 which has default output shown in Listing 85 on page 38.

It is recommended to specify `noAdditionalIndent` and `indentRules` in the 'scalar' form for these type of code blocks, although the 'field' form would work, assuming that `body` was specified. Examples are shown in Listings 179 and 180.

LISTING 179: displayMath-noAdd.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
    displayMath: 1
```

LISTING 180: displayMath-indent-rules.yaml

```
indentRules:
    displayMath: "\t\t\t"
```

After running the following commands,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl special1.tex -local displayMath-noAdd.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl special1.tex -l displayMath-indent-rules.yaml
```

we receive the respective output given in Listings 181 and 182; note that in Listing 181, the `displayMath` code block has *not* received any additional indentation, while in Listing 182, the `displayMath` code block has received three tabs worth of indentation.

LISTING 181: special1.tex using Listing 179

```
The function $f$ has formula
\[
f(x)=x^2.
\]
If you like splitting dollars,
$
    g(x)=f(2x)
$
```

LISTING 182: special1.tex using Listing 180

```
The function $f$ has formula
\[
    f(x)=x^2.
\]
If you like splitting dollars,
$
    g(x)=f(2x)
$
```

We may specify `noAdditionalIndentGlobal` and `indentRulesGlobal` as in Listings 183 and 184.

LISTING 183: special-noAdd-glob.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndentGlobal:
    specialBeginEnd: 1
```

LISTING 184: special-indent-rules-global.yaml

```
indentRulesGlobal:
    specialBeginEnd: " "
```

Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl special1.tex -local special-noAdd-glob.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl special1.tex -l special-indent-rules-global.yaml
```

we receive the outputs in Listings 185 and 186; notice that in Listing 185 neither of the `special` code blocks have received indentation, while in Listing 186 both code blocks have received a single space of indentation.

LISTING 185: special1.tex using Listing 183

```
The function $f$ has formula
\[
f(x)=x^2.
\]
If you like splitting dollars,
$
g(x)=f(2x)
$
```

LISTING 186: special1.tex using Listing 184

```
The␣function␣$f$␣has␣formula
\[
␣f(x)=x^2.
\]
If␣you␣like␣splitting␣dollars,
$
␣g(x)=f(2x)
$
```

5.4.6 afterHeading code blocks

Let's use the example Listing 187 for demonstration throughout this Section. As discussed on page 42, by default `latexindent.pl` will not add indentation after headings.

LISTING 187: headings2.tex

```
\paragraph{paragraph
title}
paragraph text
paragraph text
```

On using the YAML file in Listing 189 by running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl headings2.tex -l headings3.yaml
```

we obtain the output in Listing 188. Note that the argument of `paragraph` has received (default) indentation, and that the body after the heading statement has received (default) indentation.

LISTING 188: headings2.tex using Listing 189

```
\paragraph{paragraph
        title}
    paragraph text
    paragraph text
```

LISTING 189: headings3.yaml

```
indentAfterHeadings:
    paragraph:
       indentAfterThisHeading: 1
       level: 1
```

If we specify `noAdditionalIndent` as in Listing 191 and run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl headings2.tex -l headings4.yaml
```

then we receive the output in Listing 190. Note that the arguments *and* the body after the heading of `paragraph` has received no additional indentation, because we have specified `noAdditionalIndent` in scalar form.

LISTING 190: headings2.tex using Listing 191

```
\paragraph{paragraph
title}
paragraph text
paragraph text
```

LISTING 191: headings4.yaml

```
indentAfterHeadings:
    paragraph:
       indentAfterThisHeading: 1
       level: 1
noAdditionalIndent:
    paragraph: 1
```

Similarly, if we specify `indentRules` as in Listing 193 and run analogous commands to those above, we receive the output in Listing 192; note that the *body*, *mandatory argument* and content *after the heading* of `paragraph` have *all* received three tabs worth of indentation.

LISTING 192: headings2.tex using Listing 193

```
\paragraph{paragraph
    ┤   ┤   ┤   ┤   ┤   ┤   ┤   ┤   ┤title}
    ┤   ┤   ┤paragraph text
    ┤   ┤   ┤paragraph text
```

LISTING 193: headings5.yaml

```
indentAfterHeadings:
    paragraph:
       indentAfterThisHeading: 1
       level: 1
indentRules:
    paragraph: "\t\t\t"
```

We may, instead, specify `noAdditionalIndent` in 'field' form, as in Listing 195 which gives the output in Listing 194.

LISTING 194: headings2.tex using Listing 195

```
\paragraph{paragraph
    title}
paragraph text
paragraph text
```

LISTING 195: headings6.yaml

```
indentAfterHeadings:
    paragraph:
       indentAfterThisHeading: 1
       level: 1
noAdditionalIndent:
    paragraph:
        body: 0
        mandatoryArguments: 0
        afterHeading: 1
```

Analogously, we may specify `indentRules` as in Listing 197 which gives the output in Listing 196; note that mandatory argument text has only received a single space of indentation, while the body after the heading has received three tabs worth of indentation.

LISTING 196: headings2.tex using Listing 197

```
\paragraph{paragraph
    ┤    ┤    ┤ title}
    ┤    ┤    ┤paragraph text
    ┤    ┤    ┤paragraph text
```

LISTING 197: headings7.yaml

```
indentAfterHeadings:
    paragraph:
       indentAfterThisHeading: 1
       level: 1
indentRules:
    paragraph:
        mandatoryArguments: " "
        afterHeading: "\t\t\t"
```

Finally, let's consider `noAdditionalIndentGlobal` and `indentRulesGlobal` shown in Listings 199 and 201 respectively, with respective output in Listings 198 and 200. Note that in Listing 199 the *mandatory argument* of `paragraph` has received a (default) tab's worth of indentation, while the body after the heading has received *no additional indentation*. Similarly, in Listing 200, the *argument* has received both a (default) tab plus two spaces of indentation (from the global rule specified in Listing 201), and the remaining body after `paragraph` has received just two spaces of indentation.

LISTING 198: headings2.tex using Listing 199

```
\paragraph{paragraph
    title}
paragraph text
paragraph text
```

LISTING 199: headings8.yaml

```
indentAfterHeadings:
    paragraph:
       indentAfterThisHeading: 1
       level: 1
noAdditionalIndentGlobal:
    afterHeading: 1
```

LISTING 200: headings2.tex using Listing 201

```
\paragraph{paragraph
   ┤␣␣title}
␣␣paragraph␣text
␣␣paragraph␣text
```

LISTING 201: headings9.yaml

```
indentAfterHeadings:
    paragraph:
       indentAfterThisHeading: 1
       level: 1
indentRulesGlobal:
    afterHeading: "  "
```

5.4.7 The remaining code blocks

Referencing the different types of code blocks in Table 1 on page 45, we have a few code blocks yet to cover; these are very similar to the `commands` code block type covered comprehensively in Section 5.4.3 on page 53, but a small discussion defining these remaining code blocks is necessary.

keyEqualsValuesBracesBrackets `latexindent.pl` defines this type of code block by the following criteria:

- it must immediately follow either `{` OR `[` OR `,` with comments and blank lines allowed.
- then it has a name made up of the characters detailed in Table 1 on page 45;
- then an = symbol;
- then at least one set of curly braces or square brackets (comments and line breaks allowed throughout).

N: 2019-07-13

See the `keyEqualsValuesBracesBrackets: follow` and `keyEqualsValuesBracesBrackets: name` fields of the fine tuning section in Listing 478 on page 120

An example is shown in Listing 202, with the default output given in Listing 203.

LISTING 202: pgfkeys1.tex

```
\pgfkeys{/tikz/.cd,
start coordinate/.initial={0,
\vertfactor},
}
```

LISTING 203: pgfkeys1.tex default output

```
\pgfkeys{/tikz/.cd,
   ┤start coordinate/.initial={0,
   ┤    ┤    ┤\vertfactor},
}
```

In Listing 203, note that the maximum indentation is three tabs, and these come from:

- the `\pgfkeys` command's mandatory argument;
- the `start coordinate/.initial` key's mandatory argument;
- the `start coordinate/.initial` key's body, which is defined as any lines following the name of the key that include its arguments. This is the part controlled by the *body* field for `noAdditionalIndent` and friends from page 44.

namedGroupingBracesBrackets This type of code block is mostly motivated by tikz-based code; we define this code block as follows:

- it must immediately follow either *horizontal space* OR *one or more line breaks* OR `{` OR `[` OR `$` OR `)` OR `(`
- the name may contain the characters detailed in Table 1 on page 45;
- then at least one set of curly braces or square brackets (comments and line breaks allowed throughout).

N: 2019-07-13

See the `NamedGroupingBracesBrackets: follow` and `NamedGroupingBracesBrackets: name` fields of the fine tuning section in Listing 478 on page 120

A simple example is given in Listing 204, with default output in Listing 205.

LISTING 204: `child1.tex`

```
\coordinate
child[grow=down]{
edge from parent [antiparticle]
node [above=3pt] {$C$}
}
```

LISTING 205: `child1.tex` default output

```
\coordinate
child[grow=down]{
    edge from parent [antiparticle]
    node [above=3pt] {$C$}
}
```

In particular, `latexindent.pl` considers `child`, `parent` and `node` all to be `namedGroupingBracesBrackets`[8]. Referencing Listing 205, note that the maximum indentation is two tabs, and these come from:

- the `child`'s mandatory argument;
- the `child`'s body, which is defined as any lines following the name of the `namedGroupingBracesBrackets` that include its arguments. This is the part controlled by the *body* field for `noAdditionalIndent` and friends from page 44.

UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets occur in a variety of situations; specifically, we define this type of code block as satisfying the following criteria:

- it must immediately follow either `{` OR `[` OR `,` OR `&` OR `)` OR `(` OR `$`;
- then at least one set of curly braces or square brackets (comments and line breaks allowed throughout).

N: 2019-07-13

See the `UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets: follow` field of the fine tuning section in Listing 478 on page 120

An example is shown in Listing 206 with default output give in Listing 207.

LISTING 206: `psforeach1.tex`

```
\psforeach{\row}{%
{
{3,2.8,2.7,3,3.1}},%
{2.8,1,1.2,2,3},%
}
```

LISTING 207: `psforeach1.tex` default output

```
\psforeach{\row}{%
    {
        {3,2.8,2.7,3,3.1}},%
    {2.8,1,1.2,2,3},%
}
```

[8] You may like to verify this by using the `-tt` option and checking `indent.log`!

Referencing Listing 207, there are *three* sets of unnamed braces. Note also that the maximum value of indentation is three tabs, and these come from:

- the `\psforeach` command's mandatory argument;
- the *first* un-named braces mandatory argument;
- the *first* un-named braces *body*, which we define as any lines following the first opening `{` or `[` that defined the code block. This is the part controlled by the *body* field for `noAdditionalIndent` and friends from page 44.

Users wishing to customise the mandatory and/or optional arguments on a *per-name* basis for the `UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets` should use `always-un-named`.

filecontents code blocks behave just as `environments`, except that neither arguments nor items are sought.

5.4.8 Summary

Having considered all of the different types of code blocks, the functions of the fields given in Listings 208 and 209 should now make sense.

LISTING 208: `noAdditionalIndentGlobal`

```
noAdditionalIndentGlobal:
    environments: 0
    commands: 1
    optionalArguments: 0
    mandatoryArguments: 0
    ifElseFi: 0
    items: 0
    keyEqualsValuesBracesBrackets: 0
    namedGroupingBracesBrackets: 0
    UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets: 0
    specialBeginEnd: 0
    afterHeading: 0
    filecontents: 0
```

LISTING 209: `indentRulesGlobal`

```
indentRulesGlobal:
    environments: 0
    commands: 0
    optionalArguments: 0
    mandatoryArguments: 0
    ifElseFi: 0
    items: 0
    keyEqualsValuesBracesBrackets: 0
    namedGroupingBracesBrackets: 0
    UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets: 0
    specialBeginEnd: 0
    afterHeading: 0
    filecontents: 0
```

5.5 Commands and the strings between their arguments

The `command` code blocks will always look for optional (square bracketed) and mandatory (curly braced) arguments which can contain comments, line breaks and 'beamer' commands `<.*?>` between them. There are switches that can allow them to contain other strings, which we discuss next.

`commandCodeBlocks`: ⟨*fields*⟩

U: 2018-04-27

The `commandCodeBlocks` field contains a few switches detailed in Listing 210.

LISTING 210: commandCodeBlocks

```
commandCodeBlocks:
    roundParenthesesAllowed: 1
    stringsAllowedBetweenArguments:
      -
        amalgamate: 1
      - 'node'
      - 'at'
      - 'to'
      - 'decoration'
      - '\+\+'
      - '\-\-'
      - '\#\#\d'
    commandNameSpecial:
      -
        amalgamate: 1
      - '@ifnextchar\['
```

`roundParenthesesAllowed`: **0|1**

The need for this field was mostly motivated by commands found in code used to generate images in `PSTricks` and `tikz`; for example, let's consider the code given in Listing 211.

LISTING 211: pstricks1.tex

```
\defFunction[algebraic]{torus}(u,v)
{(2+cos(u))*cos(v+\Pi)}
{(2+cos(u))*sin(v+\Pi)}
{sin(u)}
```

LISTING 212: pstricks1 default output

```
\defFunction[algebraic]{torus}(u,v)
{(2+cos(u))*cos(v+\Pi)}
{(2+cos(u))*sin(v+\Pi)}
{sin(u)}
```

Notice that the `\defFunction` command has an optional argument, followed by a mandatory argument, followed by a round-parenthesis argument, (u, v).

By default, because `roundParenthesesAllowed` is set to 1 in Listing 210, then `latexindent.pl` will allow round parenthesis between optional and mandatory arguments. In the case of the code in Listing 211, `latexindent.pl` finds *all* the arguments of `defFunction`, both before and after `(u,v)`.

The default output from running `latexindent.pl` on Listing 211 actually leaves it unchanged (see Listing 212); note in particular, this is because of `noAdditionalIndentGlobal` as discussed on page 55.

Upon using the YAML settings in Listing 214, and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl pstricks1.tex -l noRoundParentheses.yaml
```

we obtain the output given in Listing 213.

LISTING 213: pstricks1.tex using Listing 214

```
\defFunction[algebraic]{torus}(u,v)
{(2+cos(u))*cos(v+\Pi)}
    {(2+cos(u))*sin(v+\Pi)}
    {sin(u)}
```

LISTING 214: noRoundParentheses.yaml

```
commandCodeBlocks:
    roundParenthesesAllowed: 0
```

Notice the difference between Listing 212 and Listing 213; in particular, in Listing 213, because round parentheses are *not* allowed, `latexindent.pl` finds that the `\defFunction` command finishes at the first opening round parenthesis. As such, the remaining braced, mandatory, arguments are found to be `UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets` (see Table 1 on page 45) which, by default, assume indentation for their body, and hence the tabbed indentation in Listing 213.

Let's explore this using the YAML given in Listing 216 and run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl pstricks1.tex -l defFunction.yaml
```

then the output is as in Listing 215.

LISTING 215: pstricks1.tex using Listing 216

```
\defFunction[algebraic]{torus}(u,v)
␣{(2+cos(u))*cos(v+\Pi)}
␣{(2+cos(u))*sin(v+\Pi)}
␣{sin(u)}
```

LISTING 216: defFunction.yaml

```
indentRules:
    defFunction:
        body: " "
```

Notice in Listing 215 that the *body* of the `defFunction` command i.e, the subsequent lines containing arguments after the command name, have received the single space of indentation specified by Listing 216.

`stringsAllowedBetweenArguments`: ⟨*fields*⟩

`tikz` users may well specify code such as that given in Listing 217; processing this code using `latexindent.pl` gives the default output in Listing 218.

LISTING 217: tikz-node1.tex

```
\draw[thin]
(c)␣to[in=110,out=-90]
++(0,-0.5cm)
node[below,align=left,scale=0.5]
```

LISTING 218: tikz-node1 default output

```
\draw[thin]
(c)␣to[in=110,out=-90]
++(0,-0.5cm)
node[below,align=left,scale=0.5]
```

With reference to Listing 210 on the previous page, we see that the strings

to, node, ++

are all allowed to appear between arguments; importantly, you are encouraged to add further names to this field as necessary. This means that when `latexindent.pl` processes Listing 217, it consumes:

- the optional argument `[thin]`
- the round-bracketed argument `(c)` because `roundParenthesesAllowed` is 1 by default
- the string `to` (specified in `stringsAllowedBetweenArguments`)
- the optional argument `[in=110,out=-90]`
- the string `++` (specified in `stringsAllowedBetweenArguments`)
- the round-bracketed argument `(0,-0.5cm)` because `roundParenthesesAllowed` is 1 by default
- the string `node` (specified in `stringsAllowedBetweenArguments`)
- the optional argument `[below,align=left,scale=0.5]`

We can explore this further, for example using Listing 220 and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tikz-node1.tex -l draw.yaml
```

we receive the output given in Listing 219.

LISTING 219: tikz-node1.tex using Listing 220

```
\draw[thin]
␣␣(c)␣to[in=110,out=-90]
␣␣++(0,-0.5cm)
␣␣node[below,align=left,scale=0.5]
```

LISTING 220: draw.yaml

```
indentRules:
    draw:
        body: "  "
```

Notice that each line after the `\draw` command (its 'body') in Listing 219 has been given the appropriate two-spaces worth of indentation specified in Listing 220.

Let's compare this with the output from using the YAML settings in Listing 222, and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tikz-node1.tex -l no-strings.yaml
```

given in Listing 221.

LISTING 221: tikz-node1.tex using Listing 222

```
\draw[thin]
(c) to[in=110,out=-90]
++(0,-0.5cm)
node[below,align=left,scale=0.5]
```

LISTING 222: no-strings.yaml

```
commandCodeBlocks:

    stringsAllowedBetweenArguments:
    0
```

In this case, `latexindent.pl` sees that:

- the `\draw` command finishes after the `(c)`, as `stringsAllowedBetweenArguments` has been set to 0 so there are no strings allowed between arguments;
- it finds a `namedGroupingBracesBrackets` called `to` (see Table 1 on page 45) *with* argument `[in=110,out=-90]`
- it finds another `namedGroupingBracesBrackets` but this time called `node` with argument `[below,align=left,scale=0.5]`

U: 2018-04-27

Referencing Listing 210 on page 63,, we see that the first field in the `stringsAllowedBetweenArguments` is `amalgamate` and is set to `1` by default. This is for users who wish to specify their settings in multiple YAML files. For example, by using the settings in either Listing 223 orListing 224 is equivalent to using the settings in Listing 225.

LISTING 223: amalgamate-demo.yaml

```
commandCodeBlocks:

    stringsAllowedBetweenArguments:
      - 'more'
      - 'strings'
      - 'here'
```

LISTING 224: amalgamate-demo1.yaml

```
commandCodeBlocks:

    stringsAllowedBetweenArguments:
      -
        amalgamate: 1
      - 'more'
      - 'strings'
      - 'here'
```

LISTING 225: amalgamate-demo2.yaml

```
commandCodeBlocks:

    stringsAllowedBetweenArguments:
      -
        amalgamate: 1
      - 'node'
      - 'at'
      - 'to'
      - 'decoration'
      - '\+\+'
      - '\-\-'
      - 'more'
      - 'strings'
      - 'here'
```

We specify `amalgamate` to be set to `0` and in which case any settings loaded prior to those specified, including the default, will be overwritten. For example, using the settings in Listing 226 means that only the strings specified in that field will be used.

LISTING 226: amalgamate-demo3.yaml

```
commandCodeBlocks:
    stringsAllowedBetweenArguments:
      -
        amalgamate: 0
      - 'further'
      - 'settings'
```

It is important to note that the `amalgamate` field, if used, must be in the first field, and specified using the syntax given in Listings 224 to 226.

We may explore this feature further with the code in Listing 227, whose default output is given in Listing 228.

LISTING 227: for-each.tex

```
\foreach \x/\y in {0/1,1/2}{
body of foreach
}
```

LISTING 228: for-each default output

```
\foreach \x/\y in {0/1,1/2}{
        body of foreach
    }
```

Let's compare this with the output from using the YAML settings in Listing 230, and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl for-each.tex -l foreach.yaml
```

given in Listing 229.

LISTING 229: for-each.tex using Listing 230

```
\foreach \x/\y in {0/1,1/2}{
    body of foreach
}
```

LISTING 230: foreach.yaml

```
commandCodeBlocks:
    stringsAllowedBetweenArguments:
      -
        amalgamate: 0
      - '\\x\/\\y'
      - 'in'
```

You might like to compare the output given in Listing 228 and Listing 229. Note,in particular, in Listing 228 that the `foreach` command has not included any of the subsequent strings, and that the braces have been treated as a `namedGroupingBracesBrackets`. In Listing 229 the `foreach` command has been allowed to have `\x/\y` and `in` between arguments because of the settings given in Listing 230.

`commandNameSpecial`: ⟨*fields*⟩

U: 2018-04-27

There are some special command names that do not fit within the names recognised by `latexindent.pl`, the first one of which is `\@ifnextchar[`. From the perspective of `latexindent.pl`, the whole of the text `\@ifnextchar[` is a command, because it is immediately followed by sets of mandatory arguments. However, without the `commandNameSpecial` field, `latexindent.pl` would not be able to label it as such, because the `[` is, necessarily, not matched by a closing `]`.

For example, consider the sample file in Listing 231, which has default output in Listing 232.

LISTING 231: ifnextchar.tex

```
\parbox{
\@ifnextchar[{arg 1}{arg 2}
}
```

LISTING 232: ifnextchar.tex default output

```
\parbox{
    \@ifnextchar[{arg 1}{arg 2}
}
```

Notice that in Listing 232 the `parbox` command has been able to indent its body, because `latexindent.pl` has successfully found the command `\@ifnextchar` first; the pattern-matching of `latexindent.pl` starts from *the inner most <thing> and works outwards*, discussed in more detail on page 109.

For demonstration, we can compare this output with that given in Listing 233 in which the settings from Listing 234 have dictated that no special command names, including the `\@ifnextchar[` command, should not be searched for specially; as such, the `parbox` command has been *unable* to indent its body successfully, because the `\@ifnextchar[` command has not been found.

LISTING 233: `ifnextchar.tex` using Listing 234

```
\parbox{
\@ifnextchar[{arg 1}{arg 2}
}
```

LISTING 234: `no-ifnextchar.yaml`

```
commandCodeBlocks:
    commandNameSpecial: 0
```

The `amalgamate` field can be used for `commandNameSpecial`, just as for `stringsAllowedBetweenArguments`. The same condition holds as stated previously, which we state again here:

It is important to note that the `amalgamate` field, if used, in either `commandNameSpecial` or `stringsAllowedBetweenArguments` must be in the first field, and specified using the syntax given in Listings 224 to 226.

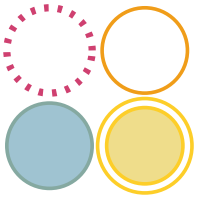
SECTION 6

The -m (modifylinebreaks) switch

All features described in this section will only be relevant if the `-m` switch is used.

6.1 textWrapOptions: modifying line breaks by text wrapping . . . 69
6.1.1 text wrapping on a per-code-block basis . . . 72
6.1.2 Summary of text wrapping . . . 78
6.2 oneSentencePerLine: modifying line breaks for sentences . . . 78
6.2.1 sentencesFollow . . . 80
6.2.2 sentencesBeginWith . . . 81
6.2.3 sentencesEndWith . . . 82
6.2.4 Features of the oneSentencePerLine routine . . . 84
6.2.5 text wrapping and indenting sentences . . . 85
6.3 removeParagraphLineBreaks: modifying line breaks for paragraphs . . . 87
6.4 Combining removeParagraphLineBreaks and textWrapOptions . . . 93
6.5 Poly-switches . . . 94
6.6 modifyLineBreaks for environments . . . 95
6.6.1 Adding line breaks: BeginStartsOnOwnLine and BodyStartsOnOwnLine . . . 95
6.6.2 Adding line breaks using EndStartsOnOwnLine and EndFinishesWithLineBreak 97
6.6.3 poly-switches 1, 2, and 3 only add line breaks when necessary . . . 98
6.6.4 Removing line breaks (poly-switches set to −1) . . . 99
6.6.5 About trailing horizontal space . . . 100
6.6.6 poly-switch line break removal and blank lines . . . 101
6.7 Poly-switches for double back slash . . . 102
6.7.1 Double back slash starts on own line . . . 102
6.7.2 Double back slash finishes with line break . . . 103
6.7.3 Double back slash poly-switches for specialBeginEnd . . . 103
6.7.4 Double back slash poly-switches for optional and mandatory arguments . . . 104
6.7.5 Double back slash optional square brackets . . . 105
6.8 Poly-switches for other code blocks . . . 105

`modifylinebreaks`: ⟨*fields*⟩



As of Version 3.0, `latexindent.pl` has the `-m` switch, which permits `latexindent.pl` to modify line breaks, according to the specifications in the `modifyLineBreaks` field. *The settings in this field will only be considered if the -m switch has been used*. A snippet of the default settings of this field is shown in Listing 235.

LISTING 235: `modifyLineBreaks` `-m`

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    preserveBlankLines: 1
    condenseMultipleBlankLinesInto: 1
```

Having read the previous paragraph, it should sound reasonable that, if you call `latexindent.pl` using the `-m` switch, then you give it permission to modify line breaks in your file, but let's be clear:

If you call `latexindent.pl` with the `-m` switch, then you are giving it permission to modify line breaks. By default, the only thing that will happen is that multiple blank lines will be condensed into one blank line; many other settings are possible, discussed next.

`preserveBlankLines`: **0|1**

This field is directly related to *poly-switches*, discussed below. By default, it is set to `1`, which means that blank lines will be protected from removal; however, regardless of this setting, multiple blank lines can be condensed if `condenseMultipleBlankLinesInto` is greater than `0`, discussed next.

`condenseMultipleBlankLinesInto`: ⟨*positive integer*⟩

Assuming that this switch takes an integer value greater than `0`, `latexindent.pl` will condense multiple blank lines into the number of blank lines illustrated by this switch. As an example, Listing 236 shows a sample file with blank lines; upon running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -m
```

the output is shown in Listing 237; note that the multiple blank lines have been condensed into one blank line, and note also that we have used the `-m` switch!

LISTING 236: `mlb1.tex`

```
before blank line



after blank line


after blank line
```

LISTING 237: `mlb1.tex` out output

```
before blank line

after blank line

after blank line
```

6.1 textWrapOptions: modifying line breaks by text wrapping

N: 2017-05-27

When the `-m` switch is active `latexindent.pl` has the ability to wrap text using the options specified in the `textWrapOptions` field, see Listing 238. The value of `columns` specifies the column at which the text should be wrapped. By default, the value of `columns` is `0`, so `latexindent.pl` will *not* wrap text; if you change it to a value of 2 or more, then text will be wrapped after the character in the specified column.

LISTING 238: `textWrapOptions` `-m`

```
    textWrapOptions:
        columns: 0
```

For example, consider the file give in Listing 239.

LISTING 239: textwrap1.tex

```
Here is a line of text that will be wrapped by latexindent.pl. Each line is quite long.

Here is a line of text that will be wrapped by latexindent.pl. Each line is quite long.
```

Using the file `textwrap1.yaml` in Listing 241, and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m textwrap1.tex -o textwrap1-mod1.tex -l textwrap1.yaml
```

we obtain the output in Listing 240.

LISTING 240: textwrap1-mod1.tex

```
Here is a line of
text that will be
wrapped by
latexindent.pl.
Each line is quite
long.

Here is a line of
text that will be
wrapped by
latexindent.pl.
Each line is quite
long.
```

LISTING 241: textwrap1.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    textWrapOptions:
        columns: 20
```

The text wrapping routine is performed *after* verbatim environments have been stored, so verbatim environments and verbatim commands are exempt from the routine. For example, using the file in Listing 242,

LISTING 242: textwrap2.tex

```
Here is a line of text that will be wrapped by latexindent.pl. Each line is quite long.

\begin{verbatim}
    a long line in a verbatim environment, which will not be broken by latexindent.pl
\end{verbatim}

Here is a verb command: \verb!this will not be text wrapped!
```

and running the following command and continuing to use `textwrap1.yaml` from Listing 241,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m textwrap2.tex -o textwrap2-mod1.tex -l textwrap1.yaml
```

then the output is as in Listing 243.

LISTING 243: textwrap2-mod1.tex

```
Here is a line of
text that will be
wrapped by
latexindent.pl.
Each line is quite
long.

\begin{verbatim}
    a long line in a verbatim environment, which will not be broken by latexindent.pl
\end{verbatim}

Here is a verb
command:
\verb!this will not be text wrapped!
```

Furthermore, the text wrapping routine is performed after the trailing comments have been stored, and they are also exempt from text wrapping. For example, using the file in Listing 244

LISTING 244: textwrap3.tex

```
Here is a line of text that will be wrapped by latexindent.pl. Each line is quite long.

Here is a line % text wrapping does not apply to comments by latexindent.pl
```

and running the following command and continuing to use `textwrap1.yaml` from Listing 241,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m textwrap3.tex -o textwrap3-mod1.tex -l textwrap1.yaml
```

then the output is as in Listing 245.

LISTING 245: textwrap3-mod1.tex

```
Here is a line of
text that will be
wrapped by
latexindent.pl.
Each line is quite
long.

Here is a line
% text wrapping does not apply to comments by latexindent.pl
```

The text wrapping routine of `latexindent.pl` is performed by the `Text::Wrap` module, which provides a `separator` feature to separate lines with characters other than a new line (see [22]). By default, the separator is empty which means that a new line token will be used, but you can change it as you see fit.

For example starting with the file in Listing 246

LISTING 246: textwrap4.tex

```
Here is a line of text.
```

and using `textwrap2.yaml` from Listing 248 with the following command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m textwrap4.tex -o textwrap4-mod2.tex -l textwrap2.yaml
```

then we obtain the output in Listing 247.

LISTING 247: textwrap4-mod2.tex

```
Here||is a||line||of||text||.
```

LISTING 248: textwrap2.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    textWrapOptions:
        columns: 5
        separator: "||"
```

N: 2019-09-07

There are options to specify the huge option for the Text::Wrap module [22] . This can be helpful if you would like to forbid the Text::Wrap routine from breaking words. For example, using the settings in Listings 250 and 252 and running the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m textwrap4.tex -o=+-mod2A -l textwrap2A.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m textwrap4.tex -o=+-mod2B -l textwrap2B.yaml
```

gives the respective output in Listings 249 and 251.

LISTING 249: textwrap4-mod2A.tex

```
He
re
is
a
li
ne
of
te
xt
.
```

LISTING 250: textwrap2A.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  textWrapOptions:
    columns: 3
```

LISTING 251: textwrap4-mod2B.tex

```
Here
is
a
line
of
text.
```

LISTING 252: textwrap2B.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  textWrapOptions:
    columns: 3
    huge: overflow
```

N: 2020-11-06

You can also specify the tabstop field as an integer value, which is passed to the text wrap module; see [22] for details. Starting with the code in Listing 253 with settings in Listing 254, and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m textwrap-ts.tex -o=+-mod1 -l tabstop.yaml
```

gives the code given in Listing 255.

LISTING 253: textwrap-ts.tex

```
x␣␣␣␣␣␣␣␣y
```

LISTING 254: tabstop.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    textWrapOptions:
        columns: 80
        tabstop: 9
```

LISTING 255: textwrap-ts-mod1.tex

```
x␣␣␣␣␣␣␣␣y
```

You can specify break and unexpand options in your settings in analogous ways to those demonstrated in Listings 252 and 254, and they will be passed to the Text::Wrap module. I have not found a useful reason to do this; see [22] for more details.

6.1.1 text wrapping on a per-code-block basis

U: 2018-08-13

By default, if the value of columns is greater than 0 and the -m switch is active, then the text wrapping routine will operate before the code blocks have been searched for. This behaviour is customisable;

in particular, you can instead instruct `latexindent.pl` to apply `textWrap` on a per-code-block basis. Thanks to [25] for their help in testing and shaping this feature.

The full details of `textWrapOptions` are shown in Listing 256. In particular, note the field `perCodeBlockBasis: 0`.

LISTING 256: `textWrapOptions` -m

```
499     textWrapOptions:
500         columns: 0
501         separator: ""
502         perCodeBlockBasis: 0
503         all: 0
504         alignAtAmpersandTakesPriority: 1
505         environments:
506             quotation: 0
507         ifElseFi: 0
508         optionalArguments: 0
509         mandatoryArguments: 0
510         items: 0
511         specialBeginEnd: 0
512         afterHeading: 0
513         preamble: 0
514         filecontents: 0
515         masterDocument: 0
```

The code blocks detailed in Listing 256 are with direct reference to those detailed in Table 1 on page 45. The only special case is the `masterDocument` field; this is designed for 'chapter'-type files that may contain paragraphs that are not within any other code-blocks. The same notation is used between this feature and the `removeParagraphLineBreaks` described in Listing 317 on page 87; in fact, the two features can even be combined (this is detailed in Section 6.4 on page 93).

Let's explore these switches with reference to the code given in Listing 257; the text outside of the environment is considered part of the `masterDocument`.

LISTING 257: `textwrap5.tex`

```
Before the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.

\begin{myenv}
Within the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{myenv}

After the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.
```

With reference to this code block, the settings given in Listings 258 to 260 each give the same output.

LISTING 258: `textwrap3.yaml` -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    textWrapOptions:
        columns: 30
        perCodeBlockBasis: 1
        all: 1
```

LISTING 259: `textwrap4.yaml` -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    textWrapOptions:
        columns: 30
        perCodeBlockBasis: 1
        environments: 1
        masterDocument: 1
```

LISTING 260: `textwrap5.yaml` -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    textWrapOptions:
        columns: 30
        perCodeBlockBasis: 1
        environments:
          myenv: 1
        masterDocument: 1
```

Let's explore the similarities and differences in the equivalent (with respect to Listing 257) syntax specified in Listings 258 to 260:

- in each of Listings 258 to 260 notice that `columns: 30`;
- in each of Listings 258 to 260 notice that `perCodeBlockBasis: 1`;
- in Listing 258 we have specified `all: 1` so that the text wrapping will operate upon *all* code

blocks;

- in Listing 259 we have *not* specified `all`, and instead, have specified that text wrapping should be applied to each of `environments` and `masterDocument`;
- in Listing 260 we have specified text wrapping for `masterDocument` and on a *per-name* basis for `environments` code blocks.

Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -s textwrap5.tex -l=textwrap3.yaml -m
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -s textwrap5.tex -l=textwrap4.yaml -m
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -s textwrap5.tex -l=textwrap5.yaml -m
```

we obtain the output shown in Listing 261.

LISTING 261: `textwrap5-mod3.tex`

```
Before the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.

\begin{myenv}
    Within the environment; here
    is a line of text that can be
    wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{myenv}

After the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.
```

We can explore the idea of per-name text wrapping given in Listing 260 by using Listing 262.

LISTING 262: `textwrap6.tex`

```
Before the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.

\begin{myenv}
Within the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{myenv}

\begin{another}
Within the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{another}

After the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.
```

In particular, upon running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -s textwrap6.tex -l=textwrap5.yaml -m
```

we obtain the output given in Listing 263.

LISTING 263: textwrap6.tex using Listing 260

```
Before the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.

\begin{myenv}
    Within the environment; here
    is a line of text that can be
    wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{myenv}

\begin{another}
    Within the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{another}

After the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.
```

Notice that, because environments has been specified only for myenv (in Listing 260) that the environment named another has *not* had text wrapping applied to it.

The all field can be specified with exceptions which can either be done on a per-code-block or per-name basis; we explore this in relation to Listing 262 in the settings given in Listings 264 to 266.

LISTING 264: textwrap6.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    textWrapOptions:
        columns: 30
        perCodeBlockBasis: 1
        all:
          except:
            - environments
```

LISTING 265: textwrap7.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    textWrapOptions:
        columns: 30
        perCodeBlockBasis: 1
        all:
          except:
            - myenv
```

LISTING 266: textwrap8.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    textWrapOptions:
        columns: 30
        perCodeBlockBasis: 1
        all:
          except:
            - masterDocument
```

Upon running the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -s textwrap6.tex -l=textwrap6.yaml -m
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -s textwrap6.tex -l=textwrap7.yaml -m
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -s textwrap6.tex -l=textwrap8.yaml -m
```

we receive the respective output given in Listings 267 to 269.

LISTING 267: `textwrap6.tex` using Listing 264

```
Before the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.

\begin{myenv}
    Within the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{myenv}

\begin{another}
    Within the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{another}

After the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.
```

LISTING 268: `textwrap6.tex` using Listing 265

```
Before the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.

\begin{myenv}
    Within the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{myenv}

\begin{another}
    Within the environment; here
    is a line of text that can be
    wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{another}

After the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.
```

LISTING 269: `textwrap6.tex` using Listing 266

```
Before the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.

\begin{myenv}
    Within the environment; here
    is a line of text that can be
    wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{myenv}

\begin{another}
    Within the environment; here
    is a line of text that can be
    wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{another}

After the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.
```

Notice that:

- in Listing 267 the text wrapping routine has not been applied to any `environments` because it has been switched off (per-code-block) in Listing 264;

- in Listing 268 the text wrapping routine has not been applied to `myenv` because it has been switched off (per-name) in Listing 265;
- in Listing 269 the text wrapping routine has not been applied to `masterDocument` because of the settings in Listing 266.

The `columns` field has a variety of different ways that it can be specified; we've seen two basic ways already: the default (set to `0`) and a positive integer (see Listing 262 on page 74, for example). We explore further options in Listings 270 to 272.

LISTING 270: `textwrap9.yaml` -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    textWrapOptions:
        columns:
            default: 30
            environments: 50
        perCodeBlockBasis: 1
        all: 1
```

LISTING 271: `textwrap10.yaml` -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    textWrapOptions:
        columns:
            default: 30
            environments:
                default: 50
        perCodeBlockBasis: 1
        all: 1
```

LISTING 272: `textwrap11.yaml` -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    textWrapOptions:
        columns:
            default: 30
            environments:
                myenv: 50
                another: 15
        perCodeBlockBasis: 1
        all: 1
```

Listing 270 and Listing 271 are equivalent. Upon running the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -s textwrap6.tex -l=textwrap9.yaml -m
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -s textwrap6.tex -l=textwrap11.yaml -m
```

we receive the respective output given in Listings 273 and 274.

LISTING 273: `textwrap6.tex` using Listing 270

```
Before the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.

\begin{myenv}
    Within the environment; here is a line of text
    that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{myenv}

\begin{another}
    Within the environment; here is a line of text
    that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{another}

After the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.
```

LISTING 274: `textwrap6.tex` using Listing 272

```
Before the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.

\begin{myenv}
    Within the environment; here is a line of text
    that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{myenv}

\begin{another}
    Within the
    environment;
    here is a line
    of text that
    can be wrapped
    by
    latexindent.pl
    .
\end{another}

After the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.
```

Notice that:

- in Listing 273 the text for the `masterDocument` has been wrapped using `30` columns, while `environments` has been wrapped using `50` columns;
- in Listing 274 the text for `myenv` has been wrapped using `50` columns, the text for `another` has been wrapped using `15` columns, and `masterDocument` has been wrapped using `30` columns.

If you don't specify a `default` value on per-code-block basis, then the `default` value from `columns` will be inherited; if you don't specify a default value for `columns` then `80` will be used.

`alignAtAmpersandTakesPriority` is set to `1` by default; assuming that text wrapping is occurring on a per-code-block basis, and the current environment/code block is specified within Listing 26 on page 28 then text wrapping will be disabled for this code block.

If you wish to specify `afterHeading` commands (see Listing 103 on page 42) on a per-name basis, then you need to append the name with `:heading`, for example, you might use `section:heading`.

6.1.2 Summary of text wrapping

It is important to note the following:

- Verbatim environments (Listing 17 on page 26) and verbatim commands (Listing 18 on page 26) will *not* be affected by the text wrapping routine (see Listing 243 on page 71);
- comments will *not* be affected by the text wrapping routine (see Listing 245 on page 71);
- it is possible to wrap text on a per-code-block and a per-name basis; U: 2018-08-13
- the text wrapping routine sets `preserveBlankLines` as `1`;
- indentation is performed *after* the text wrapping routine; as such, indented code will likely exceed any maximum value set in the `columns` field.

6.2 oneSentencePerLine: modifying line breaks for sentences

N: 2018-01-13

You can instruct `latexindent.pl` to format your file so that it puts one sentence per line. Thank you to [15] for helping to shape and test this feature. The behaviour of this part of the script is controlled by the switches detailed in Listing 275, all of which we discuss next.

LISTING 275: oneSentencePerLine -m

```
475     oneSentencePerLine:
476         manipulateSentences: 0
477         removeSentenceLineBreaks: 1
478         textWrapSentences: 0
479         sentenceIndent: ""
480         sentencesFollow:
481             par: 1
482             blankLine: 1
483             fullStop: 1
484             exclamationMark: 1
485             questionMark: 1
486             rightBrace: 1
487             commentOnPreviousLine: 1
488             other: 0
489         sentencesBeginWith:
490             A-Z: 1
491             a-z: 0
492             other: 0
493         sentencesEndWith:
494             basicFullStop: 0
495             betterFullStop: 1
496             exclamationMark: 1
497             questionMark: 1
498             other: 0
```

manipulateSentences: **0|1**

This is a binary switch that details if `latexindent.pl` should perform the sentence manipulation routine; it is *off* (set to 0) by default, and you will need to turn it on (by setting it to 1) if you want the script to modify line breaks surrounding and within sentences.

removeSentenceLineBreaks: **0|1**

When operating upon sentences `latexindent.pl` will, by default, remove internal line breaks as `removeSentenceLineBreaks` is set to 1. Setting this switch to 0 instructs `latexindent.pl` not to do so.

For example, consider `multiple-sentences.tex` shown in Listing 276.

LISTING 276: multiple-sentences.tex

```
This is the first
sentence. This is the; second, sentence. This is the
third sentence.

This is the fourth
sentence! This is the fifth sentence? This is the
sixth sentence.
```

If we use the YAML files in Listings 278 and 280, and run the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences -m -l=manipulate-sentences.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences -m -l=keep-sen-line-breaks.yaml
```

then we obtain the respective output given in Listings 277 and 279.

LISTING 277: multiple-sentences.tex using Listing 278

```
This is the first sentence.
This is the; second, sentence.
This is the third sentence.

This is the fourth sentence!
This is the fifth sentence?
This is the sixth sentence.
```

LISTING 278: manipulate-sentences.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    oneSentencePerLine:
        manipulateSentences: 1
```

LISTING 279: multiple-sentences.tex using Listing 280

```
This is the first
sentence.
This is the; second, sentence.
This is the
third sentence.

This is the fourth
sentence!
This is the fifth sentence?
This is the
sixth sentence.
```

LISTING 280: keep-sen-line-breaks.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    oneSentencePerLine:
        manipulateSentences: 1
        removeSentenceLineBreaks: 0
```

Notice, in particular, that the 'internal' sentence line breaks in Listing 276 have been removed in Listing 277, but have not been removed in Listing 279.

The remainder of the settings displayed in Listing 275 on the preceding page instruct `latexindent.pl` on how to define a sentence. From the perspective of `latexindent.pl` a sentence must:

- *follow* a certain character or set of characters (see Listing 281); by default, this is either `\par`, a blank line, a full stop/period (.), exclamation mark (!), question mark (?) right brace (}) or a comment on the previous line;
- *begin* with a character type (see Listing 282); by default, this is only capital letters;
- *end* with a character (see Listing 283); by default, these are full stop/period (.), exclamation mark (!) and question mark (?).

In each case, you can specify the `other` field to include any pattern that you would like; you can specify anything in this field using the language of regular expressions.

LISTING 281: sentencesFollow -m

```
480         sentencesFollow:
481             par: 1
482             blankLine: 1
483             fullStop: 1
484             exclamationMark: 1
485             questionMark: 1
486             rightBrace: 1
487
      commentOnPreviousLine: 1
488             other: 0
```

LISTING 282: sentencesBeginWith -m

```
489         sentencesBeginWith:
490             A-Z: 1
491             a-z: 0
492             other: 0
```

LISTING 283: sentencesEndWith -m

```
493         sentencesEndWith:
494             basicFullStop: 0
495             betterFullStop: 1
496             exclamationMark: 1
497             questionMark: 1
498             other: 0
```

6.2.1 sentencesFollow

Let's explore a few of the switches in `sentencesFollow`; let's start with Listing 276 on the previous page, and use the YAML settings given in Listing 285. Using the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences -m -l=sentences-follow1.yaml
```

we obtain the output given in Listing 284.

LISTING 284: multiple-sentences.tex using Listing 285

```
This is the first sentence.
This is the; second, sentence.
This is the third sentence.

This is the fourth
sentence!
This is the fifth sentence?
This is the sixth sentence.
```

LISTING 285: sentences-follow1.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    oneSentencePerLine:
        manipulateSentences: 1
        sentencesFollow:
            blankLine: 0
```

Notice that, because `blankLine` is set to `0`, `latexindent.pl` will not seek sentences following a blank line, and so the fourth sentence has not been accounted for.

We can explore the `other` field in Listing 281 with the `.tex` file detailed in Listing 286.

LISTING 286: multiple-sentences1.tex

```
(Some sentences stand alone in brackets.) This is the first
sentence. This is the; second, sentence. This is the
third sentence.
```

Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences1 -m -l=manipulate-sentences.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences1 -m -l=manipulate-sentences.yaml,sentences-follow2.yaml
```

then we obtain the respective output given in Listings 287 and 288.

LISTING 287: multiple-sentences1.tex using Listing 278 on the preceding page

```
(Some sentences stand alone in brackets.) This is the first
sentence.
This is the; second, sentence.
This is the third sentence.
```

LISTING 288: multiple-sentences1.tex using Listing 289

```
(Some sentences stand alone in brackets.)
This is the first sentence.
This is the; second, sentence.
This is the third sentence.
```

LISTING 289: sentences-follow2.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    oneSentencePerLine:
        manipulateSentences: 1
        sentencesFollow:
            other: "\)"
```

Notice that in Listing 287 the first sentence after the) has not been accounted for, but that following the inclusion of Listing 289, the output given in Listing 288 demonstrates that the sentence *has* been accounted for correctly.

6.2.2 sentencesBeginWith

By default, `latexindent.pl` will only assume that sentences begin with the upper case letters `A-Z`; you can instruct the script to define sentences to begin with lower case letters (see Listing 282), and we can use the `other` field to define sentences to begin with other characters.

LISTING 290: multiple-sentences2.tex

```
This is the first
sentence.

$a$ can
represent a
number. 7 is
at the beginning of this sentence.
```

Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences2 -m -l=manipulate-sentences.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences2 -m -l=manipulate-sentences.yaml,sentences-begin1.yaml
```

then we obtain the respective output given in Listings 291 and 292.

LISTING 291: multiple-sentences2.tex using Listing 278 on page 80

```
This is the first sentence.

$a$ can
represent a
number. 7 is
at the beginning of this sentence.
```

LISTING 292: multiple-sentences2.tex using Listing 293

```
This is the first sentence.

$a$ can represent a number.
7 is at the beginning of this sentence.
```

LISTING 293: sentences-begin1.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    oneSentencePerLine:
        manipulateSentences: 1
        sentencesBeginWith:
            other: "\$|[0-9]"
```

Notice that in Listing 291, the first sentence has been accounted for but that the subsequent sentences have not. In Listing 292, all of the sentences have been accounted for, because the `other` field in Listing 293 has defined sentences to begin with either `$` or any numeric digit, `0` to `9`.

6.2.3 sentencesEndWith

Let's return to Listing 276 on page 79; we have already seen the default way in which `latexindent.pl` will operate on the sentences in this file in Listing 277 on page 80. We can populate the `other` field with any character that we wish; for example, using the YAML specified in Listing 295 and the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences -m -l=sentences-end1.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences -m -l=sentences-end2.yaml
```

then we obtain the output in Listing 294.

LISTING 294: multiple-sentences.tex using Listing 295

```
This is the first sentence.
This is the;
second, sentence.
This is the third sentence.

This is the fourth sentence!
This is the fifth sentence?
This is the sixth sentence.
```

LISTING 295: sentences-end1.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    oneSentencePerLine:
        manipulateSentences: 1
        sentencesEndWith:
          other: "\:|\;|\,"
```

LISTING 296: multiple-sentences.tex using Listing 297

```
This is the first sentence.
This is the;
second,
sentence.
This is the third sentence.

This is the fourth sentence!
This is the fifth sentence?
This is the sixth sentence.
```

LISTING 297: sentences-end2.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    oneSentencePerLine:
        manipulateSentences: 1
        sentencesEndWith:
          other: "\:|\;|\,"
        sentencesBeginWith:
          a-z: 1
```

There is a subtle difference between the output in Listings 294 and 296; in particular, in Listing 294 the word `sentence` has not been defined as a sentence, because we have not instructed `latexindent.pl` to begin sentences with lower case letters. We have changed this by using the settings in Listing 297, and the associated output in Listing 296 reflects this.

Referencing Listing 283 on page 80, you'll notice that there is a field called `basicFullStop`, which is set to `0`, and that the `betterFullStop` is set to `1` by default.

Let's consider the file shown in Listing 298.

LISTING 298: url.tex

```
This sentence, \url{tex.stackexchange.com/} finishes here. Second sentence.
```

Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl url -m -l=manipulate-sentences.yaml
```

we obtain the output given in Listing 299.

LISTING 299: url.tex using Listing 278 on page 80

```
This sentence, \url{tex.stackexchange.com/} finishes here.
Second sentence.
```

Notice that the full stop within the url has been interpreted correctly. This is because, within the `betterFullStop`, full stops at the end of sentences have the following properties:

- they are ignored within `e.g.` and `i.e.`;
- they can not be immediately followed by a lower case or upper case letter;
- they can not be immediately followed by a hyphen, comma, or number.

N: 2019-07-13

If you find that the `betterFullStop` does not work for your purposes, then you can switch it off by setting it to `0`, and you can experiment with the `other` field. You can also seek to customise the `betterFullStop` routine by using the *fine tuning*, detailed in Listing 478 on page 120.

The `basicFullStop` routine should probably be avoided in most situations, as it does not accommodate the specifications above. For example, using the following command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl url -m -l=alt-full-stop1.yaml
```

and the YAML in Listing 301 gives the output in Listing 300.

LISTING 300: url.tex using Listing 301

```
This sentence, \url{tex.
    stackexchange.com/} finishes here.Second sentence.
```

LISTING 301: alt-full-stop1.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    oneSentencePerLine:
        manipulateSentences: 1
        sentencesEndWith:
            basicFullStop: 1
            betterFullStop: 0
```

Notice that the full stop within the URL has not been accommodated correctly because of the non-default settings in Listing 301.

6.2.4 Features of the oneSentencePerLine routine

The sentence manipulation routine takes place *after* verbatim environments, preamble and trailing comments have been accounted for; this means that any characters within these types of code blocks will not be part of the sentence manipulation routine.

For example, if we begin with the .tex file in Listing 302, and run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences3 -m -l=manipulate-sentences.yaml
```

then we obtain the output in Listing 303.

LISTING 302: multiple-sentences3.tex

```
The first sentence continues after the verbatim
\begin{verbatim}
  there are sentences within this. These
  will not be operated
  upon by latexindent.pl.
\end{verbatim}
and finishes here. Second sentence % a commented full stop.
contains trailing comments,
which are ignored.
```

LISTING 303: multiple-sentences3.tex using Listing 278 on page 80

```
The first sentence continues after the verbatim \begin{verbatim}
  there are sentences within this. These
  will not be operated
  upon by latexindent.pl.
\end{verbatim} and finishes here.
Second sentence contains trailing comments, which are ignored.
% a commented full stop.
```

Furthermore, if sentences run across environments then, by default, the line breaks internal to the sentence will be removed. For example, if we use the .tex file in Listing 304 and run the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences4 -m -l=manipulate-sentences.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences4 -m -l=keep-sen-line-breaks.yaml
```

then we obtain the output in Listings 305 and 306.

LISTING 304: multiple-sentences4.tex

```
This sentence
\begin{itemize}
  \item continues
\end{itemize}
across itemize
and finishes here.
```

LISTING 305: multiple-sentences4.tex using Listing 278 on page 80

```
This sentence \begin{itemize} \item continues \end{itemize} across itemize and finishes here.
```

LISTING 306: multiple-sentences4.tex using Listing 280 on page 80

```
This sentence
\begin{itemize}
    \item continues
\end{itemize}
across itemize
and finishes here.
```

Once you've read Section 6.5, you will know that you can accommodate the removal of internal sentence line breaks by using the YAML in Listing 308 and the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences4 -m -l=item-rules2.yaml
```

the output of which is shown in Listing 307.

LISTING 307: multiple-sentences4.tex using Listing 308

```
This sentence
\begin{itemize}
    \item continues
\end{itemize}
across itemize and finishes here.
```

LISTING 308: item-rules2.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    oneSentencePerLine:
        manipulateSentences: 1
    items:
        ItemStartsOnOwnLine: 1
    environments:
        BeginStartsOnOwnLine: 1
        BodyStartsOnOwnLine: 1
        EndStartsOnOwnLine: 1
        EndFinishesWithLineBreak: 1
```

6.2.5 text wrapping and indenting sentences

N: 2018-08-13

The oneSentencePerLine can be instructed to perform text wrapping and indentation upon sentences.

Let's use the code in Listing 309.

LISTING 309: multiple-sentences5.tex

```
A distinção entre conteúdo \emph{real} e conteúdo \emph{intencional} está
relacionada, ainda, à distinção entre o conceito husserliano de
\emph{experiência} e o uso popular desse termo. No sentido comum,
o \term{experimentado} é um complexo de eventos exteriores,
e o \term{experimentar} consiste em percepções (além de julgamentos e outros
atos) nas quais tais eventos aparecem como objetos, e objetos frequentemente
relacionados ao ego empírico.
```

Referencing Listing 311, and running the following command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences5 -m -l=sentence-wrap1.yaml
```

we receive the output given in Listing 310.

LISTING 310: multiple-sentences5.tex using Listing 311

```
A distinção entre conteúdo \emph{real} e conteúdo
  \emph{intencional} está relacionada, ainda, à
  distinção entre o conceito husserliano de
  \emph{experiência} e o uso popular desse termo.
No sentido comum, o \term{experimentado} é um
  complexo de eventos exteriores, e o
  \term{experimentar} consiste em percepções (além
  de julgamentos e outros atos) nas quais tais
  eventos aparecem como objetos, e objetos
  frequentemente relacionados ao ego empírico.
```

LISTING 311: sentence-wrap1.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    oneSentencePerLine:
        manipulateSentences: 1
        removeSentenceLineBreaks: 1
        textWrapSentences: 1
        sentenceIndent: "  "
    textWrapOptions:
        columns: 50
```

If you wish to specify the `columns` field on a per-code-block basis for sentences, then you would use `sentence`; explicitly, starting with Listing 270 on page 77, for example, you would replace/append `environments` with, for example, `sentence:  50`.

If you specify `textWrapSentences` as 1, but do *not* specify a value for `columns` then the text wrapping will *not* operate on sentences, and you will see a warning in `indent.log`.

The indentation of sentences requires that sentences are stored as code blocks. This means that you may need to tweak Listing 283 on page 80. Let's explore this in relation to Listing 312.

LISTING 312: multiple-sentences6.tex

```
Consider the following:
\begin{itemize}
        \item firstly.
        \item secondly.
\end{itemize}
```

By default, `latexindent.pl` will find the full-stop within the first `item`, which means that, upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences6 -m -l=sentence-wrap1.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences6 -m -l=sentence-wrap1.yaml
    -y="modifyLineBreaks:oneSentencePerLine:sentenceIndent:'  '"
```

we receive the respective output in Listing 313 and Listing 314.

LISTING 313: multiple-sentences6-mod1.tex using Listing 311

```
Consider the following: \begin{itemize} \item
  firstly.
\item secondly.
\end{itemize}
```

LISTING 314: multiple-sentences6-mod2.tex using Listing 311 and no sentence indentation

```
Consider the following: \begin{itemize} \item
          firstly.
    \item secondly.
\end{itemize}
```

We note that Listing 313 the `itemize` code block has *not* been indented appropriately. This is because the oneSentencePerLine has been instructed to store sentences (because Listing 311); each sentence is then searched for code blocks.

We can tweak the settings in Listing 283 on page 80 to ensure that full stops are not followed by `item` commands, and that the end of sentences contains `\end{itemize}` as in Listing 315 (if you intend to

use this, ensure that you remove the line breaks from the `other` field).

LISTING 315: `itemize.yaml` -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    oneSentencePerLine:
        manipulateSentences: 1
        sentencesEndWith:
            betterFullStop: 0
            other: '(?:\.\)(?!\h*[a-z]))|(?:(?<!(?:(?:e\.g)
                    |(?:i\.e)|(?:etc))))\.(?:\h*\R*(?:\\end\{itemize\})?)
                    (?!(?:[a-z]|[A-Z]|\-|\,|[0-9]|(?:(?:\R|\h)*\\item)))'
```

Upon running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences6 -m -l=sentence-wrap1.yaml,itemize.yaml
```

we receive the output in Listing 316.

LISTING 316: `multiple-sentences6-mod3.tex` using Listing 311 and Listing 315

```
Consider the following: \begin{itemize} \item
            firstly. \item secondly.
  \end{itemize}
```

Notice that the sentence has received indentation, and that the `itemize` code block has been found and indented correctly.

6.3 removeParagraphLineBreaks: modifying line breaks for paragraphs

N: 2017-05-27

When the `-m` switch is active `latexindent.pl` has the ability to remove line breaks from within paragraphs; the behaviour is controlled by the `removeParagraphLineBreaks` field, detailed in Listing 317. Thank you to [17] for shaping and assisting with the testing of this feature.

`removeParagraphLineBreaks`: ⟨*fields*⟩

This feature is considered complimentary to the `oneSentencePerLine` feature described in Section 6.2 on page 78.

LISTING 317: `removeParagraphLineBreaks` -m

```
516     removeParagraphLineBreaks:
517         all: 0
518         beforeTextWrap: 0
519         alignAtAmpersandTakesPriority: 1
520         environments:
521             quotation: 0
522         ifElseFi: 0
523         optionalArguments: 0
524         mandatoryArguments: 0
525         items: 0
526         specialBeginEnd: 0
527         afterHeading: 0
528         preamble: 0
529         filecontents: 0
530         masterDocument: 0
```

This routine can be turned on *globally* for *every* code block type known to `latexindent.pl` (see Table 1 on page 45) by using the `all` switch; by default, this switch is *off*. Assuming that the `all` switch is off, then the routine can be controlled on a per-code-block-type basis, and within that, on a per-name basis. We will consider examples of each of these in turn, but before we do, let's specify what `latexindent.pl` considers as a paragraph:

- it must begin on its own line with either an alphabetic or numeric character, and not with any of the code-block types detailed in Table 1 on page 45;
- it can include line breaks, but finishes when it meets either a blank line, a `\par` command, or any of the user-specified settings in the `paragraphsStopAt` field, detailed in Listing 334 on page 92.

Let's start with the `.tex` file in Listing 318, together with the YAML settings in Listing 319.

LISTING 318: shortlines.tex

```
\begin{myenv}
The␣lines
in␣this
environment
are␣very
short
and␣contain
many␣linebreaks.

Another
paragraph.
\end{myenv}
```

LISTING 319: remove-para1.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    removeParagraphLineBreaks:
        all: 1
```

Upon running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m shortlines.tex -o shortlines1.tex -l remove-para1.yaml
```

then we obtain the output given in Listing 320.

LISTING 320: shortlines1.tex

```
\begin{myenv}
    The␣lines␣in␣this␣␣environment␣are␣very␣␣short␣and␣contain␣many␣linebreaks.

    Another␣␣paragraph.
\end{myenv}
```

Keen readers may notice that some trailing white space must be present in the file in Listing 318 which has crept in to the output in Listing 320. This can be fixed using the YAML file in Listing 394 on page 100 and running, for example,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m shortlines.tex -o shortlines1-tws.tex -l
    remove-para1.yaml,removeTWS-before.yaml
```

in which case the output is as in Listing 321; notice that the double spaces present in Listing 320 have been addressed.

LISTING 321: shortlines1-tws.tex

```
\begin{myenv}
    The␣lines␣in␣this␣environment␣are␣very␣short␣and␣contain␣many␣linebreaks.

    Another␣paragraph.
\end{myenv}
```

Keeping with the settings in Listing 319, we note that the `all` switch applies to *all* code block types. So, for example, let's consider the files in Listings 322 and 323

LISTING 322: shortlines-mand.tex

```
\mycommand{
The lines
in this
command
are very
short
and contain
many linebreaks.

Another
paragraph.
}
```

LISTING 323: shortlines-opt.tex

```
\mycommand[
The lines
in this
command
are very
short
and contain
many linebreaks.

Another
paragraph.
]
```

Upon running the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m shortlines-mand.tex -o shortlines-mand1.tex -l remove-para1.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m shortlines-opt.tex -o shortlines-opt1.tex -l remove-para1.yaml
```

then we obtain the respective output given in Listings 324 and 325.

LISTING 324: shortlines-mand1.tex

```
\mycommand{
    The lines in this  command are very  short and contain many linebreaks.

    Another  paragraph.
}
```

LISTING 325: shortlines-opt1.tex

```
\mycommand[
    The lines in this  command are very  short and contain many linebreaks.

    Another  paragraph.
]
```

Assuming that we turn *off* the `all` switch (by setting it to 0), then we can control the behaviour of `removeParagraphLineBreaks` either on a per-code-block-type basis, or on a per-name basis.

For example, let's use the code in Listing 326, and consider the settings in Listings 327 and 328; note that in Listing 327 we specify that *every* environment should receive treatment from the routine, while in Listing 328 we specify that *only* the `one` environment should receive the treatment.

LISTING 326: shortlines-envs.tex

```
\begin{one}
The lines
in this
environment
are very
short
and contain
many linebreaks.

Another
paragraph.
\end{one}

\begin{two}
The lines
in this
environment
are very
short
and contain
many linebreaks.

Another
paragraph.
\end{two}
```

LISTING 327: remove-para2.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    removeParagraphLineBreaks:
        environments: 1
```

LISTING 328: remove-para3.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    removeParagraphLineBreaks:
        environments:
            one: 1
```

Upon running the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m shortlines-envs.tex -o shortlines-envs2.tex -l remove-para2.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m shortlines-envs.tex -o shortlines-envs3.tex -l remove-para3.yaml
```

then we obtain the respective output given in Listings 329 and 330.

LISTING 329: shortlines-envs2.tex

```
\begin{one}
    The lines in this  environment are very  short and contain many linebreaks.

    Another  paragraph.
\end{one}

\begin{two}
    The lines in this  environment are very  short and contain many linebreaks.

    Another  paragraph.
\end{two}
```

LISTING 330: shortlines-envs3.tex

```
\begin{one}
    The lines in this  environment are very  short and contain many linebreaks.

    Another  paragraph.
\end{one}

\begin{two}
    The lines
    in this
    environment
    are very
    short
    and contain
    many linebreaks.

    Another
    paragraph.
\end{two}
```

The remaining code-block types can be customised in analogous ways, although note that `commands`, `keyEqualsValuesBracesBrackets`, `namedGroupingBracesBrackets`, `UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets` are controlled by the `optionalArguments` and the `mandatoryArguments`.

The only special case is the `masterDocument` field; this is designed for 'chapter'-type files that may contain paragraphs that are not within any other code-blocks. For example, consider the file in Listing 331, with the YAML settings in Listing 332.

LISTING 331: shortlines-md.tex

```
The lines
in this
document
are very
short
and contain
many linebreaks.

Another
paragraph.

\begin{myenv}
The lines
in this
document
are very
short
and contain
many linebreaks.
\end{myenv}
```

LISTING 332: remove-para4.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    removeParagraphLineBreaks:
        masterDocument: 1
```

Upon running the following command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m shortlines-md.tex -o shortlines-md4.tex -l remove-para4.yaml
```

then we obtain the output in Listing 333.

LISTING 333: shortlines-md4.tex

```
The lines in this  document are very  short and contain many linebreaks.

Another  paragraph.

\begin{myenv}
    The lines
    in this
    document
    are very
    short
    and contain
    many linebreaks.
\end{myenv}
```

U: 2018-08-13

Note that the `all` field can take the same exceptions detailed in Listing 264lst:textwrap8-yaml.

`paragraphsStopAt`: ⟨*fields*⟩

N: 2017-05-27

The paragraph line break routine considers blank lines and the `\par` command to be the end of a paragraph; you can fine tune the behaviour of the routine further by using the `paragraphsStopAt` fields, shown in Listing 334.

LISTING 334: paragraphsStopAt -m

```
531         paragraphsStopAt:
532             environments: 1
533             verbatim: 1
534             commands: 0
535             ifElseFi: 0
536             items: 0
537             specialBeginEnd: 0
538             heading: 0
539             filecontents: 0
540             comments: 0
```

The fields specified in `paragraphsStopAt` tell `latexindent.pl` to stop the current paragraph when it reaches a line that *begins* with any of the code-block types specified as `1` in Listing 334. By default, you'll see that the paragraph line break routine will stop when it reaches an environment or verbatim code block at the beginning of a line. It is *not* possible to specify these fields on a per-name basis.

Let's use the `.tex` file in Listing 335; we will, in turn, consider the settings in Listings 336 and 337.

LISTING 335: sl-stop.tex

```
These lines
are very
short
\emph{and} contain
many linebreaks.
\begin{myenv}
Body of myenv
\end{myenv}

Another
paragraph.
% a comment
% a comment
```

LISTING 336: stop-command.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    removeParagraphLineBreaks:
        paragraphsStopAt:
            commands: 1
```

LISTING 337: stop-comment.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    removeParagraphLineBreaks:
        paragraphsStopAt:
            comments: 1
```

Upon using the settings from Listing 332 on the preceding page and running the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m sl-stop.tex -o sl-stop4.tex -l remove-para4.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m sl-stop.tex -o sl-stop4-command.tex -l=remove-para4.yaml,stop-command.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m sl-stop.tex -o sl-stop4-comment.tex -l=remove-para4.yaml,stop-comment.yaml
```

we obtain the respective outputs in Listings 338 to 340; notice in particular that:

- in Listing 338 the paragraph line break routine has included commands and comments;
- in Listing 339 the paragraph line break routine has *stopped* at the `emph` command, because in Listing 336 we have specified `commands` to be `1`, and `emph` is at the beginning of a line;
- in Listing 340 the paragraph line break routine has *stopped* at the comments, because in Listing 337 we have specified `comments` to be `1`, and the comment is at the beginning of a line.

In all outputs in Listings 338 to 340 we notice that the paragraph line break routine has stopped at `\begin{myenv}` because, by default, `environments` is set to `1` in Listing 334 on the previous page.

LISTING 338: sl-stop4.tex

```
These lines are very  short  \emph{and} contain many linebreaks.
\begin{myenv}
    Body of myenv
\end{myenv}

Another  paragraph.  % a comment% a comment
```

LISTING 339: sl-stop4-command.tex

```
These lines are very  short
\emph{and} contain
many linebreaks.
\begin{myenv}
    Body of myenv
\end{myenv}

Another  paragraph.  % a comment% a comment
```

LISTING 340: sl-stop4-comment.tex

```
These lines are very  short  \emph{and} contain many linebreaks.
\begin{myenv}
    Body of myenv
\end{myenv}

Another  paragraph.
% a comment
% a comment
```

6.4 Combining removeParagraphLineBreaks and textWrapOptions

N: 2018-08-13

The text wrapping routine (Section 6.1 on page 69) and remove paragraph line breaks routine (Section 6.3 on page 87) can be combined.

We motivate this feature with the code given in Listing 341.

LISTING 341: textwrap7.tex

```
This paragraph
has line breaks throughout its paragraph;
we would like to combine
the textwrapping
and paragraph removal routine.
```

Applying the text wrap routine from Section 6.1 on page 69 with, for example, Listing 258 on page 73 gives the output in Listing 342.

LISTING 342: `textwrap7.tex` using Listing 258

```
This paragraph
has line breaks throughout
its paragraph;
we would like to combine
the textwrapping
and paragraph removal
routine.
```

The text wrapping routine has behaved as expected, but it may be desired to remove paragraph line breaks *before* performing the text wrapping routine. The desired behaviour can be achieved by employing the `beforeTextWrap` switch.

Explicitly, using the settings in Listing 344 and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m textwrap7.tex -l=textwrap12.yaml -o=+-mod12
```

we obtain the output in Listing 343.

LISTING 343: `textwrap7-mod12.tex`

```
This paragraph has line
breaks throughout its
paragraph; we would like to
combine the textwrapping and
paragraph removal routine.
```

LISTING 344: `textwrap12.yaml` -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    textWrapOptions:
        columns: 30
        perCodeBlockBasis: 1
        all: 1
    removeParagraphLineBreaks:
        all: 1
        beforeTextWrap: 1
```

In Listing 343 the paragraph line breaks have first been removed from Listing 341, and then the text wrapping routine has been applied. It is envisaged that variants of Listing 344 will be among the most useful settings for these two features.

6.5 Poly-switches

U: 2017-08-21

Every other field in the `modifyLineBreaks` field uses poly-switches, and can take one of the following integer values:

−1 *remove mode*: line breaks before or after the *<part of thing>* can be removed (assuming that `preserveBlankLines` is set to 0);

0 *off mode*: line breaks will not be modified for the *<part of thing>* under consideration;

1 *add mode*: a line break will be added before or after the *<part of thing>* under consideration, assuming that there is not already a line break before or after the *<part of thing>*;

2 *comment then add mode*: a comment symbol will be added, followed by a line break before or after the *<part of thing>* under consideration, assuming that there is not already a comment and line break before or after the *<part of thing>*;

N: 2017-08-21

3 *add then blank line mode*: a line break will be added before or after the *<part of thing>* under consideration, assuming that there is not already a line break before or after the *<part of thing>*, followed by a blank line;

N: 2019-07-13

4 *add blank line mode*; a blank line will be added before or after the *<part of thing>* under consideration, even if the *<part of thing>* is already on its own line.

In the above, *<part of thing>* refers to either the *begin statement*, *body* or *end statement* of the code blocks detailed in Table 1 on page 45. All poly-switches are *off* by default; `latexindent.pl` searches first of all for per-name settings, and then followed by global per-thing settings.

6.6 modifyLineBreaks for environments

We start by viewing a snippet of `defaultSettings.yaml` in Listing 345; note that it contains *global* settings (immediately after the `environments` field) and that *per-name* settings are also allowed – in the case of Listing 345, settings for `equation*` have been specified for demonstration. Note that all poly-switches are *off* (set to 0) by default.

LISTING 345: environments -m

```
541     environments:
542         BeginStartsOnOwnLine: 0
543         BodyStartsOnOwnLine: 0
544         EndStartsOnOwnLine: 0
545         EndFinishesWithLineBreak: 0
546         equation*:
547             BeginStartsOnOwnLine: 0
548             BodyStartsOnOwnLine: 0
549             EndStartsOnOwnLine: 0
550             EndFinishesWithLineBreak: 0
```

Let's begin with the simple example given in Listing 346; note that we have annotated key parts of the file using ♠, ♡, ♢ and ♣, these will be related to fields specified in Listing 345.

LISTING 346: env-mlb1.tex

```
before words♠ \begin{myenv}♡body of myenv♢\end{myenv}♣ after words
```

6.6.1 Adding line breaks: BeginStartsOnOwnLine and BodyStartsOnOwnLine

Let's explore `BeginStartsOnOwnLine` and `BodyStartsOnOwnLine` in Listings 347 and 348, and in particular, let's allow each of them in turn to take a value of 1.

LISTING 347: env-mlb1.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        BeginStartsOnOwnLine: 1
```

LISTING 348: env-mlb2.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        BodyStartsOnOwnLine: 1
```

After running the following commands,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb.tex -l env-mlb1.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb.tex -l env-mlb2.yaml
```

the output is as in Listings 349 and 350 respectively.

LISTING 349: env-mlb.tex using Listing 347

```
before words
\begin{myenv}body of myenv\end{myenv} after words
```

LISTING 350: env-mlb.tex using Listing 348

```
before words \begin{myenv}
    body of myenv\end{myenv} after words
```

There are a couple of points to note:

- in Listing 349 a line break has been added at the point denoted by ♠ in Listing 346; no other line breaks have been changed;
- in Listing 350 a line break has been added at the point denoted by ♡ in Listing 346; furthermore, note that the *body* of `myenv` has received the appropriate (default) indentation.

Let's now change each of the 1 values in Listings 347 and 348 so that they are 2 and save them into `env-mlb3.yaml` and `env-mlb4.yaml` respectively (see Listings 351 and 352).

LISTING 351: env-mlb3.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        BeginStartsOnOwnLine: 2
```

LISTING 352: env-mlb4.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        BodyStartsOnOwnLine: 2
```

Upon running commands analogous to the above, we obtain Listings 353 and 354.

LISTING 353: env-mlb.tex using Listing 351

```
before words%
\begin{myenv}body of myenv\end{myenv} after words
```

LISTING 354: env-mlb.tex using Listing 352

```
before words \begin{myenv}%
    body of myenv\end{myenv} after words
```

Note that line breaks have been added as in Listings 349 and 350, but this time a comment symbol has been added before adding the line break; in both cases, trailing horizontal space has been stripped before doing so.

N: 2017-08-21

Let's now change each of the 1 values in Listings 347 and 348 so that they are 3 and save them into env-mlb5.yaml and env-mlb6.yaml respectively (see Listings 355 and 356).

LISTING 355: env-mlb5.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        BeginStartsOnOwnLine: 3
```

LISTING 356: env-mlb6.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        BodyStartsOnOwnLine: 3
```

Upon running commands analogous to the above, we obtain Listings 357 and 358.

LISTING 357: env-mlb.tex using Listing 355

```
before words

\begin{myenv}body of myenv\end{myenv} after words
```

LISTING 358: env-mlb.tex using Listing 356

```
before words \begin{myenv}

    body of myenv\end{myenv} after words
```

Note that line breaks have been added as in Listings 349 and 350, but this time a *blank line* has been added after adding the line break.

N: 2019-07-13

Let's now change each of the 1 values in Listings 355 and 356 so that they are 4 and save them into env-beg4.yaml and env-body4.yaml respectively (see Listings 359 and 360).

LISTING 359: env-beg4.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        BeginStartsOnOwnLine: 4
```

LISTING 360: env-body4.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        BodyStartsOnOwnLine: 4
```

We will demonstrate this poly-switch value using the code in Listing 361.

LISTING 361: env-mlb1.tex

```
before words
\begin{myenv}
body of myenv
\end{myenv}
after words
```

Upon running the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb1.tex -l env-beg4.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb.1tex -l env-body4.yaml
```

then we receive the respective outputs in Listings 362 and 363.

LISTING 362: env-mlb1.tex using Listing 359

```
before words

\begin{myenv}
    body of myenv
\end{myenv}
after words
```

LISTING 363: env-mlb1.tex using Listing 360

```
before words
\begin{myenv}

    body of myenv
\end{myenv}
after words
```

We note in particular that, by design, for this value of the poly-switches:

1. in Listing 362 a blank line has been inserted before the `\begin` statement, even though the `\begin` statement was already on its own line;
2. in Listing 363 a blank line has been inserted before the beginning of the *body*, even though it already began on its own line.

6.6.2 Adding line breaks using EndStartsOnOwnLine and EndFinishesWithLineBreak

Let's explore `EndStartsOnOwnLine` and `EndFinishesWithLineBreak` in Listings 364 and 365, and in particular, let's allow each of them in turn to take a value of 1.

LISTING 364: `env-mlb7.yaml` -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        EndStartsOnOwnLine: 1
```

LISTING 365: `env-mlb8.yaml` -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        EndFinishesWithLineBreak: 1
```

After running the following commands,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb.tex -l env-mlb7.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb.tex -l env-mlb8.yaml
```

the output is as in Listings 366 and 367.

LISTING 366: `env-mlb.tex` using Listing 364

```
before words \begin{myenv}body of myenv
\end{myenv} after words
```

LISTING 367: `env-mlb.tex` using Listing 365

```
before words \begin{myenv}body of myenv\end{myenv}
after words
```

There are a couple of points to note:

- in Listing 366 a line break has been added at the point denoted by ♢ in Listing 346 on page 95; no other line breaks have been changed and the `\end{myenv}` statement has *not* received indentation (as intended);
- in Listing 367 a line break has been added at the point denoted by ♣ in Listing 346 on page 95.

Let's now change each of the 1 values in Listings 364 and 365 so that they are 2 and save them into `env-mlb9.yaml` and `env-mlb10.yaml` respectively (see Listings 368 and 369).

LISTING 368: `env-mlb9.yaml` -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        EndStartsOnOwnLine: 2
```

LISTING 369: `env-mlb10.yaml` -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        EndFinishesWithLineBreak: 2
```

Upon running commands analogous to the above, we obtain Listings 370 and 371.

LISTING 370: `env-mlb.tex` using Listing 368

```
before words \begin{myenv}body of myenv%
\end{myenv} after words
```

LISTING 371: `env-mlb.tex` using Listing 369

```
before words \begin{myenv}body of myenv\end{myenv}%
after words
```

Note that line breaks have been added as in Listings 366 and 367, but this time a comment symbol has been added before adding the line break; in both cases, trailing horizontal space has been stripped before doing so.

N: 2017-08-21

Let's now change each of the 1 values in Listings 364 and 365 so that they are 3 and save them into `env-mlb11.yaml` and `env-mlb12.yaml` respectively (see Listings 372 and 373).

LISTING 372: `env-mlb11.yaml` -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        EndStartsOnOwnLine: 3
```

LISTING 373: `env-mlb12.yaml` -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        EndFinishesWithLineBreak: 3
```

Upon running commands analogous to the above, we obtain Listings 374 and 375.

LISTING 374: env-mlb.tex using Listing 372

```
before words \begin{myenv}body of myenv

\end{myenv} after words
```

LISTING 375: env-mlb.tex using Listing 373

```
before words \begin{myenv}body of myenv\end{myenv}

after words
```

Note that line breaks have been added as in Listings 366 and 367, and that a *blank line* has been added after the line break.

N: 2019-07-13

Let's now change each of the 1 values in Listings 372 and 373 so that they are 4 and save them into env-end4.yaml and env-end-f4.yaml respectively (see Listings 376 and 377).

LISTING 376: env-end4.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        EndStartsOnOwnLine: 4
```

LISTING 377: env-end-f4.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        EndFinishesWithLineBreak: 4
```

We will demonstrate this poly-switch value using the code from Listing 361 on page 96.

Upon running the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb1.tex -l env-end4.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb.1tex -l env-end-f4.yaml
```

then we receive the respective outputs in Listings 378 and 379.

LISTING 378: env-mlb1.tex using Listing 376

```
before words
\begin{myenv}
    body of myenv

\end{myenv}
after words
```

LISTING 379: env-mlb1.tex using Listing 377

```
before words
\begin{myenv}
    body of myenv
\end{myenv}

after words
```

We note in particular that, by design, for this value of the poly-switches:

1. in Listing 378 a blank line has been inserted before the \end statement, even though the \end statement was already on its own line;
2. in Listing 379 a blank line has been inserted after the \end statement, even though it already began on its own line.

6.6.3 poly-switches 1, 2, and 3 only add line breaks when necessary

If you ask latexindent.pl to add a line break (possibly with a comment) using a poly-switch value of 1 (or 2 or 3), it will only do so if necessary. For example, if you process the file in Listing 380 using poly-switch values of 1, 2, or 3, it will be left unchanged.

LISTING 380: env-mlb2.tex

```
before words
\begin{myenv}
  body of myenv
\end{myenv}
after words
```

LISTING 381: env-mlb3.tex

```
before words
\begin{myenv}  %
  body of myenv%
\end{myenv}%
after words
```

Setting the poly-switches to a value of 4 instructs latexindent.pl to add a line break even if the *<part of thing>* is already on its own line; see Listings 362 and 363 and Listings 378 and 379.

In contrast, the output from processing the file in Listing 381 will vary depending on the poly-switches used; in Listing 382 you'll see that the comment symbol after the \begin{myenv} has been

moved to the next line, as BodyStartsOnOwnLine is set to 1. In Listing 383 you'll see that the comment has been accounted for correctly because BodyStartsOnOwnLine has been set to 2, and the comment symbol has *not* been moved to its own line. You're encouraged to experiment with Listing 381 and by setting the other poly-switches considered so far to 2 in turn.

LISTING 382: env-mlb3.tex using Listing 348 on page 95

```
before words
\begin{myenv}
    %
    body of myenv%
\end{myenv}%
after words
```

LISTING 383: env-mlb3.tex using Listing 352 on page 95

```
before words
\begin{myenv}  %
    body of myenv%
\end{myenv}%
after words
```

The details of the discussion in this section have concerned *global* poly-switches in the environments field; each switch can also be specified on a *per-name* basis, which would take priority over the global values; with reference to Listing 345 on page 95, an example is shown for the equation* environment.

6.6.4 Removing line breaks (poly-switches set to −1)

Setting poly-switches to −1 tells latexindent.pl to remove line breaks of the *<part of the thing>*, if necessary. We will consider the example code given in Listing 384, noting in particular the positions of the line break highlighters, ♠, ♡, ♢ and ♣, together with the associated YAML files in Listings 385 to 388.

LISTING 384: env-mlb4.tex

```
before words♠
\begin{myenv}♡
body of myenv♢
\end{myenv}♣
after words
```

LISTING 385: env-mlb13.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        BeginStartsOnOwnLine: -1
```

LISTING 386: env-mlb14.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        BodyStartsOnOwnLine: -1
```

LISTING 387: env-mlb15.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        EndStartsOnOwnLine: -1
```

LISTING 388: env-mlb16.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        EndFinishesWithLineBreak: -1
```

After running the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb4.tex -l env-mlb13.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb4.tex -l env-mlb14.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb4.tex -l env-mlb15.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb4.tex -l env-mlb16.yaml
```

we obtain the respective output in Listings 389 to 392.

LISTING 389: env-mlb4.tex using Listing 385

```
before words\begin{myenv}
    body of myenv
\end{myenv}
after words
```

LISTING 390: env-mlb4.tex using Listing 386

```
before words
\begin{myenv}body of myenv
\end{myenv}
after words
```

LISTING 391: env-mlb4.tex using Listing 387

```
before words
\begin{myenv}
    body of myenv\end{myenv}
after words
```

LISTING 392: env-mlb4.tex using Listing 388

```
before words
\begin{myenv}
    body of myenv
\end{myenv}after words
```

Notice that in:

- Listing 389 the line break denoted by ♠ in Listing 384 has been removed;
- Listing 390 the line break denoted by ♡ in Listing 384 has been removed;
- Listing 391 the line break denoted by ♢ in Listing 384 has been removed;
- Listing 392 the line break denoted by ♣ in Listing 384 has been removed.

We examined each of these cases separately for clarity of explanation, but you can combine all of the YAML settings in Listings 385 to 388 into one file; alternatively, you could tell `latexindent.pl` to load them all by using the following command, for example

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb4.tex -l env-mlb13.yaml,env-mlb14.yaml,env-mlb15.yaml,env-mlb16.yaml
```

which gives the output in Listing 346 on page 95.

6.6.5 About trailing horizontal space

Recall that on page 26 we discussed the YAML field `removeTrailingWhitespace`, and that it has two (binary) switches to determine if horizontal space should be removed `beforeProcessing` and `afterProcessing`. The `beforeProcessing` is particularly relevant when considering the `-m` switch; let's consider the file shown in Listing 393, which highlights trailing spaces.

LISTING 393: env-mlb5.tex

```
before␣words␣␣␣♠
\begin{myenv}␣␣␣␣␣␣␣␣␣␣␣♡
body␣of␣myenv␣␣␣␣␣␣♢
\end{myenv}␣␣␣␣␣♣
after␣words
```

LISTING 394: removeTWS-before.yaml

```
removeTrailingWhitespace:
    beforeProcessing: 1
```

The output from the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb5.tex -l env-mlb13.yaml,env-mlb14.yaml,env-mlb15.yaml,env-mlb16.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb5.tex -l
    env-mlb13.yaml,env-mlb14.yaml,env-mlb15.yaml,env-mlb16.yaml,removeTWS-before.yaml
```

is shown, respectively, in Listings 395 and 396; note that the trailing horizontal white space has been preserved (by default) in Listing 395, while in Listing 396, it has been removed using the switch specified in Listing 394.

LISTING 395: env-mlb5.tex using Listings 389 to 392

```
before␣words␣␣␣\begin{myenv}␣␣␣␣␣␣␣␣␣␣␣body␣of␣myenv␣␣␣␣␣␣\end{myenv}␣␣␣␣␣after␣words
```

LISTING 396: env-mlb5.tex using Listings 389 to 392 *and* Listing 394

```
before␣words\begin{myenv}body␣of␣myenv\end{myenv}after␣words
```

6.6.6 poly-switch line break removal and blank lines

Now let's consider the file in Listing 397, which contains blank lines.

LISTING 397: env-mlb6.tex

```
before words♠

\begin{myenv}♡

body of myenv♢

\end{myenv}♣

after words
```

LISTING 398: UnpreserveBlankLines.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    preserveBlankLines: 0
```

Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb6.tex -l env-mlb13.yaml,env-mlb14.yaml,env-mlb15.yaml,env-mlb16.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb6.tex -l
    env-mlb13.yaml,env-mlb14.yaml,env-mlb15.yaml,env-mlb16.yaml,UnpreserveBlankLines.yaml
```

we receive the respective outputs in Listings 399 and 400. In Listing 399 we see that the multiple blank lines have each been condensed into one blank line, but that blank lines have *not* been removed by the poly-switches – this is because, by default, `preserveBlankLines` is set to 1. By contrast, in Listing 400, we have allowed the poly-switches to remove blank lines because, in Listing 398, we have set `preserveBlankLines` to 0.

LISTING 399: env-mlb6.tex using Listings 389 to 392

```
before words

\begin{myenv}

    body of myenv

\end{myenv}

after words
```

LISTING 400: env-mlb6.tex using Listings 389 to 392 *and* Listing 398

```
before words\begin{myenv}body of myenv\end{myenv}after words
```

We can explore this further using the blank-line poly-switch value of 3; let's use the file given in Listing 401.

LISTING 401: env-mlb7.tex

```
\begin{one} one text \end{one} \begin{two} two text \end{two}
```

Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb7.tex -l env-mlb12.yaml,env-mlb13.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb7.tex -l
    env-mlb13.yaml,env-mlb14.yaml,UnpreserveBlankLines.yaml
```

we receive the outputs given in Listings 402 and 403.

LISTING 402: env-mlb7-preserve.tex

```
\begin{one} one text \end{one}

\begin{two} two text \end{two}
```

LISTING 403: env-mlb7-no-preserve.tex

```
\begin{one} one text \end{one} \begin{two} two text \end{two}
```

Notice that in:

- Listing 402 that `\end{one}` has added a blank line, because of the value of `EndFinishesWithLineBreak` in Listing 373 on page 97, and even though the line break ahead of `\begin{two}` should have been removed (because of `BeginStartsOnOwnLine` in Listing 385 on page 99), the blank line has been preserved by default;
- Listing 403, by contrast, has had the additional line-break removed, because of the settings in Listing 398.

6.7 Poly-switches for double back slash

N: 2019-07-13

With reference to `lookForAlignDelims` (see Listing 26 on page 28) you can specify poly-switches to dictate the line-break behaviour of double back slashes in environments (Listing 28 on page 28), commands (Listing 50 on page 33), or special code blocks (Listing 85 on page 38). Note that for these poly-switches to take effect, the name of the code block must necessarily be specified within `lookForAlignDelims` (Listing 26 on page 28); we will demonstrate this in what follows.

Consider the code given in Listing 404.

LISTING 404: tabular3.tex

```
\begin{tabular}{cc}
 1 & 2 ★\\□ 3 & 4 ★\\□
\end{tabular}
```

Referencing Listing 404:

- DBS stands for *double back slash*;
- line breaks ahead of the double back slash are annotated by ★, and are controlled by `DBSStartsOnOwnLine`;
- line breaks after the double back slash are annotated by □, and are controlled by `DBSFinishesWithLineBreak`.

Let's explore each of these in turn.

6.7.1 Double back slash starts on own line

We explore `DBSStartsOnOwnLine` (★ in Listing 404); starting with the code in Listing 404, together with the YAML files given in Listing 406 and Listing 408 and running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m tabular3.tex -l DBS1.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m tabular3.tex -l DBS2.yaml
```

then we receive the respective output given in Listing 405 and Listing 407.

LISTING 405: tabular3.tex using Listing 406

```
\begin{tabular}{cc}
    1 & 2
    \\ 3 & 4
    \\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 406: DBS1.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        DBSStartsOnOwnLine: 1
```

LISTING 407: tabular3.tex using Listing 408

```
\begin{tabular}{cc}
    1 & 2 %
    \\ 3 & 4%
    \\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 408: DBS2.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        tabular:
            DBSStartsOnOwnLine: 2
```

We note that

- Listing 406 specifies `DBSStartsOnOwnLine` for *every* environment (that is within `lookForAlignDelims`, Listing 29 on page 28); the double back slashes from Listing 404 have been moved to their own line in Listing 405;
- Listing 408 specifies `DBSStartsOnOwnLine` on a *per-name* basis for `tabular` (that is within `lookForAlignDelims`, Listing 29 on page 28); the double back slashes from Listing 404 have been moved to their own line in Listing 407, having added comment symbols before moving them.

6.7.2 Double back slash finishes with line break

Let's now explore `DBSFinishesWithLineBreak` (□ in Listing 404); starting with the code in Listing 404, together with the YAML files given in Listing 410 and Listing 412 and running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m tabular3.tex -l DBS3.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m tabular3.tex -l DBS4.yaml
```

then we receive the respective output given in Listing 409 and Listing 411.

LISTING 409: tabular3.tex using Listing 410

```
\begin{tabular}{cc}
    1 & 2 \\
    3 & 4 \\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 410: DBS3.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        DBSFinishesWithLineBreak: 1
```

LISTING 411: tabular3.tex using Listing 412

```
\begin{tabular}{cc}
    1 & 2 \\%
    3 & 4 \\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 412: DBS4.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        tabular:
            DBSFinishesWithLineBreak: 2
```

We note that

- Listing 410 specifies `DBSFinishesWithLineBreak` for *every* environment (that is within `lookForAlignDelims`, Listing 29 on page 28); the code following the double back slashes from Listing 404 has been moved to their own line in Listing 409;
- Listing 412 specifies `DBSFinishesWithLineBreak` on a *per-name* basis for `tabular` (that is within `lookForAlignDelims`, Listing 29 on page 28); the first double back slashes from Listing 404 have moved code following them to their own line in Listing 411, having added comment symbols before moving them; the final double back slashes have *not* added a line break as they are at the end of the body within the code block.

6.7.3 Double back slash poly-switches for specialBeginEnd

Let's explore the double back slash poly-switches for code blocks within `specialBeginEnd` code blocks (Listing 83 on page 38); we begin with the code within Listing 413.

LISTING 413: special4.tex

```
\< a& =b  \\ & =c\\ & =d\\ & =e \>
```

Upon using the YAML settings in Listing 415, and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m special4.tex -l DBS5.yaml
```

then we receive the output given in Listing 414.

LISTING 414: special4.tex using Listing 415

```
\<
    a & =b \\
      & =c \\
      & =d \\
      & =e %
\>
```

LISTING 415: DBS5.yaml

-m

```
specialBeginEnd:
    cmhMath:
        lookForThis: 1
        begin: '\\<'
        end: '\\>'
lookForAlignDelims:
    cmhMath: 1
modifyLineBreaks:
    specialBeginEnd:
        cmhMath:
            DBSFinishesWithLineBreak: 1
            SpecialBodyStartsOnOwnLine: 1
            SpecialEndStartsOnOwnLine: 2
```

There are a few things to note:

- in Listing 415 we have specified `cmhMath` within `lookForAlignDelims`; without this, the double back slash poly-switches would be ignored for this code block;
- the `DBSFinishesWithLineBreak` poly-switch has controlled the line breaks following the double back slashes;
- the `SpecialEndStartsOnOwnLine` poly-switch has controlled the addition of a comment symbol, followed by a line break, as it is set to a value of 2.

6.7.4 Double back slash poly-switches for optional and mandatory arguments

For clarity, we provide a demonstration of controlling the double back slash poly-switches for optional and mandatory arguments. We begin with the code in Listing 416.

LISTING 416: mycommand2.tex

```
\mycommand [
    1&2   &3\\ 4&5&6]{
7&8   &9\\ 10&11&12
}
```

Upon using the YAML settings in Listings 418 and 420, and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m mycommand2.tex -l DBS6.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m mycommand2.tex -l DBS7.yaml
```

then we receive the output given in Listings 417 and 419.

LISTING 417: mycommand2.tex using Listing 418

```
\mycommand [
    1 & 2 & 3 %
    \\%
    4 & 5 & 6]{
    7 & 8 & 9 \\ 10&11&12
}
```

LISTING 418: DBS6.yaml -m

```
lookForAlignDelims:
    mycommand: 1
modifyLineBreaks:
    optionalArguments:
        DBSStartsOnOwnLine: 2
        DBSFinishesWithLineBreak: 2
```

LISTING 419: mycommand2.tex using Listing 420

```
\mycommand [
    1&2   &3\\ 4&5&6]{
    7  & 8  & 9  %
    \\%
    10 & 11 & 12
}
```

LISTING 420: DBS7.yaml -m

```
lookForAlignDelims:
    mycommand: 1
modifyLineBreaks:
    mandatoryArguments:
        DBSStartsOnOwnLine: 2
        DBSFinishesWithLineBreak: 2
```

6.7.5 Double back slash optional square brackets

The pattern matching for the double back slash will also, optionally, allow trailing square brackets that contain a measurement of vertical spacing, for example `\\[3pt]`.

For example, beginning with the code in Listing 421

LISTING 421: pmatrix3.tex

```
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 \\[2pt] 3 & 4 \\ [ 3 ex] 5&6\\[    4  pt   ] 7 & 8
\end{pmatrix}
```

and running the following command, using Listing 410,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m pmatrix3.tex -l DBS3.yaml
```

then we receive the output given in Listing 422.

LISTING 422: pmatrix3.tex using Listing 410

```
\begin{pmatrix}
    1 & 2 \\[2pt]
    3 & 4 \\ [ 3 ex]
    5 & 6 \\[    4  pt   ]
    7 & 8
\end{pmatrix}
```

You can customise the pattern for the double back slash by exploring the *fine tuning* field detailed in Listing 478 on page 120.

6.8 Poly-switches for other code blocks

Rather than repeat the examples shown for the environment code blocks (in Section 6.6 on page 95), we choose to detail the poly-switches for all other code blocks in Table 2; note that each and every one of these poly-switches is *off by default*, i.e, set to 0.

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Note also that, by design, line breaks involving, `filecontents` and 'comment-marked' code blocks (Listing 51 on page 33) can *not* be modified using `latexindent.pl`. However, there are two poly-switches available for `verbatim` code blocks: environments (Listing 17 on page 26), commands (Listing 18 on page 26) and `specialBeginEnd` (Listing 96 on page 40).

TABLE 2: Poly-switch mappings for all code-block types

Code block	Sample		Poly-switch mapping
environment	before words♠ \begin{myenv}♡ body of myenv♢ \end{myenv}♣ after words	♠ ♡ ♢ ♣	BeginStartsOnOwnLine BodyStartsOnOwnLine EndStartsOnOwnLine EndFinishesWithLineBreak
ifelsefi	before words♠ \if...♡ body of if/or statement▲ \or▼ body of if/or statement★ \else□ body of else statement♢ \fi♣ after words	♠ ♡ ▲ ▼ ★ □ ♢ ♣	IfStartsOnOwnLine BodyStartsOnOwnLine OrStartsOnOwnLine OrFinishesWithLineBreak ElseStartsOnOwnLine ElseFinishesWithLineBreak FiStartsOnOwnLine FiFinishesWithLineBreak
optionalArguments	...♠ [♡ value before comma★, □ end of body of opt arg♢]♣ ...	♠ ♡ ★ □ ♢ ♣	LSqBStartsOnOwnLine[9] OptArgBodyStartsOnOwnLine CommaStartsOnOwnLine CommaFinishesWithLineBreak RSqBStartsOnOwnLine RSqBFinishesWithLineBreak
mandatoryArguments	...♠ {♡ value before comma★, □ end of body of mand arg♢ }♣ ...	♠ ♡ ★ □ ♢ ♣	LCuBStartsOnOwnLine[10] MandArgBodyStartsOnOwnLine CommaStartsOnOwnLine CommaFinishesWithLineBreak RCuBStartsOnOwnLine RCuBFinishesWithLineBreak
commands	before words♠ \mycommand♡ ⟨*arguments*⟩	♠ ♡	CommandStartsOnOwnLine CommandNameFinishesWithLineB
namedGroupingBraces Brackets	before words♠ myname♡ ⟨*braces/brackets*⟩	♠ ♡	NameStartsOnOwnLine NameFinishesWithLineBreak
keyEqualsValuesBraces Brackets	before words♠ key•=♡ ⟨*braces/brackets*⟩	♠ • ♡	KeyStartsOnOwnLine EqualsStartsOnOwnLine EqualsFinishesWithLineBreak
items	before words♠ \item♡ ...	♠ ♡	ItemStartsOnOwnLine ItemFinishesWithLineBreak
specialBeginEnd	before words♠ \[♡ body of special/middle★ \middle□ body of special/middle ♢ \]♣ after words	♠ ♡ ★ □ ♢ ♣	SpecialBeginStartsOnOwnLine SpecialBodyStartsOnOwnLine SpecialMiddleStartsOnOwnLine SpecialMiddleFinishesWithLineBre SpecialEndStartsOnOwnLine SpecialEndFinishesWithLineBreak
verbatim	before words♠\begin{verbatim}	♠	VerbatimBeginStartsOnOwnLine

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[9] LSqB stands for Left Square Bracket
[10] LCuB stands for Left Curly Brace

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body of verbatim \end{verbatim}♣ ♣ VerbatimEndFinishesWithLineBreal
after words

6.9 Partnering BodyStartsOnOwnLine with argument-based poly-switches

Some poly-switches need to be partnered together; in particular, when line breaks involving the *first* argument of a code block need to be accounted for using both `BodyStartsOnOwnLine` (or its equivalent, see Table 2 on the previous page) and `LCuBStartsOnOwnLine` for mandatory arguments, and `LSqBStartsOnOwnLine` for optional arguments.

Let's begin with the code in Listing 423 and the YAML settings in Listing 425; with reference to Table 2 on the preceding page, the key `CommandNameFinishesWithLineBreak` is an alias for `BodyStartsOnOwnLine`.

LISTING 423: mycommand1.tex

```
\mycommand
{
mand arg text
mand arg text}
{
mand arg text
mand arg text}
```

Upon running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m -l=mycom-mlb1.yaml mycommand1.tex
```

we obtain Listing 424; note that the *second* mandatory argument beginning brace { has had its leading line break removed, but that the *first* brace has not.

LISTING 424: mycommand1.tex using Listing 425

```
\mycommand
{
    mand arg text
    mand arg text}{
    mand arg text
    mand arg text}
```

LISTING 425: mycom-mlb1.yaml

-m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    commands:
        CommandNameFinishesWithLineBreak: 0
    mandatoryArguments:
        LCuBStartsOnOwnLine: -1
```

Now let's change the YAML file so that it is as in Listing 427; upon running the analogous command to that given above, we obtain Listing 426; both beginning braces { have had their leading line breaks removed.

LISTING 426: mycommand1.tex using Listing 427

```
\mycommand{
    mand arg text
    mand arg text}{
    mand arg text
    mand arg text}
```

LISTING 427: mycom-mlb2.yaml

-m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    commands:
        CommandNameFinishesWithLineBreak: -1
    mandatoryArguments:
        LCuBStartsOnOwnLine: -1
```

Now let's change the YAML file so that it is as in Listing 429; upon running the analogous command to that given above, we obtain Listing 428.

LISTING 428: mycommand1.tex using Listing 429

```
\mycommand
{
    mand arg text
    mand arg text}
{
    mand arg text
    mand arg text}
```

LISTING 429: mycom-mlb3.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    commands:
        CommandNameFinishesWithLineBreak: -1
    mandatoryArguments:
        LCuBStartsOnOwnLine: 1
```

6.10 Conflicting poly-switches: sequential code blocks

It is very easy to have conflicting poly-switches; if we use the example from Listing 423 on the previous page, and consider the YAML settings given in Listing 431. The output from running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m -l=mycom-mlb4.yaml mycommand1.tex
```

is given in Listing 431.

LISTING 430: mycommand1.tex using Listing 431

```
\mycommand
{
    mand arg text
    mand arg text}{
    mand arg text
    mand arg text}
```

LISTING 431: mycom-mlb4.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    mandatoryArguments:
        LCuBStartsOnOwnLine: -1
        RCuBFinishesWithLineBreak: 1
```

Studying Listing 431, we see that the two poly-switches are at opposition with one another:

- on the one hand, `LCuBStartsOnOwnLine` should *not* start on its own line (as poly-switch is set to −1);
- on the other hand, `RCuBFinishesWithLineBreak` *should* finish with a line break.

So, which should win the conflict? As demonstrated in Listing 430, it is clear that `LCuBStartsOnOwnLine` won this conflict, and the reason is that *the second argument was processed after the first* – in general, the most recently-processed code block and associated poly-switch takes priority.

We can explore this further by considering the YAML settings in Listing 433; upon running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m -l=mycom-mlb5.yaml mycommand1.tex
```

we obtain the output given in Listing 432.

LISTING 432: mycommand1.tex using Listing 433

```
\mycommand
{
    mand arg text
    mand arg text}
{
    mand arg text
    mand arg text}
```

LISTING 433: mycom-mlb5.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    mandatoryArguments:
        LCuBStartsOnOwnLine: 1
        RCuBFinishesWithLineBreak:
    -1
```

As previously, the most-recently-processed code block takes priority – as before, the second (i.e, *last*) argument. Exploring this further, we consider the YAML settings in Listing 435, which give associated output in Listing 434.

LISTING 434: mycommand1.tex using Listing 435

```
\mycommand
{
    mand arg text
    mand arg text}%
{
    mand arg text
    mand arg text}
```

LISTING 435: mycom-mlb6.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    mandatoryArguments:
        LCuBStartsOnOwnLine: 2
        RCuBFinishesWithLineBreak:
    -1
```

Note that a % *has* been added to the trailing first }; this is because:

- while processing the *first* argument, the trailing line break has been removed (RCuBFinishesWithLineBreak set to −1);
- while processing the *second* argument, latexindent.pl finds that it does *not* begin on its own line, and so because LCuBStartsOnOwnLine is set to 2, it adds a comment, followed by a line break.

6.11 Conflicting poly-switches: nested code blocks

Now let's consider an example when nested code blocks have conflicting poly-switches; we'll use the code in Listing 436, noting that it contains nested environments.

LISTING 436: nested-env.tex

```
\begin{one}
one text
\begin{two}
two text
\end{two}
\end{one}
```

Let's use the YAML settings given in Listing 438, which upon running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m -l=nested-env-mlb1.yaml nested-env.tex
```

gives the output in Listing 437.

LISTING 437: nested-env.tex using Listing 438

```
\begin{one}
    one text
    \begin{two}
        two text\end{two}\end{one}
```

LISTING 438: nested-env-mlb1.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        EndStartsOnOwnLine: -1
        EndFinishesWithLineBreak: 1
```

In Listing 437, let's first of all note that both environments have received the appropriate (default) indentation; secondly, note that the poly-switch EndStartsOnOwnLine appears to have won the conflict, as \end{one} has had its leading line break removed.

To understand it, let's talk about the three basic phases of latexindent.pl:

1. Phase 1: packing, in which code blocks are replaced with unique ids, working from *the inside to the outside*, and then sequentially – for example, in Listing 436, the two environment is found *before* the one environment; if the -m switch is active, then during this phase:
    - line breaks at the beginning of the body can be added (if BodyStartsOnOwnLine is 1 or 2) or removed (if BodyStartsOnOwnLine is −1);
    - line breaks at the end of the body can be added (if EndStartsOnOwnLine is 1 or 2) or removed (if EndStartsOnOwnLine is −1);

    - line breaks after the end statement can be added (if `EndFinishesWithLineBreak` is 1 or 2).
2. Phase 2: indentation, in which white space is added to the begin, body, and end statements;
3. Phase 3: unpacking, in which unique ids are replaced by their *indented* code blocks; if the -m switch is active, then during this phase,
    - line breaks before `begin` statements can be added or removed (depending upon `BeginStartsOnOwnLine`);
    - line breaks after *end* statements can be removed but *NOT* added (see `EndFinishesWithLineBreak`).

With reference to Listing 437, this means that during Phase 1:

- the `two` environment is found first, and the line break ahead of the `\end{two}` statement is removed because `EndStartsOnOwnLine` is set to −1. Importantly, because, *at this stage*, `\end{two}` *does* finish with a line break, `EndFinishesWithLineBreak` causes no action.
- next, the `one` environment is found; the line break ahead of `\end{one}` is removed because `EndStartsOnOwnLine` is set to −1.

The indentation is done in Phase 2; in Phase 3 *there is no option to add a line break after the* `end` *statements*. We can justify this by remembering that during Phase 3, the `one` environment will be found and processed first, followed by the `two` environment. If the `two` environment were to add a line break after the `\end{two}` statement, then `latexindent.pl` would have no way of knowing how much indentation to add to the subsequent text (in this case, `\end{one}`).

We can explore this further using the poly-switches in Listing 440; upon running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m -l=nested-env-mlb2.yaml nested-env.tex
```

we obtain the output given in Listing 439.

LISTING 439: `nested-env.tex` using Listing 440

```
\begin{one}
    one text
    \begin{two}
        two text
    \end{two}\end{one}
```

LISTING 440: `nested-env-mlb2.yaml` `-m`

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        EndStartsOnOwnLine: 1
        EndFinishesWithLineBreak: -1
```

During Phase 1:

- the `two` environment is found first, and the line break ahead of the `\end{two}` statement is not changed because `EndStartsOnOwnLine` is set to 1. Importantly, because, *at this stage*, `\end{two}` *does* finish with a line break, `EndFinishesWithLineBreak` causes no action.
- next, the `one` environment is found; the line break ahead of `\end{one}` is already present, and no action is needed.

The indentation is done in Phase 2, and then in Phase 3, the `one` environment is found and processed first, followed by the `two` environment. *At this stage*, the `two` environment finds `EndFinishesWithLineBreak` is −1, so it removes the trailing line break; remember, at this point, `latexindent.pl` has completely finished with the `one` environment.

SECTION 7

The -r, -rv and -rr switches

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You can instruct `latexindent.pl` to perform replacements/substitutions on your file by using any of the `-r`, `-rv` or `-rr` switches:

- the `-r` switch will perform indentation and replacements, not respecting verbatim code blocks;
- the `-rv` switch will perform indentation and replacements, and *will* respect verbatim code blocks;
- the `-rr` switch will *not* perform indentation, and will perform replacements not respecting verbatim code blocks.

We will demonstrate each of the `-r`, `-rv` and `-rr` switches, but a summary is given in Table 3.

TABLE 3: The replacement mode switches

switch	indentation?	respect verbatim?
`-r`	✔	✖
`-rv`	✔	✔
`-rr`	✖	✖

The default value of the `replacements` field is shown in Listing 441; as with all of the other fields, you are encouraged to customise and change this as you see fit. The options in this field will *only* be considered if the `-r`, `-rv` or `-rr` switches are active; when discussing YAML settings related to the replacement-mode switches, we will use the style given in Listing 441.

LISTING 441: `replacements` -r

```
602 replacements:
603   -
604     amalgamate: 1
605   -
606     this: 'latexindent.pl'
607     that: 'pl.latexindent'
608     lookForThis: 1
609     when: before
```

The first entry within the `replacements` field is `amalgamate`, and is *optional*; by default it is set to 1, so that replacements will be amalgamated from each settings file that you specify. As you'll see in the demonstrations that follow, there is no need to specify this field.

You'll notice that, by default, there is only *one* entry in the `replacements` field, but it can take as many entries as you would like; each one needs to begin with a `-` on its own line.

7.1 Introduction to replacements

Let's explore the action of the default settings, and then we'll demonstrate the feature with further examples. With reference to Listing 441, the default action will replace every instance of the text `latexindent.pl` with `pl.latexindent`.

Beginning with the code in Listing 442 and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r replace1.tex
```

gives the output given in Listing 443.

LISTING 442: replace1.tex

```
Before text, latexindent.pl,
after text.
```

LISTING 443: replace1.tex default

```
Before text, pl.latexindent,
after text.
```

If we don't wish to perform this replacement, then we can tweak the default settings of Listing 441 on the preceding page by changing `lookForThis` to 0; we perform this action in Listing 445, and run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r replace1.tex -l=replace1.yaml
```

which gives the output in Listing 444.

LISTING 444: replace1.tex using Listing 445

```
Before text, latexindent.pl,
after text.
```

LISTING 445: replace1.yaml -r

```
replacements:
  -
    amalgamate: 0
  -
    this: latexindent.pl
    that: pl.latexindent
    lookForThis: 0
```

Note that in Listing 445 we have specified `amalgamate` as 0 so that the default replacements are overwritten.

We haven't yet discussed the `when` field; don't worry, we'll get to it as part of the discussion in what follows.

7.2 The two types of replacements

There are two types of replacements:

1. *string*-based replacements, which replace the string in *this* with the string in *that*. If you specify `this` and you do not specify `that`, then the `that` field will be assumed to be empty.
2. *regex*-based replacements, which use the `substitution` field.

We will demonstrate both in the examples that follow.

`latexindent.pl` chooses which type of replacement to make based on which fields have been specified; if the `this` field is specified, then it will make *string*-based replacements, regardless of if `substitution` is present or not.

7.3 Examples of replacements

Example 1 We begin with code given in Listing 446

LISTING 446: colsep.tex

```
\begin{env}
1 2 3\arraycolsep=3pt
4 5 6\arraycolsep=5pt
\end{env}
```

Let's assume that our goal is to remove both of the `arraycolsep` statements; we can achieve this in a few different ways.

Using the YAML in Listing 448, and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r colsep.tex -l=colsep.yaml
```

then we achieve the output in Listing 447.

LISTING 447: colsep.tex using Listing 446

```
\begin{env}
    1 2 3
    4 5 6
\end{env}
```

LISTING 448: colsep.yaml -r

```
replacements:
  -
    this: \arraycolsep=3pt
  -
    this: \arraycolsep=5pt
```

Note that in Listing 448, we have specified *two* separate fields, each with their own '*this*' field; furthermore, for both of the separate fields, we have not specified 'that', so the that field is assumed to be blank by latexindent.pl;

We can make the YAML in Listing 448 more concise by exploring the substitution field. Using the settings in Listing 450 and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r colsep.tex -l=colsep1.yaml
```

then we achieve the output in Listing 449.

LISTING 449: colsep.tex using Listing 450

```
\begin{env}
    1 2 3
    4 5 6
\end{env}
```

LISTING 450: colsep1.yaml -r

```
replacements:
  -
    substitution: s/\\arraycolsep=\d+pt//sg
```

The code given in Listing 450 is an example of a *regular expression*, which we may abbreviate to *regex* in what follows. This manual is not intended to be a tutorial on regular expressions; you might like to read, for example, [8] for a detailed covering of the topic. With reference to Listing 450, we do note the following:

- the general form of the substitution field is s/regex/replacement/modifiers. You can place any regular expression you like within this;
- we have 'escaped' the backslash by using \\
- we have used \d+ to represent *at least* one digit
- the s *modifier* (in the sg at the end of the line) instructs latexindent.pl to treat your file as one single line;
- the g *modifier* (in the sg at the end of the line) instructs latexindent.pl to make the substitution *globally* throughout your file; you might try removing the g modifier from Listing 450 and observing the difference in output.

You might like to see https://perldoc.perl.org/perlre.html#Modifiers for details of modifiers; in general, I recommend starting with the sg modifiers for this feature.

Example 2 We'll keep working with the file in Listing 446 on the previous page for this example.

Using the YAML in Listing 452, and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r colsep.tex -l=multi-line.yaml
```

then we achieve the output in Listing 451.

LISTING 451: colsep.tex using Listing 452

```
multi-line!
```

LISTING 452: multi-line.yaml -r

```
replacements:
  -
    this: |-
     \begin{env}
     1 2 3\arraycolsep=3pt
     4 5 6\arraycolsep=5pt
     \end{env}
    that: 'multi-line!'
```

With reference to Listing 452, we have specified a *multi-line* version of `this` by employing the *literal* YAML style `|-`. See, for example, https://stackoverflow.com/questions/3790454/in-yaml-how-do-i-break-a-string-over-multiple-lines for further options, all of which can be used in your YAML file.

This is a natural point to explore the `when` field, specified in Listing 441 on page 111. This field can take two values: *before* and *after*, which respectively instruct `latexindent.pl` to perform the replacements *before* indentation or *after* it. The default value is `before`.

Using the YAML in Listing 454, and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r colsep.tex -l=multi-line1.yaml
```

then we achieve the output in Listing 453.

LISTING 453: colsep.tex using Listing 454

```
\begin{env}
    1 2 3\arraycolsep=3pt
    4 5 6\arraycolsep=5pt
\end{env}
```

LISTING 454: multi-line1.yaml -r

```
replacements:
  -
    this: |-
     \begin{env}
     1 2 3\arraycolsep=3pt
     4 5 6\arraycolsep=5pt
     \end{env}
    that: 'multi-line!'
    when: after
```

We note that, because we have specified `when: after`, that `latexindent.pl` has not found the string specified in Listing 454 within the file in Listing 446 on page 112. As it has looked for the string within Listing 454 *after* the indentation has been performed. After indentation, the string as written in Listing 454 is no longer part of the file, and has therefore not been replaced.

As a final note on this example, if you use the `-rr` switch, as follows,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -rr colsep.tex -l=multi-line1.yaml
```

then the `when` field is ignored, no indentation is done, and the output is as in Listing 451.

Example 3 An important part of the substitution routine is in *capture groups*.

Assuming that we start with the code in Listing 455, let's assume that our goal is to replace each occurrence of `$$...$$` with `\begin{equation*}...\end{equation*}`. This example is partly motivated by tex stackexchange question 242150.

LISTING 455: displaymath.tex

```
before text $$a^2+b^2=4$$ and $$c^2$$

$$
d^2+e^2 = f^2
$$
and also $$ g^2
$$ and some inline math: $h^2$
```

We use the settings in Listing 457 and run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r displaymath.tex -l=displaymath1.yaml
```

to receive the output given in Listing 456.

LISTING 456: displaymath.tex using Listing 457

```
before text \begin{equation*}a^2+b^2=4\end{equation*}

\begin{equation*}
    d^2+e^2 = f^2
\end{equation*}
and also \begin{equation*} g^2
\end{equation*} and some inline math: $h^2$
```

LISTING 457: displaymath1.yaml -r

```
replacements:
  -
    substitution: |-
     s/\$\$
       (.*?)
       \$\$/\\begin{equation*}$1\\end{equation*}/sgx
```

A few notes about Listing 457:

1. we have used the `x` modifier, which allows us to have white space within the regex;
2. we have used a capture group, `(.*?)` which captures the content between the `$$...$$` into the special variable, `$1`;
3. we have used the content of the capture group, `$1`, in the replacement text.

See https://perldoc.perl.org/perlre.html#Capture-groups for a discussion of capture groups.

The features of the replacement switches can, of course, be combined with others from the toolkit of `latexindent.pl`. For example, we can combine the poly-switches of Section 6.5 on page 94, which we do in Listing 459; upon running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r -m displaymath.tex -l=displaymath1.yaml,equation.yaml
```

then we receive the output in Listing 458.

LISTING 458: displaymath.tex using Listings 457 and 459

```
before text%
\begin{equation*}%
    a^2+b^2=4%
\end{equation*}%
and%
\begin{equation*}%
    c^2%
\end{equation*}

\begin{equation*}
    d^2+e^2 = f^2
\end{equation*}
and also%
\begin{equation*}%
    g^2
\end{equation*}%
and some inline math: $h^2$
```

LISTING 459: equation.yaml -m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
    environments:
        equation*:
            BeginStartsOnOwnLine: 2
            BodyStartsOnOwnLine: 2
            EndStartsOnOwnLine: 2
            EndFinishesWithLineBreak: 2
```

Example 4 This example is motivated by tex stackexchange question 490086. We begin with the code in Listing 460.

LISTING 460: phrase.tex

```
phrase 1       phrase 2 phrase 3              phrase 100

phrase 1       phrase 2 phrase 3              phrase 100

phrase 1       phrase 2 phrase 3              phrase 100

phrase 1       phrase 2 phrase 3              phrase 100
```

Our goal is to make the spacing uniform between the phrases. To achieve this, we employ the settings in Listing 462, and run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r phrase.tex -l=hspace.yaml
```

which gives the output in Listing 461.

LISTING 461: phrase.tex using Listing 462

```
phrase 1 phrase 2 phrase 3 phrase 100

phrase 1 phrase 2 phrase 3 phrase 100

phrase 1 phrase 2 phrase 3 phrase 100

phrase 1 phrase 2 phrase 3 phrase 100
```

LISTING 462: hspace.yaml -r

```
replacements:
  -
    substitution: s/\h+/ /sg
```

The \h+ setting in Listing 462 say to replace *at least one horizontal space* with a single space.

Example 5 We begin with the code in Listing 463.

LISTING 463: references.tex

```
equation \eqref{eq:aa} and Figure  \ref{fig:bb}
and table~\ref{tab:cc}
```

Our goal is to change each reference so that both the text and the reference are contained within one hyperlink. We achieve this by employing Listing 465 and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r references.tex -l=reference.yaml
```

which gives the output in Listing 464.

LISTING 464: references.tex using Listing 465

```
\hyperref{equation \ref*{eq:aa}} and \hyperref{Figure \ref*{fig:bb}}
and \hyperref{table \ref*{tab:cc}}
```

LISTING 465: reference.yaml -r

```
replacements:
  -
    substitution: |-
      s/(
        equation
        |
        table
        |
        figure
        |
        section
      )
      (\h|~)*
      \\(?:eq)?
      ref\{(.*?)\}/\\hyperref{$1 \\ref\*{$3}}/sgxi
```

Referencing Listing 465, the `|` means *or*, we have used *capture groups*, together with an example of an *optional* pattern, `(?:eq)?`.

Example 6 Let's explore the three replacement mode switches (see Table 3 on page 111) in the context of an example that contains a verbatim code block, Listing 466; we will use the settings in Listing 467.

LISTING 466: verb1.tex

```
\begin{myenv}
body of verbatim
\end{myenv}
some verbatim
\begin{verbatim}
    body
        of
      verbatim
 text
\end{verbatim}
text
```

LISTING 467: verbatim1.yaml -r

```
replacements:
  -
    this: 'body'
    that: 'head'
```

Upon running the following commands,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r verb1.tex -l=verbatim1.yaml -o=+mod1
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -rv verb1.tex -l=verbatim1.yaml -o=+-rv-mod1
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -rr verb1.tex -l=verbatim1.yaml -o=+-rr-mod1
```

we receive the respective output in Listings 468 to 470

LISTING 468: verb1-mod1.tex

```
\begin{myenv}
    head of verbatim
\end{myenv}
some verbatim
\begin{verbatim}
    head
        of
      verbatim
 text
\end{verbatim}
text
```

LISTING 469: verb1-rv-mod1.tex

```
\begin{myenv}
    head of verbatim
\end{myenv}
some verbatim
\begin{verbatim}
    body
        of
      verbatim
 text
\end{verbatim}
text
```

LISTING 470: verb1-rr-mod1.tex

```
\begin{myenv}
head of verbatim
\end{myenv}
some verbatim
\begin{verbatim}
    head
        of
      verbatim
 text
\end{verbatim}
text
```

We note that:

1. in Listing 468 indentation has been performed, and that the replacements specified in Listing 467 have been performed, even within the verbatim code block;
2. in Listing 469 indentation has been performed, but that the replacements have *not* been performed within the verbatim environment, because the `rv` switch is active;
3. in Listing 470 indentation has *not* been performed, but that replacements have been performed, not respecting the verbatim code block.

See the summary within Table 3 on page 111.

Example 7 Let's explore the `amalgamate` field from Listing 441 on page 111 in the context of the file specified in Listing 471.

LISTING 471: amalg1.tex

```
one two three
```

Let's consider the YAML files given in Listings 472 to 474.

LISTING 472: amalg1-yaml.yaml -r

```
replacements:
  -
    this: one
    that: 1
```

LISTING 473: amalg2-yaml.yaml -r

```
replacements:
  -
    this: two
    that: 2
```

LISTING 474: amalg3-yaml.yaml -r

```
replacements:
  -
    amalgamate: 0
  -
    this: three
    that: 3
```

Upon running the following commands,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r amalg1.tex -l=amalg1-yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r amalg1.tex -l=amalg1-yaml,amalg2-yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r amalg1.tex -l=amalg1-yaml,amalg2-yaml,amalg3-yaml
```

we receive the respective output in Listings 475 to 477.

LISTING 475: `amalg1.tex` using Listing 472

```
1 two three
```

LISTING 476: `amalg1.tex` using Listings 472 and 473

```
1 2 three
```

LISTING 477: `amalg1.tex` using Listings 472 to 474

```
one two 3
```

We note that:

1. in Listing 475 the replacements from Listing 472 have been used;
2. in Listing 476 the replacements from Listings 472 and 473 have *both* been used, because the default value of `amalgamate` is 1;
3. in Listing 477 *only* the replacements from Listing 474 have been used, because the value of `amalgamate` has been set to 0.

SECTION 8

Fine tuning

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`latexindent.pl` operates by looking for the code blocks detailed in Table 1 on page 45. The fine tuning of the details of such code blocks is controlled by the `fineTuning` field, detailed in Listing 478.

This field is for those that would like to peek under the bonnet/hood and make some fine tuning to `latexindent.pl`'s operating.

Making changes to the fine tuning may have significant consequences for your indentation scheme, proceed with caution!

LISTING 478: `fineTuning`

```
613 fineTuning:
614     environments:
615       name: '[a-zA-Z@\*0-9_\\]+'
616     ifElseFi:
617       name: '(?!@?if[a-zA-Z@]*?\{)@?if[a-zA-Z@]*?'
618     commands:
619       name: '[+a-zA-Z@\*0-9_\:]+?'
620     keyEqualsValuesBracesBrackets:
621       name: '[a-zA-Z@\*0-9_\/.:\#-]+[a-zA-Z@\*0-9_\/.\h\{\}:\#-]*?'
622       follow: '(?:(?<!\\)\{)|,|(?:(?<!\\)\[)'
623     namedGroupingBracesBrackets:
624       name: '[0-9\.a-zA-Z@\*><]+?'
625       follow: '\h|\R|\{|\[|\$|\)|\('
626     UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets:
627       follow: '\{|\[|,|&|\)|\(|\$'
628     arguments:
629       before: '(?:#\d\h*;?,?\/?)+|\<.*?\>'
630       between: '_|\^|\*'
631     modifyLineBreaks:
632       betterFullStop:
      '(?:\.\)(?!\h*[a-z]))|(?:(?<!(?:(?:e\.g)|(?:i\.e)|(?:etc))))\.(?!(?:[a-z]|[A-Z]|\-|~|\,|[0-9]))'
633       doubleBackSlash: '\\\\(?:\h*\[\h*\d+\h*[a-zA-Z]+\h*\])?'
634       comma: ','
```

The fields given in Listing 478 are all *regular expressions*. This manual is not intended to be a tutorial on regular expressions; you might like to read, for example, [8] for a detailed covering of the topic.

We make the following comments with reference to Listing 478:

1. the `environments:name` field details that the *name* of an environment can contain:
   (a) `a-z` lower case letters
   (b) `A-Z` upper case letters
   (c) `@` the `@` 'letter'
   (d) `\*` stars
   (e) `0-9` numbers
   (f) `_` underscores

(g) `\` backslashes

The `+` at the end means *at least one* of the above characters.

2. the `ifElseFi:name` field:
   (a) `@?` means that it *can possibly* begin with `@`
   (b) followed by `if`
   (c) followed by 0 or more characters from `a-z`, `A-Z` and `@`
   (d) the `?` the end means *non-greedy*, which means 'stop the match as soon as possible'
3. the `keyEqualsValuesBracesBrackets` contains some interesting syntax:
   (a) `|` means 'or'
   (b) `(?:(?<!\\)\{)` the `(?:...)` uses a *non-capturing* group – you don't necessarily need to worry about what this means, but just know that for the `fineTuning` feature you should only ever use *non*-capturing groups, and *not* capturing groups, which are simply `(...)`
   (c) `(?<!\\)\{)` means a `{` but it can *not* be immediately preceded by a `\`
4. in the `arguments:before` field
   (a) `\d\h*` means a digit (i.e. a number), followed by 0 or more horizontal spaces
   (b) `;?,?` means *possibly* a semi-colon, and possibly a comma
   (c) `\<.*?\>` is designed for 'beamer'-type commands; the `.*?` means anything in between `<...>`
5. the `modifyLineBreaks` field refers to fine tuning settings detailed in Section 6 on page 68. In particular:
   (a) `betterFullStop` is in relation to the one sentence per line routine, detailed in Section 6.2 on page 78
   (b) `doubleBackSlash` is in relation to the `DBSStartsOnOwnLine` and `DBSFinishesWithLineBreak` polyswitches surrounding double back slashes, see Section 6.7 on page 102
   (c) `comma` is in relation to the `CommaStartsOnOwnLine` and `CommaFinishesWithLineBreak` polyswitches surrounding commas in optional and mandatory arguments; see Table 2 on page 106

It is not obvious from Listing 478, but each of the `follow`, `before` and `between` fields allow trailing comments, line breaks, and horizontal spaces between each character.

Example 8 As a demonstration, consider the file given in Listing 479, together with its default output using the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl finetuning1.tex
```

is given in Listing 480.

LISTING 479: `finetuning1.tex`

```
\mycommand{
    \rule{G -> +H[-G]CL}
    \rule{H -> -G[+H]CL}
    \rule{g -> +h[-g]cL}
    \rule{h -> -g[+h]cL}
}
```

LISTING 480: `finetuning1.tex` default

```
\mycommand{
\rule{G -> +H[-G]CL}
\rule{H -> -G[+H]CL}
\rule{g -> +h[-g]cL}
\rule{h -> -g[+h]cL}
}
```

It's clear from Listing 480 that the indentation scheme has not worked as expected. We can *fine tune* the indentation scheme by employing the settings given in Listing 482 and running the

command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl finetuning1.tex -l=fine-tuning1.yaml
```

and the associated (desired) output is given in Listing 481.

LISTING 481: finetuning1.tex using Listing 482

```
\mycommand{
    \rule{G -> +H[-G]CL}
    \rule{H -> -G[+H]CL}
    \rule{g -> +h[-g]cL}
    \rule{h -> -g[+h]cL}
}
```

LISTING 482: finetuning1.yaml

```
fineTuning:
    arguments:
      between:
    '_|\^|\*|\->|\-|\+|h|H|g|G'
```

Example 9 Let's have another demonstration; consider the file given in Listing 483, together with its default output using the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl finetuning2.tex
```

is given in Listing 484.

LISTING 483: finetuning2.tex

```
@misc{ wikilatex,
author = "{Wikipedia contributors}",
title = "LaTeX --- {Wikipedia}{,}",
note = "[Online; accessed 3-March-2020]"
}
```

LISTING 484: finetuning2.tex default

```
@misc{ wikilatex,
author = "{Wikipedia contributors}",
title = "LaTeX --- {Wikipedia}{,}",
note = "[Online; accessed 3-March-2020]"
}
```

It's clear from Listing 484 that the indentation scheme has not worked as expected. We can *fine tune* the indentation scheme by employing the settings given in Listing 486 and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl finetuning2.tex -l=fine-tuning2.yaml
```

and the associated (desired) output is given in Listing 485.

LISTING 485: finetuning2.tex using Listing 486

```
@misc{ wikilatex,
    author = "{Wikipedia contributors}",
    title = "LaTeX --- {Wikipedia}{,}",
    note = "[Online; accessed 3-March-2020]"
}
```

LISTING 486: finetuning2.yaml

```
fineTuning:
    NamedGroupingBracesBrackets:
      follow: '\h|\R|\{|\[|\$|\)|\(|"'
    UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets:
      follow: '\{|\[|,|&|\)|\(|\$|"'
    arguments:
      between: '_|\^|\*|---'
```

In particular, note that the settings in Listing 486 specify that `NamedGroupingBracesBrackets` and `UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets` can follow " and that we allow --- between arguments.

Example 10 You can tweak the `fineTuning` using the `-y` switch, but to be sure to use quotes appropriately. For example, starting with the code in Listing 487 and running the following command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m
    -y='modifyLineBreaks:oneSentencePerLine:manipulateSentences:␣1,␣
    modifyLineBreaks:oneSentencePerLine:sentencesBeginWith:a-z:␣1,␣
    fineTuning:modifyLineBreaks:betterFullStop:␣
    "(?:\.|;|:(?![a-z]))|(?:(?<!(?:(?:e\.g)|(?:i\.e)|(?:etc))))\.(?!(?:[a-z]|[A-Z]|
    issue-243.tex -o=+-mod1
```

gives the output shown in Listing 488.

LISTING 487: finetuning3.tex

```
We go; you see: this sentence \cite{tex:stackexchange} finishes here.
```

LISTING 488: finetuning3.tex using -y switch

```
We go;
you see:
this sentence \cite{tex:stackexchange} finishes here.
```

SECTION 9

Conclusions and known limitations

There are a number of known limitations of the script, and almost certainly quite a few that are *unknown*!

The main limitation is to do with the alignment routine discussed in page 28; for example, consider the file given in Listing 489.

LISTING 489: `matrix2.tex`

```
\matrix (A){
c01 & c02 & c03 & c0q \\
c_{11} & c12 & \ldots & c1q \\
};
```

The default output is given in Listing 490, and it is clear that the alignment routine has not worked as hoped, but it is *expected*.

LISTING 490: `matrix2.tex` default output

```
\matrix (A){
    c01                             & c02 & c03    & c0q \\
    c_{11} & c12 & \ldots & c1q \\
};
```

The reason for the problem is that when `latexindent.pl` stores its code blocks (see Table 1 on page 45) it uses replacement tokens. The alignment routine is using the *length of the replacement token* in its measuring – I hope to be able to address this in the future.

There are other limitations to do with the multicolumn alignment routine (see Listing 39 on page 30); in particular, when working with code blocks in which multicolumn commands overlap, the algorithm can fail.

Another limitation is to do with efficiency, particularly when the `-m` switch is active, as this adds many checks and processes. The current implementation relies upon finding and storing *every* code block (see the discussion on page 109); it is hoped that, in a future version, only *nested* code blocks will need to be stored in the 'packing' phase, and that this will improve the efficiency of the script.

U: 2019-07-13

You can run `latexindent` on any file; if you don't specify an extension, then the extensions that you specify in `fileExtensionPreference` (see Listing 15 on page 24) will be consulted. If you find a case in which the script struggles, please feel free to report it at [9], and in the meantime, consider using a `noIndentBlock` (see page 26).

I hope that this script is useful to some; if you find an example where the script does not behave as you think it should, the best way to contact me is to report an issue on [9]; otherwise, feel free to find me on the http://tex.stackexchange.com/users/6621/cmhughes.

Section 10

References

10.1 External links

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SECTION A

Required Perl modules

If you intend to use `latexindent.pl` and *not* one of the supplied standalone executable files, then you will need a few standard Perl modules – if you can run the minimum code in Listing 491 (`perl helloworld.pl`) then you will be able to run `latexindent.pl`, otherwise you may need to install the missing modules – see appendices A.1 and A.2.

LISTING 491: `helloworld.pl`

```
#!/usr/bin/perl

use strict;
use warnings;
use utf8;
use PerlIO::encoding;
use Unicode::GCString;
use open ':std', ':encoding(UTF-8)';
use Text::Wrap;
use Text::Tabs;
use FindBin;
use YAML::Tiny;
use File::Copy;
use File::Basename;
use File::HomeDir;
use Getopt::Long;
use Data::Dumper;
use List::Util qw(max);

print "hello␣world";
exit;
```

A.1 Module installer script

N: 2018-01-13

`latexindent.pl` ships with a helper script that will install any missing `perl` modules on your system; if you run

```
cmh:~$ perl latexindent-module-installer.pl
```

or

```
C:\Users\cmh>perl latexindent-module-installer.pl
```

then, once you have answered `Y`, the appropriate modules will be installed onto your distribution.

A.2 Manually installed modules

Manually installing the modules given in Listing 491 will vary depending on your operating system and `Perl` distribution.

A.2.1 Linux

Linux users may be interested in exploring Perlbrew [18]; an example installation would be:

```
cmh:~$ sudo apt-get install perlbrew
cmh:~$ perlbrew init
cmh:~$ perlbrew install perl-5.28.1
cmh:~$ perlbrew switch perl-5.28.1
cmh:~$ sudo apt-get install curl
cmh:~$ curl -L http://cpanmin.us | perl - App::cpanminus
cmh:~$ cpanm YAML::Tiny
cmh:~$ cpanm File::HomeDir
cmh:~$ cpanm Unicode::GCString
```

For other distributions, the Ubuntu/Debian approach may work as follows

```
cmh:~$ sudo apt install perl
cmh:~$ sudo cpan -i App::cpanminus
cmh:~$ sudo cpanm YAML::Tiny
cmh:~$ sudo cpanm File::HomeDir
cmh:~$ sudo cpanm Unicode::GCString
```

or else by running, for example,

```
cmh:~$ sudo perl -MCPAN -e'install␣"File::HomeDir"'
```

If you are using Alpine, some `Perl` modules are not build-compatible with Alpine, but replacements are available through `apk`. For example, you might use the commands given in Listing 492; thanks to [10] for providing these details.

LISTING 492: `alpine-install.sh`

```
# Installing perl
apk --no-cache add miniperl perl-utils

# Installing incompatible latexindent perl dependencies via apk
apk --no-cache add \
    perl-log-dispatch \
    perl-namespace-autoclean \
    perl-specio \
    perl-unicode-linebreak

# Installing remaining latexindent perl dependencies via cpan
apk --no-cache add curl wget make
ls /usr/share/texmf-dist/scripts/latexindent
cd /usr/local/bin && \
    curl -L https://cpanmin.us/ -o cpanm && \
    chmod +x cpanm
cpanm -n App::cpanminus
cpanm -n File::HomeDir
cpanm -n Params::ValidationCompiler
cpanm -n YAML::Tiny
cpanm -n Unicode::GCString
```

Users of NixOS might like to see https://github.com/cmhughes/latexindent.pl/issues/222 for tips.

A.2.2 Mac

Users of the Macintosh operating system might like to explore the following commands, for example:

```
cmh:~$ brew install perl
cmh:~$ brew install cpanm
cmh:~$
cmh:~$ cpanm YAML::Tiny
cmh:~$ cpanm File::HomeDir
cmh:~$ cpanm Unicode::GCString
```

A.2.3 Windows

Strawberry Perl users on Windows might use `CPAN client`. All of the modules are readily available on CPAN [5].

`indent.log` will contain details of the location of the Perl modules on your system. `latexindent.exe` is a standalone executable for Windows (and therefore does not require a Perl distribution) and caches copies of the Perl modules onto your system; if you wish to see where they are cached, use the `trace` option, e.g

```
C:\Users\cmh>latexindent.exe -t myfile.tex
```

SECTION B

Updating the path variable

`latexindent.pl` has a few scripts (available at [9]) that can update the `path` variables. Thank you to [12] for this feature. If you're on a Linux or Mac machine, then you'll want `CMakeLists.txt` from [9].

B.1 Add to path for Linux

To add `latexindent.pl` to the path for Linux, follow these steps:

1. download `latexindent.pl` and its associated modules, `defaultSettings.yaml`, to your chosen directory from [9] ;
2. within your directory, create a directory called `path-helper-files` and download `CMakeLists.txt` and `cmake_uninstall.cmake.in` from [9]/path-helper-files to this directory;
3. run

   ```
   cmh:~$ ls /usr/local/bin
   ```

   to see what is *currently* in there;
4. run the following commands

   ```
   cmh:~$ sudo apt-get install cmake
   cmh:~$ sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install build-essential
   cmh:~$ mkdir build && cd build
   cmh:~$ cmake ../path-helper-files
   cmh:~$ sudo make install
   ```
5. run

   ```
   cmh:~$ ls /usr/local/bin
   ```

   again to check that `latexindent.pl`, its modules and `defaultSettings.yaml` have been added.

To *remove* the files, run

```
cmh:~$ sudo make uninstall
```

B.2 Add to path for Windows

To add `latexindent.exe` to the path for Windows, follow these steps:

1. download `latexindent.exe`, `defaultSettings.yaml`, `add-to-path.bat` from [9] to your chosen directory;
2. open a command prompt and run the following command to see what is *currently* in your `%path%` variable;

```
C:\Users\cmh>echo %path%
```

3. right click on `add-to-path.bat` and *Run as administrator*;
4. log out, and log back in;
5. open a command prompt and run

   ```
   C:\Users\cmh>echo %path%
   ```

   to check that the appropriate directory has been added to your `%path%`.

To *remove* the directory from your `%path%`, run `remove-from-path.bat` as administrator.

SECTION C

logFilePreferences

Listing 16 on page 25 describes the options for customising the information given to the log file, and we provide a few demonstrations here. Let's say that we start with the code given in Listing 493, and the settings specified in Listing 494.

LISTING 493: simple.tex

```
\begin{myenv}
  body of myenv
\end{myenv}
```

LISTING 494: logfile-prefs1.yaml

```
logFilePreferences:
    showDecorationStartCodeBlockTrace: "+++++"
    showDecorationFinishCodeBlockTrace: "-----"
```

If we run the following command (noting that -t is active)

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -t -l=logfile-prefs1.yaml simple.tex
```

then on inspection of indent.log we will find the snippet given in Listing 495.

LISTING 495: indent.log

```
       +++++
TRACE: environment found: myenv
       No ancestors found for myenv
       Storing settings for myenvenvironments
       indentRulesGlobal specified (0) for environments, ...
       Using defaultIndent for myenv
       Putting linebreak after replacementText for myenv
       looking for COMMANDS and key = {value}
TRACE: Searching for commands with optional and/or mandatory arguments AND key =
    {value}
       looking for SPECIAL begin/end
TRACE: Searching myenv for special begin/end (see specialBeginEnd)
TRACE: Searching myenv for optional and mandatory arguments
       ... no arguments found
       -----
```

Notice that the information given about myenv is 'framed' using +++++ and ----- respectively.

SECTION D

Differences from Version 2.2 to 3.0

There are a few (small) changes to the interface when comparing Version 2.2 to Version 3.0. Explicitly, in previous versions you might have run, for example,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -o myfile.tex outputfile.tex
```

whereas in Version 3.0 you would run any of the following, for example,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -o=outputfile.tex myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -o outputfile.tex myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -o outputfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -o=outputfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -outputfile=outputfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -outputfile outputfile.tex
```

noting that the *output* file is given *next to* the `-o` switch.

The fields given in Listing 496 are *obsolete* from Version 3.0 onwards.

LISTING 496: Obsolete YAML fields from Version 3.0

```
alwaysLookforSplitBrackets
alwaysLookforSplitBrackets
checkunmatched
checkunmatchedELSE
checkunmatchedbracket
constructIfElseFi
```

There is a slight difference when specifying indentation after headings; specifically, we now write `indentAfterThisHeading` instead of `indent`. See Listings 497 and 498

LISTING 497: `indentAfterThisHeading` in Version 2.2

```
indentAfterHeadings:
    part:
       indent: 0
       level: 1
```

LISTING 498: `indentAfterThisHeading` in Version 3.0

```
indentAfterHeadings:
    part:
       indentAfterThisHeading: 0
       level: 1
```

To specify `noAdditionalIndent` for display-math environments in Version 2.2, you would write YAML as in Listing 499; as of Version 3.0, you would write YAML as in Listing 500 or, if you're using `-m` switch, Listing 501.

LISTING 499: noAdditionalIndent in Version 2.2

```
noAdditionalIndent:
    \[: 0
    \]: 0
```

LISTING 500: noAdditionalIndent for displayMath in Version 3.0

```
specialBeginEnd:
    displayMath:
        begin: '\\\['
        end: '\\\]'
        lookForThis: 0
```

LISTING 501: noAdditionalIndent for displayMath in Version 3.0

```
noAdditionalIndent:
    displayMath: 1
```

End

Index

— **B** —
backup files
cycle through, 25
extension settings, 24
maximum number of backup files, 24
number of backup files, 24
overwrite switch, -w, 13

— **C** —
capturing parenthesis (regex), 35

— **D** —
delimiters, 103
advanced settings, 28
advanced settings of lookForAlignDelims, 28
ampersand &, 28
default settings of lookForAlignDelims, 28
delimiter justification (left or right), 35
delimiterRegEx, 35
dontMeasure feature, 33
double backslash demonstration, 32
lookForAlignDelims, 28
poly-switches for double back slash, 102
spacing demonstration, 30
with specialBeginEnd and the -m switch, 104
within specialBeginEnd blocks, 41

— **I** —
indentation
customising indentation per-code block, 44
customising per-name, 44
default, 16
defaultIndent description, 27
defaultIndent using -y switch, 16
defaultIndent using YAML file, 20
maximum indetation, 43
no additional indent, 44
no additional indent global, 44
removing indentation per-code block, 44
summary, 62

— **L** —
linebreaks
summary of poly-switches, 103

— **M** —
modifying linebreaks
at the *beginning* of a code block, 95
at the *end* of a code block, 97
by text wrapping, globally, 69
by text wrapping, per-code-block, 73
by using one sentence per line, 78
surrounding double back slash, 102
using poly-switches, 94

— **P** —
poly-switches
adding blank lines (again!): set to 4, 96, 98
adding blank lines: set to 3, 96, 97
adding comments and then line breaks: set to 2, 95, 97
adding line breaks: set to 1, 95, 97
blank lines, 101
conflicting partnering, 107
conflicting switches, 108, 109
default values, 95
definition, 94
double backslash, 103
environment global example, 95
environment per-code block example, 95
for double back slash (delimiters), 102–105
off by default: set to 0, 94
removing line breaks: set to -1, 99
summary of all poly-switches, 105
values, 94
visualisation: ♠, ♡, ♢, ♣, 95

— **R** —
regular expressions
a word about, 11
ampersand alignment, 28
arguments, 120
at least one +, 41, 113, 116, 120–122
capturing parenthesis, 35
commands, 120
delimiter alignment for edge or node, 41
delimiter regex at #, 36
delimiter regex at # or \>, 37
delimiter regex at \= or \>, 35
delimiter regex at only \>, 36
delimiterRegEx, 28
dontMeasure feature, cell, 34
dontMeasure feature, row, 35
environments, 120
fine tuning, 120
horizontal space \h, 41, 44, 87, 116, 117, 120
ifElseFi, 120
keyEqualsValuesBracesBrackets, 120
lowercase alph a-z, 34, 35, 44, 78, 80, 82, 87, 120
modifyLineBreaks, 120

NamedGroupingBracesBrackets, 120
numeric 0-9, 41, 44, 82, 87, 120
replacement switch, -r, 112
substitution field, arraycolsep, 113
substitution field, equation, 115
UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets, 120
uppercase alph A-Z, 41, 44, 78, 80, 87, 120
using -y switch, 22

— S —
sentences
begin with, 80, 81
end with, 80, 82
follow, 80
indenting, 85
one sentence per line, 78
oneSentencePerLine, 78
removing sentence line breaks, 79
text wrapping, 85
specialBeginEnd
alignment at delimiter, 41
combined with lookForAlignDelims, 41
default settings, 38
delimiterRegEx, 41
delimiterRegEx tweaked, 41
double backslash poly-switch demonstration, 103
IfElsFi example, 39
indentRules example, 57
indentRulesGlobal, 62
introduction, 38
lookForAlignDelims, 103
middle, 39
noAdditionalIndent, 57
noAdditionalIndentGlobal, 62
paragraphsStopAt, 92
poly-switch summary, 105
removeParagraphLineBreaks, 87
searching for special before commands, 38
specifying as verbatim, 40
textWrapOptions, 73
tikz example, 41
update to displaymath V3.0, 133
switches
-c, –cruft definition and details, 17
-d, –onlydefault definition and details, 17
-g, –logfile definition and details, 17
-h, –help definition and details, 13
-l demonstration, 21, 22, 30, 33–37, 39–43, 46–59, 63–66, 70–72, 74, 75, 77, 79–92, 94–105, 107–110, 112–118, 122
-l in relation to other settings, 22
-l, –local definition and details, 15
-m demonstration, 69–72, 74, 75, 77, 79–92, 94–105, 107–110, 115
-m, –modifylinebreaks definition and details, 17
-o demonstration, 32, 36, 37, 41, 70–72, 88–92, 94, 117, 133
-o, –output definition and details, 14
-r demonstration, 111–118
-r, –replacement definition and details, 18
-rr demonstration, 114, 117
-rr, –onlyreplacement definition and details, 18
-rv demonstration, 117
-rv, –replacementrespectverb definition and details, 18
-s, –silent definition and details, 15
-sl, –screenlog definition and details, 17
-t, –trace definition and details, 15
-tt, –ttrace definition and details, 15
-v, –version definition and details, 13
-w, –overwrite definition and details, 13
-y demonstration, 22, 32, 86
-y, –yaml definition and details, 16

— V —
verbatim
commands, 25
comparison with -r and -rr switches, 117
environments, 25
in relation to oneSentencePerLine, 84
in relation to paragraphsStopAt, 92
in relation to textWrapOptions, 70
noIndentBlock, 26
poly-switch summary, 105
rv, replacementrespectverb switch, 18, 111
specialBeginEnd, 40
verbatimEnvironments demonstration (-l switch), 21
verbatimEnvironments demonstration (-y switch), 22
within summary of text wrapping, 78

— W —
warning
amalgamate field, 67
be sure to test before use, 9
capturing parenthesis for lookForAlignDelims, 35
editing YAML files, 21
fine tuning, 120
the m switch, 69