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# The gmverb Package\*

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This is (a documentation of) file gmverb.sty, intended to be used with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub> as a package for a slight redefinition of the `\verb` macro and `verbatim` environment and for short verb marking such as `|\mymacro|`.

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LPPL status: "author-maintained".

Many thanks to my T<sub>E</sub>X Guru Marcin Woliński for his T<sub>E</sub>Xnical support.

```
1 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
2 \ProvidesPackage{gmverb}
3 [2008/08/06_vo.87_After_shortvrb_(FM)_but_my_way_(GM)]
```

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## Intro, Usage

This package redefines the `\verb` command and the `verbatim` environment so that the `verbatim` text can break into lines, with % (or another character chosen to be the comment char) as a 'hyphen'. Moreover, it allows the user to define his own `verbatim`-like environments provided their contents would be not *horribly* long (as long as a macro's argument may be at most).

This package also allows the user to declare a chosen char(s) as a 'short verb' e.g., to write `|\a\verbatim\example|` instead of `\verb|\a\verbatim\example|`.

The gmverb package redefines the `\verb` command and the `verbatim` environment in such a way that `,` `{` and `\` are breakable, the first with no 'hyphen' and the other two with the comment char as a hyphen. I.e. `{\subsequent text}` breaks into `{%`

---

\* This file has version number vo.87 dated 2008/08/06.

`<subsequent text>}` and `<text>\mymacro` breaks into `<text>%\mymacro`.

`\fixbslash` (If you don't like linebreaking at backslash, there's the `\fixbslash` declaration (observing the common scoping rules, hence OCSR) and an analogous declaration for the left brace: `\fixlbrace`.)

`\VerbHyphen` The default 'hyphen' is % since it's the default comment char. If you wish another char to appear at the linebreak, use the `\VerbHyphen` declaration that takes `<char>` as the only argument. This declaration is always global.

`\verbeolOK` Another difference is the `\verbeolOK` declaration (OCSR). Within its scope, `\verb` allows an end of a line in its argument and typesets it just as a space.

As in the standard version(s), the plain `\verb` typesets the spaces blank and `\verb*` makes them visible.

`\MakeShortVerb` Moreover, `gmverb` provides the `\MakeShortVerb` macro that takes a one-char control sequence as the only argument and turns the char used into a short verbatim delimiter, e.g., after `\MakeShortVerb*|` (as you guess, the declaration has its starred version, which is for visible spaces, and the non-starred for the spaces blank) you may type `|%\mymacro|` to get `\mymacro` instead of typing `\verb+\mymacro+`. Because the char used in this example is my favourite and used just this way by DEK in the *The T<sub>E</sub>Xbook*'s format, `gmverb` provides a macro `\dekclubs` as a shorthand for `\MakeShortVerb*|`.

`\dekclubs` Be careful because such active chars may interfere with other things, e.g., the `|` with the vertical marker in tables and with the `tikz` package. If this happens, you can declare e.g., `\DeleteShortVerb|` and the previous meaning of the char used shall be restored.

`\DeleteShortVerb` One more difference between `gmverb` and `shortverb` is that the chars `\active`ated by `\MakeShortVerb` in the math mode behave as if they were 'other', so you may type e.g., `$$|` to get `|` and `+` `\active`ated this way is in the math mode typeset properly etc.

`\OldMakeShortVerb` However, if you don't like such a conditional behaviour, you may use `\OldMakeShortVerb` instead, what I do when I like to display short verbatims in `display-math`.

`\dekclubs` There's one more declaration provided by `gmverb`: `\dekclubs`, which is a shorthand for `\MakeShortVerb|` and `\dekclubs*` for `\OldMakeShortVerb|`.

`\dekclubs*` So that, after the latter declaration, you can write

$$\llbracket \langle \textit{verbatim stuff} \rangle \rrbracket$$

instead of

$$\llbracket \hbox{\langle \textit{the stuff} \rangle} \rrbracket$$

to get a displayed `shortverb`.

Both versions of `\dekclubs` OCSR.

The `verbatim` environment inserts `\topsep` before and after itself, just as in standard version (as if it was a list).

As many good packages, this also does not support any options.

## Installation

Unpack the `gmverb-tds.zip` archive (this is an archive conforming the `tds` standard, see CTAN/tds/tds.pdf) in a `texmf` directory or put the `gmverb.sty` somewhere in the `texmf/tex/latex` branch on your own. Creating a `texmf/tex/latex/gm` directory may be advisable if you consider using other packages written by me.

Then you should refresh your T<sub>E</sub>X distribution's files' database most probably.

## Contents of the gmverb.zip Archive

The distribution of the gmverb package consists of the following three files and a TDS-compliant archive.

```
gmverb.sty
README
gmverb.pdf
gmverb.tds.zip
```

This package requires another package of mine, gmutils, also available on CTAN.

## Compiling the Documentation

The last of the above files (the .pdf, i.e., *this file*) is a documentation compiled from the .sty file by running  $\text{\texttt{XeLaTeX}}$  on the gmverb.sty file ( $\text{\texttt{xelatex gmverb.sty}}$  in the directory you wish the documentation to be in, you don't have copy the .sty file there,  $\text{\texttt{TeX}}$  will find it) twice, then MakeIndex on the gmverb.idx file, and then  $\text{\texttt{LaTeX}}$  on gmverb.tex once more.

MakeIndex shell command:

```
makeindex -r gmverb
```

The -r switch is to forbid MakeIndex to make implicit ranges since the (code line) numbers will be hyperlinks.

Compiling the documentation requires the packages: gmdoc (gmdoc.sty and gm-docc.cls), gmverb.sty, gmutils.sty and also some standard packages: hyperref.sty, color.sty, geometry.sty, multicols.sty, lmodern.sty and fontenc.sty that should be installed on your computer by default.

If you had not installed the mwcls classes (available on CTAN and present in  $\text{\texttt{TeX Live}}$  e.g.), the result of your compilation might differ a bit from the .pdf provided in this .zip archive in formatting: If you had not installed mwcls, the standard article.cls class would be used.

## The Code

### Preliminaries

```
4 \RequirePackage{gmutils}[2008/08/06]
```

For  $\text{\texttt{\backslashfirstofone}}$ ,  $\text{\texttt{\backslashafterfi}}$ ,  $\text{\texttt{\backslashgmoobeyspaces}}$ ,  $\text{\texttt{\backslash@ifnextcat}}$ ,  $\text{\texttt{\backslashfoone}}$  and  $\text{\texttt{\backslashnoexpand's}}$  and  $\text{\texttt{\backslashexpandafter's}}$  shorthands  $\text{\texttt{\backslash@nx}}$  and  $\text{\texttt{\backslash@xa}}$  resp.

Someone may want to use another char for comment, but we assume here 'ortho-doxy'. Other assumptions in gmdoc are made. The 'knowledge' what char is the comment char is used to put proper 'hyphen' when a verbatim line is broken.

```
\verbhyphen 5 \let\verbhyphen\xiipercen
```

Provide a declaration for easy changing it. Its argument should be of  $\text{\texttt{\backslashchar}}$  form (of course, a  $\text{\texttt{\backslashchar}}_{12}$  is also allowed).

```
\VerbHyphen 6 \def\VerbHyphen#1{%
7   {\escapechar\m@ne
8     \@xa\gdef\@xa\verbhyphen\@xa{\string#1}}}
```

As you see, it's always global.

## The Breakables

Let's define a `\discretionary` left brace such that if it breaks, it turns `{%` at the end of line. We'll use it in almost Knuthian `\ttverbatim`—it's part of this 'almost'.

```
\breaklbrace 9 \def\breaklbrace{%
10   \discretionary{\xiilbrace\verbhyphen}{\xiilbrace}%
11   \foone{\catcode`\[=1\catcode`\{=\active\catcode`\]=2}%
12   [%
\dobreaklbrace 13   \def\dobreaklbrace[\catcode`\{=\active
14   \def{%
\breaklbrace 15     [\breaklbrace\gm@lbracehook]]%
16   ]
```

Now we only initialize the hook. Real use of it will be made in `gmdoc`.

```
17 \relaxen\gm@lbracehook
```

The `\bslash` macro defined below I use also in more 'normal'  $\TeX$ ing, e.g., to `\typeout` some `\outer` macro's name.

```
18 \foone{\catcode`\!=o\@makeother\}%
19 {%
\bslash 20   !def!bslash{\}%
\breakbslash 21   !def!breakbslash{!discretionary{!verbhyphen}{\}\{\}}%
22 }
```

Sometimes linebreaking at a backslash may be unwelcome. The basic case, when the first CS in a verbatim breaks at the lineend leaving there `%`, is covered by line 183. For the others let's give the user a countercrank:

```
\fixbslash 23 \newcommand*\fixbslash{\let\breakbslash=\bslash}% to use due to the com-
mon scoping rules. But for the special case of a backslash opening a verbatim
scope, we deal specially in the line 183.
```

Analogously, let's provide a possibility of 'fixing' the left brace:

```
\fixlbrace 24 \newcommand*\fixlbrace{\let\breaklbrace=\xiilbrace}
25 \foone{\catcode`\!=o\catcode`\=\active}%
26 {%
\dobreakbslash 27   !def!dobreakbslash{!catcode`\!=!active!def{\!breakbslash}}%
\breakbslash 28 }
```

The macros defined below, `\visiblebreakspaces` and `\xiiclub` we'll use in the almost Knuthian macro making verbatim. This 'almost' makes a difference.

```
29 \foone{\catcode`\ =12}% note this space is 10 and is gobbled by parsing the
number. \visiblespace is \let in gmutils to \xiispace or \xxt@visiblespace
of xltextra if available.
```

```
\breakablevissspace 30 \def\breakablevissspace{\discretionary{\visiblespace}{\}%
\visiblespace}%
31 \foone\obeyspaces% it's just re\catcode'ing.
32 {%
\activespace 33 \newcommand*\activespace{\}%
\dobreakvisiblespace 34 \newcommand*\dobreakvisiblespace{\def\breakablevissspace\obeyspaces}%
\breakablevissspace % \defing it caused a stack overflow disaster with gmdoc.
\dobreakblankspace 35 \newcommand*\dobreakblankspace{\let\ =\space\obeyspaces}%
36 }
37 \bgroup\@makeother\|
\xiiclub 38 \firstofone{\egroup\def\xiiclub{||}}
```

### Almost-Knuthian `\ttverbatim`

`\ttverbatim` comes from *The T<sub>E</sub>Xbook* too, but I add into it a L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X macro changing the `\catcodes` and make spaces visible and breakable and left braces too.

```
\ttverbatim 39 \newcommand*\ttverbatim{%
40   \let\do=\do@noligs\verbatim@nolig@list
41   \let\do=\@makeother\dospecials
42   \dobreaklbrace\dobreakbslash
43   \dobreakspace
44   \tt
45   \ttverbatim@hook}
```

While typesetting stuff in the QX fontencoding I noticed there were no spaces in verbatims. That was because the QX encoding doesn't have any reasonable char at position 32. So we provide a hook in the very core of the verbatim making macros to set proper fontencoding for instance.

```
46 \@emptyify\ttverbatim@hook
\VerbT1 47 \def\VerbT1{\def\ttverbatim@hook{\fontencoding{T1}\selectfont}}
\VerbT   We wish the visible spaces to be the default.
\ttverbatim@hook 48 \let\dobreakspace=\dobreakvisiblespace
```

### The Core: From `shortverb`

The below is copied verbatim ;- ) from doc.pdf and then is added my slight changes.

```
\MakeShortVerb 49 \def\MakeShortVerb{%
50   \@ifstar
\@shortvrbdef 51   {\def\@shortvrbdef{\verb*}\@MakeShortVerb}%
\@shortvrbdef 52   {\def\@shortvrbdef{\verb}\@MakeShortVerb}}
\@MakeShortVerb 53 \def\@MakeShortVerb#1{%
54   \@xa@ifx\csname_cc\string#1\endcsname\relax
55   \@shortvrbinfo{Made_}{#1}\@shortvrbdef
56   \add@special{#1}%
57   \AddtoPrivateOthers#1% a macro to be really defined in gmdoc.
58   \@xa
59   \xdef\csname_cc\string#1\endcsname{\the\catcode`#1}%
60   \begingroup
61   \catcode`\~\active\lccode`\~`#1%
62   \lowercase{%
63     \global\@xa\let
64     \csname_ac\string#1\endcsname~%
65     \@xa\gdef\@xa~\@xa{%
66       \@xa\ifmmode\@xa\string\@xa~%
67       \@xa\else\@xa\afterfi{\@shortvrbdef~}\fi}}% This terrible number
        of \expandafters is to make the shortverb char just other in the math
        mode (my addition).
68   \endgroup
69   \global\catcode`#1\active
70   \else
71   \@shortvrbinfo\@empty{#1_already}{\@empty\verb(*)}}%
72   \fi}
\DeleteShortVerb 73 \def\DeleteShortVerb#1{%
```

```

74 \@xa\ifx\csname_cc\string#1\endcsname\relax
75 \@shortvrbinfinfo\@empty{#1_not}{\@empty\verb(*)}%
76 \else
77 \@shortvrbinfinfo{Deleted_}{#1_as}{\@empty\verb(*)}%
78 \rem@special{#1}%
79 \global\catcode`#1\csname_cc\string#1\endcsname
80 \global_\@xa\let_\csname_cc\string#1\endcsname_\relax
81 \ifnum\catcode`#1=\active
82 \begingroup
83 \catcode`\~\active_\lccode`\~`#1%
84 \lowercase{%
85   \global\@xa\let\@xa~%
86   \csname_ac\string#1\endcsname}%
87 \endgroup_\fi_\fi}

```

My little addition

```

88 \@ifpackageloaded{gmdoc}{%
\gmvp@packname 89 \def\gmvp@packname{gmdoc}{}%
\gmvp@packname 90 \def\gmvp@packname{gmverb}}
\@shortvrbinfinfo 91 \def\@shortvrbinfinfo#1#2#3{%
92 \PackageInfo{\gmvp@packname}{%
93   ^^J\@empty_#1\@xa\@gobble\string#2_a_short_reference
94   for_\@xa\string#3}}
\add@special 95 \def\add@special#1{%
96 \rem@special{#1}%
97 \@xa\gdef\@xa\dospecials\@xa
98 {\dospecials_\do_#1}%
99 \@xa\gdef\@xa\@sanitize\@xa
100 {\@sanitize_\@makeother_#1}}

```

For the commentary on the below macro see the doc package's documentation. Here let's only say it's just amazing: so tricky and wicked use of \do. The internal macro \rem@special defines \do to expand to nothing if the \do's argument is the one to be removed and to unexpandable CSs \do and \<do's argument> otherwise. With \do defined this way the entire list is just globally expanded itself. Analogous hack is done to the \@sanitize list.

```

\rem@special 101 \def\rem@special#1{%
102 \def\do##1{%
103   \ifnum`#1=`##1_\else_\@nx\do\@nx##1\fi}%
104 \xdef\dospecials{\dospecials}%
105 \begingroup
106 \def\@makeother##1{%
107   \ifnum`#1=`##1_\else_\@nx\@makeother\@nx##1\fi}%
108 \xdef\@sanitize{\@sanitize}%
109 \endgroup}

```

And now the definition of verbatim itself. As you'll see (I hope), the internal macros of it look for the name of the current environment (i.e., \@currentenv's meaning) to set their expectation of the environment's \end properly. This is done to allow the user to define his/her own environments with \verbatim inside them. I.e., as with the verbatim package, you may write \verbatim in the begdef of your environment and then necessarily \endverbatim in its enddef. Of course (or *maybe surprisingly*), the commands written in the begdef after \verbatim will also be executed at \begin{environment}.

```

verbatim 110 \def\verbatim{%
\verbatim 111 \edef\gmv@hyphenpe{\the\hyphenpenalty}%
112 \edef\gmv@exhyphenpe{\the\exhyphenpenalty}%
113 \@beginparpenalty_\predisplaypenalty_\@verbatim
114 \frenchspacing_\gmv@beyspaces_\@xverbatim
115 \hyphenpenalty=\gmv@hyphenpe\relax
116 \exhyphenpenalty=\gmv@exhyphenpe
117 \hyphenchar\font=\m@ne}% in the LATEX version there's %\@vobeyspaces in-
stead of %\gmv@beyspaces.
verbatim* 118 \@namedef{verbatim*}{\@beginparpenalty_\predisplaypenalty_\%
\@verbatim
119 \@sxverbatim}
\endverbatim 120 \def\endverbatim{\@@par
121 \ifdim\lastskip_\>\z@
122 \@tempskipa\lastskip_\vskip_\- \lastskip
123 \advance\@tempskipa\parskip_\advance\@tempskipa_\-%
\@outerparskip
124 \vskip\@tempskipa
125 \fi
126 \addvspace\@topsepadd
127 \@endparenv}
128 \n@melet{endverbatim*}{endverbatim}
129 \begingroup_\catcode_\!=o_\%
130 \catcode_\`[_1_\catcode_\`=2_\%
131 \catcode_\{=\active
132 \@makeother\}%
133 \catcode_\=\active%
\@xverbatim 134 !gdef!\@xverbatim[%
135 !edef!verbatim@edef [%
136 !def!noexpand!verbatim@end%
137 #####1!noexpand\end!noexpand{!@currenvir}[%
138 #####1!noexpand!end[!@currenvir]]]%
139 !verbatim@edef
140 !verbatim@end]%
141 !endgroup
\@sxverbatim 142 \let\@sxverbatim=\@xverbatim
F.Mittelbach says the below is copied almost verbatim from LATEX source, modulo
\check@percent.
\@verbatim 143 \def\@verbatim{%
Originally here was just \trivlist \item[], but it worked badly in my docu-
ment(s), so let's take just highlights of if.
144 \parsep\parskip
From \@trivlist:
145 \if@noskipsec_\leavevmode_\fi
146 \@topsepadd_\topsep
147 \ifvmode
148 \advance\@topsepadd_\partopsep
149 \else
150 \unskip_\par

```

```

151 \fi
152 \@topsep_\@topsepadd
153 \advance\@topsep_\parskip
154 \@outerparskip_\parskip
    (End of \trivlistlist and \@trivlist highlights.)
155 \@@par\addvspace\@topsep
156 \if@minipage\else\vskip\parskip\fi
157 \leftmargin\parindent% please notify me if it's a bad idea.
158 \advance\@totalleftmargin\leftmargin
159 \raggedright
160 \leftskip\@totalleftmargin% so many assignments to preserve the list
    thinking for possible future changes. However, we may be sure no internal
    list shall use \@totalleftmargin as far as no inner environments are
    possible in verbatim(*).
161 \@@par% most probably redundant.
162 \@tempswafalse
163 \def\par{% but I don't want the terribly ugly empty lines when a blank line is met.
    Let's make them gmdoc-like i.e., let a vertical space be added as in between
    stanzas of poetry. Originally \if@tempswa\hbox{}\fi, in my version will
    be
164 \ifvmode\if@tempswa\addvspace\stanzaskip\@tempswafalse\fi\fi
165 \@@par
166 \penalty\interlinepenalty_\check@percent}%
167 \everypar{\@tempswatrue\hangindent\verbatimhangindent\hangafter%
    \@ne}% since several chars are breakable, there's a possibility of breaking
    some lines. We wish them to be hanging indented.
168 \obeylines
169 \ttverbatim}
\stanzaskip 170 \@ifundefined{stanzaskip}{\newlength\stanzaskip}{\fi}
171 \stanzaskip=\medskipamount
\verbatimhangindent 172 \newlength\verbatimhangindent
173 \verbatimhangindent=3em
\check@percent 174 \providecommand*\check@percent{}
    In the gmdoc package shall it be defined to check if the next line begins with a comment char.
    Similarly, the next macro shall in gmdoc be defined to update a list useful to that package. For now let it just gobble its argument.
\AddtoPrivateOthers 175 \providecommand*\AddtoPrivateOthers[1]{}
    Both of the above are \provided to allow the user to load gmverb after gmdoc (which would be redundant since gmdoc loads this package on its own, but anyway should be harmless).
    Let's define the 'short' verbatim command.
\verb* 176 \def\verb{\relax\ifmmode\hbox\else\leavevmode\null\fi
\verb 177 \bgroup
178 \ttverbatim
179 \gm@verb@eol
180 \@ifstar{\@sverb@chbsl}{\gmobeyspaces\frenchspacing\@sverb@chbsl}}%
    in the LATEX version there's \@vobeyspaces instead of \gmobeyspaces.
\@sverb@chbsl 181 \def\@sverb@chbsl#1{\@sverb#1\check@bslash}

```



`\@def@breakbslash` 182 `\def\@def@breakbslash{\breakbslash}% because \ is \defined as \breakb-`  
`slash not \let.`

For the special case of a backslash opening a (short) verbatim, in which it shouldn't be breakable, we define the checking macro.

`\check@bslash` 183 `\def\check@bslash{\@ifnextchar{\@def@breakbslash}{\bslash%`  
`\@gobble}}}`  
184 `\let\verb@balance@group\@empty`  
`\verb@egroup` 185 `\def\verb@egroup{\global\let\verb@balance@group\@empty\egroup}`  
`\gm@verb@eol` 186 `\let\gm@verb@eol\verb@eol@error`

The latter is a L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X<sub>2<sub>ε</sub></sub> kernel macro that `\activate`s line end and defines it to close the verb group and to issue an error message. We use a separate CS 'cause we are not quite positive to the forbidden line ends idea. (Although the allowed line ends with a forgotten closing shortverb char caused funny disasters at my work a few times.) Another reason is that gmdoc wishes to redefine it for its own queer purpose.

However, let's leave my former 'permissive' definition under the `\verb@eol` name.

187 `\begingroup`  
188 `\obeylines\obeyspaces%`  
`\check@percent` 189 `\gdef\verb@eolOK{\obeylines%`  
190 `\def^^M{\check@percent}%`  
191 `}%`  
192 `\endgroup`

The `\check@percent` macro here is `\provided` to be `\@empty` but in gmdoc employed shall it be.

Let us leave (give?) a user freedom of choice:

`\verbeolOK` 193 `\def\verbeolOK{\let\gm@verb@eol\verb@eolOK}`

And back to the main matter,

194 `\def\@sverb#1{%`  
195 `\catcode`#1\active\lccode`\~`#1%`  
196 `\gdef\verb@balance@group{\verb@egroup`  
197 `\@latex@error{Illegal use of \bslash verb command}\@ehc}%`  
198 `\aftergroup\verb@balance@group`  
199 `\lowercase{\let~\verb@egroup}}`  
`\verbatim@nolig@list` 200 `\def\verbatim@nolig@list{\do\` \do\<\do\>\do\,\do\' \do\~}`  
`\do@noligs` 201 `\def\do@noligs#1{%`  
202 `\catcode`#1\active`  
203 `\begingroup`  
204 `\lccode`\~`#1\relax`  
205 `\lowercase{\endgroup\def~{\leavevmode\kern\z@\char`#1}}}`

And finally, what I thought to be so smart and clever, now is just one of many possible uses of a general almost Rainer Schöpf's macro:

`\dekclubs` 206 `\def\dekclubs{\@ifstar{\OldMakeShortVerb\|}{\MakeShortVerb\|}}`

But even if a shortverb is unconditional, the spaces in the math mode are not printed. So,

`\edverbs` 207 `\newcommand*\edverbs{%`  
208 `\let\gmvdismath\[%`  
209 `\let\gmvedismath\%]`

```

210 \def\[%
211 \ifnextac\gmv@disverb\gmv@dismath}%
212 \relaxen\edverbs}%
\gmv@disverb 213 \def\gmv@disverb{%
214 \gmv@dismath
215 \hbox\bgroup\def\{\egroup\gmv@edismath}}

```

## doc- And shortverb-Compatibility

One of minor errors while T<sub>E</sub>Xing doc.dtx was caused by my understanding of a ‘shortverb’ char: at my settings, in the math mode an active ‘shortverb’ char expands to itself’s ‘other’ version thanks to \string. doc/shortverb’s concept is different, there a ‘shortverb’ char should work as usual in the math mode. So let it may be as they wish:

```

\old@MakeShortVerb 216 \def\old@MakeShortVerb#1{%
217 \xa\ifx\csname_cc\string#1\endcsname\relax
218 \@shortvrbinf{Made_}{#1}\@shortvrbbdef
219 \add@special{#1}%
220 \AddtoPrivateOthers#1% a macro to be really defined in gmdoc.
221 \xa
222 \xdef\csname_cc\string#1\endcsname{\the\catcode`#1}%
223 \begingroup
224 \catcode`\~\active\lccode`\~`#1%
225 \lowercase{%
226 \global\xa\let\csname_ac\string#1\endcsname~%
227 \xa\gdef\xa~\xa{%
228 \@shortvrbbdef~}}%
229 \endgroup
230 \global\catcode`#1\active
231 \else
232 \@shortvrbinf\@empty{#1_already}{\@empty\verb(*)}%
233 \fi}
\OldMakeShortVerb 234 \def\OldMakeShortVerb{\begingroup
235 \let\@MakeShortVerb=\old@MakeShortVerb
236 \@ifstar{\eg@MakeShortVerbStar}{\eg@MakeShortVerb}}
\eg@MakeShortVerbStar 237 \def\eg@MakeShortVerbStar#1{\MakeShortVerb*#1\endgroup}
\eg@MakeShortVerb 238 \def\eg@MakeShortVerb#1{\MakeShortVerb#1\endgroup}
239 \endinput% for the Tradition.

```

## Change History

vo.79	General:
\edverbs:	\afterfi made two-argument (first
added, 9	undelimited, the stuff to be put after
vo.80	\fi, and the other, delimited with
\edverbs:	\fi, to be discarded, 10
debugged, i.e. \hbox added back and	
redefinition of \[, 9	vo.82
\ttverbatim:	General:
\ttverbatim@hook added, 5	Checksum 663, 1
vo.81	vo.83
	General:

added a hook in the active left brace definition intended for gmdoc automatic detection of definitions (in line [15](#)), [10](#)  
 CheckSum 666, [1](#)  
 vo.84  
 General:  
 CheckSum 658, [1](#)  
 vo.85  
 General:  
 added restoring of \hyphenpenalty and \exhyphenpenalty and setting \hyphenchar=-1, [10](#)  
 CheckSum 673, [1](#)  
 vo.87  
 General:  
 CheckSum 661, [1](#)  
 visible space tidied and taken from xltextra if available. gmutils required. The \xii . . . cs'es moved to gmutils. The documentation driver moved into the .sty file, [10](#)

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