

The `xgalley` package Galley*

The L^AT_EX3 Project[†]

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1 Introduction

In L^AT_EX3 terminology a galley is a rectangular area which receives text and other material filling it from top. The vertically extend of a galley is normally not restricted: instead certain chunks are taken off the top of an already partially filled galley to form columns or similar areas on a page. This process is typically asynchronous but there are ways to control or change its behaviour.

Examples for galleys are “the main galley”, where the continuous document data gets formatted into and from which columns and pages are constructed, and “vertical box galleys”, such as the body of a minipage environment. The latter galleys are typically not split after formatting, though there can be exceptions.

2 Formatting layers

The present module is mainly concerned with the formatting of text in galleys. The mechanism by which this is achieved uses four (somewhat) distinct layers, some of which can be addressed using the templates provided here.

2.1 Layer one: external dimensions

The bottom layer of the system is the external dimensions of the galley. Normally only the horizontal dimension is fixed externally, while the vertical (filling) dimension is unspecified. The external dimensions are fixed when starting a new galley, and are therefore not modifiable within the galley.

There are no templates for setting this layer directly, although the external values are influenced by other parts of the system (for example when creating minipage environments).

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2.2 Layer two: internal dimensions

The second layer is the internal dimensions of the galley: the *measure* used for paragraph text and the position of the paragraph relative to the edges of the galley.

This layer is normally accessed by higher-level templates *via* the object type **measure**. Changes made using level two templates will often extend for large parts of a document (up to and including the entire document).

2.3 Layer three: paragraph shape

The third layer defines the paragraph shape within the measure as provided by the second layer. In the absence of any specification for that layer the paragraph shape used will be that of a rectangular area of the width of the current measure.

There are some restrictions imposed on the shape of a paragraph by the underlying \TeX mechanisms. For example, cut out sections in paragraphs can be specified from the top of the paragraph but not from the bottom.

2.4 Layer four: formatting inside the paragraph

The forth layer deals with the paragraph formatting aspects such as hyphenation and justification within the paragraph (this is sometimes referred to as “**h&j**” or “**hj**”).

3 Templates

3.1 Layer two: internal dimensions

3.2 The object type ‘measure’

Arg:

Semantics:

Sets the width available to typeset material within the galley. The $\langle left\ margin \rangle$ and $\langle right\ margin \rangle$ values are used in the adjustment to over-ride any given in the template. Depending upon the template in use, the margins may be absolute (relative only to the edges of the galley) or relative (taking account of **measure** adjustments already made). The template applies to the galley from the point of us forward, unless over-ridden by another use of the **measure** object type.

3.3 The template ‘absolute’ (object type measure)

Attributes:

left-margin (length) The distance from the left edge of the galley to the left edge of the area for typeset material. A negative value will cause the typeset material to extend beyond the edge of the galley. Default: 0 pt

right-margin (length) The distance from the right edge of the galley to the right edge of the area for typeset material. A negative value will cause the typeset material to extend beyond the edge of the galley. Default: 0 pt

Semantics & Comments:

This template sets up the typesetting area such that typeset material runs from **left-margin** away from the left edge of the galley to **right-margin** away from the right edge of the galley. Both of these distances are absolute, *i.e.* no account is taken of previous **measure** settings. Either on or both values may be negative, in which case the typeset material will protrude outside of the edges of the galley.

3.4 The template ‘relative’ (object type measure)

Attributes:

left-margin (length) The distance from the previous left margin of the typeset material within the galley to the new position of the left margin. A negative value will cause the new margin to be “outside” of the previous one, and *may* cause the typeset material to protrude outside of the edge of the galley. Default: 0 pt

right-margin (length) The distance from the previous right margin of the typeset material within the galley to the new position of the right margin. A negative value will cause the new margin to be “outside” of the previous one, and *may* cause the typeset material to protrude outside of the edge of the galley. Default: 0 pt

Semantics & Comments:

This template sets up the typesetting area such that it has margins **left-margin** and **right-margin** within those previously set. For a galley within no previous margins, this will result in margins relative to the edges of the galley. Within a galley in which the **measure** has already been set, using the **relative** template will indent the typeset material relative to the existing margins. Either on or both values may be negative, in which case the typeset material may protrude outside of the edges of the galley.

3.5 Layer three: paragraph shape

3.6 The object type ‘parshape’

Arg:

Semantics:

Template of this type define any shaping of the paragraph within the current measure of the galley. Thus they are used to generate “special” paragraph shapes, for example placing a cutout in one side of the paragraph. Typically, **parshape** templates will apply in a limited sense (to a single paragraph or a defined number of lines). However, **parshape** templates may also apply in an “ongoing” manner.

Note that **parshape** templates do not alter any first-line indent for paragraphs (or any other “in paragraph” setting). Instead, they define a shape inside which the paragraph material will be placed.

3.7 The template ‘hang’ (object type parshape)

Attributes:

indent (length) The hanging indent from either the left- or right-hand margin (as determined by **on-left-side**). Default: 0 pt

on-left-side (boolean) If **true**, causes the hanging indent to be on the left-hand side of the paragraph. Default: true

lines (integer) The number of lines of full width before hanging begins. Default: 1

Semantics & Comments:

Sets the paragraph shape such that the after a number of full-width lines, specified by **lines**, the paragraph is indented by the **indent** from a margin. If **on-left-side** is **true** this indent will be from the left-hand margin, otherwise it will be from the right. In either case, the indent is relative to the edge of the current **measure** and may be negative (in which case an outdent will result). This template type applies only to a single paragraph.

3.8 The template ‘initial’ (object type parshape)

Attributes:

indent (length) The indent for the initial lines from either the left- or right-hand margin (as determined by **on-left-side**). Default: 0 pt

on-left-side (boolean) If **true**, causes the indent to be on the left-hand side of the paragraph. Default: true

lines (integer) The number of lines of indented lines before full-width line begins. Default: 2

Semantics & Comments:

Sets the paragraph shape such that the first `lines` lines are indented by the `indent` given, before lines of full width begin. If `on-left-side` is `true` this indent will be from the left-hand margin, otherwise it will be from the right. In either case, the indent is relative to the edge of the current `measure` and may be negative (in which case an outdent will result). This template type applies only to a single paragraph.

3.9 The template ‘std’ (object type parshape)

Attributes:

()

Semantics & Comments:

Sets a rectangular paragraph shape which occupies the full width specified by the `measure`. It is therefore intended as a “do nothing” template for use where a paragraph shape is required but where no special formatting is needed. This template type applies only to a single paragraph.

3.10 Layer four: formatting inside the paragraph

3.11 The object type ‘hyphenation’

Arg:

Semantics:

Controls whether hyphenation is attempted within the current galley. This object type may also alter the degree to which hyphenation is encouraged by manipulating the underlying `TeX` parameters. This object type applies to the galley from the point of use forward.

3.12 The template ‘std’ (object type hyphenation)

Attributes:

enable (`boolean`) Switches all hyphenation on or off. Default: true

enable-upper-case (`boolean`) Switches hyphenation on or off for words beginning with upper case letters. Default: true

penalty (`choice`) Sets the degree to which `TeX` is discouraged from undertaking hyphenation, from the choices `low`, `medium` and `high`. Default: low

Semantics & Comments:

Determines both whether hyphenation is allowed at all, and if so to what degree it is discouraged. Setting **penalty** to **high** does not prevent hyphenation: this is only done if **enable** is set **false**.

3.13 The object type ‘justification’

Arg:

Semantics:

Controls the nature of justification undertaken within the galley. The template applies from the point of use forward.

3.14 The template ‘std’ (object type justification)

Attributes:

- end-skip (skip)** The skip inserted to fill the last line of a paragraph.
Default: 0 pt plus 1 fil
- fixed-word-spacing (boolean)** Determines whether inter-word spacing has a stretch component (for non-monospaced fonts).
Default: false
- indent-width (length)** The length of the indent inserted at the start of the first line of a new paragraph.
- left-skip (skip)** The skip between the left margin of the galley and the left edge of a paragraph.
Default: 0 pt
- right-skip (skip)** The skip between the right margin of the galley and the right edge of a paragraph.
Default: 0 pt
- start-skip (skip)** The skip inserted in addition to **indent-width** at the start of a paragraph.
Default: 0 pt

Semantics & Comments:

The **std** template for justification provides rubber lengths at the start and end of the paragraph and at each side of the paragraph. It also allows for both flexible and fixed inter-word spacing. The interaction between the settings is demonstrated in the selection of standard instances provided.

3.14.1 The instance ‘justified’ (template justification/std)

Attribute values:

indent-width 15 pt

Layout description & Comments:

Sets paragraphs fully-justified with the first line indented by 15 pt.

3.14.2 The instance ‘noindent’ (template justification/std)

Attribute values:

end-skip 15 pt plus 1 fil

indent-width 0 pt

Layout description & Comments:

Sets paragraphs fully-justified with no indent for the first line. To ensure that paragraphs have some visual distinction, the **end-skip** is set to insert some space in all cases.

3.15 The template ‘single’ (object type justification)

Attributes:

end-skip (skip) The skip inserted to fill the last line of a paragraph.
Default: 0 pt plus 1 fil

fixed-word-spacing (boolean) Determines whether inter-word spacing has a stretch component (for non-monospaced fonts).
Default: false

indent-width (length) The length of the indent inserted at the start of the first line of a new paragraph.

left-skip (skip) The skip between the left margin of the galley and the left edge of a paragraph.
Default: 0 pt

right-skip (skip) The skip between the right margin of the galley and the right edge of a paragraph.
Default: 0 pt

start-skip (skip) The skip inserted in addition to **indent-width** at the start of a paragraph.
Default: 0 pt

stretch-last-line (boolean) Determines whether inter-word spacing in the last line is stretched. If **true**, the spacing in the last line is stretched in the by the same factor as that in the penultimate line.
Default: false

Semantics & Comments:

The `single` template for justification provides rubber lengths at the start and end of the paragraph and at each side of the paragraph. It also allows for both flexible and fixed inter-word spacing. The interaction between the settings is demonstrated in the selection of standard instances provided. The template applies only to a single paragraph.

3.15.1 The instance ‘centered’ (template justification/std)

Attribute values:

end-skip	0 pt
fixed-word-spacing	0 pt
indent-width	0 pt
left-skip	0 pt plus 1 em
right-skip	0 pt plus 1 em

Layout description & Comments:

Centres typeset material such that hyphenation will still occur and such that very short lines are discouraged. This is similar to the L^AT_EX 2_ε `ragged2e` `Centering` environment.

3.15.2 The instance ‘ragged-left’ (template justification/std)

Attribute values:

end-skip	0 pt
fixed-word-spacing	0 pt
indent-width	0 pt
left-skip	0 pt plus 2 em
right-skip	0 pt

Layout description & Comments:

Typesets material with a ragged left margin such that hyphenation will still occur and such that very short lines are discouraged. This is similar to the L^AT_EX 2_ε `ragged2e` `RaggedLeft` environment.

3.15.3 The instance ‘ragged-right’ (template justification/std)

Attribute values:

end-skip	0 pt
fixed-word-spacing	0 pt
indent-width	0 pt
left-skip	0 pt
right-skip	0 pt plus 2 em

Layout description & Comments:

Typesets material with a ragged right margin such that hyphenation will still occur and such that very short lines are discouraged. This is similar to the $\text{\LaTeX 2}_{\epsilon}$ `ragged2e` `RaggedLeft` environment.

3.15.4 The instance ‘centering’ (template justification/std)

Attribute values:

end-skip	0 pt
fixed-word-spacing	on
indent-width	0 pt
left-skip	0 pt plus 1 fil
right-skip	0 pt plus 1 fil

Layout description & Comments:

Centres typeset material such that hyphenation is strongly discouraged and short lines are allowed. This template is suited to centring arbitrary material (such as boxes) rather than centring text. In the later case, the `centered` instance should be used.

3.16 The template ‘compound’ (object type justification)

Attributes:

first-paragraph (instance) Justification for the first paragraph.

other-paragraphs (instance) Justification for the remaining paragraphs.

Semantics & Comments:

Here, both keys should themselves be instances of the `justification` template. The `compound` template is used to set up a single “non-standard” paragraph followed by “standard” ones. For example, it can be used to ensure that one `noindent` paragraph is then followed by `std` justification.

3.17 The object type ‘line-breaking’

Arg:

Semantics:

Controls the line breaking attempted by \TeX when typesetting material for the galley. This does not include whether words are hyphenated, which is handled separately.

3.18 The template ‘std’ (object type line-breaking)

Attributes:

- badness (integer)** Boundary that if exceeded will cause T_EX to report an underfull line. Default: 1000
- binop-penalty (integer)** Penalty charged if an inline math formula is broken at a binary operator. Default: 700
- double-hyphen-demerits (integer)** Extra demerit charge of two (or more) lines in succession end in a hyphen. Default: 10 000
- emergency-stretch (skip)** Additional stretch assumed for each line if no better line breaking can be found without it. This stretch is not actually added to lines, so its use may result in underfull box warnings. Default: 0 pt
- final-hyphen-demerits (integer)** Extra demerit charge if the second last line is hyphenated. Default: 5000
- fuzz (length)** Boundary below overfull lines are not reported. Default: 0.1 pt
- mismatch-demerits (integer)** Extra demerit charge if two visually incompatible lines follow each other. Default: 10000
- line-penalty (integer)** Extra penalty charged per line in the paragraph. By making this penalty higher T_EX will try harder to produce compact paragraphs. Default: 10
- pretolerance (integer)** Maximum tolerance allowed for individual lines to break the paragraph without attempting hyphenation. Default: 100
- relation-penalty (integer)** Penalty charged if an inline math formula is broken at a relational symbol. Default: 500
- tolerance (integer)** Maximum tolerance allowed for individual lines when breaking a paragraph while attempting hyphenation (if this limit can’t be met **emergency-stretch** comes into play). Default: 200

Semantics & Comments:

This is an interface to the underlying T_EX system for determining line breaking.

3.19 Between paragraphs

3.20 The object type ‘paragraph-breaking’

Arg:

Semantics:

This object type determines how \TeX determines the behaviour when the paragraph-breaking algorithm is calculating whether to break up a paragraph. Thus for example an instance of this object type may prevent breaks within a paragraph, forbid widows or orphans, *etc.*

3.21 The template ‘std’ (object type paragraph-breaking)

Attributes:

badness (integer) Boundary that if exceeded will cause \TeX to report an underfull vertical box. Default: 1000

broken-penalty (integer) Penalty for page breaking after a hyphenated line. Default: 100

club-penalty (integer) Penalty for generating a club line when page breaking. Default: 150

display-club-penalty (integer) Penalty for breaking between to leave a club line after display math. Default: 150

display-widow-penalty (integer) Penalty for breaking between to leave a widow line before display math. Default: 150

fuzz (length) Boundary below which overfull vertical boxes are not reported. Default: 0.1 pt

interline-penalty (integer) Penalty for breaking between lines in a paragraph. Default: 0

pre-display-penalty (integer) Penalty for breaking between immediately before display math material. Default: 10 000

post-display-penalty (integer) Penalty for breaking between immediately after display math material. Default: 0

widow-penalty (integer) Penalty for generating a widow line when page breaking. Default: 150

Semantics & Comments:

This template provides an interface to the underlying \TeX mechanism for controlling page breaking. The template applies on an ongoing basis to all paragraphs after the template is used.

3.21.1 The instance ‘std’ (template paragraph-breaking/std)

Attribute values:

Layout description & Comments:

Sets paragraphs such that they can break with widows and orphans discouraged but not prevented. Breaks are possible after display math material but no immediately before it.

3.21.2 The instance ‘nobreak’ (template paragraph-breaking/std)

Attribute values:

interline-penalty 10 000
post-display-penalty 10 000

Layout description & Comments:

Sets paragraphs such that they cannot be broken at all (as far as is possible in T_EX).

3.21.3 The instance ‘nolone’ (template paragraph-breaking/std)

Attribute values:

club-penalty 10 000
display-widow-penalty 10 000
widow-penalty 10 000

Layout description & Comments:

Sets paragraphs such that they cannot be broken to leave a club or widow line (as far as is possible in T_EX).

3.22 The template ‘single’ (object type paragraph-breaking)

Attributes:

badness (integer) Boundary that if exceeded will cause T_EX to report an underfull vertical box. Default: *⟨none⟩*

broken-penalty (integer) Penalty for page breaking after a hyphenated line. Default: *⟨none⟩*

club-penalty (integer) Penalty for generating a club line when page breaking. Default: *⟨none⟩*

display-club-penalty (integer) Penalty for breaking between to leave a club line after display math. Default: *⟨none⟩*

display-widow-penalty (integer) Penalty for breaking between to leave a widow line before display math. Default: $\langle none \rangle$

fuzz (length) Boundary below which overfull vertical boxes are not reported. Default: $\langle none \rangle$

interline-penalty (integer) Penalty for breaking between lines in a paragraph. Default: $\langle none \rangle$

pre-display-penalty (integer) Penalty for breaking between immediately before display math material. Default: $\langle none \rangle$

post-display-penalty (integer) Penalty for breaking between immediately after display math material. Default: $\langle none \rangle$

widow-penalty (integer) Penalty for generating a widow line when page breaking. Default: $\langle none \rangle$

Semantics & Comments:

This template provides an interface to the underlying TeX mechanism for controlling page breaking. The template applies only to the next paragraph, and can thus be used to achieve effects such as non-breaking paragraphs.

3.22.1 The instance ‘single-std’ (template paragraph-breaking/single)

Attribute values:

Layout description & Comments:

Sets the next paragraph such that it can break with widows and orphans discouraged but not prevented. Breaks are possible after display math material but no immediately before it.

3.22.2 The instance ‘single-nobreak’ (template paragraph-breaking/single)

Attribute values:

interline-penalty 10 000
post-display-penalty 1000

Layout description & Comments:

Sets the next paragraph such that it cannot be broken at all (as far as is possible in TeX).

3.22.3 The instance ‘single-noclub’ (template paragraph-breaking/single)

Attribute values:

```
club-penalty 10 000
display-club-penalty 10 000
```

Layout description & Comments:

Sets the next paragraph such that it cannot be broken to leave a club line (as far as is possible in \TeX).

3.22.4 The instance ‘single-nolone’ (template paragraph-breaking/single)

Attribute values:

```
club-penalty 10 000
display-club-penalty 10 000
display-widow-penalty 10 000
widow-penalty 10 000
```

Layout description & Comments:

Sets the next paragraph such that it cannot be broken to leave a club or widow line (as far as is possible in \TeX).

3.22.5 The instance ‘single-nowidow’ (template paragraph-breaking/single)

Attribute values:

```
display-widow-penalty 10 000
widow-penalty 10 000
```

Layout description & Comments:

Sets the next paragraph such that it cannot be broken to leave a widow line (as far as is possible in \TeX).

4 xgalley Implementation

This module provided a template-level interface for the \LaTeX 3 galley. As such, the code here is intended for design-level changes which apply to large blocks. The variables provided are therefore used only for supporting the templates, while any documented interfaces are in `l3galley`.

```
1 \*package
2 \<@=galley>
3 \ProvidesExplPackage
4   {\ExplFileName}{\ExplFileDate}{\ExplFileVersion}{\ExplFileDescription}
5 \RequirePackage{xparse,xtemplate,l3galley}
```

4.1 Variables

```
\l__galley_tmpa_clist Scratch space.
\l__galley_tmppb_clist 6 \clist_new:N \l__galley_tmpa_clist
7 \clist_new:N \l__galley_tmppb_clist
(End definition for \l__galley_tmpa_clist and \l__galley_tmppb_clist These variables are docu-
mented on page ??.)
```

4.2 Layer two: internal dimensions

There is a single object type for level two, the `measure` for the text in the galley. There are no arguments, as the measure is a design concept.

```
8 \DeclareObjectType { measure } { 0 }
```

There are two templates for galley measures: absolute and relative. Both use the same interface.

```
9 \DeclareTemplateInterface { measure } { absolute } { 0 }
10 {
11   left-margin : length = 0 pt ,
12   right-margin : length = 0 pt
13 }
14 \DeclareTemplateInterface { measure } { relative } { 0 }
15 {
16   left-margin : length = 0 pt ,
17   right-margin : length = 0 pt
18 }
```

```
\l__galley_left_margin_dim In the absolute template, the two margin values are relative to the edges of the galley.
\l__galley_right_margin_dim This means that any existing offset or line-length adjustment are ignored.
```

```
19 \*package
20 \cs_new_eq:NN \l__galley_left_margin_dim \leftmargin
21 \*package
22 \*package
23 \cs_new_eq:NN \l__galley_right_margin_dim \rightmargin
24 \*package
25 \DeclareTemplateCode { measure } { absolute } { 0 }
26 {
27   left-margin = \l__galley_left_margin_dim ,
28   right-margin = \l__galley_right_margin_dim
29 }
30 {
31   \AssignTemplateKeys
32   \galley_margins_set_absolute:nn \l__galley_left_margin_dim
33   \l__galley_right_margin_dim
34 }
```

On the other hand, the `relative` template works relative to the current indentation at both sides.

```
35 \DeclareTemplateCode { measure } { relative } { 0 }
36 {
```

```

37     left-margin = \l__galley_left_margin_dim ,
38     right-margin = \l__galley_right_margin_dim
39 }
40 {
41     \AssignTemplateKeys
42     \galley_margins_set_relative:nn \l__galley_left_margin_dim
43     \l__galley_right_margin_dim
44 }

```

(End definition for `\l__galley_left_margin_dim` and `\l__galley_right_margin_dim` These variables are documented on page ??.)

4.3 Layer three: paragraph shape

The object type `parshape` is a somewhat extended interface to the `TEX` `\tex_parshape:D` primitive. As with the `measure`, the `parshape` template has no arguments as it is essentially a design-oriented concept.

```

45 \DeclareObjectType { parshape } { 0 }

```

There are two standard templates for paragraph shapes which do something, both with the same interface. The `hang` template provides one or more standard lines followed by a hanging paragraph, while the `initial` template cuts out a space at the start of the paragraph.

```

46 \DeclareTemplateInterface { parshape } { hang } { 0 }
47 {
48     indent      : length = 0 pt ,
49     on-left-side : boolean = true ,
50     lines       : integer = 1
51 }
52 \DeclareTemplateInterface { parshape } { initial } { 0 }
53 {
54     indent      : length = 0 pt ,
55     on-left-side : boolean = true ,
56     lines       : integer = 2
57 }

```

```

\l__galley_parshape_indent_dim
\l__galley_parshape_on_left_bool
\l__galley_parshape_lines_int

```

Both of the templates are implemented as special cases of the more general function defined earlier.

```

58 \DeclareTemplateCode { parshape } { hang } { 0 }
59 {
60     indent      = \l__galley_parshape_indent_dim ,
61     on-left-side = \l__galley_parshape_on_left_bool ,
62     lines       = \l__galley_parshape_lines_int
63 }
64 {
65     \AssignTemplateKeys
66     \bool_if:NTF \l__galley_parshape_on_left_bool
67     {
68         \galley_parshape_single_par:nVVN
69         \l__galley_parshape_lines_int

```



```

70         \l__galley_parshape_indent_dim
71         \c_zero_dim
72         \c_false_bool
73     }
74     {
75         \galley_parshape_single_par:nVVN
76         \l__galley_parshape_lines_int
77         \c_zero_dim
78         \l__galley_parshape_indent_dim
79         \c_false_bool
80     }
81 }
82 \DeclareTemplateCode { parshape } { initial } { 0 }
83 {
84     indent      = \l__galley_parshape_indent_dim ,
85     on-left-side = \l__galley_parshape_on_left_bool ,
86     lines       = \l__galley_parshape_lines_int
87 }
88 {
89     \AssignTemplateKeys
90     \clist_clear:N \l__galley_tmpa_clist
91     \clist_clear:N \l__galley_tmpb_clist
92     \prg_replicate:nn { \l__galley_parshape_lines_int }
93     {
94         \clist_put_right:Nn \l__galley_tmpa_clist
95         { \l__galley_parshape_indent_dim }
96         \clist_put_right:Nn \l__galley_tmpb_clist
97         { \c_zero_dim }
98     }
99     \bool_if:NTF \l__galley_parshape_on_left_bool
100     {
101         \galley_parshape_single_par:nVVN
102         \c_zero
103         \l__galley_tmpa_clist
104         \l__galley_tmpb_clist
105         \c_true_bool
106     }
107     {
108         \galley_parshape_single_par:nVVN
109         \c_zero
110         \l__galley_tmpb_clist
111         \l__galley_tmpa_clist
112         \c_true_bool
113     }
114 }

```

(End definition for \l__galley_parshape_indent_dim This function is documented on page ??.)

There is also a “do nothing” paragraph shape for cases where a template is needed but no action is desirable.

```

115 \DeclareTemplateInterface { parshape } { std } { 0 } { }

```

```
116 \DeclareTemplateCode { parshape } { std } { 0 } { } { }
```

4.4 Layer four: formatting inside the paragraph

The first type of object within a paragraph is the hyphenation. This object needs no arguments.

```
117 \DeclareObjectType { hyphenation } { 0 }
```

There is only hyphenation template as standard. This provides a semi-flexible interface to the underlying \TeX methods. (The detail is therefore hidden within the implementation phase.)

```
118 \DeclareTemplateInterface { hyphenation } { std } { 0 }
119 {
120     enable          : boolean                = true ,
121     enable-upper-case : boolean              = true ,
122     penalty          : choice { low , medium , high } = low
123 }
```

The implementation for hyphenation mainly sets low-level values. The minimum number of characters after a hyphen is set directly, whereas the number before is not. This is so that `\tex_lefthyphenmin:D` can also be used to completely prevent hyphenation.

```
124 \DeclareTemplateCode { hyphenation } { std } { 0 }
125 {
126     enable          = \l_galley_hyphen_enable_bool ,
127     enable-upper-case = \l_galley_hyphen_uppercase_bool ,
128     penalty          =
129     {
130         low      =
131         {
132             \int_set:Nn \tex_hyphenpenalty:D { 51 }
133             \int_set:Nn \tex_exhyphenpenalty:D { 51 }
134         } ,
135         medium =
136         {
137             \int_set:Nn \tex_hyphenpenalty:D { 151 }
138             \int_set:Nn \tex_exhyphenpenalty:D { 151 }
139         } ,
140         high   =
141         {
142             \int_set:Nn \tex_hyphenpenalty:D { 301 }
143             \int_set:Nn \tex_exhyphenpenalty:D { 301 }
144         } ,
145     }
146 }
147 {
148     \AssignTemplateKeys
149     \int_set:Nn \tex_lefthyphenmin:D
150     {
151         \bool_if:NTF \l_galley_hyphen_enable_bool
152         { \l_galley_hyphen_left_int }
153     }
154 }
```

```

153         { 63 }
154     }
155     \int_set:Nn \tex_uchyph:D
156     {
157         \bool_if:NTF \l_galley_hyphen_uppercase_bool
158         { 1 }
159         { 0 }
160     }
161 }

```

At this stage, the default hyphenation character should be set and hyphenation should be enabled.

```

162 \UseTemplate { hyphenation } { std } { }
163 \tex_defaultthyphenchar:D 45 \scan_stop:

```

`\l_galley_justification_other_tl` Used for the reset system for justification: using this token list means that there is no need to remove anything from `\g_galley_restore_running_tl`.

```

164 \tl_new:N \l__galley_justification_other_tl

```

(End definition for `\l__galley_justification_other_tl` This variable is documented on page ??.)

The second level four object is the justification, which again takes no arguments.

```

165 \DeclareObjectType { justification } { 0 }

```

There are two templates here with the same interface: the standard one to apply from this point onward, and one which applies only to a single paragraph.

```

166 \DeclareTemplateInterface { justification } { std } { 0 }
167 {
168     end-skip           : skip      = 0 pt plus 1 fil ,
169     fixed-word-spacing : boolean = false           ,
170     indent-width      : length   ,
171     left-skip          : skip      = 0 pt          ,
172     right-skip         : skip      = 0 pt          ,
173     start-skip         : skip      = 0 pt          ,
174     stretch-last-line : boolean = false
175 }
176 \DeclareTemplateInterface { justification } { single } { 0 }
177 {
178     end-skip           : skip      = 0 pt plus 1 fil ,
179     fixed-word-spacing : boolean = false           ,
180     indent-width      : length   ,
181     left-skip          : skip      = 0 pt          ,
182     right-skip         : skip      = 0 pt          ,
183     start-skip         : skip      = 0 pt          ,
184     stretch-last-line : boolean = false
185 }

```

`\l_galley_fixed_spacing_bool` The implementation here is pretty simple as almost everything that goes on is a simple case of saving the settings, which are then applied either by \TeX itself or the rest of the galley system.

```

186 \DeclareTemplateCode { justification } { std } { 0 }

```

```

187 {
188   end-skip          = \l_galley_par_end_skip      ,
189   fixed-word-spacing = \l_galley_fixed_spacing_bool ,
190   indent-width      = \l_galley_par_indent_dim    ,
191   left-skip          = \l_galley_line_left_skip    ,
192   right-skip         = \l_galley_line_right_skip   ,
193   start-skip         = \l_galley_par_begin_skip    ,
194   stretch-last-line = \l_galley_par_stretch_last_bool
195 }
196 {
197   \AssignTemplateKeys
198   \tl_clear:N \l__galley_justification_other_tl
199   \galley_set_interword_spacing:N \l_galley_fixed_spacing_bool
200   \bool_if:NTF \l_galley_par_stretch_last_bool
201     { \int_set_eq:NN \l_galley_last_line_fit_int \c_one_thousand }
202     { \int_zero:N \l_galley_last_line_fit_int }
203   \skip_set:Nn \@rightskip { \l_galley_line_right_skip }
204 }

```

(End definition for `\l_galley_fixed_spacing_bool` This variable is documented on page ??.)

To deal with a single paragraph, the approach used is to save the current settings to the paragraph-reset code, then to assign the template in the same way as for the `std` template.

```

205 \DeclareTemplateCode { justification } { single } { 0 }
206 {
207   end-skip          = \l_galley_par_end_skip      ,
208   fixed-word-spacing = \l_galley_fixed_spacing_bool ,
209   indent-width      = \l_galley_par_indent_dim    ,
210   left-skip          = \l_galley_line_left_skip    ,
211   right-skip         = \l_galley_line_right_skip   ,
212   start-skip         = \l_galley_par_begin_skip    ,
213   stretch-last-line = \l_galley_par_stretch_last_bool
214 }
215 {
216   \tl_put_left:Nx \l__galley_justification_other_tl
217   {
218     \skip_set:Nn \exp_not:N \l_galley_par_end_skip
219     { \skip_use:N \l_galley_par_end_skip }
220     \bool_if:NTF \l_galley_fixed_spacing_bool
221       { \bool_set_true:N \exp_not:N \l_galley_fixed_spacing_bool }
222       { \bool_set_false:N \exp_not:N \l_galley_fixed_spacing_bool }
223     \galley_set_interword_spacing:N
224     \exp_not:N \l_galley_fixed_spacing_bool
225     \dim_set:Nn \exp_not:N \l_galley_par_indent_dim
226     { \dim_use:N \l_galley_par_indent_dim }
227     \skip_set:Nn \l_galley_line_left_skip
228     { \skip_use:N \l_galley_line_left_skip }
229     \skip_set:Nn \exp_not:N \l_galley_line_right_skip
230     { \skip_use:N \l_galley_line_right_skip }
231     \skip_set:Nn \exp_not:N \l_galley_par_begin_skip

```

```

232     { \skip_use:N \l_galley_par_begin_skip }
233     \int_set:Nn \exp_not:N \l_galley_last_line_fit_int
234     { \int_use:N \l_galley_last_line_fit_int }
235     \skip_set:Nn \exp_not:N \@rightskip
236     { \skip_use:N \l_galley_line_right_skip }
237   }
238   \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_galley_restore_running_tl
239   { \l__galley_justification_other_tl }
240   \AssignTemplateKeys
241   \galley_set_interword_spacing:N \l_galley_fixed_spacing_bool
242   \bool_if:NTF \l_galley_par_stretch_last_bool
243   { \int_set_eq:NN \l_galley_last_line_fit_int \c_one_thousand }
244   { \int_zero:N \l_galley_last_line_fit_int }
245   \skip_set:Nn \@rightskip { \l_galley_line_right_skip }
246 }

```

The standard instance for justification is very simple to set up as the default values for the template are set up for exactly this case. The advantage of this scheme is that at a design level altering the indent used for justified paragraphs is very easy to do. As this is the standard template for all L^AT_EX3 documents, it is applied here.

```

247 \DeclareInstance { justification } { justified } { std }
248   { indent-width = 15 pt }
249 \UseInstance { justification } { justified }

```

The instance for no indentation at all but with justified text is intended for layouts which leave white space between paragraphs. With no indentation, some space has to be included at the end of each paragraph. This is set up to mirror the indent that has been removed.

```

250 \DeclareInstance { justification } { noindent } { std }
251   {
252     end-skip      = 15 pt plus 1 fil ,
253     indent-width = 0 pt
254   }

```

The other standard justification schemes are for text which is either centred or ragged. The settings here are taken from the L^AT_EX 2_ε ragged2e package, as they maintain a reasonable appearance by ensuring that T_EX will not be too tolerant of very short lines. To keep the design clear here, no default values are relied on even though this would make the instance declarations shorter.

```

255 \DeclareInstance { justification } { centered } { std }
256   {
257     end-skip      = 0 pt ,
258     fixed-word-spacing = true ,
259     indent-width  = 0 pt ,
260     left-skip     = 0 pt plus 1 em ,
261     right-skip    = 0 pt plus 1 em
262   }
263 \DeclareInstance { justification } { ragged-left } { std }
264   {
265     end-skip      = 0 pt ,

```

```

266     fixed-word-spacing = true           ,
267     indent-width       = 0 pt           ,
268     left-skip           = 0 pt plus 2 em ,
269     right-skip          = 0 pt
270 }
271 \DeclareInstance { justification } { ragged-right } { std }
272 {
273     end-skip            = 0 pt plus 1 fil ,
274     fixed-word-spacing = true           ,
275     indent-width       = 0 pt           ,
276     left-skip           = 0 pt           ,
277     right-skip          = 0 pt plus 2 em
278 }

```

The `centering` instance is used to centre material without hyphenation: this is used for centring arbitrary material rather than text.

```

279 \DeclareInstance { justification } { centering } { std }
280 {
281     end-skip            = 0 pt           ,
282     fixed-word-spacing = true           ,
283     indent-width       = 0 pt           ,
284     left-skip           = 0 pt plus 1 fil ,
285     right-skip          = 0 pt plus 1 fil
286 }

```

`_galley_justification_first:` A second form of justification template is the case where the first paragraph is different from all of the others. This is set up by getting the justification to reset itself after the first paragraph. The code built into the `std` version will ensure that any subsequent template use will over-ride the setting here correctly.

```

287 \DeclareTemplateInterface { justification } { compound } { 0 }
288 {
289     first-paragraph : instance { justification } ,
290     other-paragraphs : instance { justification }
291 }
292 \DeclareTemplateCode { justification } { compound } { 0 }
293 {
294     first-paragraph = \_galley_justification_first: ,
295     other-paragraphs = \_galley_justification_other:
296 }
297 {
298     \AssignTemplateKeys
299     \_galley_justification_first:
300     \tl_set:Nn \l_galley_justification_other_tl
301       { \_galley_justification_other: }
302     \tl_gput_right:Nn \g_galley_restore_running_tl
303       { \l_galley_justification_other_tl }
304 }

```

(End definition for `_galley_justification_first:` and `_galley_justification_other:` These functions are documented on page ??.)

How T_EX breaks text into lines is influenced by a number of parameters, most of which are not actually likely to change. These work with the `hyphenation` but are independent of whether any hyphenation is actually active. The math values here could be set up as a separate template, but in practice this seems likely to be overkill.

```

305 \DeclareObjectType { line-breaking } { 0 }
The only template provided for line breaking is a simple interface to TEX's parameters.
There is not really much that can be added to this: after all, the way that penalties work
is more or less arbitrary but works well! The default values given here are intended to
be sensible for a lot of cases.
306 \DeclareTemplateInterface { line-breaking } { std } { 0 }
307 {
308     badness                : integer = 1000    ,
309     binop-penalty          : integer = 700     ,
310     double-hyphen-demerits : integer = 10 000   ,
311     emergency-stretch      : skip    = 0 pt    ,
312     final-hyphen-demerits  : integer = 5000    ,
313     fuzz                   : length  = 0.1 pt  ,
314     line-penalty           : integer = 10      ,
315     mismatch-demerits      : integer = 10 000   ,
316     pretolerance           : integer = 100     ,
317     relation-penalty       : integer = 500     ,
318     tolerance              : integer = 200     ,
319 }
320 \DeclareTemplateCode{ line-breaking } { std } { 0 }
321 {
322     badness                = \l_galley_linebreak_badness_int      ,
323     binop-penalty          = \l__galley_binop_penalty_int          ,
324     double-hyphen-demerits = \l_galley_double_hyphen_demerits_int ,
325     emergency-stretch      = \l_galley_emergency_stretch_skip     ,
326     final-hyphen-demerits  = \l_galley_final_hyphen_demerits_int   ,
327     fuzz                   = \l_galley_linebreak_fuzz_dim          ,
328     line-penalty           = \l__galley_linebreak_penalty_int      ,
329     mismatch-demerits      = \l_galley_mismatch_demerits_int       ,
330     pretolerance           = \l_galley_linebreak_pretolerance_int  ,
331     relation-penalty       = \l__galley_relation_penalty_int       ,
332     tolerance              = \l_galley_linebreak_tolerance_int     ,
333 }
334 { \AssignTemplateKeys }

```

The default values are set such that they are suitable for good quality typesetting. So the standard template changes nothing at all from the template. This instance should also be applied now, as it will then apply to the entire document unless changed deliberately.

```

335 \DeclareInstance { line-breaking } { std } { std } { }
336 \UseInstance { line-breaking } { std }

```

4.5 Between paragraphs

```

\l__galley_club_penalty_int
\l_galley_display_club_penalty_int
\l_galley_display_widow_penalty_int
\l_galley_interline_penalty_int
\l__galley_widow_penalty_int

```

The second object here sets up how T_EX acts to break paragraphs at page boundaries. As with the `line-breaking` object, there is not much to do except provide an interface

to the \TeX internals. The `std` template does *not* make the ε - \TeX array nature of various penalties available.

```

337 \DeclareObjectType { paragraph-breaking } { 0 }
338 \DeclareTemplateInterface { paragraph-breaking } { std } { 0 }
339 {
340     badness           : integer = 1000 ,
341     broken-penalty    : integer = 100  ,
342     club-penalty      : integer = 150  ,
343     display-club-penalty : integer = 150  ,
344     display-widow-penalty : integer = 150  ,
345     fuzz              : length  = 0.1 pt ,
346     interline-penalty  : integer = 0    ,
347     post-display-penalty : integer = 0    ,
348     pre-display-penalty : integer = 10 000 ,
349     widow-penalty     : integer = 150
350 }
351 \DeclareTemplateCode { paragraph-breaking } { std } { 0 }
352 {
353     badness           = \l_galley_parbreak_badness_int ,
354     broken-penalty    = \l__galley_broken_penalty_int ,
355     club-penalty      = \l__galley_club_penalty_int ,
356     display-club-penalty = \l__galley_display_club_penalty_int ,
357     display-widow-penalty = \l__galley_display_widow_penalty_int ,
358     fuzz              = \l_galley_parbreak_fuzz_dim ,
359     interline-penalty  = \l__galley_interline_penalty_int ,
360     post-display-penalty = \l__galley_post_display_penalty_int ,
361     pre-display-penalty = \l__galley_pre_display_penalty_int ,
362     widow-penalty     = \l__galley_widow_penalty_int
363 }
364 {
365     \AssignTemplateKeys
366     \galley_set_club_penalties:V      \l__galley_club_penalty_int
367     \galley_set_display_club_penalties:V \l__galley_display_club_penalty_int
368     \galley_set_display_widow_penalties:V \l__galley_display_widow_penalty_int
369     \galley_set_interline_penalty:n    \l__galley_interline_penalty_int
370     \galley_set_widow_penalties:V      \l__galley_widow_penalty_int
371 }

```

(End definition for `\l__galley_club_penalty_int` and others. These variables are documented on page ??.)

The standard instance of the `paragraph-breaking` object simply applies the defaults: this is used.

```

372 \DeclareInstance { paragraph-breaking } { std } { std } { }
373 \UseInstance { paragraph-breaking } { std }

```

Two additional instances are provided: one to prevent any breaks at all, and a second to prevent any widow or club lines.

```

374 \DeclareInstance { paragraph-breaking } { nobreak } { std }
375 {
376     interline-penalty    = 10 000 ,

```



```

377     post-display-penalty = 10 000
378   }
379   \DeclareInstance { paragraph-breaking } { nolone } { std }
380   {
381     club-penalty          = 10 000 ,
382     display-club-penalty = 10 000 ,
383     display-widow-penalty = 10 000 ,
384     widow-penalty        = 10 000
385   }

```

There is also a version of this code which applies only to one paragraph. This is done by storing the input in token list variables with no default: only explicit settings will be picked up.

```

\l_galley_parbreak_badness_tl
\l__galley_broken_penalty_tl
\l__galley_club_penalties_tl
\l_galley_display_club_penalties_tl
\l_galley_display_widow_penalties_tl
\l__galley_parbreak_fuzz_tl
\l_galley_interline_penalty_tl
\l_galley_post_display_penalty_tl
\l_galley_pre_display_penalty_tl
\l_galley_widow_penalties_tl
\c_galley_parbreak_multi_seq
\c_galley_parbreak_single_seq

386 \DeclareTemplateInterface { paragraph-breaking } { single } { 0 }
387 {
388   badness          : tokenlist ,
389   broken-penalty   : tokenlist ,
390   club-penalty     : tokenlist ,
391   display-club-penalty : tokenlist ,
392   display-widow-penalty : tokenlist ,
393   fuzz            : tokenlist ,
394   interline-penalty : tokenlist ,
395   post-display-penalty : tokenlist ,
396   pre-display-penalty : tokenlist ,
397   widow-penalty    : tokenlist
398 }
399 \DeclareTemplateCode { paragraph-breaking } { single } { 0 }
400 {
401   badness          = \l__galley_parbreak_badness_tl ,
402   broken-penalty   = \l__galley_broken_penalty_tl ,
403   club-penalty     = \l__galley_club_penalties_tl ,
404   display-club-penalty = \l__galley_display_club_penalties_tl ,
405   display-widow-penalty = \l__galley_display_widow_penalties_tl ,
406   fuzz            = \l__galley_parbreak_fuzz_tl ,
407   interline-penalty = \l_galley_interline_penalty_tl ,
408   post-display-penalty = \l_galley_post_display_penalty_tl ,
409   pre-display-penalty = \l_galley_pre_display_penalty_tl ,
410   widow-penalty    = \l_galley_widow_penalties_tl
411 }
412 {
413   \AssignTemplateKeys

```

The fuzz and interline penalties are handled explicitly as they have particular requirements.

```

414   \tl_if_empty:NF \l_galley_interline_penalty_tl
415   {
416     \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_galley_par_after_hook_tl
417     {
418       \int_set:Nn \exp_not:N \l_galley_interline_penalty_int
419       { \galley_interline_penalty: }

```

```

420     }
421     \int_set:Nn \l__galley_interline_penalty_int
422     { \l__galley_interline_penalty_tl }
423   }
424   \tl_if_empty:NF \l__galley_parbreak_fuzz_tl
425   {
426     \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_galley_par_after_hook_tl
427     {
428       \dim_set:Nn \exp_not:N \l_galley_parbreak_fuzz_dim
429       { \dim_use:N \l_galley_parbreak_fuzz_dim }
430     }
431     \dim_set:Nn \l_galley_parbreak_fuzz_dim { \l__galley_parbreak_fuzz_tl }
432   }

```

For the single integer penalties, a simple check is needed to save the value.

```

433   \seq_map_inline:Nn \c__galley_parbreak_single_seq
434   {
435     \tl_if_empty:cF { l_galley_ ##1 _tl }
436     {
437       \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_galley_par_after_hook_tl
438       {
439         \int_set:Nn \exp_not:c { l_galley_ ##1 _int }
440         { \int_use:c { l_galley_ ##1 _int } }
441       }
442       \int_set:cn { l_galley_ ##1 _int }
443       { \tl_use:c { l_galley_ ##1 _tl } }
444     }
445   }

```

A bit more complex for the array penalties. Although the interface here does not expose the arrays, it is necessary to correctly save them.

```

446   \seq_map_inline:Nn \c__galley_parbreak_multi_seq
447   {
448     \tl_if_empty:cF { l_galley_ ##1 _tl }
449     {
450       \use:c { galley_save_ ##1 :N } \l__galley_tmpa_clist
451       \tl_gput_right:Nx \g_galley_par_after_hook_tl
452       {
453         \exp_not:c { galley_set_ ##1 :n }
454         { \exp_not:o \l__galley_tmpa_clist }
455       }
456       \use:c { galley_set_ ##1 :v } { l_galley_ ##1 _tl }
457     }
458   }
459 }
460 \seq_new:N \c__galley_parbreak_multi_seq
461 \seq_gput_right:Nn \c__galley_parbreak_multi_seq { club_penalties }
462 \seq_gput_right:Nn \c__galley_parbreak_multi_seq { display_club_penalties }
463 \seq_gput_right:Nn \c__galley_parbreak_multi_seq { display_widow_penalties }
464 \seq_gput_right:Nn \c__galley_parbreak_multi_seq { widow_penalties }

```

```

465 \seq_new:N \c__galley_parbreak_single_seq
466 \seq_gput_right:Nn \c__galley_parbreak_single_seq { parbreak_badness }
467 \seq_gput_right:Nn \c__galley_parbreak_single_seq { broken_penalty }
468 \seq_gput_right:Nn \c__galley_parbreak_single_seq { post_display_penalty }
469 \seq_gput_right:Nn \c__galley_parbreak_single_seq { pre_display_penalty }
(End definition for \l__galley_parbreak_badness_tl and others. These variables are documented on
page ??.)

470 \DeclareInstance { paragraph-breaking } { single-std } { single } { }
471 \DeclareInstance { paragraph-breaking } { single-nobreak } { single }
472 {
473   interline-penalty    = 10 000 ,
474   post-display-penalty = 10 000
475 }
476 \DeclareInstance { paragraph-breaking } { single-noclub } { single }
477 {
478   club-penalty          = 10 000 ,
479   display-club-penalty = 10 000
480 }
481 \DeclareInstance { paragraph-breaking } { single-nolone } { single }
482 {
483   club-penalty          = 10 000 ,
484   display-club-penalty = 10 000 ,
485   display-widow-penalty = 10 000 ,
486   widow-penalty        = 10 000
487 }
488 \DeclareInstance { paragraph-breaking } { single-nowidow } { single }
489 {
490   display-widow-penalty = 10 000 ,
491   widow-penalty        = 10 000
492 }

```

4.6 Templates for display material

To allow special handling of display-like material, templates are needed at the beginning and end of the block which set up any special space or breaks. These need to be optional, and so are stored as token lists: rather than “magic” values, empty lists indicate that standard settings are to be used. To ensure that the error checking needed takes place early, each token list is re-set with the appropriate evaluation.

```

493 \DeclareObjectType { display-begin } { 0 }
494 \DeclareObjectType { display-end } { 0 }
495 \DeclareTemplateInterface { display-begin } { std } { 0 }
496 {
497   par-penalty : tokenlist ,
498   par-space   : tokenlist ,
499   penalty     : tokenlist ,
500   space       : tokenlist
501 }
502 \DeclareTemplateInterface { display-end } { std } { 0 }

```

```

503 {
504   par-penalty : tokenlist ,
505   par-space   : tokenlist ,
506   penalty     : tokenlist ,
507   space       : tokenlist
508 }
509 \DeclareTemplateCode { display-begin } { std } { 0 }
510 {
511   par-penalty = \l_galley_display_begin_par_vpenalty_tl ,
512   par-space   = \l_galley_display_begin_par_vspace_tl   ,
513   penalty     = \l_galley_display_begin_vpenalty_tl     ,
514   space       = \l_galley_display_begin_vspace_tl
515 }
516 {
517   \AssignTemplateKeys
518   \tl_if_empty:NF \l_galley_display_begin_par_vpenalty_tl
519   {
520     \tl_set:Nx \l_galley_display_begin_par_vpenalty_tl
521       { \int_eval:n { \l_galley_display_begin_par_vpenalty_tl } }
522   }
523   \tl_if_empty:NF \l_galley_display_begin_par_vspace_tl
524   {
525     \tl_set:Nx \l_galley_display_begin_par_vspace_tl
526       { \skip_eval:n { \l_galley_display_begin_par_vspace_tl } }
527   }
528   \tl_if_empty:NF \l_galley_display_begin_vpenalty_tl
529   {
530     \tl_set:Nx \l_galley_display_begin_vpenalty_tl
531       { \int_eval:n { \l_galley_display_begin_vpenalty_tl } }
532   }
533   \tl_if_empty:NF \l_galley_display_begin_vspace_tl
534   {
535     \tl_set:Nx \l_galley_display_begin_vspace_tl
536       { \skip_eval:n { \l_galley_display_begin_vspace_tl } }
537   }
538 }
539 \DeclareTemplateCode { display-end } { std } { 0 }
540 {
541   par-penalty = \l_galley_display_end_par_vpenalty_tl ,
542   par-space   = \l_galley_display_end_par_vspace_tl   ,
543   penalty     = \l_galley_display_end_vpenalty_tl     ,
544   space       = \l_galley_display_end_vspace_tl
545 }
546 {
547   \AssignTemplateKeys
548   \tl_if_empty:NF \l_galley_display_end_par_vpenalty_tl
549   {
550     \tl_set:Nx \l_galley_display_end_par_vpenalty_tl
551       { \int_eval:n { \l_galley_display_end_par_vpenalty_tl } }
552   }

```

```

553 \tl_if_empty:NF \l_galley_display_end_par_vspace_tl
554 {
555   \tl_set:Nx \l_galley_display_end_par_vspace_tl
556   { \skip_eval:n { \l_galley_display_end_par_vspace_tl } }
557 }
558 \tl_if_empty:NF \l_galley_display_end_vpenalty_tl
559 {
560   \tl_set:Nx \l_galley_display_end_vpenalty_tl
561   { \int_eval:n { \l_galley_display_end_vpenalty_tl } }
562 }
563 \tl_if_empty:NF \l_galley_display_end_vspace_tl
564 {
565   \tl_set:Nx \l_galley_display_end_vspace_tl
566   { \skip_eval:n { \l_galley_display_end_vspace_tl } }
567 }
568 }
569 </package>

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