niceverb.sty

Minimizing Markup for Documenting LATEX packages

Uwe Lück http://contact-ednotes.sty.de.vu

April 16, 2009

Abstract

<code>niceverb.sty</code> provides very decent syntax for describing LATEX packages and the syntax of macros conforming to LATEX syntax conventions.

Contents

1	Pres	senting niceverb	2
	1.1	Purpose	2
	1.2	Acknowledgement/Basic Ideas	2
	1.3	The Commands and Features of niceverb	2
	1.4	Examples	5
	1.5	What is Wrong with the Present Version	5
2	Imp	lementation of the Markup Syntax	6
	2.1	Switching category codes	6
	2.2	Sloppy variant of \verb	6
	2.3	Single quotes typeset meta-code	7
	2.4	Ampersand typesets meta-code	8
	2.5	Escape character typesets meta-code	8
	2.6	Meta-variables	9
	2.7	Hash mark is code	9
	2.8	Single right quote for \textsf	10
	2.9	Leave package mode	10
	2.10	VERSION HISTORY	10

1 Presenting niceverb

1.1 Purpose

The niceverb package provides "minimal" markup for documenting LaTeX packages, reducing the number of keystrokes/visible characters needed (kind of poor man's WYSIWYG). It conveniently handles command names in arguments of macros such as \footnote or even of sectioning commands. If you use makedoc.sty additionally, commands for typesetting a package's code are inserted automatically (just using TeX). As opposed to tools that are rather common on UNIX/Linux, this operation should work at any TeX installation, irrespective of platform.

Both packages may at least be useful while working at a very new package and may suffice with small, simple packages. After having edited your package's code (typically in a .sty file), you just "latex" the manual file (maybe some .tex file) and get instantly the corresponding refreshed documentation.

niceverb and makedoc may also help to generate without much effort documentations of nowadays commonly expected typographical quality for packages that so far only had plain text documentations.

1.2 Acknowledgement/Basic Ideas

Three ideas of Stephan I. Böttcher's in documenting his lineno.sty inspired the present work:

- 1. The markup and its definitions are short and simple, markup commands are placed at the right "margin" of the ASCII file, so you hardly see them in reading the source file, you rather just read the text that will be printed.
- 2. An awk script removes the %s starting documentation lines and inserts the commands for typesetting the package's code (you don't see them in the source).
- 3. An active character ('1') issues a \string and switches to typewriter typeface for typesetting a command verbatim—so this works without changing category codes (which is the usual idea of typesetting code), therefore it works even in macro arguments.

1.3 The Commands and Features of niceverb

Single quotes ', ', "less than" < (accompanied with >), the hash mark #, ampersand &, and in an extended "auto mode" even backslash \ become \active characters with "special effects." '|...|' should highlight descriptions of user commands and their syntax.

 $^{^1\,\}mbox{``What you see is what you get.''}$ Novices are always warned that WYSIWYG is essentially impossible with LATeX.

The package mainly aims at typesetting commands and descriptions of their syntax if the latter is "standard LATEX-like", using "meta-variables." A string to be typeset "verbatim" thus is assumed to start with a single command like \foo, maybe followed by stars ('*') and pairs of square brackets ([...]) or curly braces ({...}), where those pairs contain strings indicating the typical kinds of contents for the respective arguments of that command. A typical example is this:

$$foo*[\langle opt-arg \rangle] \{\langle mand-arg \rangle\}$$

This was achieved by typing

In "auto mode" of the package, even typing

would have sufficed—WYSIWYG! (I call such mixtures of *verbatim* and "meta-variables" 'meta-code'.)

Now for the details:

"Meta-variables:" The package supports the "angle brackets" style of "meta-variables" (as with \(\lambda meta-variable \rangle \). You just type '\(\lambda \text{foo} \rangle \)' to get '\(\lambda foo \rangle \)'.

This works due to a sloppy variant \SimpleVerb of \verb which doesn't care about possible ligatures and definitions of active characters. Instead, it assumes that the "verbatim" font doesn't contain ligatures anyway. \verb|<foo>|', by contrast, just yields '<foo>'.

Almost the same feature is offered by ltxguide.cls which formats the basic guides from the LATEX Project Team. The present feature, however, also works in plain text outside verbatim mode.

Single quotes (left/right) for "short verb:" The package "assumes" that quoting refers to code, therefore ''foo' is typeset as 'foo'. This somewhat resembles the \MakeShortVerb feature of doc.sty.

It will typically fail when you try to typeset commands (and their syntax) in macro arguments—e.g.,

will try to execute \bar instead of typesetting it, giving an "undefined" error so. \verb fails in the same situation, for the same reason. '&' (\footnote{&\bar $\langle remaining \rangle$ }) or "auto mode" (see below) may then work better.

Double quotes and apostrophes should still work the usual way; otherwise you could control the parsing mechanisms using curly braces (outside and inside don't interact). To get usual single quotes, you can use their standard substitutes \lq and \rq. You can "abuse" this "single quotes" feature

just to get typewriter typeface.² For difficult cases, you can still use the standard \verb command from LAT_FX.

Single right quotes for \textsf: Package names are (by some unwritten convention!?) typeset with \textsf; it was natural to use a remaining case of using single quotes for abbreviating \textsf{\langle texts}} by '\langle texts\rangle'. This idea of switching fonts continues font switching of wiki.sty which uses the syntax for editing Wikipedia pages.

Ampersand '&' typesets command syntax even in arguments: e.g., type '&\foo{\arg>}' to get '\foo{\arg\}'. This may be even more convenient for typing than the single quotes method, although looking somewhat strange. However, & may terminate *verbatim* unexpectedly, being designed for displaying "IATEX-like command syntax" in the first instance. 45

This choice of & rests on the assumption that there won't be many tables in the documenation. You can restore the usual meaning of & by \MakeAlign\& and turn the present special meaning on again by

\MakeActiveLet\&\CmdSyntaxVerb.

You could also redefine (\renewcommand) \descriptionlabel using \CmdSyntaxVerb (the "normal command" equivalent to &) so \item[\foo] works as wanted.

"Auto mode" typesets commands verbatim unless ... In "auto mode", the backslash '\' is an active character that builds a command name from the ensuing letters and typesets the command (and its syntax, allowing meta-variables) verbatim. However, there are some exceptions, which are collected in a macro \niceverbNoVerbList. \begin, \end, and \item belong to this list, you can redefine (\renewcommand) it. There is also a command \NormalCommand{\letters\} issuing the command \letters\ instead of typesetting it. Since auto mode is somewhat dangerous, you have to start it explicitly by \AutoCmdSyntaxVerb. You can end it by \EndAutoCmdSyntaxVerb.

Auto mode is motivated by the observation that there are package files containing their documentation as pure (well-readable) ASCII text—containing the names of the new commands without any kind of quotation marks or verbatim commands. Auto mode should typeset such documentation just from the same ASCII text.

Hash mark # comes verbatim. No macro definitions are expected in the document environment.⁶ Rather, '#' is an active character for taking the

²In macro arguments this requires that the right single quote ' is \active.

 $^{^3}$ Font switching by sequences of single quotes is a feature of the syntax for editing Wikipedia pages and of wiki.sty.

⁴Moreover, & currently has a limited xspace functionality only.

 $^{^5\}mathrm{You}$ can even use & for referring to active characters like & in footnotes etc.!

 $^{^6}$ This idea recently appeared on the latex-I mailing list. It may be wrong, not sure at the moment, think of latexa.ltx . . .

next character (assuming it is a digit) to form a reference to a *macro* parameter—'#1' becomes '#1' (WYSIWYG indeed!).

1.4 Examples

The local configuration file mdcorr.cfg documents itself using niceverb syntax. Its code and the documentation that is typeset from it are at the end of the 'examples' section of makedoc.pdf. (2009/04/15)

Moreover, the documentation niceverb.pdf of niceverb.sty was typeset from niceverb.tex and niceverb.sty using niceverb syntax, likewise fifinddo.pdf and makedoc.pdf. The example of niceverb shows the most frequent use of the & feature.

It seems to me that I could type so many pages on fifinddo and makedoc in little more than a week only due to the "minimal" *verbatim* and syntax-display syntax.

1.5 What is Wrong with the Present Version

- 1. niceverb.sty should be an extension of wiki.sty; yet their font selection mechanisms are currently not compatible.
- 2. Font switching or horizontal spacing may fail in certain situations (parentheses, titles, footnotes; you can correct spacing by '_').
- 3. The "vertical" character '|' was planned to be active and provide a version of the decl environment of ltxguide.cls. Currently makedoc.cfg installs inline, coloured/framed boxes instead (2009/04/09). They have their merits! See fifinddo.pdf and makedoc.pdf. However, they badly deal with long command names and many arguments ... (They could also issue an \index command!)—Doubled verticals could make the difference, calling a decl table indeed.
- 4. "Auto mode" has not been tested on a serious application yet.
- 5. niceverb's font switching tricks sometimes turn against their inventor (and other users?). There must be some switching "off" (and "on" again). Also, there might better help with weird errors, some syntax checks might intercept earlier.

Similarly, some choices reflect a personal style and should be modifiable, especially by package options.⁸

 $^{^7}$ fifinddo/makedoc allow inserting such commands from a driver script, invisible in the file that contains the "contentual" documentation.

⁸Please sponsor the project or support it otherwise!

2 Implementation of the Markup Syntax

```
1
     \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[1994/12/01]
     \ProvidesPackage{niceverb}[2009/04/15 v0.2
3
                                minimize \string\verb\space code (UL)]
4
    %% Copyright (C) 2009 Uwe Lueck,
    %% http://www.contact-ednotes.sty.de.vu
    \% -- author-maintained in the sense of LPPL below --
    %% This file can be redistributed and/or modified under
10
    %% the terms of the LaTeX Project Public License; either
    \%\% version 1.3a of the License, or any later version.
11
    %% The latest version of this license is in
           http://www.latex-project.org/lppl.txt
    %% We did our best to help you, but there is NO WARRANTY.
15
    %%
16
    %% Please report bugs, problems, and suggestions via
17
    %%
    %%
         http://www.contact-ednotes.sty.de.vu
18
19
    %%
```

2.1 Switching category codes

```
\providecommand{\CatCode}{\catcode'}
    % \providecommand*{\MakeActive}[1]{\CatCode#1\active}
21
    \providecommand*{\MakeAlign} [1]{\CatCode#14\relax}
22
     \providecommand*{\MakeLetter}[1]{\CatCode#111\relax}
23
    \providecommand*{\MakeOther} [1]{\CatCode#112\relax}
^{24}
    \providecommand*{\MakeSub}
                                [1]{\CatCode#18\relax}
25
26
27
    \newcommand*{\MakeActiveLet}[2]{\% cf. \@sverb & \do@noligs
28
      \CatCode#1\active
29
      \begingroup
        \lccode'\~'#1\relax \lowercase{\endgroup \let~#2}}
30
31
    \MakeLetter\_
32
33
    % \newcommand*{\make_iii_other}{\MakeOther\\\MakeOther\\}}
      %% <- replaced 2009/04/05
```

2.2 Sloppy variant of \verb

Mainly avoid \verb's noligs list which overrides definitions of some active characters, while cmtt doesn't have any ligatures anyway.

```
42
      \ifx\protect\@typeset@protect
        \begin_min_verb %%%\make_iii_other %% much usual 2009/04/05
43
44
          \let\do\MakeOther \dospecials
                                            %% 2009/04/06
          \MakeOther\\% probably 'niceverb'
          \MakeActiveLet#1\niceverb_egroup %% 2009/04/11
46
          \verb@eol@error %% TODO change message 2009/04/09
47
      \else \string\SimpleVerb \string#1\fi}
48
 2009/04/11: about etc.
    \newcommand*{\niceverb_egroup}{\egroup\ifnmode\else\@\fi}
```

Single quotes typeset meta-code

2.3

```
\newcommand*{\lq_verb}{%
50
       \ifx\protect\@typeset@protect
51
         \expandafter \lq_double_test
52
       \left( \right) 
53
           \ifcat\noexpand'\noexpand"%
55
     %
             \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
56
    %
               \protect_corresp_quotes
    %
           \else
57
    %
58
             \rq_verb
    %
           \fi
59
         \fi}
60
     \newcommand*{\lq_double_test}{%
61
       %% test settles next catcode, better switch to ''other''
62
       %% in advance:
63
       \begingroup \let\do\MakeOther \dospecials
64
         \futurelet\let_token \lq_double_decide}
65
     \newcommand*{\lq_double_decide}{%
66
67
       \ifx\let_token\lq_verb
           \endgroup
         \lq\lq \expandafter \@gobble
```

Corresponding right quotes will become "other" due to having no space at the left.

```
%%TODO to be changed with 'wiki.sty'.
70
       \else
71
72
           \endgroup
73
           \expandafter \rq_verb
         \expandafter \SimpleVerb \expandafter \',%
74
75
    % \newcommand*{\rq_verb}{\SimpleVerb\'}
76
    % \AtBeginDocument{\MakeActiveLet\'\rq_verb}
77
    \AtBeginDocument{\MakeActiveLet\'\lq_verb}
78
79
       %% Strings referred to will be code
       %% TODO to be changed with wiki.sty
80
```

2.4 Ampersand typesets meta-code

```
\newcommand*{\CmdSyntaxVerb}{%
81
       \ifx\protect\@typeset@protect
82
83
         \expandafter \cmd_syntax_verb
       \else %% thinking of .aux only
84
         \string\CmdSyntaxVerb \expandafter \string
85
86
     \newcommand*{\cmd_syntax_verb}[1]{%
87
       \begin_min_verb \string#1\futurelet\let_token \after_cs}
88
89
     \AtBeginDocument{\MakeActiveLet\&\CmdSyntaxVerb}
90
       %% not needed with \Auto... OTHERWISE useful in args!
91
       %% TODO \MakeAmpCmdSyntax
92
       %% TODO \let\endcell& (wie \endline, \endgraf) \MakeEndCell
93
     \newcommand*{\after_cs}{%
94
       \ifcat\noexpand\let_token a\egroup \space
95
96
       \else \expandafter \decide_verb \fi}
     \newcommand*{\test_more_verb}{\futurelet\let_token \decide_verb}
97
     \newcommand*{\decide_verb}{%
98
        \show\let_token
99
         \jumpteg_on_with\bgroup\braces_verb
100
          \jumpteg_on_with[\brackets_verb
101
102
         \jumpteg_on_with*\star_verb
103
       \egroup}
         %% CAUTION/TODO wrong before (... if cmd without arg
104
         %%
                     use \ then or choose usual verb...
105
         %%
                     or \MakeLetter\( etc. ... or \xspace
106
     \newcommand*{\jumpteg_on_with}[2]{%
107
108
       \ifx\let_token#1\do_jumpteg_with#2\fi}
109
      %% TODO cf. xfor, xspace (break@loop);
      %% \DoOrBranch#1...#1 or so
110
     \def\do_jumpteg_with#1#2\egroup{\fi#1}
111
     \def\braces_verb#1{\string{#1\string}\test_more_verb}
112
     \def\brackets_verb[#1]{[#1]\test_more_verb}
113
     \def\star_verb*{*\test_more_verb}
114
```

2.5 Escape character typesets meta-code

```
115
     \DeclareRobustCommand*{\BuildCsSyntax}{%
       \futurelet\let_token \build_cs_syntax_sp}
116
     \newcommand*{\build_cs_syntax_sp}{%
117
       \ifx\let_token\@sptoken \else \% TODO ^^M!?
118
          \expandafter \start_build_cs_syntax
119
       \fi}
120
     \newcommand*{\start_build_cs_syntax}[1]{%
121
122
       \edef\string_built{\string#1}\% #1 may be active
123
       \MakeLetter\_\MakeLetter\@%% CAUTION, cf. ...
124
        \test_more_cs}
     \newcommand*{\test_more_cs}{%
125
```

```
\futurelet\let_token \decide_more_cs}
126
     \newcommand*{\decide_more_cs}{%
127
       \ifcat\noexpand\let_token a\expandafter \add_to_cs
128
       \else
129
         \MakeSub\_\MakeOther\@%
130
         \expandafter \in@ \expandafter
131
132
           {\csname \string_built \expandafter \endcsname
133
             \expandafter\\niceverbNoVerbList}%
         \ifin@
134
           \csname \string_built
135
             \expandafter\expandafter \endcsname
136
137
           \begin_min_verb \@backslashchar\string_built
138
              \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter \test_more_verb
139
         \fi
140
       \fi}
141
       %% TODO such \if nestings with ifthen!?
142
143
      %% cf.:
144
     % \let\let_token,\typeout{\meaning\let_token}
145
       %% TEST TODO fuer xspace!? (\ifin@)
146
     \newcommand*{\add_to_cs}[1]{%
       \edef\string_built{\string_built#1}\test_more_cs}
147
     \newcommand*{\AutoCmdSyntaxVerb}{\MakeActiveLet\\BuildCsSyntax}
148
       %% TODO or \niceverbswitch...
149
150
     \newcommand*{\EndAutoCmdSyntaxVerb}{\CatCode\\\z0}
151
     \newcommand*{\NormalCommand}{} \let\NormalCommand\@nameuse
152
       %% Were tests:
153
     % \futurelet\LetToken\relax \relax
154
     % \show\LetToken \typeout{\ifcat\noexpand\LetToken aa\else x\fi}
155
156
157
     \newcommand*{\niceverbNoVerbList}{%
158
       \begin\end\item\verb\EndAutoCmdSyntaxVerb\NormalCommand
       \section\subsection\subsubsection}\% TODO!?
159
     \providecommand*{\AddToMacro}[1]{%
160
161
       \expandafter \def \expandafter #1\expandafter}
        Meta-variables
  2.6
     \def\niceverb_meta#1>{%
       \mbox{\normalfont\itshape $\langle$#1\/$\rangle$}}
       %% TODO offer without angles as well
```

```
162
163
164
     \AtBeginDocument{\MakeActiveLet\<\niceverb_meta}
165
166
       %% difference to ltxguide.cls: also outside verbatim
```

2.7Hash mark is code

```
\newcommand*{\param_verb}[1]{{\tt\##1}}
167
     \AtBeginDocument{\MakeActiveLet\#\param_verb}
168
```

2.8 Single right quote for \textsf

Another macro just to avoid more sequences of \expandafter:

```
\newcommand*{\niceverb_rq_sf_test}{%
175
176
       \ifhmode
         \ifdim\lastskip>\z@
177
           \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter \niceverb_rq_sf_exec
178
179
           \ifnum\spacefactor=1001 \% in parentheses 2009/04/10
180
              \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
181
182
                \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
183
                  \niceverb_rq_sf_exec
           \else \rq \fi
184
185
              \rq
          \fi
186
       \else \ifvmode
187
         \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter \niceverb_rq_sf_exec
188
          \else \rq \fi
189
190
       fi
     \sfcode'\(=1001 \%\) enable in parentheses 2009/04/10
191
192
     {\CatCode\'\active \gdef\niceverb_rq_sf_exec#1'{\textsf{#1}}}
193
       %% TODO to be changed with wiki.sty:
     \AtBeginDocument{\MakeActiveLet\'\niceverb_rq_sf}
194
195
       %% TODO \niceverbswitch{<mode>}{<on/off>} (bzw. Doku ohne {})
196
```

2.9 Leave package mode

```
197 \MakeSub\_
198
199 \endinput
```

2.10 VERSION HISTORY

```
very first, sent to CTAN
200
     v0.1
             2009/02/21
     v0.2
             2009/04/04
                           ...NoVerbList: \subsubsection, \AddToMacro,
201
             2009/04/05
                          \SimpleVerb makes more other than iii
202
203
             2009/04/06
                          just uses \dospecials
204
             2009/04/08
                          debugging code for rq/sf, +\relax
205
             2009/04/09
                          +\verb@eol@error, prepared for new doc method,
206
                          removed spurious \makeat..., -\relax (ligature),
             2009/04/10
                           ('-trick
207
```

009/04/10
0