# Parallel typesetting for critical editions: the `reledpar` package*

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**Abstract**

The `reledmac` package has been used for some time for typesetting critical editions. The `reledpar` package is an extension to `reledmac` which enables texts and their critical apparatus to be typeset in parallel, either in two columns or on pairs of facing pages.

`reledpar` provides many tools and options. Normally, they are all documented in this file. Also provided is a help folder, "examples". The folder contains additional examples (although not for all cases). Examples starting by "3-" are for basic uses, those starting by "4-" are for advanced uses.

To report bugs, please go to ledmac's GitHub page and click "New Issue": `https://github.com/maieul/ledmac/issues/`. You must open an account with github.com to access my page (maieul/ledmac). GitHub accounts are free for open-source users. You can report bug in English or in French (better).

You can subscribe to the `reledmac` email list in:
`http://geekographie.maieul.net/146`

## Contents



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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Aim of this package

Some critical editions contain texts in more than one form, such as a set of verses in one language and their translations in another. In such cases there is a desire to be able to typeset the two texts, together with any critical apparatus, in parallel. The reledpar package is an extension to reledmac that enables two texts and their apparatus to be set in parallel, either in two columns or on pairs of facing pages.

The package has to try and coerce TEX into paths it was not designed for. Use of the package, therefore, may produce some surprising results. In this case, please reports them to the author via github's issues: https://github.com/maieul/ledmac/issues/.

This manual contains a general description of how to use reledpar starting in section 3; the complete source code for the package, with extensive documentation (in sections I through XXV); and an Index to the source code. As reledpar is an adjunct to reledmac we assume that you have read the reledmac manual. Also reledpar requires reledmac to be used, in the version distributed with version.

You do not need to read the source code for this package in order to use it but doing so may help to answer any questions you might have. The documentation's sections are numbered in roman numeral.

On a first reading, We suggest that you should skip anything after the general documentation in first sections until I, unless you are particularly interested in the innards of reledpar.

## 1.2 Historical overview

Many of the code of this package is based on the eledpar package, which was based on the ledpar, created as an extension of the ledmac package.

Names of the package related to parallel typesetting have moved in parallel of names of the package related to critical edition.

Please read `reledmac`'s handbook in order to understand this evolution.

# 2 Options

The package can be loaded with a number of global options which are listed here. Those options are fully described in the paragraphs devoted to their feature.

## 2.1 Synchronization's options

Please read the paragraph on synchronization's option on 5.2.2 p. 10 to understand better those options.

**shiftedpstarts** prevents white space between paragraphs on facing pages, the white space necessary to sync pages is collected at the bottom of the page instead.

**advancedshiftedpstarts** does the same as `shiftedpstarts`, but the pstart shift are not counted to determine when cutting the page. That could help to avoid page with blank lines at the bottom.

**nomaxlines** allows facing pages to have different numbers of lines.

**nosyncpstarts** disables syncing on facing pages. In that case the pages are filled as two streams normal.

## 2.2 Other options

**parledgroup** allows the use of `ledgroup` environment with `reledpar`.[1]

**widthliketwocolumns** set the width of the text printed in a single column to be the same as the width of the text printed in two parallel columns with `reledpar`. This is useful when alternating between normal and parallel typesetting.[2]

**sameparallelpagenumber** sets page numbers on facing pages to the same value.

**prevpgnotnumbered** enables that the page before facing pages (the one automatically inserted to start parallel pages on a left page) is not counted. This applies only if the page is empty.

# 3 General

A file may mix *numbered* and *unnumbered* text. Numbered text is printed with marginal line numbers and can include footnotes and endnotes that are referenced to those line numbers: this is how you will want to print the text that you are editing. Unnumbered

[1] This option can either be used on `reledmac` or `reledpar`.
[2] This option can either be used on `reledmac` or `reledpar`.

text is not printed with line numbers, and you can't use `reledmac`'s note commands with it: this is appropriate for introductions and other material added by the editor around the edited text.

The `reledpar` package lets you typeset two *numbered* texts in parallel[3]. This can be done either as setting the 'Leftside' and 'Rightside' texts in two columns or on facing pages. In the paired pages case footnotes are placed at the bottom of the page on which they are called out — that is, footnotes belonging to the left are set at the foot of a left (even numbered) page, and those for right texts are at the bottom of the relevant right (odd numbered) page. However, in the columnar case, all footnotes are set at the bottom left of the page on which they are called out — they are not set below the relevant column. The line numbering schemes need not be the same for the two texts.

`reledmac` essentially puts each chunk of numbered text (the text within a `\pstart` ...`\pend`) into a box and then following the `\pend` extracts the text line by line from the box to number and print it. More precisely, the text is first put into the the box as though it was being typeset as normal onto a page and any notes are stored without being typeset. Then each typeset line is extracted from the box and any notes for that line are recalled. The line, with any notes, is then output for printing, possibly with a line number attached. Effectively, all the text is typeset and then afterwards all the notes are typeset.

`reledpar` similarly puts the left and right chunks into boxes but can't immediately output the text after a `\pend` — it has to wait until after both the left and right texts have been collected before it can start processing. This means that several boxes are required and possibly TEX has to store a lot of text in its memory; both the number of potential boxes and memory are limited. If TEX's memory is overfilled the recourse is to reduce the amount of text stored before printing.

`\maxchunks` It is possible to have multiple chunks in the left and right texts before printing them. The macro `\maxchunks{`⟨*num*⟩`}` specifies the maximum number of chunks within the left or right texts. This is initially set as:

```
\maxchunks{5120}
```

meaning that there can be up to 5120 chunks in the left text and up to 5120 chunks in the right text, requiring a total of 10240 boxes. If you need more chunks then you can increase `\maxchunks`. The `\maxchunks` must be called in the preamble.

If you `\maxchunks` is too little you can get a `reledpar` error message along the lines: "Too many `\pstart` without printing. Some text will be lost." then you will have to either increase `\maxchunks` or use the parallel printing commands (`\Columns` or `\Pages`) more frequently.

When typesetting verse using `\stanza`, each line is treated as a chunk, so be warned that if you are setting parallel verses you might have to increase `\maxchunks` much more than it appears at first sight.

In general, `reledmac` is a TEX resource hog, and `reledpar` only makes things worse in this respect.

[3] You can use, anyway, `\numberlinefalse` to disable printing of line numbers.

# 4 Parallel columns

## 4.1 Basic use

pairs

Numbered text that is to be set in columns must be within a `pairs` environment. Within the environment the text for the lefthand and righthand columns is placed within the `Leftside` and `Rightside` environments, respectively; these are described in more detail below in section 6.

\Columns

The command `\Columns` typesets the texts in the previous pair of `Leftside` and `Rightside` environments. The general scheme for parallel columns looks like this:

```
\begin{pairs}
\begin{Leftside} ... \end{Leftside}
\begin{Rightside} ... \end{Rightside}
\end{pairs}
\Columns
\begin{pairs}
\begin{Leftside} ... \end{Leftside}
...
\end{pairs}
\Columns
```

\AtBeginPairs

Keep in mind that the `\Columns` **must be** outside of the `pairs` environment. You can use the macro `\AtBeginPairs` to insert a code at the beginning of each `pairs` environments. That could be useful to add the `\sloppy` macro to prevent overfull hboxes in two columns.

```
\AtBeginPairs{\sloppy}
```

There is no required pagebreak before or after the columns.

## 4.2 Setting

### 4.2.1 Column's width

\Lcolwidth
\Rcolwidth

The lengths `\Lcolwidth` and `\Rcolwidth` are the widths of the left and right columns, respectively. By default, these are:
`\setlength{\Lcolwidth}{0.45\textwidth}`
`\setlength{\Rcolwidth}{0.45\textwidth}`
They may be adjusted if one text tends to be 'bulkier' than the other.

### 4.2.2 Column's separator

\columnrulewidth
\columnseparator

The macro `\columnseparator` is called between each left/right pair of lines. By default it inserts a vertical rule of width `\columnrulewidth`. As this is initially defined to be 0pt the rule is invisible. For a visible rule between the columns you could try:
`\setlength{\columnrulewidth}{0.4pt}`
You can also modify `\columnseparator` if you want more control.

### 4.2.3 Column's positions

\columnsposition

By default, columns are positioned to the right of the page. However, you can use `\columnsposition{L}` to align them to the left, or `\columnsposition{C}` to center them.

When you use `\stanza`, the visible rule may shift when a verse has a hanging indent. To prevent shifting, use `\setstanzaindents` outside the `Leftside` or `Rightside` environment.

\beforecolumnseparator
\aftercolumnseparator

By default, the spaces around column separator are the same as the space:

- On the left of columns, if columns are aligned right.
- On the right of columns, if columns are aligned left.
- On both the left and right columns, if columns are centered.

You can redefine `\beforecolumnseparator` and `\aftercolumnseparator` length to define spaces before or after the column separator, instead of letting `reledpar` calculate them automatically.

```
\setlength{\beforecolumseparator}{length}
\setlength{\aftercolumseparator}{length}
```

If you want to revert to the previous behavior, just set with a negative value.

### 4.2.4 Mixing two columns and one column texts

\widthliketwocolumns

If you want to mix two-column with single-column text, you can align horizontally single-column text to two-column text with `\widthliketwocolumnstrue`. To reset this feature, use `\widthliketwocolumnsfalse`. You can also call `\widthliketwocolumns` as a global option when loading `reledmac` or `reledpar`.

Xnoteswidthliketwocolumns
notesXwidthliketwocolumns

In most cases, you should use `\widthliketwocolumns` in combination with `\Xnoteswidthliketwocolumns` and `\notesXwidthliketwocolumns` to align the critical/familiar footnotes with the two colums. See `reledmac`'s handbook for more details.

# 5 Facing pages

## 5.1 Basic usage

pages

Numbered text that is to be set on facing pages must be within a `pages` environment. Within the environment the text for the lefthand and righthand pages is placed within the `Leftside` and `Rightside` environments, respectively.

\Pages

The command `\Pages` typesets the texts in the previous pair of `Leftside` and `Rightside` environments. The general scheme for parallel pages looks like this:

```
\begin{pages}
\begin{Leftside} ... \end{Leftside}
\begin{Rightside} ... \end{Rightside}
```

```
\begin{Leftside} ... \end{Leftside}
...
\end{pages}
\Pages
```

The `Leftside` text is set on lefthand (even numbered) pages and the `Rightside` text is set on righthand (odd numbered) pages. Each `\Pages` command starts a new even numbered page. After parallel typesetting is finished, a new page is started. Note that the `\Pages` **must be** outside of the `pages` environment.

## 5.2 Setting

### 5.2.1 Text width

`\Lcolwidth` `\Rcolwidth` Within the `pages` environment the lengths `\Lcolwidth` and `\Rcolwidth` are the widths of the left and right pages, respectively. By default, these are set to the normal textwidth for the document, but can be changed within the environment if necessary.

### 5.2.2 Way of synchronizing[4]

Synchronization of left and right texts in parallel processing requires some 'numbered' auxiliary files to be written (namely `.1`, `.1R`, `.2`, `.2R`, and so forth), the content of which may change as long as synchronization is not complete. This usually requires LaTeX to be run several times. Therefore, it is advised to use in conjunction utilities such as latexmk to ensure that synchronization is complete.

Numbered paragraphs which are contained between the `\pstart` and `\pend` macros are thereafter called 'chunks'.

In short, the default setting is designed in such a way that corresponding chunks of text are always kept in synchronization, even at the cost of page padding, as it may result in leaving blank lines between chunks of text. Conversely, using in conjunction `advancedshiftedpstarts` and `nomaxlines` settings ensures that pages are filled with text to full advantage—at the cost of the chunks not being kept in synchronization—and every chunk starts on the facing page of its corresponding chunk.

To understand better how each of the synchronization settings of `reledpar` works, one must first understand how the default setting of `reledpar` synchronizes the left and right chunks.

The aim of the default setting is twofold:

- To ensure that left pages contain what is to be on left sides and that right pages contain what is to be on right sides.
- To ensure that every chunk starts on the page that is facing its corresponding chunk.

As regards the latter, `reledpar` checks that both of the following rules are respected:

[4] There is a French version of this article on `http://geekographie.maieul.net/185`.

- The numbers of lines of every pair of chunks must be identical. To keep this rule, `reledpar` may insert some blank lines at the bottom of the chunk that is shorter so that it may eventually have the same number of lines as the one that is longer.
- The main content of two facing pages, apart from critical and familiar footnotes, must have the same numbers of lines, including those that may be blank. Consequently, if one left page contains more notes than the corresponding right page, the bottom of the right page must be left blank.

Each of these rules can be modified by a number of optional synchronization settings in `reledpar`:

1. Regarding the number of lines a pair of chunks may have:
   (a) 'shiftedpstarts' setting merely moves any added blank lines from the bottom of the chunks to the bottom of the page. It does not allow to have more lines on a given page as it just removes the blank lines between the chunks and does nothing more. To understand better how this work, you may compare the total amounts of lines of text on a given page whether you have activated this setting or not: you will see that both amounts are the same.
   (b) 'advancedshiftedpstarts' prevents any blank lines from being inserted at the bottom of the chunks, also taking them away from the total amount of lines the page may have. This allows to get more lines on the pages. However, please note that:
      - Blank lines are taken into account as `reledpar` moves from one to the following chunk of text, so that every pair of chunks may always start on the same facing pages.
      - Consequently, blank lines continue to be taken into account in the calculation of the amount of lines a given pair of pages may have. This is why when a longer chunk runs from one page to another the shorter corresponding one also runs across pages, even if this may result in some blank vertical space being left on the first page.
2. As regards the number of lines per page, including blank ones, the `nomaxlines` setting disregards the rule that forces two facing pages to have the same numbers of lines. So it allows to have more text on the pages. Then, by a complex mechanism it is ensured that two corresponding chunks may always start on the same facing pages, provided that `shiftedpstarts` or `advancedshiftedpstarts` settings shall not be activated.

Lastly, one may disregard all of the synchronization rules and content himself with parallel texts typesetting. To achieve this, please use the `nosyncpstarts` setting.

Please note that every change of synchronization setting resets the content of the 'numbered' auxiliary files to make sure that `reledpar` does not try to make the synchronization with wrong calculations.

### 5.2.3 Page number

By default, `\Pages` use the standard LaTeX page number scheme. This means that pages are numbered continuously following printed-book conventions: from left-hand to right-hand side, left-hand pages having even numbers, right-hand pages having odd numbers.

However, you can use the package option `sameparallelpagenumber` to have the same page number for both left and right side. In this case, this setting will apply only for pages typeset by `\Pages`, not for "normal" pages.

Please also read advising in 11 p. 19.

### 5.2.4 Page breaking

`\setgoalfraction` When doing parallel pages `reledpar` has to guess where TeX is going to put pagebreaks and hopefully get there first in order to put the pair of texts on their proper pages. When it thinks that the fraction `\@goalfraction` of a page has been filled, it finishes that page and starts on the other side's text. The standard value is 0.9.

If you think you can get more on a page, increase this. On the other hand, if some left text overflows onto an odd numbered page or some right text onto an even page, try reducing it. You can change it using `\setgoalfraction{`⟨*newvalue*⟩`}`.

### 5.2.5 Right page before `\Pages`

When `\Pages` are called, it starts at a new left page, in order to have parallel pages. Consequently, if it is called on a left page, it clears the current page and then lets a right void page.

`reledpar` provides two options to customize this (eventual) right page.

**prevpgstyle**=⟨*style*⟩ in order to set the style of this page. A common value of ⟨*style*⟩ is `empty`. Use `prevpgstyle=empty` will suppress header and footer in this page. Please also read advising in 11 p. 19.

**prevpgnotnumbered** will make this page won't be counted in the page counter.

### 5.2.6 Notes about `\mainmatter`

If you use `\frontmatter`, do not use `\mainmatter` directly before `\Pages` because it could create spurious empty pages.

Use instead `\pages` with the optional argument `[mainmatter]`. In this case, the content of `\Pages` will start on a left side, without any spurious empty page, and the left pages will be odd (and not event like in normal way), the first one being 1.

## 5.3 Critical and familiar footnotes

Of course, in "Facing pages", the `reledmac`'s both critical and familiar footnotes can be used. However, some specific points must be taken into consideration.

### 5.3.1 Notes height setting

Since `eledpar` v1.13.0, long notes in facing pages can flow from left to right pages, and *vice-versa*.

However, the `reledmac` default setting for the maximum alloted size to notes is greater than `\textheight`. That makes impossible for long notes to flow across pages. [5] We have not changed this default setting, because we do not want to break compatibility with older version of `reledmac` and we want to be as close as possible to default LaTeX's feature.

So, you MUST change the default setting via `\Xmaxhnotes` (for critical notes) and `\maxhnotesX` (for familiar notes). Both commands are explained in `reledmac` handbook (6.10.4 p. 38). As an advisable setting:

```
\Xmaxhnotes{0.6\textheight}
\maxhnotesX{0.6\textheight}
```

### 5.3.2 Notes for one side only

`\Xonlyside` `\onlysideX`

You may want to typeset notes on one side only (either left or right). Use `\Xonlyside[`⟨*s*⟩`]{`⟨*p*⟩`}` to set critical notes, and `\onlysideX[`⟨*s*⟩`]{`⟨*p*⟩`}` to set familiar notes. ⟨*p*⟩ must be set to `L` for notes to be confined only on the left side and to `R` for notes to be confined only on the right side.

### 5.3.3 Familiar notes called in the right side, but to be printed in the left side

`\footnoteXnomk` `\footnoteXmk`

As often happens, the left side has less room for text. We may want to call familiar notes in the right side while using at the same time the available space in the left side to print them.

To achieve this, we call `\footnoteXnomk{`⟨*notecontent*⟩`}` in the left side. `X` is to be replaced by the series letter. We do this call in the left side after the word which matches up to the one in the right side after which we want to insert the actual footnote mark.

In the right side, we call `\footnoteXmk` at the place we want to have the footnote mark. X is to be replaced by the series letter. For example:

```
\begin{Leftside}
 \beginnumbering
  \pstart
   A little cat\footnoteAnomk{A note.}. And so one ...
  \pend
 \endnumbering
\end{Leftside}
\begin{Rightside}
 \beginnumbering
  \pstart
   Un petit chat\footnotemk. And so one ...
```

[5] The same applies to LaTeX normal notes. Read `http://tex.stackexchange.com/a/228283/7712` for technical informations.

```
  \pend
 \endnumbering
\end{Rightside}
```

# 6 Left and right texts

## 6.1 Environments

Parallel texts are divided into Leftside and Rightside. The form of the contents of these two are independent of whether they will be set in columns or pages.

Leftside
Rightside

The left text is put within the `Leftside` environment and the right text likewise in the `Rightside` environment. The number of `Leftside` and `Rightside` environments must be the same.

## 6.2 Numbering text lines and paragraphs

\beginnumbering
\endnumbering

Each section of numbered text must be preceded by `\beginnumbering` and followed by `\endnumbering`, like:

```
\beginnumbering
⟨text⟩
\endnumbering
```

These have to be separately specified within `Leftside` and `Rightside` environments.

The `\beginnumbering` macro resets the line number to zero, reads an auxiliary file called ⟨*jobname*⟩.nn (where ⟨*jobname*⟩ is the name of the main input file for this job, and nn is 1 for the first numbered section, 2 for the second section, and so on), and then creates a new version of this auxiliary file to collect information during this run. Separate auxiliary files are maintained for right hand texts and these are named ⟨*jobname*⟩.nnR, using the 'R' to distinguish them from the left hand and serial (non-parallel) texts.

\memorydump

The command `\memorydump` effectively performs an `\endumbering` immediately followed by a `\beginnumbering` while not restarting the numbering sequence. This has the effect of clearing TEX's memory of previous texts and any associated notes, allowing longer apparent streams of parallel texts. The command should be applied to both left and right texts, and after making sure that all previous notes have been output. For example, along the lines of:

```
\begin{pages}
\begin{Leftside}
  \beginnumbering
  ...
\end{Leftside}
\begin{Rightside}
  \beginnumbering
  ...
\end{Rightside}
\end{pages}
```

```
\Pages
\begin{pages}
\begin{Leftside}
  \memorydump
  ...
\end{Leftside}
\begin{Rightside}
  \memorydump
  ...
\end{pages}
```

\numberpstarttrue
\numberpstartfalse
\thepstartL
\thepstartR
\skipnumbering
\hidenumbering

It is possible to insert a number at every `\pstart` command. You must use the `\numberpstarttrue` command to have it. You can stop the numbering with `\numberpstartfalse`. You can redefine the commands `\thepstartL` and `\thepstartR` to change style. The numbering restarts on each `\beginnumbering`.

The command `\skipnumbering` when inserted in a line of parallel text causes the numbering of that particular line to be skipped. This can useful if you are putting some kind of marker (even if it is only a blank line) between stanzas. Remember, parallel texts must be numbered and this provides a way to slip in an "unnumbered" line. When inserted into a numbered line the macro `\hidenumbering` causes the number for that particular line to be hidden; namely, no line number will print. Note that if you use it in `\stanza`, you must call it at the beginning of the verse.

## 6.3 Line numbering scheme

Within these environments you can designate the line numbering scheme(s) to be used.

## 6.4 Lineation system

\firstlinenum
\linenumincrement
\firstsublinenum
\sublinenumincrement

Following `\firstlinenum{`⟨*num*⟩`}` the first line number will be ⟨*num*⟩, and following `\linenumincrement{`⟨*num*⟩`}` only every ⟨*num*⟩th line will have a printed number.

The lineation commands which finish by a `R` apply for right text. The lineation commands which are starred apply for both left and right texts. The lineation command which does not finish by a `R` and who are not starred apply for the left side. **However, these commands apply to right side when they are called inside a `left` environment. However, such features should not be used any more. The recommended practice is to add all setting commands to the preamble.**

\firstlinenum*
\linenumincrement*
\firstsublinenum*
\sublinenumincrement*
\firstlinenumR
\linenumincrementR
\firstsublinenumR
\sublinenumincrementR
\lineationR
\lineation*
\linenumberstyleR
\sublinenumberstyleR
\linenumberstyle*
\sublinenumberstyle*

The starred versions change both left and right numbering schemes.

The suffixed version change the right side, without regard to the position they are called.

`\lineationR` macro is the equivalent of `reledmac` `\lineation` macro for the right side.

`\lineation*` macro is the equivalent of `reledmac` `\lineation` macro for both sides.

`\linenumberstyleR` is the equivalent of `reledmac` `\linenumberstyle` for right

text. \sublinenumberstyleR is the equivalent of reledmac \sublinenumberstyle right text. The starred version are for both side.

\linenummarginR \linenummarginR{⟨*margin*⟩} sets the line margin for right side. \linenummargin*{⟨*margin*⟩} \linenummargin* sets for both side. ⟨*margin*⟩ can be, as for reledmac's \linenummargin one of these \setRlineflag values: left, right, inner, outer. A "R" is appended to the line numbers of the right texts. This may be useful for parallel columns but for parallel pages it might be more appropriate to redefine it using \setRlineflag{⟨*flag*⟩}. Use \setRlineflag{} to empty it.

## 6.5 Chunks

\pstart \pend In a serial (non-parallel) mode, each numbered paragraph, or chunk, is contained between the \pstart and \pend macros, and the paragraph is output when the \pend macro occurs. The situation is somewhat different with parallel typesetting as the left text (contained within \pstart and \pend groups within the Leftside environment) has to be set in parallel with the right text (contained within its own \pstart and \pend groups within the corresponding Rightside environment) the \pend macros cannot immediately initiate any typesetting — this has to be controlled by the \Columns or \Pages macros. Several chunks may be specified within a Leftside or Rightside environment. A multi-chunk text then looks like:

```
\begin{...side}
  % \beginnumbering
  \pstart first chunk \pend
  \pstart  second chunk \pend
  ...
  \pstart  last chunk \pend
  % \endnumbering
\end{...side}
```

Numbering, via \beginnumbering and \endnumbering, may extend across several Leftside or Rightside environments. Remember, though, that the left/right sides are effectively independent of each other.

\autopar The \autopar macro can be used, instead of manually inserting \pstart...\pends. Please read reledmac's handbook (4.2.2 p. 16).

## 6.6 \AtEveryPstart and \AtEveryPstartCall

In general, remember that the moment where a \pstart is called is different from the moment when the \pstart...\pend content is printed, which is when \Pages or \Columns is processed.

Consequently:

- The argument of \AtEveryPstart (see 4.2.4 p. 16) is called before every chunk is printed, except if you used an optional argument for the \pstart.
- The argument of \AtEveryPstartCall is called before every \pstart.

## 6.7 Language setting

If you are using the babel package or the polyglossia package ,with different languages (via, say, \selectlanguage) for the left and right texts it is particularly important to select the appropriate language within the Leftside and Rightside environments. The initial language selected for the right text is the babel package's default. Also, it is the *last* language setting in a side that controls the language used in any notes for that side when they get printed. If you are using multilingual notes then it is probably safest to explicitly specify the language(s) for each note rather than relying on the language selection for the side. The right side language is also applied to the right side line numbers.

# 7 Verse

If you are typesetting verses with reledmac you can use the \stanza construct, and you can also use this in right or left parallel texts. In this case each verse line is a chunk which has two implications. (1) you can unexpectedly exceed the \maxchunks limit or the overall limit on the number of boxes, and (2) left and right verse lines are matched, which may not be desirable if one side requires more print lines for verse lines than the other does.

astanza

reledpar provides an astanza environment which you can use instead of \stanza. A astanza environment is a chunk. Consequently left and right *verse* are matched, and not, as with standard \stanza, left and right *verse lines*.

Within the astanza environment each verse line is treated as an individual paragraph, so there must be no blank lines in the environment otherwise there will be some extraneous vertical spacing. To use astanza, simply replace \stanza by \begin{astanza} and add \end{astanza} after the ending \&.

The difference between astanza and \stanza is, that the letter syncs verse by verse, while the enviornment syncs stanza by stanza.

If you get an error message along the lines of 'Missing number, treated as zero \sza@0@' it is because you have forgotten to use \setstanzaindents to set the stanza indents.

As astanza is a specify type \pstart...\pend structure, you can:

- Add optional argument (in brackets) after \begin{astanza}, as the optional argument of \pstart.
- Use optional argument after the last \& as optional argument of \pend.

\sethangingsymbol

Like in reledmac, you could use the \sethangingsymbol command to insert a character in each hanging line. If you use it, you must run LaTeX two time. Example for the French typography

```
\sethangingsymbol{[\,}
```

You can also use it to force hanging verse to be flush right:

```
\sethangingsymbol{\protect\hfill}
```

When you use \lednopb make sure to use it on both sides in the corresponding verses to keep the pages in sync.

\thestanzaL
\thestanzaR

When using \stanzanumtrue (8.9 p. 42) in parallel typesetting, stanza counter is replaced by stanzaL counter in left side and by stanzaR counter in right side. Consequently, you can redefine \thestanzaL and \thestanzaR to change their aspect.

# 8 Side notes

As in reledmac, you must use one of the following commands to add side notes: \ledsidenote, \ledleftnote, \ledrightnote, \ledouterote, \ledinnerrote.

The \sidenotemargin defines the margin of the sidenote for either left or right side, depending on the current environment. You can use \sidenotemargin* to define it for both sides.

# 9 Parallel ledgroups

## 9.1 General

You can also make parallel ledgroups (see the documentation of reledmac about ledgroups, 9 p. 43). To do it you have:

- To load reledpar package with the parledgroup option, or to add \parledgrouptrue.
- To push each ledgroup between \pstart...\pend command.

See the following example:

```
\begin{pages}
 \begin{Leftside}
   \beginnumbering
   \pstart
     \begin{ledgroup}
       ledgroup content
     \end{ledgroup}
   \pend
   \pstart
     \begin{ledgroup}
       ledgroup content
     \end{ledgroup}
   \pend
   \endnumbering
 \end{Leftside}
 \begin{Rightside}
   \beginnumbering
   \pstart
     \begin{ledgroup}
       ledgroup content
     \end{ledgroup}
```

```
    \pend
    \pstart
      \begin{ledgroup}
        ledgroup content
      \end{ledgroup}
    \pend
    \endnumbering
  \end{Rightside}
\end{pages}
\Pages
```

### 9.2 Parallel ledgroups and setspace package

If you use the setspace package and want your notes in parallel ledgroups to be single-spaced (not half-spaced or double-spaced), just add to your preamble:

```
\setparledgroupnotespacing{\singlespacing}
```

*In effect, to have correct spacing, do not change the font size of your notes.*

## 10 Sectioning commands

The standard sectioning commands of reledmac are available, and provide parallel sectioning, for both two-column and two-page layout.

\eledsectnotoc By default, the section commands of the right side are not added to the table of contents. But you can change it, using \eledsectnotoc{⟨*arg*⟩}, where ⟨*arg*⟩ could be L (for left side) or R (for right side).

\eledsectmark By default, the headers are tokens from the left side. You can change them, using \eledsectmark{⟨*arg*⟩}, where ⟨*arg*⟩ could be L (for left side) or R (for right side).

## 11 Notes about page number

If you use sameparallepagenumber option (5.2.3 p. 12 or prevpgnotnumbered option (5.2.5 p. 12), please read the following paragraph if you want to manipulate page numbers manually.

In order to implement these two options, reledpar uses its own page counter, called par@page. Consequently, if you use at least one of these options:

1. If you modify \thepage command, use the value of par@page counter inside and not the value of page counter.
2. If you want to modify a page number, modify the value of page counter AND the value par@page counter.

Notes that reledpar automatically do it when you use \frontmatter and \mainmatter commands.

# I Implementation overview

TEX is designed to process a single stream of text, which may include footnotes, tables, and so on. It just keeps converting its input into a stream typeset pages. It was not designed for typesetting two texts in parallel, where it has to alternate from one to the other. Further, TEXessentially processes its input one paragraph at a time — it is very difficult to get at the 'internals' of a paragraph such as the individual lines in case you want to number them or put some mark at the start or end of the lines.

`reledmac` solves the problem of line numbering by putting the paragraph in typeset form into a box, and then extracting the lines one by one from the box for TEX to put them onto the page with the appropriate page breaks. Most of the `reledmac` code is concerned with handling this box and its contents.

`reledpar`'s solution to the problem of parallel texts is to put the two texts into separate boxes, and then appropriately extract the pairs of lines from the boxes. This involves duplicating much of the original box code for an extra right text box. The other, smaller, part of the code is concerned with coordinating the line extractions from the boxes.

# II Preliminaries

## II.1 Package's meta-data

Announce the name and version of the package, which is targeted for LATEX2e. The package also requires the `reledmac` package, however we do not load it automatically, because we prefer users to know it.

```
%<*code>
\NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
\ProvidesPackage{reledpar}[2015/10/19 v2.5.1 reledmac extension for
parallel texts]%

%
```

## II.2 Package's requirement

Few commands use `\xspace` command.

```
\RequirePackage{xspace}%
%
```

## II.3 Package's options

We use `xkeyval` in order to manage options with arguments.

```
\RequirePackage{xkeyval}
%
```

## II.4 Package's options

### II.4.1 Synchronization's options

\@par@this@sync@option The \par@sync@option stores the options of synchronization. It use to ensure these options do not change between two run.

```
\def\@par@this@sync@option{}%
%
```

With the option 'shiftedpstarts' a long pstart on the left side (or on the right side) does not make a blank on the corresponding pstart, but the blank is put on the bottom of the page. Consequently, the pstarts on the parallel pages are shifted, but the shift stops at every end of pages.

\ifshiftedpstarts
```
\newif\ifshiftedpstarts
\DeclareOptionX{shiftedpstarts}{%
 \shiftedpstartstrue%
 \apptocmd{\@par@this@sync@option}{shifted}{}{}%
}%
%
```

With the option 'advancedshiftedpstarts' a long pstart on the left side (or on the right side) does not make a blank on the corresponding pstart, but the blank is put on the bottom of the page. Consequently, the pstarts on the parallel pages are shifted, but the shift stops at every end of pages. Differing to `shiftedpstarts`, the pstart shift are not counted to determine when cutting the page. That could help to avoid page with blank lines at the bottom.

\ifshiftedpstarts
```
\newif\ifadvancedshiftedpstarts
\DeclareOptionX{advancedshiftedpstarts}{%
  \advancedshiftedpstartstrue%
  \shiftedpstartstrue%
  \apptocmd{\@par@this@sync@option}{advancedshifted}{}{}%
}%
%
```

With the option `nomaxlines`, `reledpar` allows facing pages to have not the same number of lines.

\ifnomaxlines
```
\newif\ifnomaxlines%
\DeclareOptionX{nomaxlines}{%
  \nomaxlinestrue%
  \apptocmd{\@par@this@sync@option}{nomax}{}{}%
}%
%
```

With the option `nosyncpstarts`, `reledpar` only alternate between left and right side, and does not try to obtain the same number of line in corresponding page.

\ifnosyncpstarts
```
\newif\ifnosyncpstarts%
\DeclareOptionX{nosyncpstarts}{%
  \shiftedpstartstrue%
  \nomaxlinestrue%
  \nosyncpstartstrue%
  \apptocmd{\@par@this@sync@option}{nosync}{}{}%
}%
%
```

### II.4.2 Other options

The `parledgroup` can be called either on `reledmac` or `reledpar`.

```
\DeclareOptionX{parledgroup}{\parledgrouptrue}
%
```

\ifwidthliketwocolumns
The `widthliketwocolumns` option can be called either on `reledmac` or `reledpar`.

```
\DeclareOptionX{widthliketwocolumns}{\widthliketwocolumnstrue}%
%
```

\ifsameparallelpagenumber
\ifprevpgnotnumbered
Options related to page numbering

```
\newif\ifsameparallelpagenumber
\newif\ifprevpgnotnumbered
\DeclareOptionX{sameparallelpagenumber}{\sameparallelpagenumbertrue}
\DeclareOptionX{prevpgnotnumbered}{\prevpgnotnumberedtrue}
%
```

\prevpgstyle
We store on `\prevpgstyle` the argument of the option `prevpgstyle`.

```
\DeclareOptionX{prevpgstyle}{\gdef\prevpgstyle{#1}}%
%
```

```
\ProcessOptionsX%
%
```

## II.5 Determining side and category of parallel processing

As noted above, much of the code is a duplication of the original `reledmac` code to handle the extra box(es) for the right hand side text, and sometimes for the left hand side as well. In order to distinguish we use 'R' or 'L' in the names of macros for the right and left code. The specifics of 'L' and 'R' are normally hidden from the user by letting the `Leftside` and `Rightside` environments set things up appropriately.

\ifl@dpairing
\ifl@dpaging
\ifledRcol
`\ifl@dpairing` is set TRUE if we are processing parallel texts and `\ifl@dpaging` is also set TRUE if we are doing parallel pages. `\ifledRcol` is set TRUE if we are doing the right hand text. They are defined in `reledmac`.

## II.6 Text's width

\Lcolwidth
\Rcolwidth

The widths of the left and right parallel columns (or pages).

```
\newdimen\Lcolwidth
  \Lcolwidth=0.45\textwidth
\newdimen\Rcolwidth
  \Rcolwidth=0.45\textwidth
%
```

## II.7 Messages

All the error and warning messages are collected here as macros.

\reledpar@error

```
\newcommand{\reledpar@error}[2]{\PackageError{reledpar}{#1}{#2}}
%
```

\reledpar@warning

```
\newcommand{\reledpar@warning}[1]{\PackageWarning{reledpar}{#1}}%
%
```

\led@err@TooManyPstarts

```
\newcommand*{\led@err@TooManyPstarts}{%
  \reledpar@error{Too many \string\pstart\space without printing.
                  Some text will be lost}{\@ehc}}
%
```

d@err@BadLeftRightPstarts

```
\newcommand*{\led@err@BadLeftRightPstarts}[2]{%
  \reledpar@error{The numbers of left (#1) and right (#2)
                  \string\pstart s do not match}{\@ehc}}
%
```

\led@err@LeftOnRightPage
\led@err@RightOnLeftPage

```
\newcommand*{\led@err@LeftOnRightPage}{%
  \reledpar@error{The left page has ended on a right page}{\@ehc}}
\newcommand*{\led@err@RightOnLeftPage}{%
  \reledpar@error{The right page has ended on a left page}{\@ehc}}
%
```

ftside@PreviousNotPrinted
htside@PreviousNotPrinted

```
\newcommand*{\led@err@Leftside@PreviousNotPrinted}{%
  \reledpar@error{You call a new Leftside environment while the previous
one has not been typeset by \string\Pages\space or \string\Columns}{\@ehc}}
\newcommand*{\led@err@Rightside@PreviousNotPrinted}{%
  \reledpar@error{You call a new Rightside environment while the previous
one has not been typeset by \string\Pages\space or \string\Columns}{\@ehc}}
%
```

```
\led@err@Pages@InsideEnv 79 \newcommand*{\led@err@Pages@InsideEnv}{%
\led@err@Columns@InsideEnv 80   \reledpar@error{\string\Pages\space must be called *outside* of the `
                            pages` environment}{\@ehc}}
                         81 \newcommand*{\led@err@Columns@InsideEnv}{%
                         82   \reledpar@error{\string\Columns\space must be called *outside* of the `
                            pairs` environment}{\@ehc}}
                         83 %

\led@error@fail@patch@thepage 84 \newcommand{\led@error@fail@patch@thepage}{%
                         85   \reledpar@error{Fail to patch \string\@thepage\space command.}{\@ehc}%
                         86 }%
                         87 %

\led@error@fail@patch@pagenumbering 88 \newcommand{\led@error@fail@patch@pagenumbering}{%
                         89   \reledpar@error{Fail to patch \string\pagenumbering\space command.}{\@ehc
                            }%
                         90 }%
                         91 %

\led@error@fail@patch@@mempnum 92 \newcommand{\led@error@fail@patch@@mempnum}{%
                         93   \reledpar@error{Fail to patch \string\@mempnum\space command.}{\@ehc}%
                         94 }%
                         95 %

\led@error@fail@patch@@outputpage 96 \newcommand{\led@error@fail@patch@@outputpage}{%
                         97   \reledpar@error{Fail to patch \string\@outputpage\space command.}{\@ehc}%
                         98 }%
                         99 %

\led@warn@ChangeSyncOption 100 \newcommand*{\led@warn@ChangeSyncOption}[1]{%
                        101   \reledpar@warning{You have changed synchronization's options since last
                            run. We have not read line-list file #1. Please run LaTeX again.}%
                        102 }%
                        103 %

\led@warn@setting@in@rightside 104 \newcommand{\led@warn@setting@in@rightside}[1]{%
                        105   \reledpar@warning{You use #1 inside rightside environment.\MessageBreak
                        106   Such behavior is deprecated.\MessageBreak
                        107   Use instead #1R or #1* in your preamble}.
                        108 }
                        109 %
```

# III Sectioning commands

\section@numR This is the right side equivalent of \section@num.

Each section will read and write an associated 'line-list file', containing information used to do the numbering. Normally the file will be called ⟨*jobname*⟩.nn, where nn is the section number. However, for right side texts the file is called ⟨*jobname*⟩.nnR. The \extensionchars applies to the right side files just as it does to the normal files.

```
\newcount\section@numR
  \section@numR=\z@
%
```

\ifpst@rtedL \ifpst@rtedR \ifpst@rtedL is set FALSE at the start of left side numbering, and similarly for \ifpst@rtedR. \ifpst@rtedL is defined in reledmac.

```
  \pst@rtedLfalse
\newif\ifpst@rtedR

%
```

\beginnumberingR This is the right text equivalent of \beginnumbering, and begins a section of numbered text.

```
\newcommand*{\beginnumberingR}{%
  \ifnumberingR
    \led@err@NumberingStarted
    \endnumberingR
  \fi
  \global\l@dnumpstartsR \z@
  \global\pst@rtedRfalse
  \global\numberingRtrue
  \global\advance\section@numR \@ne
  \global\absline@numR \z@
  \gdef\normal@page@breakR{}
  \gdef\l@prev@pbR{}
  \gdef\l@prev@nopbR{}
  \global\line@numR \z@
  \global\@lockR \z@
  \global\sub@lockR \z@
  \global\sublines@false
  \global\let\next@page@numR\relax
  \global\let\sub@change\relax
  \message{Section \the\section@numR R }%
  \line@list@stuffR{\jobname.\extensionchars\the\section@numR R}%
  \l@dend@stuff
  \setcounter{pstartR}{1}
  \begingroup
  \initnumbering@sectcountR
  \gdef\eled@sectionsR@@{}%
```

```
  \if@noeled@sec\else%
    \makeatletter\InputIfFileExists{\jobname.eledsec\the\section@numR R
}{}{}\makeatother%
    \immediate\openout\eled@sectioningR@out=\jobname.eledsec\the\
section@numR R\relax%
  \fi%
}
%
```

`\endnumbering` This is the left text version of the regular `\endnumbering` and must follow the last text for a left text numbered section. It sets `\ifpst@rtedL` to FALSE. It is fully defined in `reledmac`.

`\endnumberingR` This is the right text equivalent of `\endnumbering` and must follow the last text for a right text numbered section.

```
\def\endnumberingR{%
  \ifnumberingR
    \global\numberingRfalse
    \normal@pars
    \ifnum\l@dnumpstartsR=0%
      \led@err@NumberingWithoutPstart%
    \fi%
    \ifl@dpairing
      \global\pst@rtedRfalse
    \else
      \ifx\insertlines@listR\empty\else
        \global\noteschanged@true
      \fi
      \ifx\line@listR\empty\else
        \global\noteschanged@true
      \fi
    \fi
    \ifnoteschanged@
      \led@mess@NotesChanged
    \fi
  \else
    \led@err@NumberingNotStarted
  \fi
  \endgroup
  \if@noeled@sec\else%
    \immediate\closeout\eled@sectioningR@out%
  \fi%
  }

%
```

`\initnumbering@sectcountR` We do not want the numbering of the right-side section commands to be continuous with the numbering of the left side, we switch the LaTeX counter in `\numberingR`.

```
\newcounter{chapterR}
\newcounter{sectionR}
\newcounter{subsectionR}
\newcounter{subsubsectionR}
\newcommand{\initnumbering@sectcountR}{
    \let\c@chapter\c@chapterR
    \let\c@section\c@sectionR
    \let\c@subsection\c@subsectionR
    \let\c@subsubsection\c@subsubsectionR
}
%
```

\pausenumberingR
\resumenumberingR

These are the right text equivalents of \pausenumbering and \resumenumbering.

```
\newcommand*{\pausenumberingR}{%
  \endnumberingR\global\numberingRtrue}
\newcommand*{\resumenumberingR}{%
  \ifnumberingR
     \global\pst@rtedRtrue
     \global\advance\section@numR \@ne
     \led@mess@SectionContinued{\the\section@numR R}%
     \line@list@stuffR{\jobname.\extensionchars\the\section@numR R}%
     \l@dend@stuff
     \begingroup%
     \initnumbering@sectcountR%
  \else
    \led@err@numberingShouldHaveStarted
     \endnumberingR
     \beginnumberingR
  \fi}

%
```

\memorydumpL
\memorydumpR

\memorydump is a shorthand for \pausenumbering\resumenumbering. This will clear the memorised stuff for the previous chunks while keeping the numbering going.

```
\newcommand*{\memorydumpL}{%
  \endnumbering
  \numberingtrue
  \global\pst@rtedLtrue
  \global\advance\section@num \@ne
     \led@mess@SectionContinued{\the\section@num}%
  \line@list@stuff{\jobname.\extensionchars\the\section@num}%
  \l@dend@stuff}

\newcommand*{\memorydumpR}{%
  \endnumberingR
  \numberingRtrue
  \global\pst@rtedRtrue
  \global\advance\section@numR \@ne
```

```
    \led@mess@SectionContinued{\the\section@numR R}%
  \line@list@stuffR{\jobname.\extensionchars\the\section@numR R}%
  \l@dend@stuff}

%
```

# IV Line counting

## IV.1 Setting lineation reset

Sometimes you want line numbers that start at 1 at the top of each page; sometimes you want line numbers that start at 1 at each `\pstart`; other times you want line numbers that start at 1 at the start of each section and increase regardless of page breaks. `reledpar` lets you choose different schemes for the left and right texts.

`\lineationR` `\lineationR{`⟨*word*⟩`}` is the macro used to select the lineation system for right texts. Its argument is a string: either `page`, `pstart` or `section`.

```
\newcommand*{\lineationR}[1]{{%
  \ifnumbering
    \led@err@LineationInNumbered
  \else
    \def\@tempa{#1}\def\@tempb{page}%
    \ifx\@tempa\@tempb
        \global\bypage@Rtrue
        \global\bypstart@Rfalse
         \unless\ifnocritical@%
           \Xpstart[][false]%
         \fi%
    \else
       \def\@tempb{pstart}%
       \ifx\@tempa\@tempb
           \global\bypage@Rfalse
           \global\bypstart@Rtrue
           \unless\ifnocritical@%
             \Xpstart%
           \fi%
       \else
           \def@tempb{section}
           \ifx\@tempa\@tempb
             \global\bypage@Rfalse%
             \global\bypstart@Rfalse%
             \unless\ifnocritical@%
               \Xpstart[][false]%
             \fi%
           \else
             \led@warn@BadLineation
           \fi%
       \fi
```

```
    \fi
  \fi}}
%
```

`\lineation*` `\lineation*` change the lineation system for both sides.

```
\WithSuffix\newcommand\lineation*[1]{%
  \lineation{#1}%
  \lineationR{#1}%
}%
%
```

## IV.2 Setting line number margin

`\linenummargin` `\line@marginR` You call `\linenummargin{`⟨*word*⟩`}` to specify which margin you want your right text's line numbers in; it takes one argument, a string. You can put the line numbers in the same margin on every page using `left` or `right`; or you can use `inner` or `outer` to get them in the inner or outer margins. You can change this within a numbered section, but the change may not take effect just when you would like; if it is done between paragraphs nothing surprising should happen.

For right texts the selection is recorded in the count `\line@marginR`, otherwise in the count `\line@margin`: 0 for left, 1 for right, 2 for outer, and 3 for inner.

It is defined only once time, in `reledmac`.

```
\newcount\line@marginR
%
```

By default put right text numbers at the right.

```
\line@marginR=\@ne

%
```

`\linenummarginR` `\linenummargin*` `\linenummarginR` applies directly for right side, while `\linenummargin*` applies for both side.

```
\newcommand{\linenummarginR}[1]{%
  \l@dgetline@margin{#1}%
  \ifnum\@l@dtempcntb>\m@ne%
    \global\line@marginR=\@l@dtempcntb%
  \fi%
}
\WithSuffix\newcommand\linenummargin*[1]{%
  \l@dgetline@margin{#1}%
  \ifnum\@l@dtempcntb>\m@ne%
    \global\line@marginR=\@l@dtempcntb%
    \global\line@margin=\@l@dtempcntb%
  \fi%
}
%
```

## IV.3 Setting lineation start and step

\c@firstlinenumR
\c@linenumincrementR

The following counters tell `reledmac` which right text lines should be printed with line numbers. `firstlinenumR` is the number of the first line in each section that gets a number; `linenumincrementR` is the difference between successive numbered lines. The initial values of these counters produce labels on lines 5, 10, 15, etc. `linenumincrementR` must be at least 1.

```
\newcounter{firstlinenumR}
  \setcounter{firstlinenumR}{5}
\newcounter{linenumincrementR}
  \setcounter{linenumincrementR}{5}
%
```

\c@firstsublinenumR
\c@sublinenumincrementR

The following parameters are just like `firstlinenumR` and `linenumincrementR`, but for sub-line numbers. `sublinenumincrementR` must be at least 1.

```
\newcounter{firstsublinenumR}
  \setcounter{firstsublinenumR}{5}
\newcounter{sublinenumincrementR}
  \setcounter{sublinenumincrementR}{5}

%
```

\firstlinenum
\linenumincrement
\firstsublinenum
\sublinenumincrement
\firstlinenum*
\linenumincrement*
\firstsublinenum*
\sublinenumincrement*

These are the user's macros for changing (sub) line numbers. They are defined in `reledmac`. The starred versions are specific to `eledpar`.

```
\WithSuffix\newcommand\firstlinenum*[1]{%
  \setcounter{firstlinenumR}{#1}%
  \setcounter{firstlinenum}{#1}%
}
\WithSuffix\newcommand\linenumincrement*[1]{%
  \setcounter{linenumincrementR}{#1}%
  \setcounter{linenumincrement}{#1}%
}
\WithSuffix\newcommand\firstsublinenum*[1]{%
  \setcounter{subfirstlinenumR}{#1}%
  \setcounter{subfirstlinenum}{#1}%
}
\WithSuffix\newcommand\sublinenumincrement*[1]{%
  \setcounter{sublinenumincrementR}{#1}%
  \setcounter{sublinenumincrement}{#1}%
}
%
```

\firstlinenumR
\linenumincrementR
\firstsublinenumR
\sublinenumincrementR

And the 'R' suffixed version.

```
\newcommand\firstlinenumR[1]{%
  \setcounter{firstlinenumR}{#1}%
}
```

```
\newcommand\linenumincrementR[1]{%
  \setcounter{linenumincrementR}{#1}%
}
\newcommand\firstsublinenumR[1]{%
  \setcounter{subfirstlinenumR}{#1}%
}
\newcommand\sublinenumincrementR[1]{%
  \setcounter{sublinenumincrementR}{#1}%
}
%
```

## IV.4 Setting line flag

\Rlineflag This is appended to the line numbers of right text.

```
\newcommand{\setRlineflag}[1]{%
  \gdef\@Rlineflag{#1}%
}
\setRlineflag{R}
%
```

## IV.5 Setting line number style

\linenumrepR \sublinenumrepR `\linenumrepR{⟨ctr⟩}` typesets the right line number ⟨*ctr*⟩, and similarly `\sublinenumrepR` for subline numbers.

```
\newcommand*{\linenumrepR}[1]{\@arabic{#1}}
\newcommand*{\sublinenumrepR}[1]{\@arabic{#1}}

%
```

\linenumberstyleR \sublinenumberstyleR The style can be changed by some user level command

```
\newcommand*{\linenumberstyleR}[1]{%
  \def\linenumrepR##1{\@nameuse{@#1}{##1}}}
\newcommand*{\sublinenumberstyleR}[1]{%
  \def\sublinenumrepR##1{\@nameuse{@#1}{##1}}}
%
```

\linenumberstyle* \sublinenumberstyle* And for both side.

```
\WithSuffix\newcommand\linenumberstyle*[1]{%
  \linenumberstyle{#1}%
  \linenumberstyleR{#1}%
}%

\WithSuffix\newcommand\sublinenumberstyle*[1]{%
  \sublinenumberstyle{#1}%
  \sublinenumberstyleR{#1}%
```

```
}%
%
%
```

## IV.6 Print marginal line number

\leftlinenumR \rightlinenumR \l@dlinenumR

\leftlinenumR and \rightlinenumR are the macros that are called to print the right text's marginal line numbers. Much of the code for these is common and is maintained in \l@dlinenumR.

```
\newcommand*{\leftlinenumR}{%
  \l@dlinenumR
  \kern\linenumsep}
\newcommand*{\rightlinenumR}{%
  \kern\linenumsep
  \l@dlinenumR}
\newcommand*{\l@dlinenumR}{%
  \numlabfont\linenumrepR{\line@numR}\@Rlineflag%
  \ifsublines@
    \ifnum\subline@num>\z@
      \unskip\fullstop\sublinenumrepR{\subline@numR}%
    \fi
  \fi}

%
```

## IV.7 Line-number counters and lists

### IV.7.1 Correspond to those in reledmac for regular or left text

We need another set of counters and lists for the right text, corresponding to those in reledpar for regular or left text.

\line@numR \subline@numR \absline@numR

The count \line@numR stores the line number that is used in the right text's marginal line numbering and in notes. The count \subline@numR stores a sub-line number that qualifies \line@numR. The count \absline@numR stores the absolute number of lines since the start of the right text section: that is, the number we have actually printed, no matter what numbers we attached to them.

```
\newcount\line@numR
\newcount\subline@numR
\newcount\absline@numR

%
```

\line@listR \insertlines@listR \actionlines@listR \actions@listR

Now we can define the list macros that will be created from the line-list file. They are directly analogous to the left text ones. The full list of action codes and their meanings is given in the reledmac manual.

Here are the commands to create these lists:

```
\list@create{\line@listR}
\list@create{\insertlines@listR}
\list@create{\actionlines@listR}
\list@create{\actions@listR}

%
```

`\page@numR` The right text page number.

```
\newcount\page@numR

%
```

### IV.7.2 Specific to `reledpar`

`\linesinpar@listL` `\linesinpar@listR` `\maxlinesinpar@list` In order to synchronise left and right chunks in parallel processing we need to know how many lines are in each left and right text chunk, and the maximum of these for each pair of chunks.

```
\list@create{\linesinpar@listL}
\list@create{\linesinpar@listR}
\list@create{\maxlinesinpar@list}

%
```

## IV.8 Reading the line-list file

`\list@clearing@regR` `\Clear the right lines for \read@linelist`

```
\newcommand{\list@clearing@regR}{%
    \list@clear{\line@listR}%
    \list@clear{\insertlines@listR}%
    \list@clear{\actionlines@listR}%
    \list@clear{\actions@listR}%
    \list@clear{\linesinpar@listR}%
    \list@clear{\linesonpage@listR}
}
%
```

`\@par@sync@option` When typesetting parallel pages, `\@par@sync@option` check if we have changed the synchronization's option since the last run. If true, we just not read the numbered file.

```
\newcommand{\@par@sync@option}[1]{%
  \IfStrEq{#1}{\@par@this@sync@option}%
    {}%
    {\ifledRcol%
       \led@warn@ChangeSyncOption{\jobname.\extensionchars\the\section@num}
%
     \else%
```

```
      \led@warn@ChangeSyncOption{\jobname.\extensionchars\the\section@num}
%
     \fi%
     \endinput%
    }%
}%
%
```

\read@linelist `\read@linelist{⟨file⟩}` is the control sequence that is called by `\beginnumbering` (via `\line@list@stuff`) to open and process a line-list file; its argument is the name of the file. . It is defined only once time in `reledmac`.

## IV.9 Commands within the line-list file

This section defines the commands that can appear within a line-list file, except for `\@lab` which is in a later section among the cross-referencing commands it is associated with.

The macros with `action` in their names contain all the code that modifies the action-code list.

\@nl@regR \@nl `\@nl@regR` is called by `\@nl` if we are on a right side. It does everything related to the start of a new line of numbered text on a right side.

```
\newcommand{\@nl@regR}{%
  \ifx\l@dchset@num\relax \else
    \advance\absline@numR \@ne
    \set@line@action
    \let\l@dchset@num\relax
    \advance\absline@numR \m@ne
    \advance\line@numR \m@ne%   % do we need this?
  \fi
  \advance\absline@numR \@ne
  \ifx\next@page@numR\relax \else
    \page@action
    \let\next@page@numR\relax
  \fi
  \ifx\sub@change\relax \else
    \ifnum\sub@change>\z@
      \sublines@true
    \else
      \sublines@false
    \fi
    \sub@action
    \let\sub@change\relax
  \fi
  \ifcase\@lockR
  \or
    \@lockR \tw@
  \or\or
```

```
    \@lockR \z@
  \fi
  \ifcase\sub@lockR
  \or
    \sub@lockR \tw@
  \or\or
    \sub@lockR \z@
  \fi
  \ifsublines@
    \ifnum\sub@lockR<\tw@
      \advance\subline@numR \@ne
    \fi
  \else
    \ifnum\@lockR<\tw@
      \advance\line@numR \@ne \subline@numR \z@
    \fi
  \fi}


%
```

`\last@page@numR` `\fix@page` `\last@page@numR` store the page number of the last right page. It is modified by `\fix@page`, defined by `reledmac`.

```
\newcount\last@page@numR
  \last@page@numR=-10000

%
```

`\@adv` The `\@adv{`⟨*num*⟩`}` macro advances the current visible line number by the amount specified as its argument. This is used to implement `\advanceline`. It is defined in `reledmac`.

`\@set` The `\@set{`⟨*num*⟩`}` macro sets the current visible line number to the value specified as its argument. This is used to implement `\setline`. It is defined in `reledmac`.

`\l@d@set` The `\l@d@set{`⟨*num*⟩`}` macro sets the line number for the next `\pstart...` to the value specified as its argument. This is used to implement `\setlinenum`. It is defined in `reledmac`.

`\page@action` `\page@action` adds an entry to the action-code list to change the page number. It is defined in `reledmac`.

`\set@line@action` `\set@line@action` adds an entry to the action-code list to change the visible line number. It is defined in `reledmac`.

`\sub@action` `\sub@action` adds an entry to the action-code list to turn sub-lineation on or off, according to the current value of the `\ifsublines@` flag. It is defined in `reledmac`.

\do@lockon
\do@lockonR

\lock@on adds an entry to the action-code list to turn line number locking on. The current setting of the sub-lineation flag tells us whether this applies to line numbers or sub-line numbers. It is defined in reledmac, however the code specific to right side is defined here, in \do@lockonR.

```
\newcount\@lockR
\newcount\sub@lockR

\newcommand*{\do@lockonR}{%
  \xright@appenditem{\the\absline@numR}\to\actionlines@listR
  \ifsublines@
    \xright@appenditem{-1005}\to\actions@listR
    \ifnum\sub@lockR=\z@
      \sub@lockR \@ne
    \else
      \ifnum\sub@lockR=\thr@@
        \sub@lockR \@ne
      \fi
    \fi
  \else
    \xright@appenditem{-1003}\to\actions@listR
    \ifnum\@lockR=\z@
      \@lockR \@ne
    \else
      \ifnum\@lockR=\thr@@
        \@lockR \@ne
      \fi
    \fi
  \fi}

%
```

\lock@off
\do@lockoff
\do@lockoffR
\skip@lockoff

\lock@off adds an entry to the action-code list to turn line number locking off. It is defined in reledmac, however the code specific to right side is defined here, in \do@lockoffR.

```


\newcommand{\do@lockoffR}{%
  \xright@appenditem{\the\absline@numR}\to\actionlines@listR
  \ifsublines@
    \xright@appenditem{-1006}\to\actions@listR
    \ifnum\sub@lockR=\tw@
      \sub@lockR \thr@@
    \else
      \sub@lockR \z@
    \fi
  \else
    \xright@appenditem{-1004}\to\actions@listR
    \ifnum\@lockR=\tw@
```

```
      \@lockR \thr@@
    \else
      \@lockR \z@
    \fi
  \fi}


%
```

\n@num

\@ref
\@ref@regR
\insert@countR

\@ref marks the start of a passage, for creation of a footnote reference. It takes two arguments:

- #1, the number of entries to add to \insertlines@list for this reference. This value for right text, here and within \edtext, which computes it and writes it to the line-list file, will be stored in the count \insert@countR.

```
\newcount\insert@countR
%
```

- #2, a sequence of other line-list-file commands, executed to determine the ending line-number. This may also include other \@ref commands, corresponding to uses of \edtext within the first argument of another instance of \edtext.

\@ref itself is defined in reledmac. It calls \ref@reg or \ref@regR, depending weither we are in left or right side. Here, we define only \ref@regR, \ref@reg is already defined in reledmac.

The first thing \@ref@regR itself does is to add the specified number of items to the \insertlines@listR list.

```
\newcommand*{\@ref@regR}[2]{%
    \global\advance\@edtext@level by 1%
    \global\insert@countR=#1\relax
    \loop\ifnum\insert@countR>\z@
      \xright@appenditem{\the\absline@numR}\to\insertlines@listR
      \global\advance\insert@countR \m@ne
    \repeat
%
```

Next, process the second argument to determine the page and line numbers for the end of this lemma. We temporarily equate \@ref to a different macro that just executes its argument, so that nested \@ref commands are just skipped this time. Some other macros need to be temporarily redefined to suppress their action.

```
  \begingroup
    \let\@ref=\dummy@ref
    \let\@lopR\@gobble
    \let\page@action=\relax
    \let\sub@action=\relax
```

```
    \let\set@line@action=\relax
    \let\@lab=\relax
    \let\@lemma=\relax
    \let\@sw\@gobblethree%
    #2
    \global\endpage@num=\page@numR
    \global\endline@num=\line@numR
    \global\endsubline@num=\subline@numR
  \endgroup
%
```

Now store all the information about the location of the lemma's start and end in `\line@list@R`.

```
    \xright@appenditem%
      {\the\page@numR|\the\line@numR|%
       \ifsublines@ \the\subline@numR \else 0\fi|%
       \the\endpage@num|\the\endline@num|%
       \ifsublines@ \the\endsubline@num \else 0\fi}\to\line@listR
%
```

Create a list which will store all the second argument of each `\@sw` in this lemma, at this level.

```
     \expandafter\list@create\expandafter{\csname sw@list@edtext@tmp@\the\
@edtext@level\endcsname}%
%
```

Declare and init boolean for lemma in this level.

```
     \providebool{lemmacommand@\the\@edtext@level}%
     \boolfalse{lemmacommand@\the\@edtext@level}%
%
```

Execute the second argument of `\@ref` again, to perform for real all the commands within it.

```
    #2
% Now, we store the list of \protect\cs{@sw} of this current \protect\cs{
edtext} as an element of
% the global list of list of \protect\cs{@sw} for a \protect\cs{edtext}
depth.
%    \begin{macrocode}
    \ifnum\@edtext@level>0%
      \def\create@this@edtext@level{\expandafter\list@create\expandafter{\
csname sw@list@edtextR@\the\@edtext@level\endcsname}}%
      \ifcsundef{sw@list@edtextR@\the\@edtext@level}{\
create@this@edtext@level}{}%
      \letcs{\@tmp}{sw@list@edtextR@\the\@edtext@level}%
      \letcs{\@tmpp}{sw@list@edtext@tmp@\the\@edtext@level}%
      \xright@appenditem{\expandonce\@tmpp}\to\@tmp%
      \global\cslet{sw@list@edtextR@\the\@edtext@level}{\@tmp}%
    \fi%
%
```

Decrease edtext level counter.

```
    \global\advance\@edtext@level by -1%
}
%
```

`\@pend` `\@pendR` `\@pend{`⟨*num*⟩`}` adds its argument to the `\linesinpar@listL` list, and analogously for `\@pendR`. If needed, it resets line number. Both are defined in `reledmac`, but they are empty. They are really defined only in `reledpar`.

```
\renewcommand*{\@pend}[1]{%
  \ifbypstart@\global\line@num=0\fi%
  \xright@appenditem{#1}\to\linesinpar@listL}
\renewcommand*{\@pendR}[1]{%
  \ifbypstart@R\global\line@numR=0\fi
  \xright@appenditem{#1}\to\linesinpar@listR}

%
```

`\@pstart` `\@pstartR` `\@pstart` and cs@pstartR allows us to know, when using `\nomaxlines` option in which page we should start a pstart, and also how many empty lines we should let before starting this pstart at the begining of the page

```
\newcommand{\@pstart}[3]{%
  \ifcsdef{minpage@pstart@#1}%
    {\ifnumgreater{#2}{\csuse{minpage@pstart@#1}}%
      {\csnumgdef{minpage@pstart@#1}{#2}}%
      {}%
    }%
    {\csnumgdef{minpage@pstart@#1}{#2}}
  \csnumgdef{afterlines@pstart@#1L}{#3}%
  }%

\newcommand{\@pstartR}[3]{%
  \numdef{\@tmp}{#2-1}%Because we have not to know in which page the pstart
 starts, but in which pair of facing page
  \ifcsdef{minpage@pstart@#1}%
    {\ifnumgreater{\@tmp}{\csuse{minpage@pstart@#1}}%
      {\csnumgdef{minpage@pstart@#1}{\@tmp}}%
      {}%
    }%
    {\csnumgdef{minpage@pstart@#1}{\@tmp}}
   \csnumgdef{afterlines@pstart@#1R}{#3}%
}%
%
```

`\@lopL` `\@lopR` `\@lopL{`⟨*num*⟩`}` adds its argument to the `\linesonpage@listL` list, and analagously for `\@lopR`. Both are defined in `reledmac`, but they are empty. They are really defined only in `reledpar`.

```
\renewcommand*{\@lopL}[1]{%
  \xright@appenditem{#1}\to\linesonpage@listL}
\renewcommand*{\@lopR}[1]{%
  \xright@appenditem{#1}\to\linesonpage@listR}

%
```

## IV.10 Writing to the line-list file

We have now defined all the counters, lists, and commands involved in reading the line-list file at the start of a section. Now we will cover the commands that `reledmac` uses within the text of a section to write commands out to the line-list.

`\linenum@outR` The file for right texts will be opened on output stream `\linenum@outR`.

```
\newwrite\linenum@outR
%
```

`\iffirst@linenum@out@R` `\first@linenum@out@Rtrue` `\first@linenum@out@Rfalse` Once any file is opened on this stream, we keep it open forever, or else switch to another file that we keep open.

```
\newif\iffirst@linenum@out@R
  \first@linenum@out@Rtrue
%
```

`\line@list@stuffR` This is the right text version of the `\line@list@stuff{`⟨*file*⟩`}` macro. It is called by `\beginnumberingR` and performs all the line-list operations needed at the start of a section. Its argument is the name of the line-list file.

```
\newcommand*{\line@list@stuffR}[1]{%
  \read@linelist{#1}%
  \iffirst@linenum@out@R
     \immediate\closeout\linenum@outR
     \global\first@linenum@out@Rfalse
     \immediate\openout\linenum@outR=#1
     \immediate\write\linenum@outR{\string\line@list@version{\
this@line@list@version}}%
     \ifl@dpaging%
       \immediate\write\linenum@outR{\string\@par@sync@option{\
@par@this@sync@option}}%
     \fi%
  \else
     \if@minipage%
       \leavevmode%
     \fi%
     \closeout\linenum@outR%
     \openout\linenum@outR=#1%
  \fi}

%
```

\new@lineL The \new@lineL macro sends the \@nl command to the left text line-list file, to mark the start of a new text line.

```
\newcommand*{\new@lineL}{%
  \write\linenum@out{\string\@nl[\the\c@page][\thepage]}}
%
```

\new@lineR The \new@lineR macro sends the \@nl command to the right text line-list file, to mark the start of a new text line.

```
\newcommand*{\new@lineR}{%
  \write\linenum@outR{\string\@nl[\the\c@page][\thepage]}}
%
```

\flag@start \flag@end We enclose a lemma marked by \edtext in \flag@start and \flag@end: these send the \@ref command to the line-list file. They are both defined in reledmac.

\startsub \endsub \startsub and \endsub turn sub-lineation on and off, by writing appropriate instructions to the line-list file. There are both defined in reledmac.

\advanceline You can use \advanceline{⟨*num*⟩} in running text to advance the current visible line-number by a specified value, positive or negative. It is defined in reledmac.

\setline You can use \setline{⟨*num*⟩} in running text (i.e., within \pstart...\pend) to set the current visible line-number to a specified positive value. It is defined in reledmac.

\setlinenum You can use \setlinenum{⟨*num*⟩} before a \pstart to set the visible line-number to a specified positive value. It writes a \l@d@set command to the line-list file. It is defined in reledmac.

\startlock \endlock You can use \startlock or \endlock in running text to start or end line number locking at the current line. They decide whether line numbers or sub-line numbers are affected, depending on the current state of the sub-lineation flags. They are defined in reledmac.

\skipnumbering

# V Marking text for notes

The \edtext macro is used to create all footnotes and endnotes, as well as to print the portion of the main text to which a given note or notes is keyed. The idea is to have that lemma appear only once in the .tex file: all instances of it in the main text and in the notes are copied from that one appearance.

\critext \edtext \set@line The \set@line macro is called by \edtext to put the line-reference field and font specifier for the current block of text into \l@d@nums. It is defined in reledmac.

## V.1 Specific hooks and commands for notes

The `reledmac` `\newseries@` initializes commands which are linked to notes series. However, to keep `reledmac` as light as possible, it does not define commands which are specific to `reledpar`. This is what does `\newseries@par`. The specific hooks are also defined here.

`\newseries@par`

```
\newcommand{\newseries@par}[1]{%
%
```

### V.1.1 Notes to be printed on one side only

`reledpar` allows notes to be printed on one side only. We need to declare these options. We also need boolean flags, and to set them to true when a note series is not printed on one side. We check the `nofamiliar` and `nocritical` `Eledmac` options.

```
    \unless\ifnofamiliar@%
      \csgdef{onlysideX@#1}{}%
      \global\newbool{keepforsideX@#1}%
    \fi%
    \unless\ifnocritical@%
      \global\newbool{keepforXside@#1}%
      \csgdef{Xonlyside@#1}{}%
    \fi%
%
```

### V.1.2 Familiar footnotes without marks

The `\footnoteXnomk` commands are for notes which are printed on the left side, while they are called in the right side. Basically, they set first toggle `\nomark@` to true, then call the `\footnoteX`. and finally add the footnote counter in the footnote counter list.

First, check the `nofamiliar` option of `reledmac`.

```
  \unless\ifnofamiliar@%
% So declare the list.
%    \begin{macrocode}
      \expandafter\list@create\csname footnote#1@mk\endcsname%
%
```

Then, declare the `\footnoteXnomk` command.

```
      \expandafter\newcommand\csname footnote#1nomk\endcsname[1]{%
%
```

First step: just call the normal `\footnoteX`, saying that we do not want to print the mark.

```
          \toggletrue{nomk@}%
          \csuse{footnote#1}{##1}%
          \togglefalse{nomk@}%
%
```

Second, and last, step: store the footnote counter in the footnote counters list. We use some `\let`, because `\xright@appenditem` is difficult to use with `\expandafter`.

```
          \letcs{\@tmp}{footnote#1@mk}%
          \numdef\@tmpa{\csuse{c@footnote#1}}%
          \global\xright@appenditem{\@tmpa}\to\@tmp%
          \global\cslet{footnote#1@mk}{\@tmp}%
      }%
%
```

Then, declare the command which inserts the footnotemark in the right side.

```
      \expandafter\newcommand\csname footnote#1mk\endcsname{%
%
```

Get the first element of the footnote mark list. As `\gl@p` is difficult to use with dynamic name macro, we use `\let` commands.

```
          \letcs{\@tmp}{footnote#1@mk}%
          \gl@p\@tmp\to\@tmpa%
          \global\cslet{footnote#1@mk}{\@tmp}%
%
```

Set the footnotecounter with it. For the sake of security, we make a backup of the previous value.

```
          \letcs{\old@footnote}{c@footnote#1}%
          \setcounter{footnote#1}{\@tmpa}%
%
```

Define the footnote mark and print it

```
          \protected@csxdef{@thefnmark#1}{\csuse{thefootnote#1}}%
          \csuse{@footnotemark#1}%
%
```

Restore previous footnote counter and finally add space.

```
          \setcounter{footnote#1}{\old@footnote}%
          \xspace%
      }%
%
```

End of tools for familiar notes without marks

```
  \fi
%
```

End of `\newseries@par`.

```
}%
%
```

### V.1.3 Create hooks

Read the `reledmac` code handbook about `\newhookcommand@series`. Here, we create hooks which are specific to `reledpar`.

```
\unless\ifnocritical@%
  \newhookcommand@series{Xonlyside}%
\fi%
\unless\ifnofamiliar@%
  \newhookcommand@series{onlysideX}%
\fi


%
```

### V.1.4 Init standards series (A,B,C,D,E,Z)

`\init@series@par` `\newseries@par` is called by `\newseries`. However, this last command is called before `reledpar` is loaded. Thus, we need to initiate a specific series hook for `reledpar`.

```
\newcommand{\init@series@par}{%
  \def\do##1{\newseries@par{##1}}%
  \dolistloop{\@series}%
}%
\init@series@par%
%
```

## VI Pstart numbers dumping and restoration

While in `reledmac` the footnotes are inserted in the same time as the `\pstart`...`\pend` are read, in `reledpar` they are inserted when the `\Columns` or `\Pages` commands are called. Consequently, if we do nothing, the value of the `PstartL` and `PstartR` counters are not the same in the main text and in the notes. To solve this problem, we dump the values in two list (one by side) when processing `\pstart` and restore these at each `\pstart` when calling `\Columns` or `\Pages`. We also dump and restore the value of the boolean `\ifnumberpstart`.

So, first step, creating the lists. Here, "pc" means "public counters".

`\list@pstartL@pc` `\list@pstartR@pc`

```
\list@create{\list@pstartL@pc}%
\list@create{\list@pstartR@pc}%
%
```

Two commands to dump current pstarts. We prefer two commands to one with argument indicating the side, because the commands are short, and so we save one test (or a `\csname` construction).

\dump@pstartL@pc
\dump@pstartR@pc

```
\def\dump@pstartL@pc{%
  \xright@appenditem{\the\c@pstartL}\to\list@pstartL@pc%
  \global\cslet{numberpstart@L\the\l@dnumpstartsL}{\ifnumberpstart}%
}%

\def\dump@pstartR@pc{%
  \xright@appenditem{\the\c@pstartR}\to\list@pstartR@pc%
  \global\cslet{numberpstart@R\the\l@dnumpstartsR}{\ifnumberpstart}%
}%

%
```

\restore@pstartL@pc
\restore@pstartR@pc

And so, the commands to restore them.

```
\def\restore@pstartL@pc{%
  \ifx\list@pstartL@pc\empty\else%
    \gl@p\list@pstartL@pc\to\@temp%
    \global\c@pstartL=\@temp%
  \fi%
}%
\def\restore@pstartR@pc{%
  \ifx\list@pstartR@pc\empty\else%
    \gl@p\list@pstartR@pc\to\@temp%
    \global\c@pstartR=\@temp%
  \fi%
}%
%
```

# VII Parallel environments

The initial set up for parallel processing is deceptively simple.

`pairs` `pages`

chapterinpages

The `pairs` environment is for parallel columns and the `pages` environment for parallel pages.

```
\newenvironment{pairs}{%}
  \l@dpairingtrue
  \l@dpagingfalse
  \initnumbering@quote
  \at@begin@pairs%
}{%
  \l@dpairingfalse
}

%
```

\AtBeginPairs

The `\AtBeginPairs` macro just define a `\at@begin@pairs` macro, called at the beginning of each `pairs` environments.

```
\newcommand{\AtBeginPairs}[1]{\xdef\at@begin@pairs{#1}}%
\def\at@begin@pairs{}%

%
```

The pages environment additionally sets the 'column' widths to the \textwidth (as known at the time the package is called). In this environment, there are two text in parallel on 2 pages.

```
\newenvironment{pages}{%
  \l@dpairingtrue
  \l@dpagingtrue
  \initnumbering@quote
  \setlength{\Lcolwidth}{\textwidth}%
  \setlength{\Rcolwidth}{\textwidth}%
}{%
  \l@dpairingfalse
  \l@dpagingfalse
}

%
```

ifinstanzaL
ifinstanzaR

These boolean tests are switched by the \stanza command, using either the left or right side.

```
 \newif\ifinstanzaL
 \newif\ifinstanzaR
%
```

Leftside Within the pairs and pages environments the left and right hand texts are within Leftside and Rightside environments, respectively. The Leftside environment is simple, indicating that right text is not within its purview and using some particular macros.

```
\newenvironment{Leftside}{%
  \expandafter\ifvoid\csname l@dLcolrawbox1\endcsname\else%
   \led@err@Leftside@PreviousNotPrinted%
  \fi%
  \ledRcolfalse
  \setcounter{pstartL}{1}
  \let\pstart\pstartL
  \let\thepstart\thepstartL
  \let\pend\pendL
  \let\memorydump\memorydumpL
  \Leftsidehook
  \let\old@startstanza\@startstanza
  \def\@startstanza[##1]{\global\instanzaLtrue\old@startstanza[##1]}
}{
    \Leftsidehookend}
%
```

\Leftsidehook
\Leftsidehookend
\Rightsidehook
\Rightsidehookend

Hooks into the start and end of the Leftside and Rightside environments. These are initially empty.

```
\newcommand*{\Leftsidehook}{}
\newcommand*{\Leftsidehookend}{}
\newcommand*{\Rightsidehook}{}
\newcommand*{\Rightsidehookend}{}

%
```

`Rightside` The `Rightside` environment is only slightly more complicated than the `Leftside`. Apart from indicating that right text is being provided it ensures that the right right text code will be used.

```
\newenvironment{Rightside}{%
  \expandafter\ifvoid\csname l@dRcolrawbox1\endcsname\else%
   \led@err@Rightside@PreviousNotPrinted%
  \fi%
  \ledRcoltrue
  \let\beginnumbering\beginnumberingR
  \let\endnumbering\endnumberingR
  \let\pausenumbering\pausenumberingR
  \let\resumenumbering\resumenumberingR
  \let\memorydump\memorydumpR
  \let\thepstart\thepstartR
  \let\pstart\pstartR
  \let\pend\pendR
  \let\ledpb\ledpbR
  \let\lednopb\lednopbR
  \let\lineation\lineationR
  \Rightsidehook
  \let\old@startstanza\@startstanza
  \def\@startstanza[##1]{\global\instanzaRtrue\old@startstanza[##1]}
}{%
  \ledRcolfalse
  \Rightsidehookend
}

%
```

# VIII Paragraph decomposition and reassembly

In order to be able to count the lines of text and affix line numbers, we add an extra stage of processing for each paragraph. We send the paragraph into a box register, rather than straight onto the vertical list, and when the paragraph ends we slice the paragraph into its component lines; to each line we add any notes or line numbers, add a command to write to the line-list, and then at last send the line to the vertical list. This section contains all the code for this processing.

## VIII.1 Boxes, counters, \pstart and \pend

\num@linesR
\one@lineR
\par@lineR

Here are numbers and flags that are used internally in the course of the paragraph decomposition.

When we first form the paragraph, it goes into a box register, \l@dLcolrawbox or \l@dRcolrawbox for right text, instead of onto the current vertical list. The \ifnumberedpar@ flag will be true while a paragraph is being processed in that way. \num@lines(R) will store the number of lines in the paragraph when it is complete. When we chop it up into lines, each line in turn goes into the \one@line or \one@lineR register, and \par@line(R) will be the number of that line within the paragraph.

```
\newcount\num@linesR
\newbox\one@lineR
\newcount\par@lineR
%
```

\pstartL
\pstartR

\pstart starts the paragraph by clearing the \inserts@list list and other relevant variables, and then arranges for the subsequent text to go into the appropriate box. \pstart needs to appear at the start of every paragraph that is to be numbered.

Beware: everything that occurs between \pstart and \pend is happening within a group; definitions must be global if you want them to survive past the end of the paragraph.

We have to have specific left and right \pstart when parallel processing; among other things because of potential changes in the linewidth.

```

\newcounter{pstartL}
\renewcommand{\thepstartL}{{\bfseries\@arabic\c@pstartL}. }
\newcounter{pstartR}
\renewcommand{\thepstartR}{{\bfseries\@arabic\c@pstartR}. }

\newcommandx*{\pstartL}[1][1]{%
  \if@nobreak%
    \let\@oldnobreak\@nobreaktrue%
  \else%
    \let\@oldnobreak\@nobreakfalse%
  \fi%
    \@nobreaktrue%
  \ifluatex%
    \xdef\l@luatextextdir@L{\the\textdir}%
    \xdef\l@luatexpardir@L{\the\pardir}%
    \xdef\l@luatexbodydir@L{\the\bodydir}%
  \fi%
  \ifnumbering \else%
    \led@err@PstartNotNumbered%
    \beginnumbering%
  \fi%
  \ifnumberedpar@%
    \led@err@PstartInPstart%
```

```
    \pend%
  \fi%
%
```

If this is the first `\pstart` in a numbered section, clear any inserts and set `\ifpst@rtedL` to FALSE.

```
  \ifpst@rtedL\else%
    \list@clear{\inserts@list}%
    \global\let\next@insert=\empty%
     \global\pst@rtedLtrue%
  \fi%
  \begingroup\normal@pars%
%
```

When parallel processing we check that we have not exceeded the maximum number of chunks. In any event we grab a box for the forthcoming text.

```
  \global\advance\l@dnumpstartsL \@ne%
  \ifnum\l@dnumpstartsL>\l@dc@maxchunks%
    \led@err@TooManyPstarts%
    \global\l@dnumpstartsL=\l@dc@maxchunks%
  \fi%
  \global\setnamebox{l@dLcolrawbox\the\l@dnumpstartsL}=\vbox\bgroup%
%
```

We set all the usual interline penalties to zero; this ensures that there will be no large interline penalties to prevent us from slicing the paragraph into pieces. These penalties revert to the values that you set when the group for the `\vbox` ends.

```
  \l@dzeropenalties%
  \ifautopar\else%
    \ifnumberpstart%
      \ifsidepstartnum%
        \else%
         \thepstartL%
        \fi%
       \fi%
      \fi%
  \hsize=\Lcolwidth%
  \numberedpar@true%
  \iflabelpstart\protected@edef\@currentlabel%
       {\p@pstartL\thepstartL}\fi%
%
```

Dump the optional arguments

```
  \ifstrempty{#1}%
    {\csgdef{before@pstartL@\the\l@dnumpstartsL}{\at@every@pstart}}%
    {\csgdef{before@pstartL@\the\l@dnumpstartsL}{\noindent#1}}%
   \at@every@pstart@call%
%
```

Gobble following space (automatically done if there is no optional argument)

```
  \ignorespaces%
%
```

```
  }
%
```

The same for right side.

```
\newcommandx*{\pstartR}[1][1]{%
  \if@nobreak%
    \let\@oldnobreak\@nobreaktrue%
  \else%
    \let\@oldnobreak\@nobreakfalse%
  \fi%
    \@nobreaktrue%
  \ifluatex%
    \xdef\l@luatextextdir@R{\the\textdir}%
    \xdef\l@luatexpardir@R{\the\pardir}%
    \xdef\l@luatexbodydir@R{\the\bodydir}%
  \fi%
  \ifnumberingR \else%
    \led@err@PstartNotNumbered%
    \beginnumberingR%
  \fi%
  \ifnumberedpar@%
    \led@err@PstartInPstart%
    \pendR%
  \fi%
  \ifpst@rtedR\else%
    \list@clear{\inserts@listR}%
    \global\let\next@insertR=\empty%
    \global\pst@rtedRtrue%
  \fi%
  \begingroup\normal@pars%
  \global\advance\l@dnumpstartsR \@ne%
  \ifnum\l@dnumpstartsR>\l@dc@maxchunks%
    \led@err@TooManyPstarts%
    \global\l@dnumpstartsR=\l@dc@maxchunks%
  \fi%
  \global\setnamebox{l@dRcolrawbox\the\l@dnumpstartsR}=\vbox\bgroup%
    \l@dzeropenalties%
    \ifautopar\else%
      \ifnumberpstart%
        \ifsidepstartnum\else%
          \thepstartR%
        \fi%
       \fi%
      \fi%
  \hsize=\Rcolwidth%
  \numberedpar@true%
   \iflabelpstart\protected@edef\@currentlabel%
```

```
      {\p@pstartR\thepstartR}\fi%
  \ifstrempty{#1}%
    {\csgdef{before@pstartR@\the\l@dnumpstartsR}{\at@every@pstart}}%
    {\csgdef{before@pstartR@\the\l@dnumpstartsR}{\noindent#1}}%
  \at@every@pstart@call%
  \ignorespaces%
 }
%
```

\pendL \pend must be used to end a numbered paragraph. Again we need a version that knows about left parallel texts.

```
\newcommandx*{\pendL}[1][1]{%
 \ifnumbering \else%
   \led@err@PendNotNumbered%
 \fi%
 \ifnumberedpar@ \else%
   \led@err@PendNoPstart%
 \fi%
%
```

We immediately call \endgraf to end the paragraph; this ensures that there will be no large interline penalties to prevent us from slicing the paragraph into pieces.

```
 \endgraf\global\num@lines=\prevgraf\egroup%
 \global\par@line=0%
%
```

End the group that was begun in the \pstart.

```
 \endgroup%
 \ignorespaces%
 \@oldnobreak%
 \dump@pstartL@pc%
 \ifnumberpstart%
   \addtocounter{pstartL}{1}%
 \fi
 \parledgroup@beforenotes@save{L}%
%
```

Dump content of the optional argument.

```
 \ifstrempty{#1}%
   {\csgdef{after@pendL@\the\l@dnumpstartsL}{\at@every@pend}}%
   {\csgdef{after@pendL@\the\l@dnumpstartsL}{\noindent#1}}%
 }
%
```

\pendR The version of \pend needed for right texts.

```
\newcommandx*{\pendR}[1][1]{%
 \ifnumberingR \else%
```

```
    \led@err@PendNotNumbered%
  \fi%
  \ifnumberedpar@ \else%
    \led@err@PendNoPstart%
  \fi%
  \endgraf\global\num@linesR=\prevgraf\egroup%
  \global\par@lineR=0%
  \endgroup%
  \ignorespaces%
  \@oldnobreak%
  \dump@pstartR@pc%
  \ifnumberpstart%
    \addtocounter{pstartR}{1}%
  \fi%
  \parledgroup@beforenotes@save{R}%
  \ifstrempty{#1}%
    {\csgdef{after@pendR@\the\l@dnumpstartsR}{\at@every@pend}}%
    {\csgdef{after@pendR@\the\l@dnumpstartsR}{\noindent#1}}%
}

%
```

`\AtEveryPstartCall` The `\AtEveryPstartCall` argument is called when the `\pstartL` or `\pstartR` is called. That is different of `\AtEveryPstart` the argument of which is called when the `\pstarts` are printed.

```
\newcommand{\AtEveryPstartCall}[1]{\gdef\at@every@pstart@call{#1}}%
\gdef\at@every@pstart@call{}%
%
```

`\ifprint@last@after@pendL` `\ifprint@last@after@pendR` Two booleans set to true, when the time is to print the last optional argument of a `\pend`.

```
\newif\ifprint@last@after@pendL%
\newif\ifprint@last@after@pendR%
%
```

## VIII.2 Processing one line

For parallel texts we have to be able to process left and right lines independently. For sequential text we happily use the original `\do@line`. Otherwise ...

`\l@dleftbox` `\l@drightbox` A line of left text will be put in the box `\l@dleftbox`, and analogously for a line of right text.

```
\newbox\l@dleftbox
\newbox\l@drightbox

%
```

`\countLline` `\countRline` We need to know the number of lines processed.

```
\newcount\countLline
  \countLline \z@
\newcount\countRline
  \countRline \z@

%
```

`\@donereallinesL` `\@donetotallinesL` `\@donereallinesR` `\@donetotallinesR` We need to know the number of 'real' lines output (i.e., those that have been input by the user), and the total lines output (which includes any blank lines output for synchronisation).

```
\newcount\@donereallinesL
\newcount\@donetotallinesL
\newcount\@donereallinesR
\newcount\@donetotallinesR

%
```

`\do@lineL` The `\do@lineL` macro is called to do all the processing for a single line of left text.

```
\newcommand*{\do@lineL}{%
  \letcs{\ifnumberpstart}{numberpstart@L\the\l@dpscL}%
  \advance\countLline \@ne%
  \ifvbox\namebox{l@dLcolrawbox\the\l@dpscL}%
    {\vbadness=10000%
     \splittopskip=\z@%
     \do@lineLhook%
     \l@demptyd@ta%
     \global\setbox\one@line=\vsplit\namebox{l@dLcolrawbox\the\l@dpscL}%
                             to\baselineskip}%
    \IfStrEq{\splitfirstmarks\parledgroup@}{begin}{\
parledgroup@notes@startL}{}%
    \unvbox\one@line \global\setbox\one@line=\lastbox%
    \@writepageofparL%
    \getline@numL%
    \ifnum\@lock>\@ne%
      \inserthangingsymboltrue%
    \else%
      \inserthangingsymbolfalse%
    \fi%
    \setbox\l@dleftbox%
    \hb@xt@ \Lcolwidth{%
      \ifl@dhidenumber%
        \global\l@dhidenumberfalse%
        \f@x@l@cks%
      \else%
        \affixline@num%
```

```
      \fi%
      \xifinlist{\the\l@dpscL}{\eled@sections@@}%
        {\add@inserts\affixside@note}%
        {\print@lineL}%
      }%
    \add@penaltiesL%
    \global\advance\@donereallinesL\@ne%
    \global\advance\@donetotallinesL\@ne%
  \else%
    \setbox\l@dleftbox \hb@xt@ \Lcolwidth{\hspace*{\Lcolwidth}}%
    \global\advance\@donetotallinesL\@ne%
  \fi%
}%


%
```

\print@lineL \print@lineL is for lines without a sectioning command. See reledmac definition of \print@line for handbook.

```
\def\print@lineL{%
    \affixpstart@numL%
    \l@dld@ta %space kept for backward compatibility
    \add@inserts\affixside@note%
    \l@dlsn@te %space kept for backward compatibility
    \hb@xt@ \Lcolwidth{\ledllfill\hb@xt@ \wd\one@line{%
            \do@insidelineLhook%
            \ifluatex%
              \textdir\l@luatextextdir@L%
            \fi%
            \new@lineL%
            \inserthangingsymbolL%
            \l@dunhbox@line{\one@line}}\ledrlfill\l@drd@ta%
     \l@drsn@te}}

%
```

\print@eledsectionL \print@eledsectionL is for line with macro code.

```
\def\print@eledsectionL{%%
    \addtocounter{pstartL}{-1}%
    \ifdefstring{\@eledsectnotoc}{L}{\ledsectnotoc}{}
    \ifdefstring{\@eledsectmark}{L}{}{\ledsectnomark}
    \numdef{\temp@}{\l@dpscL-1}%
    \xifinlist{\temp@}{\eled@sections@@}{\@nobreaktrue}{\@nobreakfalse}%
    \@eled@sectioningtrue%
    \bgroup%
      \ifluatex%
        \textdir\l@luatextextdir@L%
        \pardir\l@luatexpardir@L%
```

```
        \bodydir\l@luatexbodydir@L%
        \ifdefstring{\l@luatextextdir@L}{TRT}{\@RTLtrue}{}%
      \fi%
      \csuse{eled@sectioning@\the\l@dpscL}%
    \egroup%
    \@eled@sectioningfalse%
    \global\csundef{eled@sectioning@\the\l@dpscL}%
    \if@RTL%
      \hspace{-3\paperwidth}%
    {\hbox{\l@dunhbox@line{\one@line}} \new@line}%
    \else%
      \hspace{3\paperwidth}%
    {\new@line \hbox{\l@dunhbox@line{\one@line}}}%
    \fi%
    \vskip\eledsection@correcting@skip%
}

%
```

`\dolineLhook` `\dolineRhook` `\doinsidelineLhook` `\doinsidelineRhook`

These high-level commands just redefine the low-level commands. They have to be used be user, without `\makeatletter`.

```
\newcommand*{\dolineLhook}[1]{\gdef\do@lineLhook{#1}}%
\newcommand*{\dolineRhook}[1]{\gdef\do@lineRhook{#1}}%
\newcommand*{\doinsidelineLhook}[1]{\gdef\do@insidelineLhook{#1}}%
\newcommand*{\doinsidelineRhook}[1]{\gdef\do@insidelineRhook{#1}}%

%
```

`\do@lineLhook` `\do@lineRhook` `\do@insidelineLhook` `\do@insidelineRhook`

Hooks, initially empty, into the respective `\do@line(L/R)` macros.

```
\newcommand*{\do@lineLhook}{}
\newcommand*{\do@lineRhook}{}
\newcommand*{\do@insidelineLhook}{}
\newcommand*{\do@insidelineRhook}{}

%
```

`\do@lineR`

The `\do@lineR` macro is called to do all the processing for a single line of right text.

```
\newcommand*{\do@lineR}{%
  \let\linenumrep\linenumrepR%
  \let\sublinenumrep\sublinenumrepR%
  \letcs{\ifnumberpstart}{numberpstart@R\the\l@dpscR}%
  \ledRcol@true%
  \advance\countRline \@ne%
  \ifvbox\namebox{l@dRcolrawbox\the\l@dpscR}%
    {\vbadness=10000%
     \splittopskip=\z@%
```

```
     \do@lineRhook%
     \l@demptyd@ta%
     \global\setbox\one@lineR=\vsplit\namebox{l@dRcolrawbox\the\l@dpscR}%
                              to\baselineskip}%
    \IfStrEq{\splitfirstmarks\parledgroup@}{begin}{\
parledgroup@notes@startR}{}%
    \unvbox\one@lineR \global\setbox\one@lineR=\lastbox%
    \@writepageofparR%
    \getline@numR%
    \ifnum\@lockR>\@ne%
      \inserthangingsymbolRtrue%
    \else%
      \inserthangingsymbolRfalse%
    \fi%
    \setbox\l@drightbox%
    \hb@xt@ \Rcolwidth{%
      \ifl@dhidenumber%
        \global\l@dhidenumberfalse%
        \f@x@l@cksR%
      \else%
        \affixline@numR%
      \fi%
     \xifinlist{\the\l@dpscR}{\eled@sectionsR@@}%
       {\add@insertsR\affixside@noteR}%
       {\print@lineR}%
    }%
    \add@penaltiesR%
    \global\advance\@donereallinesR\@ne%
    \global\advance\@donetotallinesR\@ne%
  \else%
    \setbox\l@drightbox \hb@xt@ \Rcolwidth{\hspace*{\Rcolwidth}}%
    \global\advance\@donetotallinesR\@ne%
  \fi%
  \ledRcol@false%
}


%
```

\print@lineR
\print@eledsectionR

## VIII.3 Line and page number computation

\getline@numR The \getline@numR macro determines the page and line numbers for the right text line we are about to send to the vertical list. The \getline@numL is the same for left text.

```
\newcommand*{\getline@numR}{%
  \global\advance\absline@numR \@ne
  \do@actionsR
  \do@ballastR
```

```
  \ifledgroupnotesR@\else
        \ifnumberline
          \ifsublines@
            \ifnum\sub@lockR<\tw@
              \global\advance\subline@numR \@ne
           \fi
          \else
            \ifnum\@lockR<\tw@
              \global\advance\line@numR \@ne
              \global\subline@numR \z@
            \fi
          \fi
        \fi
  \fi
}
\newcommand*{\getline@numL}{%
  \global\advance\absline@num \@ne
  \do@actions
  \do@ballast
      \ifledgroupnotesL@\else
        \ifnumberline
           \ifsublines@
             \ifnum\sub@lock<\tw@
               \global\advance\subline@num \@ne
             \fi
           \else
             \ifnum\@lock<\tw@
                \global\advance\line@num \@ne
                \global\subline@num \z@
             \fi
           \fi
      \fi
  \fi
}


%
```

\do@ballastR The real work in the line macros above is done in \do@actions, but before we plunge into that, let is get \do@ballastR out of the way.

```
\newcommand*{\do@ballastR}{\global\ballast@count=\z@
  \begingroup
    \advance\absline@numR \@ne
    \ifnum\next@actionlineR=\absline@numR
      \ifnum\next@actionR>-1001
        \global\advance\ballast@count by -\c@ballast
       \fi
     \fi
  \endgroup}
```

```
%
```

\l@dskipversenumberR
\do@actionsR
\do@actions@fixedcodeR
\do@actions@nextR

The \do@actionsR macro looks at the list of actions to take at particular right text absolute line numbers, and does everything that is specified for the current line.

It may call itself recursively and we use tail recursion, via \do@actions@nextR for this.

```

\newif\if1@dskipversenumberR
\newcommand*{\do@actions@fixedcodeR}{%
  \ifcase\@l@dtempcnta%
  \or%                        % 1001
    \global\sublines@true
  \or%                        % 1002
    \global\sublines@false
  \or%                        % 1003
    \global\@lockR=\@ne
  \or%                        % 1004%
    \ifnum\@lockR=\tw@
      \global\@lockR=\thr@@
    \else
      \global\@lockR=\z@
    \fi
  \or%                        % 1005
     \global\sub@lockR=\@ne
  \or%                        % 1006
    \ifnum\sub@lockR=\tw@
      \global\sub@lockR=\thr@@
    \else
      \global\sub@lockR=\z@
    \fi
  \or%                        % 1007
    \l@dskipnumbertrue
 \or%                         % 1008
    \l@dskipversenumberRtrue%
 \or%                         % 1009
    \l@dhidenumbertrue%
 \else%
    \led@warn@BadAction
 \fi%
}


\newcommand*{\do@actionsR}{%
  \global\let\do@actions@nextR=\relax
  \@l@dtempcntb=\absline@numR
  \ifnum\@l@dtempcntb<\next@actionlineR\else
    \ifnum\next@actionR>-1001\relax
      \global\page@numR=\next@actionR
      \ifbypage@R
```

```
        \global\line@numR \z@  \global\subline@numR \z@
      \fi
    \else
      \ifnum\next@actionR<-4999\relax   %  9/05 added relax here
        \@l@dtempcnta=-\next@actionR
        \advance\@l@dtempcnta by -5001\relax
        \ifsublines@
          \global\subline@numR=\@l@dtempcnta
        \else
          \global\line@numR=\@l@dtempcnta
        \fi
      \else
        \@l@dtempcnta=-\next@actionR
        \advance\@l@dtempcnta by -1000\relax
        \do@actions@fixedcodeR
      \fi
    \fi
    \ifx\actionlines@listR\empty
      \gdef\next@actionlineR{1000000}%
    \else
      \gl@p\actionlines@listR\to\next@actionlineR
      \gl@p\actions@listR\to\next@actionR
      \global\let\do@actions@nextR=\do@actionsR
    \fi
  \fi
  \do@actions@nextR}

%
```

## VIII.4 Line number printing

\l@dcalcnum
\ch@cksub@l@ckR
\ch@ck@l@ckR
\f@x@l@cksR
\affixline@numR

\affixline@numR is the right text version of the \affixline@num macro.

```

\newcommand*{\l@dcalcnum}[3]{%
  \ifnum #1 > #2\relax
    \@l@dtempcnta = #1\relax
    \advance\@l@dtempcnta by -#2\relax
    \divide\@l@dtempcnta by #3\relax
    \multiply\@l@dtempcnta by #3\relax
    \advance\@l@dtempcnta by #2\relax
  \else
    \@l@dtempcnta=#2\relax
  \fi}

\newcommand*{\ch@cksub@l@ckR}{%
  \ifcase\sub@lockR
  \or
    \ifnum\sublock@disp=\@ne
```

```
      \@l@dtempcntb \z@  \@l@dtempcnta \@ne
    \fi
  \or
    \ifnum\sublock@disp=\tw@
    \else
      \@l@dtempcntb \z@  \@l@dtempcnta \@ne
    \fi
  \or
    \ifnum\sublock@disp=\z@
      \@l@dtempcntb \z@  \@l@dtempcnta \@ne
    \fi
  \fi}

\newcommand*{\ch@ck@l@ckR}{%
  \ifcase\@lockR
  \or
    \ifnum\lock@disp=\@ne
      \@l@dtempcntb \z@  \@l@dtempcnta \@ne
    \fi
  \or
    \ifnum\lock@disp=\tw@
    \else
      \@l@dtempcntb \z@  \@l@dtempcnta \@ne
    \fi
  \or
    \ifnum\lock@disp=\z@
      \@l@dtempcntb \z@  \@l@dtempcnta \@ne
    \fi
  \fi}

\newcommand*{\f@x@l@cksR}{%
  \ifcase\@lockR
  \or
    \global\@lockR \tw@
  \or \or
    \global\@lockR \z@
  \fi
  \ifcase\sub@lockR
  \or
    \global\sub@lockR \tw@
  \or \or
    \global\sub@lockR \z@
  \fi}


\newcommand*{\affixline@numR}{%
\ifledgroupnotesR@\else\ifnumberline
\ifl@dskipnumber
  \global\l@dskipnumberfalse
\else
```

```
  \ifsublines@
    \@l@dtempcntb=\subline@numR
    \l@dcalcnum{\subline@numR}{\c@firstsublinenumR}{\c@sublinenumincrementR
}%
    \ch@cksub@lockR
  \else
    \@l@dtempcntb=\line@numR
    \ifx\linenumberlist\empty
      \l@dcalcnum{\line@numR}{\c@firstlinenumR}{\c@linenumincrementR}%
    \else
      \@l@dtempcnta=\line@numR
      \edef\rem@inder{,\linenumberlist,\number\line@numR,}%
        \edef\sc@n@list{\def\noexpand\sc@n@list
        ####1,\number\@l@dtempcnta,####2|{\def\noexpand\rem@inder{####2}}}%
      \sc@n@list\expandafter\sc@n@list\rem@inder|%
        \ifx\rem@inder\empty\advance\@l@dtempcnta\@ne\fi
     \fi
     \ch@ck@l@ckR
  \fi
  \ifnum\@l@dtempcnta=\@l@dtempcntb
    \ifl@dskipversenumberR\else
      \if@twocolumn
        \if@firstcolumn
          \gdef\l@dld@ta{\llap{{\leftlinenumR}}}%
        \else
          \gdef\l@drd@ta{\rlap{{\rightlinenumR}}}%
        \fi
      \else
        \@l@dtempcntb=\line@marginR
        \ifnum\@l@dtempcntb>\@ne
          \advance\@l@dtempcntb by\page@numR
        \fi
        \ifodd\@l@dtempcntb
          \gdef\l@drd@ta{\rlap{{\rightlinenumR}}}%
        \else
          \gdef\l@dld@ta{\llap{{\leftlinenumR}}}%
        \fi
      \fi
    \fi
  \fi
  \f@x@l@cksR
\fi
\fi
\fi}
%
```

## VIII.5 Pstart number printing in side

The printing of the pstart number is like in `reledmac`, with two differences :

- Some commands have versions suffixed by R or L.
- The \affixpstart@num and \affixpstart@numR commands are called in the \Pages command. Consequently, the pstartL and pstartR counters must be reset at the beginning of this command.

\affixpstart@numL
\affixpstart@numR
\leftpstartnumR
\rightpstartnumR
\leftpstartnumL
\rightpstartnumL
\ifpstartnumR

```
\newcommand*{\affixpstart@numL}{%
\ifsidepstartnum
\if@twocolumn
     \if@firstcolumn
       \gdef\l@dld@ta{\llap{{\leftpstartnumL}}}%
     \else
       \gdef\l@drd@ta{\rlap{{\rightpstartnumL}}}%
     \fi
    \else
      \@l@dtempcntb=\line@margin
     \ifnum\@l@dtempcntb>\@ne
       \advance\@l@dtempcntb \page@num
     \fi
     \ifodd\@l@dtempcntb
       \gdef\l@drd@ta{\rlap{{\rightpstartnumL}}}%
     \else
       \gdef\l@dld@ta{\llap{{\leftpstartnumL}}}%
     \fi
    \fi
\fi
}
\newcommand*{\affixpstart@numR}{%
\ifsidepstartnum
\if@twocolumn
     \if@firstcolumn
       \gdef\l@dld@ta{\llap{{\leftpstartnumR}}}%
     \else
       \gdef\l@drd@ta{\rlap{{\rightpstartnumR}}}%
     \fi
    \else
      \@l@dtempcntb=\line@marginR
     \ifnum\@l@dtempcntb>\@ne
       \advance\@l@dtempcntb \page@numR
     \fi
     \ifodd\@l@dtempcntb
       \gdef\l@drd@ta{\rlap{{\rightpstartnumR}}}%
     \else
       \gdef\l@dld@ta{\llap{{\leftpstartnumR}}}%
     \fi
    \fi
\fi
}
```

```
\newcommand*{\leftpstartnumL}{
\ifpstartnum
\thepstartL
\kern\linenumsep\global\pstartnumfalse\fi
}
\newcommand*{\rightpstartnumL}{
\ifpstartnum\kern\linenumsep
\thepstartL
\global\pstartnumfalse\fi
}
\newif\ifpstartnumR
\pstartnumRtrue
\newcommand*{\leftpstartnumR}{
\ifpstartnumR
\thepstartR
\kern\linenumsep\global\pstartnumRfalse\fi
}
\newcommand*{\rightpstartnumR}{
\ifpstartnumR\kern\linenumsep
\thepstartR
\global\pstartnumRfalse\fi
}
%
```

## VIII.6 Add insertions to the vertical list

`\inserts@listR` `\inserts@listR` is the list macro that contains the inserts that we save up for one right text paragraph.

```
\list@create{\inserts@listR}
%
```

`\add@insertsR` `\add@inserts@nextR` The right text version.

```
\newcommand*{\add@insertsR}{%
  \global\let\add@inserts@nextR=\relax
  \ifx\inserts@listR\empty \else
    \ifx\next@insertR\empty
      \ifx\insertlines@listR\empty
        \global\noteschanged@true
        \gdef\next@insertR{100000}%
      \else
        \gl@p\insertlines@listR\to\next@insertR
      \fi
    \fi
    \ifnum\next@insertR=\absline@numR
      \gl@p\inserts@listR\to\@insertR
      \@insertR
      \global\let\@insertR=\undefined
```

```
      \global\let\next@insertR=\empty
      \global\let\add@inserts@nextR=\add@insertsR
    \fi
  \fi
  \add@inserts@nextR}

%
```

## VIII.7 Penalties

\add@penaltiesL
\add@penaltiesR

\add@penaltiesL is the last macro used by \do@lineL. It adds up the club, widow, and interline penalties, and puts a single penalty of the appropriate size back into the paragraph; these penalties get removed by the \vsplit operation. \displaywidowpenalty and \brokenpenalty are not restored, since we have no easy way to find out where we should insert them.

In the code below, which is a virtual copy of the original \add@penalties, \num@lines is the number of lines in the whole paragraph, and \par@line is the line we are working on at the moment. The count \@l@dtempcnta is used to calculate and accumulate the penalty; it is initially set to the value of \ballast@count, which has been worked out in \do@ballast. Finally, the penalty is checked to see that it does not go below $-10000$.

```
\newcommand*{\add@penaltiesR}{\@l@dtempcnta=\ballast@count
  \ifnum\num@linesR>\@ne
    \global\advance\par@lineR \@ne
    \ifnum\par@lineR=\@ne
      \advance\@l@dtempcnta by \clubpenalty
    \fi
    \@l@dtempcntb=\par@lineR \advance\@l@dtempcntb \@ne
    \ifnum\@l@dtempcntb=\num@linesR
      \advance\@l@dtempcnta by \widowpenalty
    \fi
    \ifnum\par@lineR<\num@linesR
      \advance\@l@dtempcnta by \interlinepenalty
    \fi
  \fi
    \ifnum\@l@dtempcnta=\z@
      \relax
    \else
      \ifnum\@l@dtempcnta>-10000
        \penalty\@l@dtempcnta
      \else
        \penalty -10000
      \fi
    \fi}
```

This is for a single chunk. However, as we are probably dealing with several chunks at a time, the above is nor really relevant. Peter Wilson thinks that it is likely with

parallel text that there is no real need to add back any penalties; even if there was, they would have to match across the left and right lines. So, Peter Wilson ends up with the following.

```
\newcommand*{\add@penaltiesL}{}
\newcommand*{\add@penaltiesR}{}

%
```

### VIII.8 Printing leftover notes

\flush@notesR The \flush@notesR macro is called after the entire right text has been sliced up and sent on to the vertical list.

```
\newcommand*{\flush@notesR}{%
  \@xloop
    \ifx\inserts@listR\empty \else
      \gl@p\inserts@listR\to\@insertR
      \@insertR
      \global\let\@insertR=\undefined
  \repeat}

%
```

## IX Footnotes

### IX.1 Line number printing

The \printlinesR macro prints the line numbers for a note—which, in the general case, is a rather complicated task. The seven parameters of the argument are the line numbers as stored in \l@d@nums, in the form described on V.9 p. 82 of Eledmac' handbook: the starting page, line, and sub-line numbers, followed by the ending page, line, and sub-line numbers, and then the font specifier for the lemma.

\printlinesR This is the right text version of \printlines and takes account of \@Rlineflag. Just a reminder of the arguments:

```
\printlinesR   #1     | #2 |   #3   |   #4   | #5 | #6    |   #7
\printlinesR start-page | line | subline | end-page | line | subline | font
```

```
\def\printlinesR#1|#2|#3|#4|#5|#6|#7|{\begingroup
  \setprintlines{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}%
  \ifl@d@pnum #1\fullstop\fi
  \ifledplinenum \linenumr@p{#2}\@Rlineflag\else \symplinenum\fi
  \ifl@d@ssub \fullstop \sublinenumr@p{#3}\fi
  \ifl@d@dash \endashchar\fi
  \ifl@d@pnum #4\fullstop\fi
  \ifl@d@elin \linenumr@p{#5}\@Rlineflag\fi
  \ifl@d@esl \ifl@d@elin \fullstop\fi \sublinenumr@p{#6}\fi
```

```
\endgroup}


%
```

## IX.2 Footnotes output specific to \Pages

\print@Xnotes@forpages
\correct@Xfootins@box
\print@notesX@forpages
\correct@footinsX@box

The \Xonlyside and \onlysideX hooks for \Pages allow notes to be printed either in left or right pages only. The implementation of such features is delegated to \print@Xnotes@forpages, which replaces \print@Xnotes inside \Pages. Here is how we proceed[6]:

- If notes are to be printed in both sides, we just proceed the usual way: print the foot starts for the series, then the foot group.
- If notes are to be printed in the left side, we do these prints only for even pages ; if notes are to be printed in the right side, we do these prints only for odd pages.
- However, that is not enough. Because the problem does not only consists in printing notes in any particular page. It is also not to put aside room for notes in the pages where we do not want to print them. To take an example: if some note in the left side is too long by 160pt to be printed in full in the left page, we do not want to put aside 160pt a space for it in the following right page.
- To solve this problem, we change the magnification factor associated with notes before going to the next page. If we start a page where no notes are supposed to be printed, the magnification counter is set to 0. We also set the note skip to 0pt. Before starting a new page where these notes are supposed to be printed, we reset these counter and skip to their default values. (About these counter and skip, read *The TeXbook* p. 122-125).
- There still remains a last problem. This problem is quite complex to understand, so an example will speak for itself. Suppose we allow 10 lines of notes by page. Suppose a long note, be it 25 lines, which needs three pages to be printed. Suppose it must be printed only on left pages, namely odd pages.

  On p. 2, the first 10 lines of the notes are printed. On p. 3, the box associated to the notes contains 10 lines. However, as we are in a right page, we do not void this box. So TEX will keep its content for the pages to come. However, on p. 4 it will also add one line in the footnote box, because in any case, TEXadds some content in the box when preparing the output routines, even if there is some content left in this box from the previous pages. So the lines in the note box at p. 4 will be $10+1=11$. There is one line which should not be there. Furthermore, as the box size is for 10 lines and not for 11 lines, this last line will be glued to the previous one.

  To fix this double issue:

[6] See http://tex.stackexchange.com/a/230332/7712.

– For the pages where notes must be NOT printed, we allow to every note box one line less than it ought to be. In our example, that means that we allow TEX to add only $10 - 1 = 9$ line in the note box on p. 3. Before shifting to the pages where notes must be printed, we allow to every notes the expected number of lines. In our example, that means that we allow TEXto add 10 lines in the note box on p. 4. As on p. 3 only 9 lines were allowed, that means note box of p. 4 will contain $9 + 1 = 10$ lines. So the "one line too many" problem is solved.

– Still remains the "glue" problem. We solve it by recreating a clean note box. We split the one which is created by TEX to get the next line printed. Then, we create the new box, by bringing together the first part and the last part of the split box, adding some skip between them. That is achieved by `\correct@Xfootins@box` (or `\correct@footinsX@box` for familiar notes).

The code to print critical notes, when processing `\Pages`.

```
\newcommand\print@Xnotes@forpages[1]{%
%
```

First case: notes are for both sides. Just print the note start and the note group

```
   \ifcsempty{Xonlyside@#1}{%
     \csuse{#1footstart}{#1}%
     \csuse{#1footgroup}{#1}%
   }%
%
```

Second case: notes are for one side only. First test if we are in a page where they must be printed.

```
   {%
     \ifboolexpr{%
       ((test {\ifcsstring{Xonlyside@#1}{L}} and not test{\ifnumodd{\c@page
}})%
       or%
       (test {\ifcsstring{Xonlyside@#1}{R}} and test{\ifnumodd{\c@page}}))%
       }%
%
```

If we are in a page where notes must be printed, print the notes, after having made the corrections which are needed for boxes.

```
      {%
         \correct@Xfootins@box{#1}%
         \csuse{#1footstart}{#1}%
         \csuse{#1footgroup}{#1}%
%
```

Then, say not to keep room for notes in the next page.

```
          \global\count\csuse{#1footins}=0%
          \global\skip\csuse{#1footins}=0pt%
%
```

And also, allow one line less for notes in the next page.

```
          \csuse{Xnotefontsize@#1}%
          \global\advance\dimen\csuse{#1footins} by -\baselineskip%
%
```

Now we have printed the notes. So we put aside this fact.

```
          \global\boolfalse{keepforXside@#1}%
        }%
%
```

In case we are on a page where notes must NOT be printed. First, memorize that we have not printed the notes, despite having some to print.

```
        {%
          \global\booltrue{keepforXside@#1}%
%
```

Then restore expected rooms for notes on the next page.

```
          \global\count\csuse{#1footins}=\csuse{default@#1footins}%
          \global\skip\csuse{#1footins}=\csuse{Xbeforenotes@#1}%
%
```

Last but not least, restore the normal line number allowed to notes for the following page.

```
          \bgroup%
             \csuse{Xnotefontsize@#1}%
             \global\advance\dimen\csuse{#1footins} by \baselineskip%
          \egroup%
%

% End of \protect\cs{print@Xnotes@forpages}.
        }%
      }%
}%
%
```

Now, `\correct@Xfootins@box`, to fix problem of last line being glued to the previous one.

```
\newcommand{\correct@Xfootins@box}[1]{%
%
```

We need to make correction only in case we have not printed any note in the previous page, although there was to be “normally” printed.

```
  \ifbool{keepforXside@#1}{%
%
```

Some setting needed to do the right splitting.

```
      \csuse{Xnotefontsize@#1}%
      \splittopskip=0pt%
%
```

And now, split the last line, and push in the right place.

```
      \global\setbox\csuse{#1footins}=\vbox{%
        \vsplit\csuse{#1footins} to \dimexpr\ht\csuse{#1footins}-1pt\relax%
        \vskip \dimexpr-0.5\baselineskip-0.5\lineskip-0.5pt\relax%
        \unvbox\csuse{#1footins}%
      }%
%
```

End of the macro.

```
  }{}%
}%
%
```

And now, the same for familiar footnotes.

```
\newcommand\print@notesX@forpages[1]{%
   \ifcsempty{onlysideX@#1}{%
     \csuse{footstart#1}{#1}%
     \csuse{footgroup#1}{#1}%
   }%
   {%
     \ifboolexpr{%
       ((test {\ifcsstring{onlysideX@#1}{L}} and not test{\ifnumodd{\c@page
}})%
       or%
       (test {\ifcsstring{onlysideX@#1}{R}} and test{\ifnumodd{\c@page}}))%
       }%
      {%
         \correct@footinsX@box{#1}%
         \csuse{footstart#1}{#1}%
         \csuse{footgroup#1}{#1}%
         \global\count\csuse{footins#1}=0%
         \global\skip\csuse{footins#1}=0pt%
          \csuse{notefontsizeX@#1}%
          \global\advance\dimen\csuse{footins#1} by -\baselineskip%
       \global\boolfalse{keepforsideX@#1}%
       }%
       {%
         \global\booltrue{keepforsideX@#1}%
         \global\count\csuse{footins#1}=\csuse{default@footins#1}%
         \global\skip\csuse{footins#1}=\csuse{beforenotesX@#1}%
         \bgroup%
            \csuse{notefontsizeX@#1}%
            \global\advance\dimen\csuse{footins#1} by \baselineskip%
         \egroup%
```

```
      }%
    }%
}%
\newcommand{\correct@footinsX@box}[1]{%
  \ifbool{keepforsideX@#1}{%
      \csuse{notefontsizeX@#1}%
      \splittopskip=0pt%
      \global\setbox\csuse{footins#1}=\vbox{%
        \vsplit\csuse{footins#1} to \dimexpr\ht\csuse{footins#1}-1pt\relax%
        \vskip \dimexpr-0.5\baselineskip-0.5\lineskip-0.5pt\relax%
        \unvbox\csuse{footins#1}%
      }%
  }{}%
}%
%
```

# X Cross referencing

\labelref@listR Set up a new list, `\labelref@listR`, to hold the page, line and sub-line numbers for each label in right text.

```
\list@create{\labelref@listR}

%
```

\edlabel This command is defined only one time in `reledmac`, including features for `reledpar`.

\l@dmake@labelsR This is the right text version of `\l@dmake@labels`, taking account of `\@Rlineflag`.

```
\def\l@dmake@labelsR#1|#2|#3|#4|#5{%
  \expandafter\ifx\csname the@label#5\endcsname \relax\else
    \led@warn@DuplicateLabel{#4}%
  \fi
  \expandafter\gdef\csname the@label#5\endcsname{#1|#2\@Rlineflag|#3|#4}%
  \ignorespaces}
\AtBeginDocument{%
  \def\l@dmake@labelsR#1|#2|#3|#4|#5{}%
}

%
```

\@lab The `\@lab` command, which appears in the `\linenum@out` file, appends the current values of page, line and sub-line to the `\labelref@list`. These values are defined by the earlier `\@page`, `\@nl`, and the `\sub@on` and `\sub@off` commands appearing in the `\linenum@out` file.

It is defined on `reledmac`.

# XI Side notes

Regular \marginpars do not work inside numbered text — they do not produce any note but do put an extra unnumbered blank line into the text.

\sidenote@marginR
\sidenotemargin*

Specifies which margin sidenotes can be in.

```
\WithSuffix\newcommand\sidenotemargin*[1]{%
  \l@dgetsidenote@margin{#1}
  \global\sidenote@marginR=\@l@dtempcntb
  \global\sidenote@margin=\@l@dtempcntb
}
\newcount\sidenote@marginR
\global\sidenote@margin=\@ne

%
```

\affixside@noteR

The right text version of \affixside@note.

```
\newcommand*{\affixside@noteR}{%
    \def\sidenotecontent@{}%
    \numgdef{\itemcount@}{0}%
    \def\do##1{%
        \ifnumequal{\itemcount@}{0}%
            {%
            \appto\sidenotecontent@{##1}}% Not print not separator before
the 1st note
            {\appto\sidenotecontent@{\sidenotesep ##1}%
            }%
            \numgdef{\itemcount@}{\itemcount@+1}%
    }%
    \dolistloop{\l@dcsnotetext}%
    \ifnumgreater{\itemcount@}{1}{\led@err@ManySidenotes}{}%
  \gdef\@templ@d{}%
  \gdef\@templ@n{\l@dcsnotetext\l@dcsnotetext@l\l@dcsnotetext@r}%
  \ifx\@templ@d\@templ@n \else%
    \if@twocolumn%
      \if@firstcolumn%
        \setl@dlp@rbox{##1}{\sidenotecontent@}%
      \else%
        \setl@drp@rbox{\sidenotecontent@}%
      \fi%
    \else%
      \@l@dtempcntb=\sidenote@marginR%
      \ifnum\@l@dtempcntb>\@ne%
        \advance\@l@dtempcntb by\page@numR%
      \fi%
      \ifodd\@l@dtempcntb%
        \setl@drp@rbox{\sidenotecontent@}%
        \gdef\sidenotecontent@{}%
```

```
        \numdef{\itemcount@}{0}%
        \dolistloop{\l@dcsnotetext@l}%
        \ifnumgreater{\itemcount@}{1}{\led@err@ManyLeftnotes}{}%
        \setl@dlp@rbox{\sidenotecontent@}%
      \else%
        \setl@dlp@rbox{\sidenotecontent@}%
        \gdef\sidenotecontent@{}%
        \numdef{\itemcount@}{0}%
        \dolistloop{\l@dcsnotetext@r}%
        \ifnumgreater{\itemcount@}{1}{\led@err@ManyRightnotes}{}%
        \setl@drp@rbox{\sidenotecontent@}%
      \fi%
    \fi%
  \fi%
}

%
```

# XII Familiar footnotes

\l@dbfnote

\l@dbfnote adds the footnote to the insert list, and \vl@dbfnote calls the original \@footnotetext. There are both defined in reledmac.

\normalbfnoteX

# XIII Verse

Like in reledmac, the insertion of hangingsymbol is base on \ifinserthangingsymbol, and, for the right side, on \ifinserthangingsymbolR. Both commands also include the hanging space, to be sure the \one@line of hanging lines has the same width that the \one@line of normal lines and to prevent the column separator from shifting.

\inserthangingsymbolL
\inserthangingsymbolR

```
\newif\ifinserthangingsymbolR
\newcommand{\inserthangingsymbolL}{%
  \ifinserthangingsymbol%
    \ifinstanzaL%
        \hskip \@ifundefined{sza@0@}{0}{\expandafter%
          \noexpand\csname sza@0@\endcsname}\stanzaindentbase%
        \@hangingsymbol%
    \fi%
  \fi%
}%
\newcommand{\inserthangingsymbolR}{%
  \ifinserthangingsymbolR%
    \ifinstanzaR%
        \hskip \@ifundefined{sza@0@}{0}{\expandafter%
           \noexpand\csname sza@0@\endcsname}\stanzaindentbase%
```

```
        \@hangingsymbol%
    \fi%
  \fi%
}%
%
```

Before we can define the main stanza macros we need to be able to save and reset the category code for &. To save the current value we use `\next` from the `\loop` macro.

```
  \chardef\next=\catcode`\&
  \catcode`\&=\active

%
```

`astanza` This is roughly an environmental form of `\stanza`, which treats its stanza-like contents as a single chunk.

```
\newenvironment{astanza}[1][]{%
  \catcode`\&\active
  \global\stanza@count\@ne\stanza@modulo\@ne
  \ifnum\usenamecount{sza@0@}=\z@
    \let\stanza@hang\relax
    \let\endlock\relax
  \else
    \rightskip\z@ plus 1fil\relax
  \fi
  \ifnum\usenamecount{szp@0@}=\z@
    \let\sza@penalty\relax
  \fi
  \def&{%
    \endlock\mbox{}%
    \sza@penalty
    \global\advance\stanza@count\@ne
    \@astanza@line}%
  \def\&{\@stopastanza}%
  \pstart[#1]%
  \@astanza@line
  \let\par\relax\ignorespaces%No paragraph in verses
}{}

%
```

`\@stopastanza` This command is called by `\&` in `astanza` environment. It allows optional arguments.

```
\newcommandx{\@stopastanza}[1][1,usedefault]{%
    \endlock\mbox{}%
    \pend[#1]%
}%
%
```

\@astanza@line This gets put at the start of each line in the environment. It sets up the paragraph style — each line is treated as a paragraph.

```
\newcommand*{\@astanza@line}{%
  \ifnum\value{stanzaindentsrepetition}=0
      \parindent=\csname sza@\number\stanza@count
               @\endcsname\stanzaindentbase
  \else
      \parindent=\csname sza@\number\stanza@modulo
               @\endcsname\stanzaindentbase
      \managestanza@modulo
  \fi
  \endgraf
  \stanza@hang%
  \ignorespaces}

%
```

Lastly reset the modified category codes.

```
  \catcode`\&=\next

%
```

\thestanzaL And now, the left and right stanza counter.
\thestanzaR

```
\newcounter{stanzaL}
\newcounter{stanzaR}
\renewcommand{\thestanzaL}{%
  \textbf{\arabic{stanzaL}}%
}
\renewcommand{\thestanzaR}{%
  \textbf{\arabic{stanzaR}}%
}
%
%
```

# XIV Naming macros

The LaTeX kernel provides `\@namedef` and `\@namuse` for defining and using macros that may have non-letters in their names. We need something similar here as we are going to need and use some numbered boxes and counters.

\newnamebox A set of macros for creating and using 'named' boxes; the macros are called after the
\setnamebox regular box macros, but including the string 'name'.
\unhnamebox
\unvnamebox

```
\providecommand*{\newnamebox}[1]{%
  \expandafter\newbox\csname #1\endcsname}
\providecommand*{\setnamebox}[1]{%
```

\namebox

```
  \expandafter\setbox\csname #1\endcsname}
\providecommand*{\unhnamebox}[1]{%
  \expandafter\unhbox\csname #1\endcsname}
\providecommand*{\unvnamebox}[1]{%
  \expandafter\unvbox\csname #1\endcsname}
\providecommand*{\namebox}[1]{%
                      \csname #1\endcsname}

%
```

`\newnamecount` `\usenamecount` Macros for creating and using 'named' counts.

```
\providecommand*{\newnamecount}[1]{%
  \expandafter\newcount\csname #1\endcsname}
\providecommand*{\usenamecount}[1]{%
                        \csname #1\endcsname}

%
```

# XV Fixing babel and polyglossia

With parallel texts there is the possibility that the two sides might use different languages via `babel`. On the other hand, nor `babel` nor `polyglossia` might not be called at all (even though it might be already built into the format).

With the normal sequential text each line is initially typeset in the current language environment, and then it is output at which time its attachments are typeset (in the same language environment. In the parallel case lines are typeset in their current language but an attachment might be typeset outside the language environment of its line if the left and right side languages are different. To counter this, we have to make sure that the correct language is used at the proper times.

`\ifl@dusedbabel` `\l@dusedbabelfalse` `\l@dusedbabeltrue` A flag for checking if `babel` has been used as a package.

```
\newif\ifl@dusedbabel
%
```

`\l@dchecklang`

`\bbl@set@language` In `babel` the macro `\bbl@set@language{`⟨*lang*⟩`}` does the work when the language ⟨*lang*⟩ is changed via `\selectlanguage`. Unfortunately for us, if it is given an argument in the form of a control sequence it strips off the `\` character rather than expanding the command. We need a version that accepts an argument in the form `\lang` without it stripping the `\`.

```
\patchcmd{\bbl@set@language}%
  {\select@language{\languagename}}%
  {\edef\languagename{#1}\select@language{\languagename}}%
```

```
  {}%
  {}%

%
```

The rest of the setup has to be postponed until the end of the preamble when we know if babel or polyglossia have been used or not. However, for now assume that it has not been used.

\selectlanguage
\l@duselanguage
\theledlanguageL
\theledlanguageR

\selectlanguage is a babel command. \theledlanguageL and \theledlanguageR are the names of the languages of the left and right texts. \l@duselanguage is similar to \selectlanguage.

```
\newcommand*{\l@duselanguage}[1]{}
\gdef\theledlanguageL{}
\gdef\theledlanguageR{}

%
```

Now do the babel or polyglossia fix or, if necessary.

```
\AtBeginDocument{%
  \@ifundefined{xpg@main@language}{%
    \@ifundefined{bbl@main@language}{%
%
```

Either babel has not been used or it has been used with no specified language.

```
    \l@dusedbabelfalse
    }{%
%
```

Here we deal with the case where babel has been used. \selectlanguage has to be redefined to use our version of \bbl@set@language and to store the left or right language.

```
    \l@dusedbabeltrue
    \let\l@doldselectlanguage\selectlanguage
    \let\l@doldbbl@set@language\bbl@set@language
    \renewcommand{\selectlanguage}[1]{%
      \l@doldselectlanguage{#1}%
      \ifledRcol \gdef\theledlanguageR{#1}%
      \else      \gdef\theledlanguageL{#1}%
      \fi}
%
```

\l@duselanguage simply calls the original \selectlanguage so that \theledlanguageL and \theledlanguageR are unaltered.

```
    \renewcommand*{\l@duselanguage}[1]{%
      \l@doldselectlanguage{#1}}
%
```

Lastly, initialise the left and right languages to the current `babel` one.

```
    \gdef\theledlanguageL{\bbl@main@language}%
    \gdef\theledlanguageR{\bbl@main@language}%
    }%
   }
%
```

If use `polyglossia`

```
  {    \let\old@otherlanguage\otherlanguage%
       \renewcommand{\otherlanguage}[2][]{%
        \selectlanguage[#1]{#2}%
        \ifledRcol  \gdef\theledlanguageR{#2}%
        \else       \gdef\theledlanguageL{#2}%
        \fi}%
      \let\l@duselanguage\select@language%
      \gdef\theledlanguageL{\xpg@main@language}%
      \gdef\theledlanguageR{\xpg@main@language}%
%
```

That is it.

```
}}
%
```

# XVI Counts and boxes for parallel texts

In sequential text, each chunk (that enclosed by `\pstart` ...`\pend`) is put into a box called `\raw@text` and then immediately printed, resulting in the box being emptied and ready for the next chunk. For parallel processing multiple boxes are needed as printing is delayed. We also need extra counters for various things.

`\maxchunks` `\l@dc@maxchunks` The maximum number of chunk pairs before printing has to be called for. The default is 5120 chunk pairs.

```
\newcount\l@dc@maxchunks
\newcommand{\maxchunks}[1]{\l@dc@maxchunks=#1}
  \maxchunks{5120}

%
```

`\l@dnumpstartsL` `\l@dnumpstartsR` The numbers of left and right chunks. `\l@dnumpstartsL` is defined in `eledmac`.

```
\newcount\l@dnumpstartsR

%
```

`\l@pscL` `\l@pscR` A couple of scratch counts for use in left and right texts, respectively.

```
\newcount\l@dpscL
\newcount\l@dpscR

%
```

`\l@dsetuprawboxes` This macro creates `\maxchunks` pairs of boxes for left and right chunks. The boxes are called `\l@dLcolrawbox1`, `\l@dLcolrawbox2`, etc.

```
\newcommand*{\l@dsetuprawboxes}{%
  \@l@dtempcntb=\l@dc@maxchunks
  \loop\ifnum\@l@dtempcntb>\z@
    \newnamebox{l@dLcolrawbox\the\@l@dtempcntb}
    \newnamebox{l@dRcolrawbox\the\@l@dtempcntb}
    \advance\@l@dtempcntb \m@ne
  \repeat}

%
```

`\l@dsetupmaxlinecounts` `\l@dzeromaxlinecounts` To be able to synchronise left and right texts we need to know the maximum number of text lines there are in each pair of chunks. `\l@dsetupmaxlinecounts` creates `\maxchunks` new counts called `\l@dmaxlinesinpar1`, etc., and `\l@dzeromaxlinecounts` zeroes all of them.

```
\newcommand*{\l@dsetupmaxlinecounts}{%
  \@l@dtempcntb=\l@dc@maxchunks
  \loop\ifnum\@l@dtempcntb>\z@
    \newnamecount{l@dmaxlinesinpar\the\@l@dtempcntb}
    \advance\@l@dtempcntb \m@ne
  \repeat}
\newcommand*{\l@dzeromaxlinecounts}{%
  \begingroup
  \@l@dtempcntb=\l@dc@maxchunks
  \loop\ifnum\@l@dtempcntb>\z@
    \global\usenamecount{l@dmaxlinesinpar\the\@l@dtempcntb}=\z@
    \advance\@l@dtempcntb \m@ne
  \repeat
  \endgroup}

%
```

Make sure that all these are set up. This has to be done after the user has had an opportunity to change `\maxchunks`.

```
\AtBeginDocument{%
  \l@dsetuprawboxes
  \l@dsetupmaxlinecounts
  \l@dzeromaxlinecounts
  \l@dnumpstartsL=\z@
  \l@dnumpstartsR=\z@
  \l@dpscL=\z@
```

```
  \l@dpscR=\z@}

%
```

# XVII Checking text to be processed

\if@pstarts
\@pstartstrue
\@pstartsfalse
\check@pstarts

\check@pstarts returns \@pstartstrue if there are any unprocessed chunks.

```
\newif\if@pstarts
\newcommand*{\check@pstarts}{%
  \@pstartsfalse
  \ifnum\l@dnumpstartsL>\l@dpscL
    \@pstartstrue
  \else
    \ifnum\l@dnumpstartsR>\l@dpscR
      \@pstartstrue
    \fi
  \fi
}

%
```

\ifaraw@text
\araw@texttrue
\araw@textfalse
\checkraw@text

\checkraw@text checks whether the current Left or Right box is void or not. If one or other is not void it sets \araw@texttrue, otherwise both are void and it sets \araw@textfalse.

```
\newif\ifaraw@text
\newcommand*{\checkraw@text}{%
  \araw@textfalse
  \ifvbox\namebox{l@dLcolrawbox\the\l@dpscL}
    \araw@texttrue
  \else
    \ifvbox\namebox{l@dRcolrawbox\the\l@dpscR}
      \araw@texttrue
    \fi
  \fi
}

%
```

\@writelinesinparL
\@writelinesinparR

These write the number of text lines in a chunk to the section files, and then afterwards zero the counter.

```
\newcommand*{\@writelinesinparL}{%
  \edef\next{%
    \write\linenum@out{\string\@pend[\the\@donereallinesL]}}%
  \next
  \global\@donereallinesL \z@}
\newcommand*{\@writelinesinparR}{%
```

```
  \edef\next{%
    \write\linenum@outR{\string\@pendR[\the\@donereallinesR]}}%
  \next
  \global\@donereallinesR \z@}

%
```

\@writepageofparL
\@writepageofparR

These write the pages where start the first line of a chunck.

```
\newcommand*{\@writepageofparL}[0]{%
  \ifnum\@donereallinesL=\z@%
    \edef\next{%
      \write\linenum@out{\string\@pstart{\the\l@dpscL}{\the\c@page}{\the\
numpagelinesL}}%
    }%
    \next%
  \fi%
}%
\newcommand*{\@writepageofparR}[0]{%
  \ifnum\@donereallinesR=\z@%
    \edef\next{%
      \write\linenum@outR{\string\@pstartR{\the\l@dpscR}{\the\c@page}{\the\
numpagelinesR}}%
    }%
  \next%
  \fi%
}%
%
```

# XVIII Parallel columns

\@eledsectionL
\@eledsectionR

The parbox \@eledsectionL and \@eledsectionR will keep the sections' title.

```
\newsavebox{\@eledsectionL}%
\newsavebox{\@eledsectionR}%
%
```

\Columns

The \Columns command results in the previous Left and Right texts being typeset in matching columns. There should be equal numbers of chunks in the left and right texts.

```
\newcommand*{\Columns}{%
  \ifl@dpairing%
    \led@err@Columns@InsideEnv%
  \fi%
  \l@dprintingcolumnstrue%
  \eledsection@correcting@skip=-\baselineskip% Correction for sections'
titles
  \ifnum\l@dnumpstartsL=\l@dnumpstartsR\else
    \led@err@BadLeftRightPstarts{\the\l@dnumpstartsL}{\the\l@dnumpstartsR}%
```

```
  \fi
%
```

Start a group and zero counters, etc.

```
  \begingroup
    \l@dzeropenalties
    \endgraf\global\num@lines=\prevgraf
            \global\num@linesR=\prevgraf
    \global\par@line=\z@
    \global\par@lineR=\z@
    \global\l@dpscL=\z@
    \global\l@dpscR=\z@
%
```

Check if there are chunks to be processed, and process them two by two (left and right pairs).

```
    \check@pstarts
    \loop\if@pstarts
        \global\pstartnumtrue
        \global\pstartnumRtrue
%
```

Increment `\l@dpscL` and `\l@dpscR` which here count the numbers of left and right chunks. Also restore the value of the public pstart counters.

```
      \global\advance\l@dpscL \@ne
      \global\advance\l@dpscR \@ne
      \restore@pstartL@pc%
      \restore@pstartR@pc%
%
```

We print the optional argument of `\pstart` or the argument of `\AtEveryPstart`.

```
      \Columns@print@before@pstart%
%
```

Check if there is text yet to be processed in at least one of the two current chunks, and also whether the left and right languages are the same

```
      \checkraw@text
{        \loop\ifaraw@text
%
```

Grab the next pair of left and right text lines and output them, swapping languages if they differ, adding section title if needed.

```
            \l@duselanguage{\theledlanguageL}%
            \do@lineL
            \xifinlist{\the\l@dpscL}{\eled@sections@@}
                {%
                \ifdefstring{\@eledsectmark}{L}%
                  {\csuse{eled@sectmark@\the\l@dpscL}%
                  }{}%
```

```
                \global\csundef{eled@sectmark@\the\l@dpscL}%
                \savebox{\@eledsectionL}{\parbox[t][][t]{\Lcolwidth}{\vbox
{}\print@eledsectionL}}%\vbox{}-> prevent alignment troubles with RTL
language
                }%
                {}%
            \l@duselanguage{\theledlanguageR}%
            \do@lineR
            \xifinlist{\the\l@dpscR}{\eled@sectionsR@@}
                {%
                \ifdefstring{\@eledsectmark}{R}%
                  {\csuse{eled@sectmark@\the\l@dpscR R}%
                  }{}%
                \global\csundef{eled@sectmark@\the\l@dpscR R}%
                \savebox{\@eledsectionR}{\parbox[t][][t]{\Rcolwidth}{\vbox
{}\print@eledsectionR}}}%\vbox{}-> prevent alignment troubles with RTL
language
                {}%
          \hb@xt@ \hsize{%
           \ifdefstring{\columns@position}{L}{}{\hfill }%
            \unhbox\l@dleftbox%
            \ifhbox\@eledsectionL%
               \usebox{\@eledsectionL}%
            \fi%
            \print@columnseparator%
            \unhbox\l@drightbox%
            \ifhbox\@eledsectionR%
              \usebox{\@eledsectionR}%
            \fi%
            \ifdefstring{\columns@position}{R}{}{\hfill}%
          }%
          \checkraw@text
          \checkverseL
          \checkverseR
          \checkpb@columns
        \repeat}
%
```

Having completed a pair of chunks, write the number of lines in each chunk to the respective section files. Increment pstart counters and reset line numbering if it is by pstart.

```
      \@writelinesinparL
      \@writelinesinparR
      \check@pstarts
        \ifbypstart@%
           \write\linenum@out{\string\@set[1]}
           \resetprevline@
        \fi
       \ifbypstart@R
           \write\linenum@outR{\string\@set[1]}
```

```
            \resetprevline@
        \fi
        \Columns@print@after@pend%
    \repeat
%
```

Having output all chunks, make sure all notes have been output, then zero counts ready for the next set of texts. The boolean tests for stanza are switched to false.

```
    \flush@notes
    \flush@notesR
  \endgroup
%
```

```
  \global\l@dpscL=\z@
  \global\l@dpscR=\z@
  \global\l@dnumpstartsL=\z@
  \global\l@dnumpstartsR=\z@
  \l@dprintingcolumnsfalse%
  \ignorespaces
    \global\instanzaLfalse
    \global\instanzaRfalse}

%
```

`\print@columnseparator` `\print@columnseparator` prints the column separator, with surrounding spaces (as the user has set them). We use the TEX `\ifdim` instead of `etoolbox` to avoid having `\hfill` in a `{}`, which deletes some space (but not much).

```
\def\print@columnseparator{%
  \ifdim\beforecolumnseparator<0pt%
    \hfill%
  \else%
    \hspace{\beforecolumnseparator}%
  \fi%
  \columnseparator%
  \ifdim\aftercolumnseparator<0pt%
    \hfill%
  \else%
    \hspace{\beforecolumnseparator}%
  \fi%
}%
%
```

`\checkpb@columns` `\checkpb@columns` prevent or make pagebreaking in columns, depending of the use of `\ledpb` or `\lednopb`.

```

\newcommand{\checkpb@columns}{%
    \newif\if@pb
```

```
    \newif\if@nopb
    \IfStrEq{\led@pb@setting}{before}{
    \numdef{\next@absline}{\the\absline@num+1}%
    \numdef{\next@abslineR}{\the\absline@numR+1}%
  \xifinlistcs{\next@absline}{l@prev@pb}{\@pbtrue}{}%
  \xifinlistcs{\next@abslineR}{l@prev@pbR}{\@pbtrue}{}
  \xifinlistcs{\next@absline}{l@prev@nopb}{\@nopbtrue}{}%
  \xifinlistcs{\next@abslineR}{l@prev@nopbR}{\@nopbtrue}{}
  }{}
    \IfStrEq{\led@pb@setting}{after}{
  \xifinlistcs{\the\absline@num}{l@prev@pb}{\@pbtrue}{}%
  \xifinlistcs{\the\absline@numR}{l@prev@pbR}{\@pbtrue}{}
  \xifinlistcs{\the\absline@num}{l@prev@nopb}{\@nopbtrue}{}%
  \xifinlistcs{\the\absline@numR}{l@prev@nopbR}{\@nopbtrue}{}
  }{}
\if@nopb\nopagebreak[4]\enlargethispage{\baselineskip}\fi
\if@pb\pagebreak[4]\fi
}
%
```

`\columnseparator` `\columnrulewidth`

The separator between line pairs in parallel columns is in the form of a vertical rule extending a little below the baseline and with a height slightly greater than the `\baselineskip`. The width of the rule is `\columnrulewidth` (initially `0pt` so the rule is invisible).

```
\newcommand*{\columnseparator}{%
  \smash{\rule[-0.2\baselineskip]{\columnrulewidth}{1.05\baselineskip}}}
\newdimen\columnrulewidth
  \columnrulewidth=\z@

%
```

`\columnsposition` `\columns@position`

The position of the `\Columns` in a page. Default value is R. Stored in `\columns@position`.

```
\newcommand*{\columnsposition}[1]{%
  \xdef\columns@position{#1}%
  }%
\xdef\columns@position{R}%
%
```

`\beforecolumnseparator` `\aftercolumnseparator`

`\beforecolumnseparator` and `\aftercolumnseparator` lengths are defined to `-1pt`. If user changes them to a positive length, the lengths are used to define blank spaces before / after the column separator, instead of `\hfill`.

```
\newlength{\beforecolumnseparator}%
\setlength{\beforecolumnseparator}{-2pt}%

\newlength{\aftercolumnseparator}%
\setlength{\aftercolumnseparator}{-2pt}%

%
```

setwidthliketwocolumns@L
tpositionliketwocolumns@L
epositionliketwocolumns@L
setwidthliketwocolumns@C
tpositionliketwocolumns@C
epositionliketwocolumns@C
setwidthliketwocolumns@R
tpositionliketwocolumns@R
epositionliketwocolumns@R

The `\setwidth...` macros are called in `\beginnumbering` in a **non-parallel** typesetting context, to fix the width of the lines to be vertically aligned with parallel columns. They are also called at the beginning of a note's group, if some options are enabled. The `\setposition...` macros are called in `\beginnumbering` in a **non- parallel** typesetting context to fix the position of the lines. The `\setnoteposition...` macros are called in `\xxxfootstart` in a **non- parallel** typesetting context to fix the position of notes block.

```
\newcommand{\setwidthliketwocolumns@L}{%
% Temporary dimension, initially equal to the standard hsize, i.e. text
width
%    \begin{macrocode}
  \newdimen\temp%
  \temp=\hsize%
%
```

Hsize : Left + Right width

```
  \hsize=\Lcolwidth%
  \advance\hsize\Rcolwidth%
%
```

Now, calculating the remaining space

```
  \advance\temp-\hsize%
%
```

And multiply the hsize by 2/3 of this space

```
  \multiply\temp by 2%
  \divide\temp by 3%
  \advance\hsize\temp%
}%

\newcommand{\setpositionliketwocolumns@L}{%
  \renewcommand{\ledrlfill}{\hfill}%
}%

\newcommand{\setnotespositionliketwocolumns@L}{%
}%



%

\newcommand{\setwidthliketwocolumns@C}{%
% Temporary dimension, initially equal to the standard hsize, i.e. text
width
%

  \newdimen\temp%
  \temp=\hsize%
% Hsize : Left + Right width
%
```

```
  \hsize=\Lcolwidth%
  \advance\hsize\Rcolwidth%
% Now, calculating the remaining space
%
```

```
  \advance\temp-\hsize%
%
```

And multiply the hsize by 1/2 of this space

```
  \divide\temp by 2%
  \advance\hsize\temp%
}%

\newcommand{\setpositionliketwocolumns@C}{%
  \doinsidelinehook{\hfill}%
  \renewcommand{\ledrlfill}{\hfill}%
}%

\newcommand{\setnotespositionliketwocolumns@C}{%
  \newdimen\temp%
  \newdimen\tempa%
  \temp=\hsize%
  \tempa=\Lcolwidth%
  \advance\tempa\Rcolwidth%
  \advance\temp-\tempa%
  \divide\temp by 2%
  \leftskip=\temp%
  \rightskip=-\temp%
}%

\newcommand{\setwidthliketwocolumns@R}{%
%
```

Temporary dimension, initially equal to the standard hsize, i.e. text width

```
  \newdimen\temp%
  \temp=\hsize%
%
```

Hsize : Left + Right width

```
  \hsize=\Lcolwidth%
  \advance\hsize\Rcolwidth%
%
```

Now, calculating the remaining space

```
  \advance\temp-\hsize%
%
```

And multiply the hsize by 2/3 of this space

```
  \multiply\temp by 2%
  \divide\temp by 3%
  \advance\hsize\temp%
}%

\newcommand{\setpositionliketwocolumns@R}{%
  \doinsidelinehook{\hfill}%
}%

\newcommand{\setnotespositionliketwocolumns@R}{%
  \newdimen\temp%
  \newdimen\tempa%
  \temp=\hsize%
  \tempa=\Lcolwidth%
  \advance\tempa\Rcolwidth%
  \advance\temp-\tempa%
  \divide\temp by 2%
  \leftskip=\temp%
  \rightskip=-\temp%
}%

%
```

lumns@print@before@pstart
\Columns@print@after@pend

The \Columns@print@before@pstart and \Columns@print@after@pend print the content of the optional argument of \pstart / \pend. If this content is not empty, it also print the separator.

```
\newcommand{\Columns@print@before@pstart}{%
  \ifboolexpr{%
    test{\ifcsstring{before@pstartL@\the\l@dpscL}{\at@every@pstart}}%
    and test {\ifcsstring{before@pstartR@\the\l@dpscR}{\at@every@pstart}}%
    and test {\ifdefempty{\at@every@pstart}}}%
       {}%
       {%
         \hb@xt@ \hsize{%
           \ifdefstring{\columns@position}{L}{}{\hfill }%
           \par\parbox[t][][t]{\Lcolwidth}{%
             \csuse{before@pstartL@\the\l@dpscL}%
           }%
           \print@columnseparator%
           \parbox[t][][t]{\Rcolwidth}{%
             \initnumbering@sectcountR%
             \csuse{before@pstartR@\the\l@dpscR}%
           }%
           \ifdefstring{\columns@position}{R}{}{\hfill}%
         }%
       }%
    \global\csundef{before@pstartL@\the\l@dpscL}%
    \global\csundef{before@pstartR@\the\l@dpscR}%
}%
```

```
\newcommand{\Columns@print@after@pend}{%
  \ifboolexpr{%
    test{\ifcsstring{after@pendL@\the\l@dpscL}{\at@every@pend}}%
    and test {\ifcsstring{after@pendR@\the\l@dpscR}{\at@every@pend}}%
    and test {\ifdefempty{\at@every@pend}}}%
       {}%
       {%
         \hb@xt@ \hsize{%
           \ifdefstring{\columns@position}{L}{}{\hfill }%
           \parbox[t][][t]{\Lcolwidth}{%
             \csuse{after@pendL@\the\l@dpscL}%
           }%
           \print@columnseparator%
           \parbox[t][][t]{\Rcolwidth}{%
             \initnumbering@sectcountR%
             \csuse{after@pendR@\the\l@dpscR}%
           }%
           \ifdefstring{\columns@position}{R}{}{\hfill}%
         }%
       }%
    \global\csundef{after@pendL@\the\l@dpscL}%
    \global\csundef{after@pendR@\the\l@dpscR}%
}%
%
```

# XIX Parallel pages

This is considerably more complicated than parallel columns.

## XIX.1 Specific counters

\numpagelinesL
\numpagelinesR
\l@dminpagelines

Counts for the number of lines on a left or right page, and the smaller of the number of lines on a pair of facing pages.

```
\newcount\numpagelinesL
\newcount\numpagelinesR
\newcount\l@dminpagelines

%
```

## XIX.2 Main macro

\Pages

The \Pages command results in the previous Left and Right texts being typeset on matching facing pages. There should be equal numbers of chunks in the left and right texts.

```
\newcommandx*{\Pages}[1][1,usedefault]{%
  \ifl@dpairing%
```

```
    \led@err@Pages@InsideEnv%
  \fi%
  \ifstrequal{#1}{mainmatter}{\Pages@mainmattertrue}{\Pages@mainmatterfalse
}%
  \eledsection@correcting@skip=-2\baselineskip% line correcting for section
 titles.
  \parledgroup@notespacing@set@correction%
  \typeout{}%
  \typeout{************************** PAGES **************************}%
  \ifnum\l@dnumpstartsL=\l@dnumpstartsR\else%
    \led@err@BadLeftRightPstarts{\the\l@dnumpstartsL}{\the\l@dnumpstartsR}%
  \fi%
%
```

Get onto an empty even (left) page, then initialise counters, etc.

```
  \cleartol@devenpage%
  \l@dprintingpagestrue%
  \begingroup%
%
```

As `\Pages` must be called outside of the pages environment, we have to redefine the `\Lcolwidth` and `\Rcolwidth` lengths, to prevent false overfull hboxes.

```
    \setlength{\Lcolwidth}{\textwidth}%
    \setlength{\Rcolwidth}{\textwidth}%
%
```

```
    \l@dzeropenalties%
    \endgraf\global\num@lines=\prevgraf%
            \global\num@linesR=\prevgraf%
    \global\par@line=\z@%
    \global\par@lineR=\z@%
    \global\l@dpscL=\z@%
    \global\l@dpscR=\z@%
    \writtenlinesLfalse%
    \writtenlinesRfalse%
%
```

The footnotes are printed in a different way from expected in `reledmac`, as we may want to print the notes on one side only.

```
    \let\print@Xnotes\print@Xnotes@forpages%
    \let\print@notesX\print@notesX@forpages%
%
```

Check if there are chunks to be processed.

```
    \check@pstarts%
    \loop\if@pstarts%
%
```

Loop over the number of chunks, incrementing the chunk counts (`\l@dpscL` and `\l@dpscR` are chunk (box) counts.)

```
      \global\advance\l@dpscL \@ne%
      \global\advance\l@dpscR \@ne%
%
```

Calculate the maximum number of real text lines in the chunk pair, storing the result in the relevant `\l@dmaxlinesinpar`.

```
      \getlinesfromparlistL%
      \getlinesfromparlistR%
      \l@dcalc@maxoftwo{\@cs@linesinparL}{\@cs@linesinparR}%
          {\usenamecount{l@dmaxlinesinpar\the\l@dpscL}}%
      \check@pstarts%
    \repeat%
%
```

Zero the counts again, ready for the next bit.

```
    \global\l@dpscL=\z@%
    \global\l@dpscR=\z@%
%
```

Get the number of lines on the first pair of pages and store the minimum in `\l@dminpagelines`.

```
    \getlinesfrompagelistL%
    \getlinesfrompagelistR%
    \l@dcalc@minoftwo{\@cs@linesonpageL}{\@cs@linesonpageR}%
        {\l@dminpagelines}%
%
```

Now we start processing the left and right chunks (`\l@dpscL` and `\l@dpscR` count the left and right chunks), starting with the first pair.

```
    \check@pstarts%
    \if@pstarts%
%
```

Increment the chunk counts to get the first pair. Restore also the value of public pstart counters.

```
      \global\advance\l@dpscL \@ne%
      \global\advance\l@dpscR \@ne%
      \restore@pstartL@pc%
      \restore@pstartR@pc%
%
```

We have not processed any lines from these chunks yet, so zero the respective line counts.

```
      \global\@donereallinesL=\z@%
      \global\@donetotallinesL=\z@%
      \global\@donereallinesR=\z@%
      \global\@donetotallinesR=\z@%
%
```

Start a loop over the boxes (chunks).

```
      \checkraw@text%
%
```

```
%       \begingroup
{         \loop\ifaraw@text%
%
```

See if there is more that can be done for the left page and set up the left language.

```
          \checkpageL%
          \l@duselanguage{\theledlanguageL}%
{            \loop\ifl@dsamepage%
%
```

Process the next (left) text line, adding it to the page. Eventually, adds the optional argument of pstart.

```
              \ifdefstring{\@eledsectnotoc}{L}{\ledsectnotoc}{}%
              \csuse{before@pstartL@\the\l@dpscL}%
              \global\csundef{before@pstartL@\the\l@dpscL}%
              \do@lineL%
              \xifinlist{\the\l@dpscL}{\eled@sections@@}
                {\print@eledsectionL}%
                {}%
              \advance\numpagelinesL \@ne%
%
```

When using shiftedpstarts option, a `\l@dleftbox` with a null height is not printed. That means we do not insert blank lines at the end of a left chunk lower than the corresponding right chunk. However, a `\l@dleftbox` with a null height will advance the `\pagetotal` in any case. Because if we do not do this, the `\checkpageL` could let `\ifl@pagefull` to false, and consequently a `\@lopL` equal to 1000 could be written in the numbered file, even if all the lines actually needed for the current page have been printed. ł@dleftbox

```
              \ifshiftedpstarts%
                      \ifdim\ht\l@dleftbox>0pt%
                        \parledgroup@correction@notespacing{L}%
                        \hb@xt@ \hsize{\ledstrutL\unhbox\l@dleftbox}%
                      \else%
                        \unless\ifadvancedshiftedpstarts%
                          \dimen0=\pagetotal%
                          \advance\dimen0 by \baselineskip%
                          \global\pagetotal=\dimen0%
                        \else%
                          \ifnomaxlines%
                            \numdef{\@tmp}{\the\l@dpscL+1}%
                            \ifcsdef{minpage@pstart@\@tmp}{%
                              \ifnumless{\the\c@page}{\csuse{
minpage@pstart@\@tmp}}%
                              {\dimen0=\pagetotal%
                               \advance\dimen0 by \baselineskip%
```

```
                                \global\pagetotal=\dimen0%
                                }%
                               {}%
                             }{}%
                           \fi%
                         \fi%
                       \fi%
              \else%
                       \parledgroup@correction@notespacing{L}%
                       \hb@xt@ \hsize{\ledstrutL\unhbox\l@dleftbox}%
              \fi%
%
```

Perhaps we have to move to the next (left) box. Check if we have got all we can onto the page. If not, repeat for the next line. Check if we have to print the optional argument of the last pend. Check if the page is full. Check if the verse is split in two subsequent pages. Check there is any forced page breaks. Reset the verse skipnumber boolean

```
              \get@nextboxL%
              \global\l@dskipversenumberfalse%
                  \ifprint@last@after@pendL%
                     \csuse{after@pendL@\the\l@dpscL}%
                     \global\csundef{after@pendL@\the\l@dpscL}%
                   \fi%
              \checkpageL%
              \checkverseL%
              \checkpbL%
            \repeat%
%
```

That (left) page has been filled. Output the number of real lines on the page — if the page break is because the page has been filled with lines, use the actual number, otherwise the page has been ended early in order to synchronise with the facing page so use an impossibly large number.

```
            \ifl@dpagefull%
              \@writelinesonpageL{\the\numpagelinesL}%
            \else%
              \@writelinesonpageL{1000}%
            \fi%
%
```

Reset to zero the left-page line count, clear the page to get onto the facing (odd, right) page, and reinitialize the accumulated dimension of interline correction for notes in parallel ledgroup.

```
            \numpagelinesL \z@%
            \parledgroup@correction@notespacing@init%
            \clearl@dleftpage }%
%
```

Now do the same for the right text.

```
          \checkpageR%
          \l@duselanguage{\theledlanguageR}%
{            \loop\ifl@dsamepage%
               \initnumbering@sectcountR%
               \ifdefstring{\@eledsectnotoc}{R}{\ledsectnotoc}{}%
               \csuse{before@pstartR@\the\l@dpscR}%
               \global\csundef{before@pstartR@\the\l@dpscR}%
               \do@lineR%
               \xifinlist{\the\l@dpscR}{\eled@sectionsR@@}%
                 {\print@eledsectionR}%
                 {}%
               \advance\numpagelinesR \@ne%
               \ifshiftedpstarts%
                       \ifdim\ht\l@drightbox>0pt%
                         \parledgroup@correction@notespacing{R}%
                         \hb@xt@ \hsize{\ledstrutR\unhbox\l@drightbox}%
                       \else%
                         \unless\ifadvancedshiftedpstarts%
                           \dimen0=\pagetotal%
                           \advance\dimen0 by \baselineskip%
                           \global\pagetotal=\dimen0%
                         \else%
                           \ifnomaxlines%
                             \numdef{\@tmp}{\the\l@dpscR+1}%
                             \ifcsdef{minpage@pstart@\@tmp}{%
                               \ifnumless{\the\c@page}{\csuse{
minpage@pstart@\@tmp}}%
                               {\dimen0=\pagetotal%
                                \advance\dimen0 by \baselineskip%
                                \global\pagetotal=\dimen0%
                                }%
                               {}%
                             }{}%
                           \fi%
                         \fi%
                       \fi%
               \else%
                       \parledgroup@correction@notespacing{R}%
                       \hb@xt@ \hsize{\ledstrutR\unhbox\l@drightbox}%
               \fi%
               \get@nextboxR%
               \global\l@dskipversenumberRfalse%
                   \ifprint@last@after@pendR%
                      \csuse{after@pendR@\the\l@dpscR}%
                      \global\csundef{after@pendR@\the\l@dpscR}%
                    \fi%
               \checkpageR%
               \checkverseR%
               \checkpbR%
             \repeat%
```

```
            \ifl@dpagefull%
              \@writelinesonpageR{\the\numpagelinesR}%
            \else%
              \@writelinesonpageR{1000}%
            \fi%
            \numpagelinesR=\z@%
            \parledgroup@correction@notespacing@init%
%
```

The page is full, so move onto the next (left, odd) page and repeat left text processing.

```
            \clearl@drightpage}%
%
```

More to do? If there is we have to get the number of lines for the next pair of pages before starting to output them.

```
          \checkraw@text%
          \ifraw@text%
            \getlinesfrompagelistL%
            \getlinesfrompagelistR%
            \l@dcalc@minoftwo{\@cs@linesonpageL}{\@cs@linesonpageR}%
                             {\l@dminpagelines}%
          \fi%
        \repeat}%
%
```

We have now output the text from all the chunks.

```
    \fi%
%
```

Make sure that there are no inserts hanging around.

```
    \flush@notes%
    \flush@notesR%
  \endgroup%
%
```

Zero counts ready for the next set of left/right text chunks. The boolean tests for stanza are switched to false.

```
  \global\l@dpscL=\z@%
  \global\l@dpscR=\z@%
  \global\l@dnumpstartsL=\z@%
  \global\l@dnumpstartsR=\z@%
    \global\instanzaLfalse%
    \global\instanzaRfalse%
 \l@dprintingpagesfalse%
 \finish@Pages@notes%Needed to prevent final notes overlap line number
  \ignorespaces}


%
```

## XIX.3 Ensure all notes be printed at the end of parallel pages

\finish@Pages@notes This macro ensures that all long notes are printed at the end of \Pages typesetting, and that there is no more long notes left for the next pages.

```
\newcommand{\finish@Pages@notes}{%
  \def\do##1{%
%
```

First, declare footnote box if there was no previous declared. E.g. if familiar or critical notes were disabled by reledmac's options.

```
    \ifnocritical@%
      \global\newnamebox{##1footins}
    \fi
    \ifnofamiliar@%
      \global\newnamebox{footins##1}
    \fi
%
```

And now, add a \newpage if there is no more footnote to print.

```
    \ifvoid\csuse{##1footins}%
      \ifvoid\csuse{footins##1}\else%
        \newpage\null%
        \listbreak%
      \fi%
    \else%
      \newpage\null%
      \listbreak%
    \fi%
  }%
  \dolistloop{\@series}%
}%
%
```

## XIX.4 Struts

\ledstrutL \ledstrutR Struts inserted into leftand right text lines.

```
\newcommand*{\ledstrutL}{}
\newcommand*{\ledstrutR}{}

%
```

## XIX.5 Page clearing

\cleartoevenpage \cleartol@devenpage \cleartoevenpage, which is defined in the memoir class, is like \clear(double)page except that we end up on an even page. \cleartol@devenpage is similar except that it first checks to see if it is already on an empty page.

```
\providecommand{\cleartoevenpage}[1][\@empty]{%
  \clearpage
  \ifodd\c@page\hbox{}#1\clearpage\fi}

\newcommand*{\cleartol@devenpage}{%
  \ifdim\pagetotal<\topskip%  on an empty page
  \else
    \clearpage
    \Pages@mainmatter%
  \fi
  \ifodd\c@page%
    \ifprevpgnotnumbered%
      \addtocounter{par@page}{-1}%
      \ifdef{\prevpgstyle}{\thispagestyle{\prevpgstyle}}{}%
    \fi%
    \hbox{}\clearpage%
  \fi%
}%
%
```

`\clearl@dleftpage` `\clearl@drightpage`

`\clearl@dleftpage` and `\clearl@drightpage` get us onto an odd and even page, respectively, checking that we end up on the subsquent page. Both commands use `\newpage` and not `\clearpage`. Because `\clearpage` prints all footnotes before the next page, even if it has to add new empty pages, while `\newpage` does not. And as we want notes started in the left page continue in the right page and *vice-versa*, we must use `\newpage` and not `\clearpage`

```
\newcommand*{\clearl@dleftpage}{%
  \ifdim\pagetotal=0pt\hbox{}\fi%
  \newpage%
  \ifodd\c@page\else
    \led@err@LeftOnRightPage
    \hbox{}%
    \cleardoublepage
  \fi}

\newcommand*{\clearl@drightpage}{%
  \ifdim\pagetotal=0pt\hbox{}\fi%
  \newpage%
  \ifodd\c@page
    \led@err@RightOnLeftPage
    \hbox{}%
    \cleartoevenpage
  \fi}


%
```

## XIX.6 Lines managing

\getlinesfromparlistL
\@cs@linesinparL
\getlinesfromparlistR
\@cs@linesinparR

\getlinesfromparlistL gets the next entry from the \linesinpar@listL and puts it into \@cs@linesinparL; if the list is empty, it sets \@cs@linesinparL to 0. Similarly for \getlinesfromparlistR.

```
\newcommand*{\getlinesfromparlistL}{%
  \ifx\linesinpar@listL\empty
    \gdef\@cs@linesinparL{0}%
  \else
    \gl@p\linesinpar@listL\to\@cs@linesinparL
  \fi}
\newcommand*{\getlinesfromparlistR}{%
  \ifx\linesinpar@listR\empty
    \gdef\@cs@linesinparR{0}%
  \else
    \gl@p\linesinpar@listR\to\@cs@linesinparR
  \fi}

%
```

\getlinesfrompagelistL
\@cs@linesonpageL
\getlinesfrompagelistR
\@cs@linesonpageR

\getlinesfrompagelistL gets the next entry from the \linesonpage@listL and puts it into \@cs@linesonpageL; if the list is empty, it sets \@cs@linesonpageL to 1000. Similarly for \getlinesfrompagelistR.

```
\newcommand*{\getlinesfrompagelistL}{%
  \ifx\linesonpage@listL\empty
    \gdef\@cs@linesonpageL{1000}%
  \else
    \gl@p\linesonpage@listL\to\@cs@linesonpageL
  \fi}
\newcommand*{\getlinesfrompagelistR}{%
  \ifx\linesonpage@listR\empty
    \gdef\@cs@linesonpageR{1000}%
  \else
    \gl@p\linesonpage@listR\to\@cs@linesonpageR
  \fi}

%
```

\@writelinesonpageL
\@writelinesonpageR

These macros output the number of lines on a page to the section file in the form of \@lopL or \@lopR macros.

```
\newcommand*{\@writelinesonpageL}[1]{%
  \edef\next{\write\linenum@out{\string\@lopL{#1}}}%
  \next}
\newcommand*{\@writelinesonpageR}[1]{%
  \edef\next{\write\linenum@outR{\string\@lopR{#1}}}%
  \next}

%
```

\l@dcalc@maxoftwo
\l@dcalc@minoftwo

\l@dcalc@maxoftwo{⟨num⟩}{⟨num⟩}{⟨count⟩} sets ⟨count⟩ to the maximum of the two ⟨num⟩.

Similarly \l@dcalc@minoftwo{⟨num⟩}{⟨num⟩}{⟨count⟩} sets ⟨count⟩ to the minimum of the two ⟨num⟩.

```
\newcommand*{\l@dcalc@maxoftwo}[3]{%
  \ifnum #2>#1\relax
    #3=#2\relax
  \else
    #3=#1\relax
  \fi}
\newcommand*{\l@dcalc@minoftwo}[3]{%
  \ifnum #2<#1\relax
    #3=#2\relax
  \else
    #3=#1\relax
  \fi}

%
```

## XIX.7 Page break managing

\ifl@dsamepage
\l@dsamepagetrue
\l@dsamepagefalse
\ifl@dpagefull
\l@dpagefulltrue
\l@dpagefullfalse
\checkpageL
\checkpageR

\checkpageL tests if the space and lines already taken on the page by text and footnotes is less than the constraints. If so, then \ifl@dpagefull is set FALSE and \ifl@dsamepage is set TRUE. If the page is spatially full then \ifl@dpagefull is set TRUE and \ifl@dsamepage is set FALSE. If it is not spatially full but the maximum number of lines have been output then both \ifl@dpagefull and \ifl@dsamepage are set FALSE.

```
\newif\ifl@dsamepage
  \l@dsamepagetrue
\newif\ifl@dpagefull

\newcommand*{\checkpageL}{%
  \l@dpagefulltrue
  \l@dsamepagetrue
  \check@goal
  \ifdim\pagetotal<\ledthegoal
    \ifnum\numpagelinesL<\l@dminpagelines
    \else
      \ifnomaxlines%
      \else%
        \l@dsamepagefalse%
        \l@dpagefullfalse%
      \fi%
    \fi
  \else
    \l@dsamepagefalse
    \l@dpagefulltrue
```

```
  \fi%
  \ifprint@last@after@pendL%
     \l@dpagefullfalse%
     \l@dsamepagefalse%
     \print@last@after@pendLfalse%
  \fi%
  }%

\newcommand*{\checkpageR}{%
  \l@dpagefulltrue
  \l@dsamepagetrue
  \check@goal
  \ifdim\pagetotal<\ledthegoal
    \ifnum\numpagelinesR<\l@dminpagelines
    \else
      \ifnomaxlines%
      \else%
        \l@dsamepagefalse%
        \l@dpagefullfalse%
      \fi%
    \fi
  \else
    \l@dsamepagefalse
    \l@dpagefulltrue
  \fi%
  \ifprint@last@after@pendR%
     \l@dpagefullfalse%
     \l@dsamepagefalse%
     \print@last@after@pendRfalse%
  \fi%
  }%

%
```

\checkpbL
\checkpbR

\checkpbL and \checkpbR are called after each line is printed, and after the page is checked. These commands correct page breaks depending on \ledpb and \lednopb.

```
\newcommand{\checkpbL}{
   \IfStrEq{\led@pb@setting}{after}{
     \xifinlistcs{\the\absline@num}{l@prev@pb}{\l@dpagefulltrue\
l@dsamepagefalse}{}
     \xifinlistcs{\the\absline@num}{l@prev@nopb}{\l@dpagefullfalse\
l@dsamepagetrue}{}
   }{}
   \IfStrEq{\led@pb@setting}{before}{
     \numdef{\next@absline}{\the\absline@num+1}
     \xifinlistcs{\next@absline}{l@prev@pb}{\l@dpagefulltrue\
l@dsamepagefalse}{}
     \xifinlistcs{\next@absline}{l@prev@nopb}{\l@dpagefullfalse\
l@dsamepagetrue}{}
```

```
   }{}
}

\newcommand{\checkpbR}{
   \IfStrEq{\led@pb@setting}{after}{
     \xifinlistcs{\the\absline@numR}{l@prev@pbR}{\l@dpagefulltrue\
l@dsamepagefalse}{}
     \xifinlistcs{\the\absline@numR}{l@prev@nopbR}{\l@dpagefullfalse\
l@dsamepagetrue}{}
     }{}
   \IfStrEq{\led@pb@setting}{before}{
     \numdef{\next@abslineR}{\the\absline@numR+1}
     \xifinlistcs{\next@abslineR}{l@prev@pbR}{\l@dpagefulltrue\
l@dsamepagefalse}{}
     \xifinlistcs{\next@abslineR}{l@prev@nopbR}{\l@dpagefullfalse\
l@dsamepagetrue}{}
   }{}
}
%
```

`\checkverseL` `\checkverseR` `\checkverseL` and `\checkverseR` are called after each line is printed. They prevent page break inside line of verse.

```
\newcommand{\checkverseL}{
\ifinstanzaL
  \ifledpbinverse
    \ifinserthangingsymbol
      \numgdef{\prev@abslineverse}{\the\absline@num-1}
      \IfStrEq{\led@pb@setting}{after}{\lednopbnum{\prev@abslineverse}}{}
      \IfStrEq{\led@pb@setting}{before}{\ifnum\numpagelinesL<3\ledpbnum{\
prev@abslineverse}\fi}{}
    \fi
  \fi
\fi
}
\newcommand{\checkverseR}{
\ifinstanzaR
  \ifledpbinverse
    \ifinserthangingsymbolR
      \numgdef{\prev@abslineverse}{\the\absline@numR-1}
      \IfStrEq{\led@pb@setting}{after}{\lednopbnumR{\prev@abslineverse}}{}
      \IfStrEq{\led@pb@setting}{before}{\ifnum\numpagelinesR<3\ledpbnumR{\
prev@abslineverse}\fi}{}
    \fi
  \fi
\fi
}
%
```

\setgoalfraction
\ledthegoal
\goalfraction
\check@goal

\ledthegoal is the amount of space allowed to taken by text and footnotes on a page before a forced pagebreak. This can be controlled via \@goalfraction. \ledthegoal is calculated via \check@goal.

```
\newdimen\ledthegoal
\ifshiftedpstarts
       \newcommand*{\@goalfraction}{0.95}
\else
       \newcommand*{\@goalfraction}{0.9}
\fi

\newcommand*{\check@goal}{%
  \ledthegoal=\@goalfraction\pagegoal}
\newcommand{\setgoalfraction}[1]{%
  \xdef\@goalfraction{#1}%
}
%
```

\ifwrittenlinesL
\ifwrittenlinesL

Booleans for whether line data has been written to the section file.

```
\newif\ifwrittenlinesL
\newif\ifwrittenlinesR

%
```

## XIX.8 Getting boxes content

\if@getnextbox

The \if@getnextbox boolean is switched to true if we can get the next chunk in a page after finished previous chunk. That is:

- If we use the nosyncpstarts option, in any case
- If we do not use it, only when the number or real or blank line of the current chunk is equal or greater to the maximum number of line in the current pair of chunks.

```
\newif\if@getnextbox%
%
```

\get@nextboxL
\get@nextboxR

If the current box is not empty (i.e., still contains some lines) nothing is done. Otherwise if and only if a synchronisation point is reached the next box is started.

```
\newcommand*{\get@nextboxL}{%
  \ifvbox\namebox{l@dLcolrawbox\the\l@dpscL}% box is not empty
%
```

The current box is not empty; do nothing.

```
  \else%                                        box is empty
%
```

The box is empty. By default, we can get the next box

```
    \@getnextboxtrue%Should be local, but be cautious
%
```

But not when sufficient lines for this page have been generated (except when we don't do any synchronization whatsoever). output.

```
    \ifnum\usenamecount{l@dmaxlinesinpar\the\l@dpscL}>\@donetotallinesL
      \parledgroup@notes@endL%
      \unless\ifnosyncpstarts%
        \@getnextboxfalse%
%
```

If we use the nomaxlines option, we will start at new page, but we take count of the lines to be typeset for the actual right chunk on the right page, before starting new chunk on the left page.

```
        \ifnomaxlines%
          \ifdim\pagetotal<\ledthegoal%
            \numdef{\@tmp}{\l@dpscL+1}%
            \ifcsdef{afterlines@pstart@\@tmp R}{%
              \ifnumless{\numpagelinesL}{\csuse{afterlines@pstart@\@tmp R}}
%
                 {}%
                 {\ifcsdef{minpage@pstart@\@tmp}%
                   {\ifnumless{\the\c@page}{\csuse{minpage@pstart@\@tmp}}%
                     {\ifnum\numpagelinesL=\l@dminpagelines%
                          \@getnextboxtrue%
                      \fi%
                     }%
                     {\@getnextboxtrue}}%
                   {\@getnextboxtrue}%
                 }%
              }%
              {}%
          \fi%
        \fi%
      \fi%
    \else%
       \ifnomaxlines%
         \numdef{\@tmp}{\the\l@dpscL+1}%
         \ifcsdef{minpage@pstart@\@tmp}{%
           \ifnumless{\the\c@page}{\csuse{minpage@pstart@\@tmp}}%
             {\ifdimgreater{\pagetotal}{\ledthegoal}%
                {\@getnextboxtrue}%
                {\@getnextboxfalse}%
             }%
             {\@getnextboxtrue}%
         }{}%
       \fi%
    \fi%
```

```
%
```

Sufficient lines have been output.

```
    \if@getnextbox%
      \ifnum\usenamecount{l@dmaxlinesinpar\the\l@dpscL}=\@donetotallinesL
        \parledgroup@notes@endL
      \fi
      \ifwrittenlinesL\else
%
```

Write out the number of lines done, and set the boolean so this is only done once.

```
        \@writelinesinparL
        \writtenlinesLtrue
      \fi
      \ifnum\l@dnumpstartsL>\l@dpscL
%
```

There are still unprocessed boxes. Recalculate the maximum number of lines needed, and move onto the next box (by incrementing `\l@dpscL`). If needed, restart the line numbering.

```
        \writtenlinesLfalse
         \ifbypstart@
            \global\line@num=0%
            \resetprevline@%
          \fi
% Add the content of the optional argument of the previous \protect\cs{pend
}.
%    \begin{macrocode}
         \csuse{after@pendL@\the\l@dpscL}%
         \global\csundef{after@pendL@\the\l@dpscL}%
%
```

Check the number of lines

```
        \l@dcalc@maxoftwo{\the\usenamecount{l@dmaxlinesinpar\the\l@dpscL}}%
                         {\the\@donetotallinesL}%
                         {\usenamecount{l@dmaxlinesinpar\the\l@dpscL}}%
        \global\@donetotallinesL \z@
%
```

Go to the next pstart

```
        \global\advance\l@dpscL \@ne
        \global\pstartnumtrue%
        \restore@pstartL@pc%
%
```

Add notes of parallel ledgroup.

```
        \parledgroup@notes@endL
        \parledgroup@correction@notespacing@final{L}
      \else
%
```

```
        \print@last@after@pendLtrue%
      \fi
    \fi
  \fi}
%

\newcommand*{\get@nextboxR}{%
  \ifvbox\namebox{l@dRcolrawbox\the\l@dpscR}% box is not empty
  \else%                                      box is empty
    \@getnextboxtrue%
    \ifnum\usenamecount{l@dmaxlinesinpar\the\l@dpscR}>\@donetotallinesR
      \parledgroup@notes@endR
      \unless\ifnosyncpstarts%
        \@getnextboxfalse%
        \ifnomaxlines%
          \ifdim\pagetotal<\ledthegoal%
            \numdef{\@tmp}{\l@dpscR+1}%
            \ifcsdef{afterlines@pstart@\@tmp L}{%
              \ifnumless{\numpagelinesL}{\csuse{afterlines@pstart@\@tmp L}}
%
                 {}%
                 {\ifcsdef{minpage@pstart@\@tmp}%
                   {\ifnumless{\the\c@page}{\csuse{minpage@pstart@\@tmp}}%
                     {\ifnum\numpagelinesR=\l@dminpagelines%
                          \@getnextboxtrue%
                      \fi%
                     }%
                     {\@getnextboxtrue}}%
                   {\@getnextboxtrue}%
                 }%%
              }%
              {}%
          \fi%
        \fi%
      \fi%
    \else%
       \ifnomaxlines%
         \numdef{\@tmp}{\the\l@dpscR+1}%
         \ifcsdef{minpage@pstart@\@tmp}{%
           \ifnumless{\the\c@page}{\csuse{minpage@pstart@\@tmp}}%
             {\ifdimgreater{\pagetotal}{\ledthegoal}%
                {\@getnextboxtrue}%
                {\@getnextboxfalse}%
             }%
             {\@getnextboxtrue}%
         }{}
       \fi%
    \fi%
    \if@getnextbox%
      \ifnum\usenamecount{l@dmaxlinesinpar\the\l@dpscR}=\@donetotallinesR
```

```
        \parledgroup@notes@endR
      \fi
      \ifwrittenlinesR\else
        \@writelinesinparR
        \writtenlinesRtrue
      \fi
      \ifnum\l@dnumpstartsR>\l@dpscR
        \writtenlinesRfalse
        \ifbypstart@R
             \global\line@numR=0%
             \resetprevline@%
        \fi
        \csuse{after@pendR@\the\l@dpscR}%
        \global\csundef{after@pendR@\the\l@dpscR}%
        \l@dcalc@maxoftwo{\the\usenamecount{l@dmaxlinesinpar\the\l@dpscR}}%
                         {\the\@donetotallinesR}%
                         {\usenamecount{l@dmaxlinesinpar\the\l@dpscR}}%
        \global\@donetotallinesR \z@
        \global\advance\l@dpscR \@ne
        \global\pstartnumRtrue%
        \restore@pstartR@pc%
        \parledgroup@notes@endR
        \parledgroup@correction@notespacing@final{R}
      \else
          \print@last@after@pendRtrue%
      \fi
    \fi
  \fi}

%
```

# XX Page numbering

## XX.1 Global options

The `sameparallelpagenumber` option allows the same page number on both left and right side The `prevpgnotnumbered` option allows an empty (not numbered) right-side page before `\Pages`.

We cannot implement these two options by changing the value of the `page` counter, since its value is used by many LaTeXfeatures to determine whether a page is left (even-numbered) or right (odd-numbered). Consequently, we have to do it by patching `\thepage`, in order to use the value of the `par@page` counter instead of value of `page` counter.

This counter will be increased in a patched version of the LaTeX's `\@outputpage` macro, as is the `page` counter in this macro. However, this increase will take account of the options.

`\par@patch@thepage` `\par@patch@pagenumbering`

`\par@patch@thepage` patches `\thepage` in order to use the value of `par@page` counter

and not the value of par@page. It must be called after any redefinition of \thepage. That why we insert it at the end of the LaTeXmacro \pagenumbering, which is called by some \xxxmatter commands. In the case of memoir class using, we insert it at the end of \@mempnum. When using \pagenumbering, we also need to restart par@page counter. Consequently, we have wrapped \par@patch@thepage and counter restart in \par@patch@pagenumbering We also call \par@patch@thepage it at the beginning of the document.

```
2808
2809 \newcommand{\par@patch@thepage}{%
2810   \ifboolexpr{%
2811     bool{sameparallelpagenumber}%
2812     or bool{prevpgnotnumbered}%
2813   }%
2814   {%
2815     \patchcmd{\thepage}%
2816       {page}{par@page}%
2817       {}%
2818       {\led@error@fail@patch@thepage}%
2819   }{}%
2820 }%
2821
2822 \newcommand{\par@patch@pagenumbering}{%
2823   \ifboolexpr{%
2824     bool{sameparallelpagenumber}%
2825     or bool{prevpgnotnumbered}%
2826     }%
2827     {%
2828     \setcounter{par@page}{1}%
2829     }%
2830     {}%
2831   \par@patch@thepage%
2832 }%
2833
2834 \ifl@dmemoir%
2835   \apptocmd{\@mempnum}%
2836     {\par@patch@pagenumbering}%
2837     {}%%
2838     {\led@error@fail@patch@@mempnum}%
2839
2840 \else%
2841   \apptocmd{\pagenumbering}%
2842     {\par@patch@pagenumbering}%
2843     {}%
2844     {\led@error@fail@patch@pagenumbering}%
2845 \fi%
2846
2847 \AtBeginDocument{\par@patch@thepage}%
2848 %
```

\@outputpage As its name says, \@outputpage is a LaTeX's macro called in the output routine. It is this macro which increases the page counter.. We patch it in order to increase, conditionally, the par@page counter.

```
\AtBeginDocument{%
  \apptocmd{\@outputpage}{%
    \ifsameparallelpagenumber%
      \ifl@dprintingpages%
        \ifodd\c@page\else%
          \stepcounter{par@page}%
        \fi%
      \else%
        \stepcounter{par@page}%
      \fi%
    \else%
      \stepcounter{par@page}%
    \fi%
    }%
    {}%
    {\led@error@fail@patch@@outputpage}%
}
%
```

\thepar@page And now, initialize par@page counter.

```
\newcounter{par@page}%
\setcounter{par@page}{1}%
%
```

## XX.2 mainmatter option of \Pages

The optional argument of \Pages could be equal to mainmatter. In this case the boolean \ifPages@mainmatter is set to true, and some special things are done in \Pages@mainmatter, called by \cleartol@devenpage.

\ifPages@mainmatter
\Pages@mainmatter

```
\newif\ifPages@mainmatter
\newcommand{\Pages@mainmatter}{%
    \ifPages@mainmatter%
      \pagenumbering{arabic}%
      \addtocounter{page}{1}%
      \addtocounter{par@page}{-1}%
      \patchcmd{\thepage}{page}{par@page}{}{}%
    \fi%
}
%
```

# XXI Sections' titles' commands

As switching from left to right pages does not clear the page since v1.13.0, but only creates new pages, no \vbox{} is inserted, and consequently parallel chapters are misaligned.

So we patch the \chapter command in order to prevent this problem.

\chapter
```
\pretocmd{\chapter}{%
  \ifl@dprintingpages%
    \vbox{}%
  \fi%
  }%
  {}%
  {}%
%
```

\eledsectnotoc \eledsectnotoc just saves its content \@eledsectnotoc, which will be tested where sectioning commands will be printed.

```
\newcommand{\eledsectnotoc}[1]{\xdef\@eledsectnotoc{#1}}
\eledsectnotoc{R}
%
```

\eledsectmark \eledsectmark just saves its content \@eledsectmark, which will be tested where sectioning commands will be printed.

```
\newcommand{\eledsectmark}[1]{\xdef\@eledsectmark{#1}}
\eledsectmark{L}
%
```

\eledsection@correcting@skip Because the vertical correction needed after inserting a title in parallel depends whether we are in parallel columns or parallel pages, we stock its length in \eledsection@correcting@skip.

```
\newskip\eledsection@correcting@skip
%
```

\eled@sectioningR@out We save the sectioning commands of the right side in the \eled@sectioningR@out file.

```
\newwrite\eled@sectioningR@out
%
```

# XXII Page break/no page break, depending on the specific line

We need to adapt the macro of the homonym section of eledmac to eledpar.

\prev@pbR
\prev@nopbR

The \l@prev@pbR macro is a etoolbox's list, which contains the lines in which page breaks occur (before or after). The \l@prev@nopbR macro is a etoolbox list, which contains the lines in which NO page breaks occur (before or after).

```
\def\l@prev@pbR{}
\def\l@prev@nopbR{}
%
```

\ledpbR
\ledpbnumR
\lednopbnum
\lednopbnumR

The \ledpbR macro writes the call to \led@pbR in line-list file. The \ledpbnumR macro writes the call to \led@pbnumR in line-list file. The \lednopbR macro writes the call to \led@nopbR in line-list file. The \lednopbnumR macro writes the call to \led@nopbnumR in line-list file.

```
\newcommand{\ledpbR}{\write\linenum@outR{\string\led@pbR}}
\newcommand{\ledpbnumR}[1]{\write\linenum@outR{\string\led@pbnumR{#1}}}
\newcommand{\lednopbR}{\write\linenum@outR{\string\led@nopbR}}
\newcommand{\lednopbnumR}[1]{\write\linenum@outR{\string\led@nopbnumR{#1}}}
%
```

\led@pbR
\led@pbnumR
\led@nopbR
\led@nopbnumR

The \led@pbR add the absolute line number in the \prev@pbR list. The \led@pbnumR add the argument in the \prev@pbR list. The \led@nopbR add the absolute line number in the \prev@nopbR list. The \led@nopbnumR add the argument in the \prev@nopbR list.

```
\newcommand{\led@pbR}{\listxadd{\l@prev@pbR}{\the\absline@numR}}
\newcommand{\led@pbnumR}[1]{\listxadd{\l@prev@pbR}{#1}}
\newcommand{\led@nopbR}{\listxadd{\l@prev@nopbR}{\the\absline@numR}}
\newcommand{\led@nopbnumR}[1]{\listxadd{\l@prev@nopbR}{#1}}
%
```

# XXIII Parallel ledgroup

\parledgroup@
\parledgroupseries@
\parledgrouptype@

The marks \parledgroup@ contains information about the beginnings and endings of notes in a parallel ledgroup. \parledgroup@series contains the footnote series. \parledgroup@type contains the type of the footnote: critical (Xfootnote) or familiar (footnoteX).

```
\newmarks\parledgroup@
\newmarks\parledgroup@series
\newmarks\parledgroup@type
%
```

\parledgroup@notes@startL
\parledgroup@notes@startR

\parledgroup@notes@startL and \parledgroup@notes@startR are used to mark the beginning of a note series in a parallel ledgroup.

```
\newcommand{\parledgroup@notes@startL}{%
  \ifnum\usenamecount{l@dmaxlinesinpar\the\l@dpscL}>0%
    \IfStrEq{\splitfirstmarks\parledgroup@type}{footnoteX}{\csuse{
bhooknoteX@\splitfirstmarks\parledgroup@series}}{}%
```

```
    \IfStrEq{\splitfirstmarks\parledgroup@type}{Xfootnote}{\csuse{
bhookXnote@\splitfirstmarks\parledgroup@series}}{}%
  \fi%
  \global\ledgroupnotesL@true%
  \insert@noterule@ledgroup{L}%
}
\newcommand{\parledgroup@notes@startR}{%
  \ifnum\usenamecount{l@dmaxlinesinpar\the\l@dpscR}>0%
    \IfStrEq{\splitfirstmarks\parledgroup@type}{footnoteX}{\csuse{
bhooknoteX@\splitfirstmarks\parledgroup@series}}{}%
    \IfStrEq{\splitfirstmarks\parledgroup@type}{Xfootnote}{\csuse{
bhookXnote@\splitfirstmarks\parledgroup@series}}{}%
  \fi%
  \global\ledgroupnotesR@true%
  \insert@noterule@ledgroup{R}%
}
%
```

`\parledgroup@notes@startL` `\parledgroup@notes@startR` `\parledgroup@notes@endL` and `\parledgroup@notes@endR` are used to mark the end of a note series in a parallel ledgroup.

```
\newcommand{\parledgroup@notes@endL}{%
  \global\ledgroupnotesL@false%
}
\newcommand{\parledgroup@notes@endR}{%
  \global\ledgroupnotesR@false%
}
%
```

`\insert@noterule@ledgroup` A `\vskip` is not used when the boxes are constructed. So we insert it before ledgroup note series when parallel lines are constructed. This is the goal of `\insert@noterule@ledgroup`

```
\newcommand{\insert@noterule@ledgroup}[1]{
    \IfStrEq{\splitbotmarks\parledgroup@}{begin}{%
      \IfStrEq{\splitbotmarks\parledgroup@type}{Xfootnote}{
        \csuse{ifledgroupnotes#1@}
          \vskip\skip\csuse{mp\splitbotmarks\parledgroup@series footins}
          \csuse{\splitbotmarks\parledgroup@series footnoterule}
        \fi
        }
        {}
        \IfStrEq{\splitbotmarks\parledgroup@type}{footnoteX}{
          \csuse{ifledgroupnotes#1@}
           \vskip\skip\csuse{mpfootins\splitbotmarks\parledgroup@series}
           \csuse{footnoterule\splitbotmarks\parledgroup@series}
           \fi
           }{}
        }
    {}
}
```

```
%
```

\@parledgroupnotespacing

\@parledgroupnotespacing can be redefined by the user to change the interline spacing of ledgroup notes.

```
\newcommand{\setparledgroupnotespacing}[1]{\gdef\@parledgroupnotespacing
{#1}}
\newcommand{\@parledgroupnotespacing}{}
%
```

up@notespacing@correction
otespacing@set@correction

\parledgroup@notespacing@correction is the difference between a normal line skip and a line skip in a note. It is set by \parledgroup@notespacing@set@correction, called at the beginning of \Pages.

```
\dimdef{\parledgroup@notespacing@correction}{0pt}
\newcommand{\parledgroup@notespacing@set@correction}{%
  {\@getfirstseries\csuse{Xnotefontsize@\@firstseries}%We suppose all the
series has the same footnote size setup
 \@parledgroupnotespacing\dimgdef{\temp@spacing}{\baselineskip}}%
  \dimgdef{\parledgroup@notespacing@correction}{\baselineskip-\temp@spacing
}%
}
%
```

rrection@notespacing@init

\parledgroup@correction@notespacing@init sets the value of accumulated corrections of note spacing to 0 pt. It is called at the beginning of each pages AND at the end of each ledgroup.

```
\newcommand{\parledgroup@correction@notespacing@init}{
  \dimdef{\parledgroup@notespacing@correction@accumulated}{0pt}
  \dimdef{\parledgroup@notespacing@correction@modulo}{0pt}
}
\parledgroup@correction@notespacing@init
%
```

rection@notespacing@final

\parledgroup@correction@notespacing@final adds the total space deleted because of correction for notes, in a parallel ledgroup. It also adds the space needed by the other side spaces between note rules and notes. It is called after the print of each pstart/pend.

```
\newcommand{\parledgroup@correction@notespacing@final}[1]{
    \ifparledgroup
    \vspace{\parledgroup@notespacing@correction@accumulated}
    \parledgroup@correction@notespacing@init%
    \ifstrequal{#1}{L}{
        \numdef{\@checking}{\the\l@dpscL-1}
    }{
      \numdef{\@checking}{\the\l@dpscR-1}
    }
```

```
    \dimdef{\@beforenotes@current@diff}{\csuse{@parledgroup@beforenotes@\
@checking L}-\csuse{@parledgroup@beforenotes@\@checking R}}%
    \ifstrequal{#1}{L}%
      {% Left
      \ifdimgreater{\@beforenotes@current@diff}{0pt}{}{\vspace{-\
@beforenotes@current@diff}}%
      }%
      {% Right
      \ifdimgreater{\@beforenotes@current@diff}{0pt}{\vspace{\
@beforenotes@current@diff}}{}
      }%
  \fi
}
%
```

\parledgroup@correction@notespacing

\parledgroup@correction@notespacing is used before each printed line. If it is a line of notes in parallel ledgroup, the space \parledgroup@notespacing@correction is decreased, to make interline space correct. The decreased space is added to \parledgroup@notespacing and \parledgroup@notespacing@correction@modulo. If \parledgroup@notespacing@correction is equal or greater than \baselineskip:

- It is decreased by \baselineskip.
- The total of line number in the current page is decreased by one.

For example, suppose an normal interline of 24 pt and interline for note of 12 pt. That means that the two lines of notes take the place of one normal line. For every two lines of notes, the line total for the current place is decreased by one.

```
\newcommand{\parledgroup@correction@notespacing}[1]{%
    \csuse{ifledgroupnotes#1@}%
      \vspace{-\parledgroup@notespacing@correction}%
      \dimdef{\parledgroup@notespacing@correction@accumulated}{\
parledgroup@notespacing@correction@accumulated+\
parledgroup@notespacing@correction}%
      \dimdef{\parledgroup@notespacing@correction@modulo}{\
parledgroup@notespacing@correction@modulo+\
parledgroup@notespacing@correction}%
      \ifdimless{\parledgroup@notespacing@correction@modulo}{\baselineskip
}{}{\advance\numpagelinesL -\@ne%
      \dimdef{\parledgroup@notespacing@correction@modulo}{\
parledgroup@notespacing@correction@modulo-\baselineskip}%
     }% mean greater than equal
    \fi%
}
%
```

\parledgroup@beforenotesL
\parledgroup@beforenotesR

\parledgroup@beforenotesL and \parledgroup@beforenotesR store the total of space before notes in the current parallel ledgroup.

```
\dimdef\parledgroup@beforenotesL{0pt}
\dimdef\parledgroup@beforenotesR{0pt}
%
```

ledgroup@beforenotes@save The macro `\parledgroup@beforenotes@save` dumps the space before notes of the current parallel ledgroup in a macro named with the current pstart number.

```
\newcommand{\parledgroup@beforenotes@save}[1]{
  \ifparledgroup
    \csdimgdef{@parledgroup@beforenotes@\the\csuse{l@dnumpstarts#1}#1}{\
csuse{parledgroup@beforenotes#1}}
    \csdimgdef{parledgroup@beforenotes#1}{0pt}
  \fi
}
%
```

# XXIV Compatibility with `eledmac`

Here, we define some command for the `eledmac-compat` option.

```
\ifeledmaccompat@%


  \unless\ifnocritical@
  \let\onlyXside\Xonlyside
  \fi
\fi
%
```

# XXV The End

</code>

# Appendix A Some things to do when changing version

## Appendix A.1 Migration to `eledpar` 1.4.3

Version 1.4.3 corrects a bug added in version 0.12, which made hanging verse always flush right, despite the value of the first element in the `\setstanzaindents` command.

However, if you want to return to automatic flushright margins for verses with hanging indents, you have to redefine the `\hangingsymbol` command.

```
\renewcommand{\hangingsymbol}{\protect\hfill}
```

See the following two examples:

With standard `\hangingsymbol`:

A very long verse should sometimes be hanging. The position of the hanging verse is fixed.

With the modification of the hangingsymbol:

A very long verse should sometimes be hanging. And we can see that a hanging verse is flush right.

## Appendix A.2 Migration from `eledpar` to `reledpar`

As for migration from `eledmac` to `reledmac`:

- One option has been removed because it is deprecated.
- Some of the customizations previously made by `\renewcommand` have been replaced with commands.
- Some command names have been changed in order to have a more logical and uniform pattern.

### Appendix A.2.1 Deprecated options

The `shiftedverses` option has been removed. Use the general `shiftedpstart` option instead.

### Appendix A.2.2 `\renewcommand` replaced with command

Many uses of `\renewcommand` have been replaced with uses of specific commands. Please read the handbook about these particular commands.

| *Deprecated* `\renewcommand` | *Replaced with* |
|---|---|
| `\goalfraction` | `\setgoalfraction` |
| `\parledgroupnotespacing` | `\setparledgroupnotespacing` |
| `\Rlineflag` | `\setRlineflag` |

### Appendix A.2.3 Commands the names of which have changed

In order to ease the migration from eledpar to reledpar, you may load reledmac with eledmac-compat option. However, it is advised to change the command names.

| *Old command* | *New command* |
|---|---|
| \onlyXside | \Xonlyside |

## Appendix A.3 Migration to reledpar 2.2.0

The astanza can take now an option argument. Consequently, if the first line of verse in a astanza environment starts with brackets [], you must precede them with a \relax. If you do not do it, the content of the brackets will be considered as an optional argument of the astanza environment.

## Appendix A.4 Migration to reledpar 2.3.0

The line number style (alphabetic, numeric, etc.) for the notes of the right side are now defined by the value you set to \linenumberstyleR or \linenumberstyle*, and not by the value you set to \linenumberstyle which is kept for left side.

The same is true for sub-line number styles and \sublinenumberstyleR or \sublinenumberstyle*, which are distinct from \sublinenumberstyle.

Consequently, if you have changed line number representation in footnotes with \linenumberstyle and \sublinenumberstyle, check your settings for these control sequences.

## Appendix A.5 Migration to reledpar 2.4.0

We have fixed a bug which which misaligned left and right sides when a line contained a dotted letter.

We have tested and saw no problem with this correction, but if you see a difference in alignment between version 2.3.0 and 2.4.0, please contact us.

## Appendix A.6 Migration to reledpar 2.5.0

If you use \stanza or astanza environment, please read Appendix A.12 p. 297.

# References

[LW90] John Lavagnino and Dominik Wujastyk. 'An overview of edmac: a Plain TeX format for critical editions'. *TUGboat*, **11**, 4, pp. 623–643, November 1990. (Code available from CTAN in macros/plain/contrib/edmac)

[Wil02] Peter Wilson. *The memoir class for configurable typesetting*. November 2002. (Available from CTAN in macros/latex/contrib/memoir)

[Wil04] Peter Wilson and Maïeul Rouquette. *eledmac A presumptuous attempt to port EDMAC,TABMAC and EDSTANZA to LaTeX*. December 2004. (Available from CTAN in `macros/latex/contrib/eledmac`)

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# Change History