

Prototype reimplementaion of \LaTeX 2 $_{\varepsilon}$'s block environments using templates

\LaTeX Project*

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Abstract

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*Initial reimplementaion of lists done by Bruno Le Floch, generalized second version with tagging support by Frank Mittelbach.

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1 Introduction

The list implementation in $\text{\LaTeX 2}_{\epsilon}$ serves a dual purpose: it implements real lists such as `itemize` or `enumerate`, but it is also used as the basis for vertical blocks, i.e., to specify the vertical spacing and paragraph handling after such block, e.g., in environments like `center`, `quote`, `verbatim`, or in the theorem environments. They are all implemented as “trivial” lists with a single (hidden) item.

While this was convenient to get a consistent layout using a single implementation it is not adequate if it comes to interpreting the structure of a document, because environments based on `trivlist` should not advertise themselves as being a “list” — after all, from a semantic point of view they aren’t lists.

The approach taking here is therefore to offer separate template types: `block` (horizontally or vertically oriented data that needs some handling at the start and the end), `para` (that deals with different paragraph layouts), `list` (that handles list related parameters, and `item` (for item layouts and handling).

To address the independent aspects we have the template type `blockenv` that ties them together as necessary when we build document level environments.

For example, a `quote` environment would make use of a (display) `block` and some `para` instance while a standard `enumerate` would make use of a display `block`, a `list`, and an `item` and a `para` instance. An inline list (like `enumerate*` from the `enumitem` package) would be using the same `list` instance but a different (horizontally oriented) `block` instance build from a different template.

Instead of a `list` instance to handle the inner structure of the environment one can use an instance of the type `captionedtext` to produce a display environment with an associated heading/caption, such as a theorem-like environment or a proof environment. Further possibilities (not yet implemented) are templates for producing boxed text or formal quotes like those produced by the `csquotes` package.

2 Template types and templates for blocks and lists

2.1 Template types

2.1.1 The template type ‘`blockenv`’

Arg: 1 key/value list to alter the default parameters of the template instances used by the particular `blockenv` environment

Arg: 2 Boolean to suppress a number in case this environment normally produces a numbered caption

Arg: 3 Caption/heading text in case this environment supports a caption (most don’t), otherwise `\NoValue`

Arg: 4 Sub-caption/heading text in case this environment supports a caption (most don’t), otherwise `\NoValue`

Semantics:

This template type is used to implement document-level environments. It defines a `block` instance to handle the layout at the “edge” of the environment data, possibly some paragraph setup through a `para` instance, potentially an “inner” instance for more

complicated environments (such as lists), and possibly some additional setup code for certain environments.

Arguments 2–4 are passed to the instance handling the inner structure, e.g., `list` or `captionedtext` which may or may not make use of it.

It also defines how the `blockenv` behaves with respect to nesting, e.g., does it change when nested and if so how many levels of nesting are supported, etc.

Finally, the template type defines how it appears in a tagged PDF document, what tag names are used, how they are role-mapped and whether it adds additional attributes, etc.

2.1.2 The template type ‘block’

Arg: 1 key/value list to alter the default block parameters

Semantics:

Handle the layout aspects of a block of data. In case of a “display” block (i.e., vertically oriented) the spacing and page breaking as well as the handling if the block starts a paragraph or ends one, that is, if text is immediately following the block without being separated by an empty line, then this text is considered to be in the same paragraph as the block.

In case of a horizontally oriented block it covers any special handling at the start and end of the block, e.g., extra spacing, prohibiting or encouraging line breaks, and so forth.

2.1.3 The template type ‘para’

Arg: 1 key/value list to alter the default paragraph parameters

Semantics:

Sets up paragraph-specific parameters for H&J, e.g., to implement justification variations, the behavior of `\\` etc. The instances are used in higher-level templates, e.g., in a `block`.

2.1.4 The template type ‘list’

Arg: 1 key/value list to alter the default list parameters

Arg: 2 Boolean to suppress a number in case this list environment also produces a numbered heading/caption

Arg: 3 Caption/heading text in case this environment supports a caption (lists normally don’t), otherwise `\NoValue`

Arg: 4 Sub-caption/heading text in case this environment supports a caption, otherwise `\NoValue`

Semantics:

Handle the aspects related to list design, e.g., the use and formatting of counters, etc.

Standard $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ lists have no heading/caption, so arguments 2–4 are ignored in the standard `list` template. But special lists, such as a list of ingredients for a cookbook, might so there might be other templates that make use of them in the future.

Note that this template type does not cover block-related aspects, i.e., a list instance could be used both for a display list or for an inline list.

2.1.5 The template type ‘captionedtext’

Arg: 1 key/value list to alter the default `captionedtext` parameters

Arg: 2 Boolean to suppress a number in case this environment also produces a numbered heading/caption

Arg: 3 Caption/heading text for this text block; if not given then `\NoValue`

Arg: 4 Sub-caption/heading text in case this environment supports a caption, otherwise `\NoValue`

Semantics:

Produces a text block with an associated caption/heading, e.g., a theorem-like environment. There may not be a user-supplied caption text—the caption may consist of a fixed text only like “Lemma”.

Handles the aspects related to the caption design and typically supports keys for adjusting the layout of the body text, e.g., its font, etc.

Note that this template type does not cover block-related aspects, e.g., the dimensions of the display block are handled there.

2.1.6 The template type ‘item’

Arg: 1 key/value list to alter the default item parameters

Semantics:

A sub-type used as part of `list` to easily cover alternative layout for list items.

2.1.7 The template type ‘thmstyle’

Arg: 1 key/value list to alter the default `thmstyle` parameters

Arg: 2 Boolean to suppress a number in case this environment also produces a numbered heading/caption

Arg: 3 Caption/heading text for this text block; if not given then `\NoValue`

Arg: 4 Sub-caption/heading text in case this environment supports a caption, otherwise `\NoValue`

Semantics:

A sub-type used as part of `captionedtext` when producing theorem-like environments. It does the bulk of the work and sets up most of the formatting. It has been separated out because many theorem-like environments use the same theorem layout and only differ in the fixed caption text they generate.

Not all templates of type `captionedtext` use `thmstyle` as an inner instance, e.g., proofs are implemented with a template that does everything necessary directly.

2.2 Templates

2.2.1 The `blockenv` template ‘std’

Attributes:

name (*tokenlist*) Name of the environment used in tracing and error messages.

tag-name (*tokenlist*) Name of the tag used for the block inside the PDF. If not explicitly given the name is defined by the `tagging-recipe`. Note that in case of `tagging-recipe=basic` no tag for the block is produced, so any key settings are ignored.
Default: `<empty>`

tag-attr-class (*tokenlist*) An explicit tag class attribute. Default: `<empty>`

tagging-recipe (*tokenlist*) Defines the way tagging is done. Currently the values `basic`, `standard`, and `list` are supported. Default: `standard`

transparent-level (*boolean*) Is this `blockenv` transparent for any blocks nested inside? Default: `false`

legacy-code (*tokenlist*) Legacy setup code. This is executed after legacy defaults (from `\@listi`, `\@listii`, etc.) are used but before the block instance is called.
Default: `<empty>`

block-instance (*tokenlist*) Part of the name of the `block` instance that is called. The full name has a `-<level>` appended. Default: `std-display`

para-instance (*tokenlist*) Paragraph settings to use within the environment. If `<empty>` then the current (outer) values are retained. However, the `inner-instance` template might reset/overwrite some of the `para` values, e.g., `list` makes use of `\listparindent` to explicitly set the paragraph indentation for compatibility.
Default: `<empty>`

inner-level-counter (*tokenlist*) Name of an existing (!) counter that is incremented and used to determine final name of the `inner-instance` or empty if always the same inner instance should be used.

max-inner-levels (*tokenlist*) Maximum number of nested environments of this kind. Only relevant if there is a `inner-level-counter` specified. Default: `4`

inner-instance-type (*tokenlist*) Template type of the inner instance. Currently supported types are `list` and `captionedtext`. Default: `<empty>`

inner-instance (*tokenlist*) Name of the inner instance (if any). If there is an **inner-level-counter** then the instance name gets `-⟨counter value⟩` appended.
Default: `⟨empty⟩`

tagging-suppress-paras (*boolean*) *describe* Default: `false`

final-code (*tokenlist*) Final setup code Default: `\ignorespaces`

Semantics & Comments: The `blockenv` type handles the overall setup for the document-level environments.

This `blockenv` template supports the legacy list setting that are found in many document classes in the macros `\@listi`, `\@listii`, up to `\@listvi`. It also uses the counter `\@listdepth` to track nesting of block, again mainly to support legacy setups (internally it gives it a more appropriate name but it remains accessible through the $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ name).

The internal block nesting level is stored (for historical reasons) in the `\@listdepth` counter and incremented by each block by one. The starting value at top-level (outside any block) is zero. A block environment with `transparent-level=true` also increments the level before it evaluates and sets its parameters but then decrements it again, just before it starts processing its body.

The template first checks that the block is not too deeply nested.

After the level was increased then corresponding `\@list...` macro to update the legacy defaults is called.

It then sets up the tagging via the `tagging-recipe` setting and executes any code in `legacy-code`.

Afterwards it calls the appropriate `block` instance based on `block-instance` and current level, e.g., `std-display-1`.

Then it sets up paragraph parameters if a `para-instance` was specified (otherwise they stay as they are).

If a `inner-instance` was specified this is called next, or more precisely: if no `inner-level-counter` was specified the instance `inner-instance` is called.

Otherwise, the `inner-level-counter` is incremented and the instance with the name `inner-instance-inner-level-counter` is called.

Finally, the `final-code` is executed (by default `\ignorespaces`).

The maximum number of `blockenv`s that can be nested into each other is restricted by the \LaTeX counter `maxblocklevels` with a default value of 6. If this value is increased then it is necessary to provide additional instances, e.g., `std-display-7`, etc. Decreasing is, of course, always possible, then some of the instances defined are not used and instead the user gets an error that there is too much nesting going on.

If the key `transparent-level` is set to `true` then such an environment alters the nesting level only temporarily (while processing the `blockenv` template) and you can therefore nest those environments as often as you like (a typical example would be `flushleft` anywhere in the nesting hierarchy) as long as the level isn't already at `maxblocklevels`).

2.2.2 The block template ‘std’

Attributes:

- begin-vspace** (*skip*) Vertical space before the block. Default: `\topsep`
- begin-extra-vspace** (*skip*) Extra vertical space before the block if the block forms its own paragraph. Default: `\partopsep`
- begin-unchained-vspace** (*skip*) Vertical space before the block to use if this is a nested block, both blocks have items or captions, and these should not be chained; see description below. Default: `.5\topsep`
- para-vspace** (*skip*) The default for ordinary blocks is to use the `\parskip` from the outer galley. In lists and some other special blocks this is then changed. Default: `\parskip`
- end-vspace** (*skip*) Vertical space after the block. Default: value from **begin-vspace**
- end-extra-vspace** (*skip*) Extra vertical space after the block if the block forms its own paragraph. Default: value from **begin-extra-vspace**
- item-vspace** (*skip*) The space in front of an item if the block is a list; if not, the setting has no effect. Default: `\itemsep`
- begin-penalty** (*integer*) Penalty for breaking before the block. Default: `\@beginparpenalty`
- end-penalty** (*integer*) Penalty for breaking after the block. Default: `\@endparpenalty`
- item-penalty** (*integer*) Penalty for breaking before an item in the list (except the first). Default: `\@itempenalty`
- left-margin** (*length*) Space on the left of the block. Default: `\leftmargin`
- right-margin** (*length*) Space on the right of the block. Default: `\rightmargin`
- para-indent** (*length*) Paragraph indentation for paragraphs within the block. Default: `0pt`

Semantics & Comments: Sets up the main block parameters, e.g. its spacing before and after and the indentation on either side.

It also sets up some parameter defaults for the inner level, e.g., **item-penalty**, **item-vspace** and **para-indent**, which may get overwritten by inner instances that are called.

The vertical spacing before the block covers four different use cases: If there is a caption or an item waiting to be placed, and this item allows for “chaining”, and the new block also wants to place an item then no space is added (spacing was already added by the outer block). Instead, the items are chained and placed that the start of the block, i.e., producing a layout like the two nested **itemize** environments here:

- – A second-level item
- Another ...
- More text for the first-level item
- Another first-level item

In that case there is also no vertical space after the block. If the items should not be chained (as specified by the setup of the outer block), then one gets a result like this one (using `itemize` environments inside `description` with different treatment of individual description `\items`):

An normal label • A second-level item

- Another ...

More text for the first-level item

An unchained label

- A second-level item
- Another ...

More text for the first-level item

A normal label Another first-level item

If “unchaining” happens, as in the second item, then vertical spacing with the value of `begin-unchained-vspace` is used and at the end you get `end-vertical-space`.

Otherwise, if there is no item or caption waiting to be placed you get a vertical space of `begin-vspace` before the block and if the block is its own paragraph you additionally get `begin-extra-vspace` added to this.

Note that $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ always chained the list items, so the ability to prohibit this is a new functionality.

2.2.3 The para template ‘std’

Attributes:

para-indent (<i>length</i>)	Default: <code>\parindent</code>
begin-hspace (<i>skip</i>) Horizontal skip added just in front of the indentation box if non-zero	Default: <code>0pt</code>
left-hspace (<i>skip</i>)	Default: <code>0pt</code>
right-hspace (<i>skip</i>)	Default: <code>0pt</code>
end-hspace (<i>skip</i>)	Default: <code>\@flushglue</code>
fixed-word-spaces (<i>boolean</i>)	Default: <code>false</code>
final-hyphen-demerits (<i>integer</i>)	Default: <code>5000</code>
newline-cmd (<i>function(0)</i>) This defines the meaning of <code>\</code>	Default: <code>\@normalcr</code>
para-attr-class (<i>tokenlist</i>)	Default: <code>justify</code>

Semantics & Comments: The `begin-hspace` (normally `0pt`) is the counterpart of `end-hspace` (which is normally `0pt plus 1fil`). It can be useful in special paragraph shapes. The skip is only inserted into the paragraph if it is non-zero. If it is made non-zero then paragraphs are always at least one line including a construct like `\noindent\par!`

The `para-attr-class` takes one of the attributes `justify`, `center`, `raggedright`, `raggedleft`. They are declared in `latex-lab-namespace`.

TODO: to be further documented

2.2.4 The list template ‘std’

Attributes:

counter (*tokenlist*) Counter name to be used in a numbered list or empty, if the list is unnumbered. Default: `<empty>`

item-label (*tokenlist*) Label “string” for a fixed label or as generated from the current counter value. Default: `<empty>`

start (*integer*) Start value for the counter if the list is numbered, otherwise irrelevant. Default: 1

resume (*boolean*) Should a numbered list be resumed from the last instance? If true value of **start** is ignored. Default: `false`

item-instance (*instance*) Instance of type **item** to be used to format the label string. Default: `basic`

item-vspace (*skip*) The space in front of an item in the list. If not specified the value specified in the block template instance is used.

item-penalty (*integer*) Penalty for breaking before an item (except the first). If not specified the value specified in the block template instance is used.

item-indent (*length*) Horizontal displacement of the item. Default: `0pt`

label-width (*length*) Width reserved for the formatted item label. Default: `\labelwidth`

label-sep (*length*) Horizontal separation between label and following text. Default: `\labelsep`

legacy-support (*boolean*) Is formatting the label via `\makelabel` supported? Default: `false`

Semantics & Comments: Sets up handling of list material, e.g., numbering (if any), layout of items and list elements, and tagging, if requested.

2.2.5 The item template ‘std’

Attributes:

counter-label (<i>function1</i>) <i>unused</i> .	Default: <code>\arabic{#1}</code>
counter-ref (<i>function1</i>) <i>unused</i> .	Default: value from counter-label
label-ref (<i>function1</i>) <i>unused</i> .	Default: <code>#1</code>
label-autoref (<i>function1</i>) <i>unused</i> .	Default: item <code>#1</code>
label-format (<i>function1</i>) Formatting of the label, questionable the way it is used.	Default: <code>#1</code>
label-strut (<i>boolean</i>) Add a <code>\strut</code> to the label?	Default: <code>false</code>
label-align (<i>choice</i>) Supported values <code>left</code> , <code>center</code> , <code>right</code> , and <code>parleft</code> . <i>Only partly implemented.</i>	Default: <code>right</code>
label-placement (<i>choice</i>) Placement of the label in relation to a directly following label (of a following inner list). Supported values are <code>chained</code> , <code>unchained</code> , and <code>standalone</code> .	Default: <code>chained</code>
label-boxed (<i>boolean</i>) Should the label be boxed?	Default: <code>true</code>
next-line (<i>boolean</i>)	Default: <code>false</code>
text-font (<i>tokenlist</i>) <i>unused</i> .	
compatibility (<i>boolean</i>)	Default: <code>true</code>

Semantics & Comments: This template is only rudimentary implemented at the moment. It probably needs other keys and the existing ones need a proper implementation!

fix

2.2.6 The captionedtext template ‘thmlike’

Attributes:

counter (<i>tokenlist</i>) Counter name to be used if the caption is numbered, otherwise empty.	Default: <code><empty></code>
title (<i>tokenlist</i>) Fixed part of the caption, e.g., a theorem-like environment may want to specify “Lemma” here.	Default: <code><empty></code>
style (<i>instance</i>) Instance of type <code>thmstyle</code> that actually implements the theorem-like environment.	Default: <code>plain</code>

Semantics & Comments: The template combines the fixed **title** and a number (if present) with the caption text as specified on the document element, if one is given, e.g., “Theorem 1. (Fermat)”. See also the **proof** template, which handles this differently.

The bulk of the work is then outsourced to an instance of type `thmstyle`. As many such theorem-like environments share the same layout and only differ in the first caption string they use, there is this split for convenience.

2.2.7 The `captionedtext` template ‘proof’

Attributes:

- title** (*tokenlist*) Heading for the environment unless overwritten on document level.
The default value, i.e., `\proofname` resolves to “Proof” unless changed
Default: `\proofname`
- punct** (*tokenlist*) Punctuation following the heading. Default: `.`
- caption-placement** (*choice*) Supported values `chained`, `unchained`, and `standalone`
Default: `unchained`
- caption-unbreakable** (*boolean*) Can this caption have (implicit or explicit) line breaks?
Default: `false`
- before-hspace** (*skip*) Horizontal displacement of the heading. Default: `0pt`
- after-hspace** (*skip*) Space following the heading, only relevant if text follows on the same line.
Default: `5pt`
- caption-decls** (*tokenlist*) Declarations that are applied to the whole caption, e.g., some font settings. Default: `\empty`
- title-decls** (*tokenlist*) Declarations that are applied only to the caption title.
Default: `\empty`
- punct-decls** (*tokenlist*) Declarations that are applied only to the caption punctuation.
Default: `\empty`
- title-format** (*function1*) Formatting applied to the `title` value. Default: `#1`
- punct-format** (*function1*) Formatting applied to the `punct` value. Default: `#1`
- body-decls** (*tokenlist*) Declarations that are applied to body of the environment, e.g., font settings. Default: `\empty`

Semantics & Comments: The “unnumbered?” argument (`#2`) is ignored, as proofs aren’t numbered. The template makes use of the `caption` argument (`#3`) but in contrast to theorem-like environments this template replaces the `title` key value with the content of this argument (if not `\NoValue`).

Typically there is only one layout for proofs so that there is no need to split the formatting over two templates as done for theorem-like environment. That’s the reason why the template has several layout customization parameters.

2.2.8 The `thmstyle` template ‘std’

Attributes:

- numbered** (*boolean*) Is this kind of environment numbered? Default: `true`
- separator** (*tokenlist*) Separation to be applied between elements of the heading, typically a space command of some sort. Default: `_`
- punct** (*tokenlist*) Punctuation following the heading. Default: `.`

caption-placement (<i>choice</i>)	Supported values <code>chained</code> , <code>unchained</code> , and <code>standalone</code>	Default: <code>unchained</code>
caption-unbreakable (<i>boolean</i>)	Can this caption have (implicit or explicit) line breaks?	Default: <code>false</code>
before-hspace (<i>skip</i>)	Horizontal displacement of the heading.	Default: <code>0pt</code>
after-hspace (<i>skip</i>)	Space following the heading, only relevant if text follows on the same line.	Default: <code>5pt</code>
order (<i>commalist</i>)	Order of elements in the environment caption/heading. Supported values are <code>title</code> , <code>number</code> , <code>punct</code> , <code>separator</code> , and <code>note</code> .	Default: <code>title,separator,number,separator,note,punct</code>
title-decls (<i>tokenlist</i>)	Declarations that are applied only to the caption title.	Default: <code><empty></code>
number-decls (<i>tokenlist</i>)	Declarations that are applied only to the caption number.	Default: <code><empty></code>
punct-decls (<i>tokenlist</i>)	Declarations that are applied only to the caption punctuation.	Default: <code><empty></code>
note-decls (<i>tokenlist</i>)	Declarations that are applied only to the caption note.	Default: <code><empty></code>
title-format (<i>function1</i>)	Formatting applied to the <code>title</code> value.	Default: <code>#1</code>
number-format (<i>function1</i>)	Formatting applied to the <code>number</code> value.	Default: <code>#1</code>
punct-format (<i>tokenlist</i>)	Formatting applied to the <code>punct</code> value.	Default: <code>#1</code>
note-format (<i>function1</i>)	Formatting applied to the <code>note</code> value.	Default: <code>(#1)</code>
body-decls (<i>tokenlist</i>)	Declarations that are applied to body of the environment, e.g., font settings.	Default: <code><empty></code>

Semantics & Comments: Numbering of the environment is suppressed unconditionally if the `numbered` is set to `false`. Otherwise the environment is numbered except when `#2` is `\BooleanTrue`, i.e., if the star form of the environment was used.

The caption of the environment can consist of a title, a number, a punctuation, some separators (typically spaces) and a note. Their order is defined by the key `order`. If a component is specified but has no value, e.g., no note or the numbering suppressed on an individual environment, then the component and any preceding separators are ignored.

Spaces between elements are uniform (as one can only specify a `separator` in the `order` key), but it is possible to use this several times in a row and adjust the `separator` key accordingly.

Alternatively, one can omit using `separator` in the `order` key and instead put all necessary spacing into the individual `...-format` keys. This approach is used, for example, if a theorem style is set up with `\newtheoremstyle` and its ninth argument contains a declaration such as

```
\thmname{#1}\thmnumber{ #2}\thmnote{ (#3)}
```

This is then translated to

```
order          = {title,number,punct,note} ,
title-format   = {#1} ,
number-format  = { #2} ,
note-format    = { (#3)} ,
```

when `\newtheoremstyle` sets up a new instance. The downside of this approach is that `\swapnumbers` would not work with such styles (because it would be necessary to transfer the space inside value for the `number-format` key to the value of `title-format`).

If you look closely you also see that in the `order` key a `punct` was added in the list even though it was not present originally. This is the way `\newtheoremstyle` worked and so we mimic that.

3 Declaring standard display block environments and their instances

Historically the L^AT_EX kernel has defined a number of block environments directly, e.g., `center` or lists like `itemize`, but left others to be set up by document classes. For now we declare all of them here, but in the future, some (or even all) might get moved to new class files.

`\SimpleBlockEnv` Most of the standard block environments have no need for a caption, so to simplify the setup we have added the command `\SimpleBlockEnv` that hides the arguments 2–4 required by a `blockenv` instance and gives them suitable values, i.e., `\BooleanFalse\NoValue\NoValue`. This way, a document level definition for the `center` environment will look like this:

```
\NewDocumentEnvironment{center} { !0{} }
{ \SimpleBlockEnv{center}{#1} } { \BlockEnvEnd }
```

instead of the more verbose

```
\NewDocumentEnvironment{center} { !0{} }
{ \UseInstance{blockenv}{center}{#1} \BooleanFalse \NoValue \NoValue }
{ \BlockEnvEnd }
```

We use `!0{}` for the optional argument so that it is only recognized if it immediately follows `\begin{center}` without any spaces to avoid that a `[` at the start of the body text is misinterpreted as the opening bracket of the optional argument. This is only done for environments where this could be a problem.

This will then call the `center` instance of type `blockenv` that handles the rest.

`\BlockEnv` For the environments that make use of the other arguments, we offer `\BlockEnv` as syntactic sugar so that most environment declarations look similar. And we use `\BlockEnvEnd` in both cases to finish off.

₁ `<*class-code>`

In the following sections we provide for all block environments the top-level definition and all instances that are used by it. Instances of type `block` are often reused across the environments, in which case we just provide cross-references. Note that this is a design decision, different classes may want to have adjusted settings for individual environments, in which case they would provide special `block` instances instead of reusing, say, the `std-display-⟨level⟩` instances.

3.1 The display and displayflattened environments

`displayblock` (*env.*) There are two basic block environments (`displayblock` and `displayblockflattened`) which are similar to L^AT_EX 2_ε's `trivlist` except that they aren't degenerated lists and thus have no hidden `\item` inside.

```

2 \NewDocumentEnvironment{displayblock}{!O{}}{
3   { \SimpleBlockEnv{displayblock} {#1} } { \BlockEnvEnd }

4 \NewDocumentEnvironment{displayblockflattened}{!O{}}{
5   { \SimpleBlockEnv{displayblockflattened} {#1} } { \BlockEnvEnd }

```

3.1.1 Their blockenv instances

`blockenv displayblock` (*inst.*) This is like L^AT_EX 2_ε's `trivlist`, i.e., it produces a vertical block with default setting, but doesn't put a list inside but uses a `<Div>` structure.

We list all keys, those with default values, commented out.

```

6 \DeclareInstance{blockenv}{displayblock}{std}
7 {
8   name                = displayblock
9   ,tagging-recipe      = standard
10  ,tag-name            =
11  ,tag-attr-class      =
12  ,transparent-level   = true
13  ,legacy-code        =
14  ,block-instance     = std-display
15  ,para-instance      =
16  ,tagging-suppress-paras = false
17  ,inner-instance     =
18  ,inner-instance-type =          % not relevant as there is no inner instance
19  ,inner-level-counter =          % not relevant as there is no inner instance
20  ,max-inner-levels   = 4         % not relevant as there is no inner instance
21  ,final-code        = \ignorespaces
22 }

```

The block uses the instance `std-display` which is shown below.

`blockenv displayblockflattened` (*inst.*) This flattens inner paragraphs without any surrounding tag structure by using the `basic` tagging recipe.

```

23 \DeclareInstance{blockenv}{displayblockflattened}{std}
24 {
25   name                = displayblockflattened
26   ,tagging-recipe      = basic
27   ,tagging-suppress-paras = true
28   ,transparent-level   = true
29 }

```

3.1.2 Their block instances

We provide 6 nesting levels (as in L^AT_EX 2_ε). If you want to provide more you need to change the `maxblocklevels` counter, offer further `std-display-⟨level⟩` instances but also define further (legacy) `\list⟨romannumeral⟩` commands for the defaults. If not, then the settings from the previous level are reused automatically—which may or may not be good enough).

```

30 \setcounter{maxblocklevels}{6}

```


block `std-display-1` (*inst.*) We show all keys here for reference, with those using their default values commented out:

```

block std-display-2 (inst.) 31 \DeclareInstance{block}{std-display-1}{std}
block std-display-3 (inst.) 32 {
block std-display-4 (inst.) 33 % ,begin-vspace = \topsep
block std-display-5 (inst.) 34 % ,begin-extra-vspace = \partopsep
block std-display-6 (inst.) 35 % ,para-vspace = \parskip
36 % ,end-vspace = \KeyValue{begin-vspace}
37 % ,end-extra-vspace = \KeyValue{begin-extra-vspace}
38 % ,item-vspace = \itemsep
39 % ,begin-penalty = \UseName{@beginparpenalty}
40 % ,end-penalty = \UseName{@endparpenalty}
41 ,left-margin = 0pt
42 % ,right-margin = \rightmargin
43 % ,para-indent = 0pt
44 }

45 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{std-display-2}{std-display-1}
46 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{std-display-3}{std-display-1}
47 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{std-display-4}{std-display-1}
48 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{std-display-5}{std-display-1}
49 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{std-display-6}{std-display-1}

```

3.2 The center, flushleft, and flushright environments

All three environments use the `std-display` instance as block instance. They only differ in the choice of para instance.

`center` (*env.*) For now we redeclare various document environments as late as possible in order to make
`flushleft` (*env.*) tagging work, even if classes have changed the definitions. Of course, this means that
`flushright` (*env.*) such changes get lost.

```

50 \AddToHook{begindocument/before}[./legacy-core]{
51   \RenewDocumentEnvironment{center} { !0{} }
52   { \SimpleBlockEnv{center}{#1} } { \BlockEnvEnd }

53   \RenewDocumentEnvironment{flushright} { !0{} }
54   { \SimpleBlockEnv{flushright}{#1} } { \BlockEnvEnd }

55   \RenewDocumentEnvironment{flushleft} { !0{} }
56   { \SimpleBlockEnv{flushleft}{#1} } { \BlockEnvEnd }
57 }

```

3.2.1 Their blockenv instances

`blockenv center` (*inst.*) The `center` environment is defined through the `blockenv` instance `center` which makes use of the `block` instance `std-display-⟨level⟩` and the `para` instance `center`. The block nesting level is not incremented. With respect to tagging, text separated by `\par` commands (or empty lines) inside the environment is not tagged as separate paragraphs, i.e., the whole environment is considered to be part of an outer paragraph.

```

58 \DeclareInstance{blockenv}{center}{std}
59 {
60   name = center
61   ,tag-name =
62   ,tag-attr-class =

```

```

63 ,tagging-recipe          = basic
64 ,tagging-suppress-paras = true
65 ,inner-level-counter    =
66 ,transparent-level      = true
67 ,legacy-code            =
68 ,block-instance         = std-display
69 ,para-instance          = center
70 ,inner-instance         =
71 }

```

`blockenv flushleft (inst.)` Same as `center` except that we use the `para` instance `raggedright`.

```

72 %\DeclareInstance{blockenv}{flushleft}{std}
73 %{
74 %   name              = flushleft
75 %   ,tag-name         =
76 %   ,tag-attr-class   =
77 %   ,tagging-recipe   = basic
78 %   ,tagging-suppress-paras = true
79 %   ,inner-level-counter =
80 %   ,transparent-level = true
81 %   ,legacy-code      =
82 %   ,block-instance   = std-display
83 %   ,para-instance    = raggedright
84 %   ,inner-instance   =
85 %}

```

Or more concise in the source and perhaps even faster in processing if only few keys are changed:

```

86 \DeclareInstanceCopy{blockenv}{flushleft}{center}
87 \EditInstance{blockenv}{flushleft}{
88     name              = flushleft
89     ,para-instance    = raggedright }

```

`blockenv flushright (inst.)` Same game for `flushright`.

```

90 \DeclareInstanceCopy{blockenv}{flushright}{center}
91 \EditInstance{blockenv}{flushright}{
92     name              = flushright
93     ,para-instance    = raggedleft }

```

3.2.2 Their block instances

They all use the block instances `std` which have already been set up in section 3.1.2.

3.2.3 Their para instances

Formatting of paragraphs is handled through the `para-instance` key which either refers to a instance of type `para` or is empty, in which case the handling of paragraphs is inherited. The predefined instances are discussed in section 4.

3.3 The quote and quotation environments

L^AT_EX 2_ε has two environments for quoting: `quote` and `quotation`. By default they differ only in indentation of inner paragraphs. This is handled by using separate block instances. The paragraph setup is inherited. The block nesting level is incremented.

The tag names are both role-mapped to `<BlockQuote>`.

`quote (env.)` We can't use `\RenewDocumentEnvironment` for `quote` and other environments that `quotation (env.)` are class defined, because some classes aren't implementing them at all. So we use `\DeclareDocumentEnvironment` instead. This problem will vanish if all such definitions move in new versions of the classes instead.

```

94 \AddToHook{begindocument/before}[./legacy-quotes]{
95   \DeclareDocumentEnvironment{quote}{!0}{ }
96   { \SimpleBlockEnv{quote} {#1} } { \BlockEnvEnd }

97   \DeclareDocumentEnvironment{quotation}{!0}{ }
98   { \SimpleBlockEnv{quotation} {#1} } { \BlockEnvEnd }
99 }
```

3.3.1 Their blockenv instances

`blockenv quotation (inst.)` For the quotation environment:

```

100 \DeclareInstance{blockenv}{quotation}{std}
101 {
102   name                = quotation
103   ,tag-name           = \UseStructureName{block/quotation}
104   ,tag-attr-class     =
105   ,tagging-recipe     = standard
106   ,inner-level-counter =
107   ,transparent-level  = false
108   ,legacy-code        =
109   ,block-instance     = quotation
110   ,inner-instance     =
111 }
```

`blockenv quote (inst.)` For the quote environment:

```

112 \DeclareInstance{blockenv}{quote}{std}
113 {
114   name                = quote
115   ,tag-name           = \UseStructureName{block/quote}
116   ,tag-attr-class     =
117   ,tagging-recipe     = standard
118   ,inner-level-counter =
119   ,transparent-level  = false
120   ,legacy-code        =
121   ,block-instance     = quote
122   ,inner-instance     =
123 }
```

3.3.2 Their block instances

`block quote-1` (*inst.*) Default layout is to indent equally from both sides. Note that settings here also affect `block quote-2` (*inst.*) verse as it currently reuses the block instances!

```

block quote-3 (inst.) 124 \DeclareInstance{block}{quote-1}{std}
block quote-4 (inst.) 125 {
block quote-5 (inst.) 126     right-margin = \KeyValue{left-margin}
block quote-6 (inst.) 127     ,para-vspace = \parsep
                        128 }
                        129 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{quote-2}{quote-1}
                        130 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{quote-3}{quote-1}
                        131 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{quote-4}{quote-1}
                        132 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{quote-5}{quote-1}
                        133 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{quote-6}{quote-1}

```

`block quotation-1` (*inst.*) Quotation additionally changes the `para-indent`.

```

block quotation-2 (inst.) 134 \DeclareInstance{block}{quotation-1}{std}
block quotation-3 (inst.) 135 { para-indent = 1.5em , right-margin = \KeyValue{left-margin} }
block quotation-4 (inst.) 136 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{quotation-2}{quotation-1}
block quotation-5 (inst.) 137 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{quotation-3}{quotation-1}
block quotation-6 (inst.) 138 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{quotation-4}{quotation-1}
                        139 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{quotation-5}{quotation-1}
                        140 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{quotation-6}{quotation-1}

```

3.4 The verse environment

The `verse` environment of L^AT_EX is intended for poetry. Not sure what that should mean with respect to tagging.

`verse` (*env.*) Implementation is like `quote` etc.

```

141 \AddToHook{begindocument/before}[./legacy]{
142     \DeclareDocumentEnvironment{verse}{!0{}}
143     { \SimpleBlockEnv{verse} {#1} } { \BlockEnvEnd }
144 }

```

3.4.1 Their blockenv instances

`blockenv verse` (*inst.*)

```

145 \DeclareInstance{blockenv}{verse}{std}
146 {
147     name                = verse
148     ,tag-name            = \UseStructureName{block/verse}
149     ,tag-attr-class      =
150     ,tagging-recipe       = standard
151     ,inner-level-counter =
152     ,transparent-level    = false
153     ,legacy-code         =
154     ,block-instance      = quote      % reuse?
155     ,para-instance       = verse
156     ,inner-instance      =
157 }

```

The special indentation on continuation lines (the way L^AT_EX handled poetry) is done in the `para` instance `verse`, defined later on.

3.5 The verbatim, verbatim* and alltt environments

`verbatim (env.)` Here are the definitions for the verbatim environments. They look somewhat different
`verbatim* (env.)` than others (but this isn't the final definition). At the moment we use 2 optional arguments, the second is only there so that there is yet another scan even if one optional argument got detected. That then scans away the newline so that afterwards we can reinsert one via `\obeyedline`. A better solution will be to use a `c` specifier for grabbing the body, but that is for another day not Christmas Eve.

```

158 \AddToHook{begindocument/before}[./legacy-verbatim]{
159   \RenewDocumentEnvironment{verbatim}{={legacy-code} !o !o }
160   { \SimpleBlockEnv{verbatim} {#1} \obeyedline } { \BlockEnvEnd }

161   \RenewDocumentEnvironment{verbatim*}{={legacy-code} !o !o }
162   { \SimpleBlockEnv{verbatim*} {#1} \obeyedline } { \BlockEnvEnd }

```

`alltt (env.)` The `alltt` package implements a variation on verbatim handling where backslash and
`alltt* (env.)` braces retain their normal meanings. We also reimplement it using the template approach
 The `alltt*` variant didn't exist in the package, but it is trivial to set it up as well.

```

163 \NewDocumentEnvironment{alltt}{={legacy-code} !o }
164   { \SimpleBlockEnv{alltt} {#1} } { \BlockEnvEnd }
165 \NewDocumentEnvironment{alltt*}{={legacy-code} !o }
166   { \SimpleBlockEnv{alltt*} {#1} } { \BlockEnvEnd }
167 }

```

3.5.1 Their blockenv instances

`blockenv verbatim (inst.)` The `verbatim` environment is defined through `blockenv` instance `verbatim` that makes use of the `block` instance `verbatim-⟨level⟩` and the `para` instance `justify`. The block nesting level is not incremented. Verbatim processing requires various `\catcode` changes, etc. and as a consequence a special parsing routine that grabs the whole environment while these catcodes are in force. This setup is done in the `final-code` key and its last action is to initiate the special parsing.

```

168 \DeclareInstance{blockenv}{verbatim}{std}
169 {
170   ,name = verbatim
171   ,tag-name = \UseStructureName{block/verbatim}
172   ,tag-attr-class =
173   ,tagging-recipe = standard
174   ,tagging-suppress-paras = true
175   ,inner-level-counter =
176   ,transparent-level = true
177   ,legacy-code =
178   ,block-instance = verbatim
179   ,inner-instance =
180   ,para-instance = justify

```

Here is where `verbatim` and `verbatim*` technically differ: in the former we set up spaces to become nonbreakable spaces (if necessary followed by a `\pdfmakespace` in the pdfTeX engine) and in `verbatim*` we set it up to generate visible space chars.

```

181   ,final-code = \legacyverbatimsetup{invisible}

```

Then we start the special scanning process to look for `\end{verbatim}` with special catcodes and grab everything in between. For `verbatim*` we use `\@sxverbatim` to look for `\end{verbatim*}` instead.¹

```
182 \catcode\end{verbatim}\catcode\end{verbatim*}\catcode\@sxverbatim\catcode\@sxverbatim*
183 }
```

The role-mapping is `<verbatim>` to `<Code>` and `<codeline>` to `<Sub>` (which is role mapped to `` in pdf 1.7). Sub inside Code is allowed according the errata of ISO 32005. The paragraphs inside verbatim are flattened. Line numbers should be inside the `<codeline>` structure and be tagged either as `<Lb1>` or `<Artifact><Lb1>`.

`blockenv verbatim* (inst.)` The implementation of `verbatim*` is similar using the `blockenv` instance `verbatim*`. Its `final-code` sets up visible spaces and a slightly different parsing that grabs everything up to `\end{verbatim*}`. Otherwise the setup is identical.

```
184 \DeclareInstance{blockenv}{verbatim*}{std}
185 {
186   name = verbatim
187   ,tag-name = \UseStructureName{block/verbatim}
188   ,tag-attr-class =
189   ,tagging-recipe = standard
190   ,tagging-suppress-paras = true
191   ,inner-level-counter =
192   ,transparent-level = true
193   ,legacy-code =
194   ,block-instance = verbatim
195   ,inner-instance =
196   ,para-instance = justify
197   ,final-code = \legacyverbatimsetup{visible}
198                 \@sxverbatim
199 }
```

`blockenv alltt (inst.)` The implementation of the `alltt` environment from the `alltt` is more or less identical as well. We just need a slightly different final code to keep backslash and braces functional.

```
200 \DeclareInstance{blockenv}{alltt}{std}
201 {
202   name = alltt
203   ,tag-name = \UseStructureName{block/verbatim} % private tag instead?
204   ,tag-attr-class =
205   ,tagging-recipe = standard
206   ,tagging-suppress-paras = true
207   ,inner-level-counter =
208   ,transparent-level = true
209   ,legacy-code =
210   ,block-instance = verbatim
211   ,inner-instance =
212   ,para-instance = justify
213   ,final-code = \legacyallttsetup {invisible}
214 }
```

Now set up the special environment settings with most characters verbatim. We don't even have to scan ahead for the `\end{alltt}` because backslash and braces still have their normal meaning.

```
213 ,final-code = \legacyallttsetup {invisible}
214 }
```

¹Perhaps there should be some other command names for this?

`blockenv alltt* (inst.)` The `alltt*` variant didn't exist in the `alltt` package, but it is trivial to set it up as well.

```

215 \DeclareInstance{blockenv}{alltt*}{std}
216 {
217     name                = alltt*
218     ,tag-name            = \UseStructureName{block/verbatim}    % private tag instead?
219     ,tag-attr-class      =
220     ,tagging-recipe       = standard
221     ,tagging-suppress-paras = true
222     ,inner-level-counter  =
223     ,transparent-level    = true
224     ,legacy-code         =
225     ,block-instance      = verbatim
226     ,inner-instance      =
227     ,para-instance       = justify
228     ,final-code          = \legacyallttsetup {visible}
229 }

```

3.5.2 Their block instances

`block verbatim-1 (inst.)` Verbatim instances have their own levels so that one can specify specific indentations or vertical separations between lines.

```

block verbatim-3 (inst.) 230 \DeclareInstance{block}{verbatim-1}{std}
block verbatim-4 (inst.) 231 {
block verbatim-5 (inst.) 232     ,left-margin      = 0pt
block verbatim-6 (inst.) 233     ,para-vspace     = 0pt
234 }

235 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{verbatim-2}{verbatim-1}
236 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{verbatim-3}{verbatim-1}
237 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{verbatim-4}{verbatim-1}
238 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{verbatim-5}{verbatim-1}
239 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{verbatim-6}{verbatim-1}

```

3.6 The standard lists: `itemize`, `enumerate`, and `description`

`itemize (env.)` For the standard lists everything is managed by the `blockenv` instances. For the list we
`enumerate (env.)` do not require that the optional argument directly follows without spaces as there can be
`description (env.)` no conflict with any following text (only `\item` or an empty line or the optional argument would be possible).

```

240 \AddToHook{begindocument/before}[./legacy-lists]{
241     \RenewDocumentEnvironment{itemize}{ 0{} }
242     { \SimpleBlockEnv{itemize} {#1} } { \BlockEnvEnd }

243     \RenewDocumentEnvironment{enumerate}{ 0{} }
244     { \SimpleBlockEnv{enumerate} {#1} } { \BlockEnvEnd }

245     \DeclareDocumentEnvironment{description}{ 0{} }
246     { \SimpleBlockEnv{description} {#1} } { \BlockEnvEnd }
247 }

```

3.6.1 Their blockenv instances

`blockenv itemize` (*inst.*) The `itemize` environment is defined through the `blockenv` instance `itemize` which makes use of the block instance `list-⟨level⟩`, and an inner instance `itemize-⟨inner-level⟩` of type `list`. The paragraph setup is inherited.² The `⟨inner-level⟩` is determined through `\@itemdepth`. The block nesting level and the inner list nesting level are incremented.

```

248 \DeclareInstance{blockenv}{itemize}{std}
249 {
250     name                = itemize
251     ,tag-name           = \UseStructureName{block/itemize}
252     ,tag-attr-class     = itemize
253     ,tagging-recipe     = list
254     ,inner-level-counter = \@itemdepth
255     ,transparent-level  = false
256     ,max-inner-levels   = 4
257     ,legacy-code        =
258     ,block-instance     = std-list
259     ,inner-instance-type = list
260     ,inner-instance     = itemize
261     ,para-instance      =
262 }
```

`blockenv enumerate` (*inst.*) The `enumerate` environment is similar to `itemize` but uses the `blockenv` instance `enumerate`, the block instance `list-⟨level⟩`, and the inner instance `enumerate-⟨inner-level⟩`. The `⟨inner-level⟩` is determined through `\@enumdepth`.

```

263 \DeclareInstance{blockenv}{enumerate}{std}
264 {
265     name                = enumerate
266     ,tag-name           = \UseStructureName{block/enumerate}
267     ,tag-attr-class     = enumerate
268     ,tagging-recipe     = list
269     ,transparent-level  = false
270     ,max-inner-levels   = 4
271     ,legacy-code        =
272     ,block-instance     = std-list
273     ,inner-level-counter = \@enumdepth
274     ,inner-instance-type = list
275     ,inner-instance     = enumerate
276 }
```

`blockenv description` (*inst.*) The `description` environment uses the `blockenv` instance `description`, the block instance `list-⟨level⟩`, and the inner instance `description`.

In $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ that was no dependency on the nesting level, i.e., the environment has the same appearance on all nesting levels, but there is actually no good reason for disallowing layout adjustments on each level. All we have to do for this is to provide a value `inner-level-counter` and allocate a counter register for that.

We allow for 6 levels.

```

277 \DeclareInstance{blockenv}{description}{std}
```

²In the $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ implementation justified paragraphs were forced, even if the whole document was set in ragged text. If this slightly strange behavior is desired then one has to set the `para-instance` key to `justify`.


```

278 {
279   name                = description
280   ,tag-name           = \UseStructureName{block/description}
281   ,tag-attr-class     = description
282   ,tagging-recipe     = list
283   ,inner-level-counter = \@descriptiondepth
284   ,transparent-level  = false
285   ,max-inner-levels   = 6
286   ,legacy-code        =
287   ,block-instance     = std-list
288   ,inner-instance-type = list
289   ,inner-instance     = description
290 }

```

`\@descriptiondepth` Counting nested description environments.

```

291 \newcount\@descriptiondepth

```

(End of definition for \@descriptiondepth. This function is documented on page ??.)

3.6.2 Their block instances

`block std-list-1 (inst.)` The block instances for the various list environments use the same underlying instance
`block std-list-2 (inst.)` (well, by default) and nothing needs to be set up specifically (because that is already
`block std-list-3 (inst.)` done in the legacy `\list<romannumeral>` unless a different layout is wanted.

```

block std-list-4 (inst.) 292 \DeclareInstance{block}{std-list-1}{std}{
block std-list-5 (inst.) 293 %   begin-vspace          = \topsep
block std-list-6 (inst.) 294 %   ,begin-extra-vspace = \partopsep

```

This is the only one we have to explicitly set for lists if the default setup is wanted.

```

295   ,para-vspace          = \parsep
296   %   ,end-vspace        = \KeyValue{begin-vspace}
297   %   ,end-extra-vspace = \KeyValue{begin-extra-vspace}
298   %   ,item-vspace      = \itemsep
299   %   ,begin-penalty     = \UseName{@beginparpenalty}
300   %   ,end-penalty       = \UseName{@endparpenalty}
301   %   ,left-margin       = \leftmargin
302   %   ,right-margin      = \rightmargin
303   %   ,para-indent       = 0pt
304 }

305 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{std-list-2}{std-list-1}
306 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{std-list-3}{std-list-2}
307 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{std-list-4}{std-list-3}
308 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{std-list-5}{std-list-4}
309 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{std-list-6}{std-list-5}

```

If the legacy `\list<romannumeral>` is not used in a modern class then, of course, these instances all need to set up the different parameters explicitly. The new implementation of the standard classes (will) show that approach.

3.6.3 Their list instances

For all list instances we have to say what kind of label we want (`item-label`) and how it should be formatted.

`list itemize-1 (inst.)` For `itemize` environments this is all we need to do and we refer back to the external definitions rather than defining the `item-label` code in the instance to ensure that old documents still work.

```
list itemize-2 (inst.)
list itemize-3 (inst.)
list itemize-4 (inst.)
310 \DeclareInstance{list}{itemize-1}{std}{ item-label = \labelitemi }
311 \DeclareInstance{list}{itemize-2}{std}{ item-label = \labelitemii }
312 \DeclareInstance{list}{itemize-3}{std}{ item-label = \labelitemiii }
313 \DeclareInstance{list}{itemize-4}{std}{ item-label = \labelitemiv }
```

`list enumerate-1 (inst.)` `enumerate` environments are similar, except that we also have to say which counter to use on each level.

```
list enumerate-2 (inst.)
list enumerate-3 (inst.)
list enumerate-4 (inst.)
314 \DeclareInstance{list}{enumerate-1}{std}
315 { item-label = \labelenumi , counter = enumi }
316 \DeclareInstance{list}{enumerate-2}{std}
317 { item-label = \labelenumii , counter = enumii }
318 \DeclareInstance{list}{enumerate-3}{std}
319 { item-label = \labelenumiii , counter = enumiii }
320 \DeclareInstance{list}{enumerate-4}{std}
321 { item-label = \labelenumiv , counter = enumiv }
```

`list description (inst.)` In $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ the `description` lists used only a single list instance with only one key not using the default. But in this implementation we allow for customization of every level, even though we aren't making use of it by default.

Doing that means that you can only use a limited number of nested environments (while in $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ one could have arbitrary nestings, so let's hope 6 levels are enough.

TODO: consider reusing the last level if you run out of specified levels rather than using `max-inner-levels`.

```
322 \DeclareInstance{list}{description-1}{std} { item-instance = description }
323 \DeclareInstanceCopy{list}{description-2}{description-1}
324 \DeclareInstanceCopy{list}{description-3}{description-1}
325 \DeclareInstanceCopy{list}{description-4}{description-1}
326 \DeclareInstanceCopy{list}{description-5}{description-1}
327 \DeclareInstanceCopy{list}{description-6}{description-1}
```

3.6.4 Their item instances

`item basic (inst.)` There are two item instances to set up: `description` for use with the `description` environment and `basic` for use with all other lists (up to now).

```
328 \DeclareInstance{item}{basic}{std}
329 { label-align = right }
330 \DeclareInstance{item}{description}{std}
331 {
332   ,label-format = \normalfont\bfseries #1
333   ,label-align = left
334 }
```

3.7 The legacy list and trivlist environments

In $\text{\LaTeX 2}_\varepsilon$, `trivlist` was used to define various display environments that aren't really lists at all. To support such legacy definitions (even though they should be updated to achieve proper tagging) we continue to support and implement it as a `list` environment with a few hardwired settings mimicking the original behavior.

The legacy 2e list environment is more complicated as we have to get the extra arguments accounted for.

```
335 \AddToHook{begindocument/before}[./legacy]{
336   \RenewDocumentEnvironment{list}{ 0{} m m }
337   {
```

We do this by storing them away and then call the list instance. Inside this instance the `legacy-code` key contains `\legacylistsetup` which makes use of the stored values.

```
338     \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_legacy_env_params_tl
339     {
340       \tl_set:Nn \@itemlabel {#2}
341       #3
342     }
```

The $\text{\LaTeX 2}_\varepsilon$ lists don't support captions so we use `\SimpleBlockEnv`.

```
343     \SimpleBlockEnv{list} {#1}
344   }
345   { \BlockEnvEnd }
346 }
```

`trivlist (env.)` $\text{\LaTeX 2}_\varepsilon$ defined `trivlist` as an implementation of `list` (or rather the other way around).

```
347 \AddToHook{begindocument/before}[./legacy]{
348   \RenewDocumentEnvironment{trivlist}{ !0{} }
349     { \list[#1]{ }
350       {
351         \dim_zero:N \leftmargin
352         \dim_zero:N \labelwidth
353         \cs_set_eq:NN \makelabel \use:n
354       }
355     }
356   { \BlockEnvEnd }
357 }
```

3.7.1 Its blockenv instance

`blockenv list (inst.)` The generic list environment of $\text{\LaTeX 2}_\varepsilon$ is modeled with a `blockenv` instance named `list`, a `block` instance named `std-list-⟨level⟩`, and an inner instance named `legacy` (with no dependency on the nesting level). This environment has two arguments and customization of the layout is expected to be directly set in the second argument. For this reason this `legacy` instance is something that shouldn't be changed (all that is attempted to provide a way to support legacy setups).

To set up the default settings (as they were used in $\text{\LaTeX 2}_\varepsilon$) the `legacy-code` key gets `\legacylistsetup` assigned that contains the necessary code to set up these defaults. Changing the `blockenv` is therefore not recommended for the legacy list environment.

```
358 \DeclareInstance{blockenv}{list}{std}
```

```

359 {
360   name                = list
361   ,tag-name           = \UseStructureName{block/list}
362   ,tag-attr-class     =
363   ,tagging-recipe     = list
364   ,transparent-level  = false
365   ,legacy-code        = \legacylistsetup
366   ,block-instance     = std-list
367   ,inner-level-counter =
368   ,inner-instance-type = list
369   ,inner-instance     = legacy
370 }

```

3.7.2 Its list instance

`list legacy` (*inst.*) For the legacy list environment there is only one instance which is reused on all levels. This is done this way because the legacy list environment sets all its parameters through its arguments. So this instances shouldn't really be touched. It sets the `legacy-support` key to true, which means that the list code uses `\makelabel` for formatting the label.

```

371 \DeclareInstance{list}{legacy}{std} {
372   ,item-instance = basic
373   ,legacy-support = true
374 }

```

3.8 Theorem-like environments declared through `\newtheorem`

In standard L^AT_EX theorem-like environments are not defined directly, but with the help of a `\newtheorem` declaration. That allows specifying the typeset environment title, e.g., “Lemma”, and the counter to use to number the environments, e.g., they could be all numbered individually or one could number them using the same counter as some other theorem-like environment.

This was first augmented by the `theorem` package which implemented the idea of a `\theoremstyle`; this is now considered obsolete. Michael Downes from the AMS improved on these early ideas and wrote the `amsthm` package, which offered more functionality including a `\newtheoremstyle` declaration and for the document level a `\swapnumbers` and an `proof` environment. It also provided star-forms for `\newtheorem` (to define an unnumbered environment) and allowed to use star-forms of the theorem-like environments to suppress numbering on an individual instance in the document.

This new implementation based on templates, is supposed to cover the functionality of `amsthm` including its declarations so that documents that use `amsthm` explicitly or implicitly via their class should continue to work seamlessly.

For other packages that provide theorem-like environments we have to see if they could be easily remodeled using the new implementation or if there is a need for extended templates.

Assuming declarations such as

```

% \swapnumbers           % <- commented out
\theoremstyle{definition}
\newtheorem{axiom}[def]{Axiom}

```

in a document, then the following instances of type `blockenv` and `captionedtext` are declared by `\newtheorem`.

3.8.1 The `blockenv` instances they use

Given the above input `\newtheorem` defines the following `blockenv` instance:

```
\DeclareInstance{blockenv}{axiom}{std}
{
  name                = theorem-like
  ,tag-name            = \UseStructureName{block/theorem-like}
  ,tagging-recipe       = standalone
  ,transparent-level    = true
  ,block-instance:e     = thm-
                        \IfInstanceExistsTF{block}
                        { thm-definition-1 }
                        { definition } { plain }
  ,inner-instance-type = captionedtext
  ,inner-instance       = axiom
  ,para-instance        = justify
}
```

The setting for `block-instance` means that it checks if a `block` instance with the name `thm-definition-1` exists. If so then the value `thm-definition` is used, otherwise `thm-plain` is used which is always defined, i.e., if the `theoremstyle` does not specify any special vertical spacing the `block` instance from the `plain` style is reused.

What varies from `blockenv` instance to instance are the values for `block-instance` and `inner-instance`.

We use `<theorem-like>` as the structure name and role-map it to a `<Sect>` because that can hold a `<Caption>`.

3.8.2 The `captionedtext` instances they use

The instance of type `captionedtext` is also defined by `\newtheorem` and in this case it looks like this:

```
\DeclareInstance{captionedtext}{axiom}{thmlike}
{
  ,counter = def
  ,title   = Axiom           % <-- that the title provided to \newtheorem
  ,style   = definition      % <-- that's the used \theoremstyle
}
```

If we uncomment the `\swapnumbers` line in the example above then we get

```
,style = definition-swap
```

in the `captionedtext` instance instead.

3.8.3 The `thmstyle` instances they use

New theorem styles can be declared with `\newtheoremstyle` which then generates an instance of type `thmstyle`. Alternatively, it is, of course, possible to declare the instances directly (which gives you a bit more flexibility). A few such styles are predeclared, matching what is offered by `amsthm`. These are shown below.

`thmstyle plain` (*inst.*) The main style used for many theorem-like environments, i.e., the one you get if no special `\theoremstyle` has been specified.

```

375 \DeclareInstance{thmstyle}{plain}{std}
376 {
377   ,caption-placement = unchained
378   ,numbered          = true
379   ,separator         = \
380   ,punct              = .
381   ,before-hspace     = 0pt
382   ,after-hspace      = 5pt plus 1pt minus 1pt
383   ,order              = {title, separator, number, separator, note, punct}
384   ,caption-decls      = \bfseries
385   ,title-decls        =
386   ,number-decls       = \upshape
387   ,punct-decls        =
388   ,note-decls         = \upshape\mdseries
389   ,title-format       = #1
390   ,number-format      = #1
391   ,punct-format       = #1
392   ,note-format        = (#1)
393   ,body-decls         = \itshape
394 }
```

`thmstyle remark` (*inst.*) The `remark` is like `plain` with two changes:

```

395 \DeclareInstanceCopy{thmstyle}{remark}{plain}
396 \EditInstance{thmstyle}{remark}
397 {
398   ,caption-decls = \itshape
399   ,body-decls    = \normalfont
400 }
```

`thmstyle definition` (*inst.*) The `definition` is like `plain` with only a difference in the font used for the body:

```

401 \DeclareInstanceCopy{thmstyle}{definition}{plain}
402 \EditInstance{thmstyle}{definition}
403 {
404   ,body-decls = \normalfont
405 }
```

`thmstyle legacy2e` (*inst.*) Vanilla L^AT_EX 2_ε (without `amsthm` loaded) had a slightly different default. We provide this under the name `legacy2e`. It doesn't use a punctuation after the number and it has slightly different vertical spacing (defined by `thm-legacy2e-1` below).

Thus, to reprocess an old document for tagging that uses `\newtheorem` without loading `amsthm` one has to set `\theoremstyle{legacy2e}` to avoid layout changes. How such a compatibility setting is automated is not yet decided.

```

406 \DeclareInstanceCopy{thmstyle}{legacy2e}{plain}
407 \EditInstance{thmstyle}{legacy2e}{ punct = }
```

3.8.4 The block instances they use

`block thm-plain-1` (*inst.*) Theorems do not support nesting, so in theory we have only one to set up. There are, `block thm-plain-2` (*inst.*) however, documents that put theorem-like environments inside of lists or other block environments. While that is in most case somewhat dubious, it can make sense, for

example, in `description` lists. So we support it by providing `thm-plain` instances for levels 1 and 2. If somebody really nests them further down, then more such instances need to be declared.

The L^AT_EX default reused the general value of `\parindent` and `\parskip` and, of course, they start at the outer margin.

```

408 \DeclareInstance{block}{thm-plain-1}{std}
409 {
410   ,begin-extra-vspace = 0pt
411   ,left-margin        = 0pt
412   ,para-indent        = \parindent
413   ,para-vspace        = \parskip
414 }
415 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{thm-plain-2}{thm-plain-1}

```

`block thm-remark-1 (inst.)` The `\thmstyle` for “remarks” is defined by `amsthm` to use less vertical spacing. It therefore needs its own block instance.

```

416 \DeclareInstance{block}{thm-remark-1}{std}
417 {
418   ,begin-vspace      = 0.5\topsep
419   ,begin-extra-vspace = 0pt
420   ,left-margin       = 0pt
421   ,para-indent       = \parindent
422   ,para-vspace       = \parskip
423 }
424 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{thm-remark-2}{thm-remark-1}

```

`block thm-legacy2e-1 (inst.)` These are like the plain ones but without resetting `begin-extra-vspace` to zero.

```

425 \DeclareInstance{block}{thm-legacy2e-1}{std}
426 {
427   ,left-margin      = 0pt
428   ,para-indent      = \parindent
429   ,para-vspace      = \parskip
430 }
431 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{thm-legacy2e-2}{thm-legacy2e-1}

```

3.9 The proof environment (from `amsthm`)

`proof (env.)` The `proof` environment expects one optional argument holding an alternative title for the proof. We parse this optional argument as an implicit key/value argument, so that it is possible to interpret it either as the value for the key `note` or as a key/value list that holds special key settings for this particular environment instance. The result is analyzed by `\ParseLaTeXeTheoremlike` which then calls a `blockenv` instance with the name `proof`.

In addition we have to set up handling of QED symbols using `\pushQED` and `\popQED` using the logic already defined in `amsthm`. Details on all this is given in the code section of this module but normally this top-level declaration doesn’t require any changes.

Conceptually, it would be better to disallow spaces before the optional argument here. But `amsthm` never did this, so for compatibility we aren’t doing this either.

```

432 \NewDocumentEnvironment{proof}{={note}o}
433 { \pushQED{\qed}%

```

```

434     \ParseLaTeXeTheoremlike {proof} \BooleanTrue {#1} }
435     { \popQED \BlockEnvEnd }

```

blockenv proof (*inst.*) A proof uses its own **proofblock** instance of type **block** for vertical spacing. As the proof has a heading we use a **captionedtext** instance with name **proof** as the inner instance and the paragraphs of the proof are justified.

```

436 \DeclareInstance{blockenv}{proof}{std}
437 {
438     ,name                = proof
439     ,tag-name            = \UseStructureName{block/proof}
440     ,tag-attr-class      =
441     ,tagging-recipe      = standalone
442     ,inner-level-counter =
443     ,transparent-level   = true
444     ,legacy-code        =
445     ,block-instance      = proof
446     ,inner-instance-type = captionedtext
447     ,inner-instance      = proof
448     ,para-instance       = justify
449 }

```

captionedtext proof (*inst.*) We use a special **captionedtext** template to set up the proof because proofs are not numbered and the argument to a proof environment has a somewhat different semantic meaning than that of theorem-like environments.

```

450 \DeclareInstance{captionedtext}{proof}{proof}
451 {
452     ,title              = \proofname    % default value
453     ,punct              = .
454     ,before-hspace      = 0pt
455     ,after-hspace       = 5pt plus 1pt minus 1pt
456     ,caption-decls      = \itshape
457     ,title-format       = #1
458     ,punct-format       = #1
459     ,body-decls         = \normalfont
460 }

```

3.9.1 Block instances for the proofs

block proof-1 (*inst.*) Blocks for proofs are pretty normal (the values are taken from the **amsthm** implementation):

```

461 \DeclareInstance{block}{proof-1}{std}
462 {
463     ,begin-vspace        = 6pt plus 6pt
464     ,left-margin         = 0pt
465     ,para-indent         = \parindent
466     ,para-vspace         = \parskip
467 }
468 \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{proof-2}{proof-1}

```


4 Declaring para instances

Display block environments often require special paragraph settings and therefore have a `para-instance` key to specify and appropriate instance. Here are the standard instances that are predefined for this purpose.

`para justify (inst.)` Justifying is exactly what the default values do, so the instance hasn't any special setup.

```
469 \DeclareInstance{para}{justify}{std}
470 {
471   ,para-attr-class      = justify
472   ,para-indent          = \parindent
473   ,begin-hspace         = 0pt
474   ,left-hspace          = \z@skip
475   ,right-hspace         = \z@skip
476   ,end-hspace           = \@flushglue
477   ,final-hyphen-demerits = 5000
478   ,newline-cmd          = \@normalcr
479 }
```

`para center (inst.)` Centering a paragraph means putting stretchable glue on both sides.

```
480 \DeclareInstance{para}{center}{std}
481 {
482   ,para-attr-class      = center
483   ,para-indent          = 0pt
484   ,begin-hspace         = 0pt
485   ,left-hspace          = \@flushglue
486   ,right-hspace         = \@flushglue
487   ,end-hspace           = \z@skip
488   ,final-hyphen-demerits = 0
489   ,newline-cmd          = \@centercr
490 }
```

`para raggedright (inst.)` This is the plain \TeX version of ragged right, which basically means no hyphenation unless a word is truly longer than a line. This implements `flushleft`.

```
491 \DeclareInstance{para}{raggedright}{std}
492 {
493   ,para-attr-class      = raggedright
494   ,para-indent          = 0pt
495   ,begin-hspace         = 0pt
496   ,left-hspace          = \z@skip
497   ,right-hspace         = \@flushglue
498   ,end-hspace           = \z@skip
499   ,final-hyphen-demerits = 0
500   ,newline-cmd          = \@centercr
501 }
```

`para raggedleft (inst.)` This here is for `flushright`.

```
502 \DeclareInstance{para}{raggedleft}{std}
503 {
504   ,para-attr-class      = raggedleft
505   ,para-indent          = 0pt
506   ,begin-hspace         = 0pt
507   ,left-hspace          = \@flushglue
```

```

508 ,right-hspace      = \z@skip
509 ,end-hspace        = \z@skip
510 ,final-hyphen-demerits = 0
511 ,newline-cmd       = \@centercr
512 }

```

`\centering` `\raggedleft` `\raggedright` `\justifying` These instances are also used to implement declarations for direct use in documents or in user definitions.

```

513 \DeclareRobustCommand\centering {\UseInstance{para}{center}}{}
514 \DeclareRobustCommand\raggedleft {\UseInstance{para}{raggedleft}}{}
515 \DeclareRobustCommand\raggedright{\UseInstance{para}{raggedright}}{}
516 \DeclareRobustCommand\justifying {\UseInstance{para}{justify}}{}

```

L^AT_EX’s default is to typeset paragraphs justified.

```
517 \justifying
```

(End of definition for \centering and others.)

`para verse (inst.)` For the `verse` environment we use a special `para` instance. If the right hand side should be ragged then a different `right-hspace` is needed.

```

518 \DeclareInstance{para}{verse}{std}
519 {
520   para-attr-class      = justify ,
521   para-indent          = 0pt ,
522   begin-hspace         = -1.5em ,
523   left-hspace          = 1.5em ,
524   right-hspace         = 0pt ,
525   end-hspace           = \@flushglue ,
526   final-hyphen-demerits = 0 ,
527   newline-cmd          = \@centercr ,
528 }
529 </class-code>

```

5 Advice on adjusting the layout of standard block environments

to document

6 Tagging support

6.1 Paragraph tags

Paragraphs in L^AT_EX can be nested, e.g., you can have a paragraph containing a display quote, which in turn consists of more than one (sub)paragraph, followed by some more text which all belongs to the same outer paragraph.

In the PDF model and in the HTML model that is not supported — a limitation that conflicts with real life, given that such constructs are quite normal in spoken and written language.

The approach we take to resolve this is to model such “big” paragraphs with a structure named `<text-unit>` and use `<text>` (role-mapped to `<P>`) only for (portions

of) the actual paragraph text in a way that the `<text>`s are not nested. As a result we have for a simple paragraph the structures

```
<text>
  <text>
    The paragraph text ...
  </text>
</text>
```

The `<text-unit>` structure is role-mapped to `<Part>` or possibly to `<Div>` so we get a valid PDF, but processors who care can identify the complete paragraphs by looking for `<text-unit>` tags.

In the case of an element, such as a display quote or a display list inside the paragraph, we then have

```
<text-unit>
  <text>
    The paragraph text before the display element ...
  </text>
  <display element structure>
    Content of the display structure possibly involving inner <text-unit> tags
  </display element structure>
  <text>
    ... continuing the outer paragraph text
  </text>
</text-unit>
```

In other words such a display block is always embedded in a `<text-unit>` structure, possibly preceded by a `<text>...</text>` block and possibly followed by one, though both such blocks are optional.

Thus an `itemize` environment that has some introductory text but no text immediately following the list would be tagged as follows:

```
<text-unit>
  <text>
    The intro text for the itemize environment ...
  </text>
  <itemize>
    <LI>
      <itemlabel> label </itemlabel>
      <itembody>
        The text of the first item involving <text-unit> as necessary ...
      </itembody>
    </LI>
    <LI>
      The second item ...
    </LI>
    ... further items ...
  </itemize>
```

```
</text-unit>
```

The `<itemize>` is role-mapped to `<L>`.

For some display blocks, such as centered text, we use a simpler strategy. Such blocks still ensure that they are inside a `<text-unit>` structure but their body uses simple `<text>` blocks and not `<text-unit><text>` inside, e.g., the input

```
This is a paragraph with some
\begin{center}
  centered lines

  with a paragraph break between them
\end{center}
followed by some more text.
```

will be tagged as follows:

```
<text-unit>
  <text>
    This is a paragraph with some
  </text>
  <text /O /Layout /TextAlign/Center>
    centered lines
  </text>
  <text /O /Layout /TextAlign/Center>
    with a paragraph break between them
  </text>
  <text>
    followed by some more text.
</text-unit>
```

The text-unit structures are added by using the tagging sockets `para/semantic/begin` and `para/semantic/end` declared in `ltagging.dtx`. They can be disabled by assigning these sockets the plug `noop`.

6.1.1 Tagging recipes

There are a number of different tagging recipes that implement different tagging approaches. They are selected through the `tagging-recipe` of the `blockenv` template. Currently the following values are implemented:

standalone This recipe does the following:

- Ensure that the `blockenv` is not inside a `<text-unit>` structure. If necessary, close the open one (and any open `<text>` structure).
- Text inside the body of the environment start with `<text-unit><text>` unless the key `tagging-suppress-paras` is set to `true` (which is most likely the wrong thing to do because we then get just `<text>` as the structure).
- At the end of the environment close `</text>` and possibly an inner `</text-unit>` if open.

- Finally, ensure that after the environment a new `<text-unit>` is started, if appropriate, e.g., if text is following.

basic This recipe does the following:

- Ensure that the `blockenv` is inside a `<text-unit>` structure, if necessary, start one.
- If inside a `<text-unit><text>`, then close the `</text>` but leave the `<text-unit>` open.
- Text inside the body of the environment start with `<text-unit><text>` if `tagging-suppress-para` is set to `false`, otherwise just with `<text>`.
- At the end of the environment close `</text>` and possibly an inner `</text-unit>` if open.
- Then look if the environment is followed by an empty line (`\par`). If so, close the outer `</text-unit>` and start any following text with `<text-unit><text>`. Otherwise, don't and following text restarts with a just a `<text>` (and no paragraph indentation)

standard This recipe is like the **basic** one as far as handling `<text-unit>` and `<text>` is concerned. In addition

- it starts an inner tagging structure (i.e., which is therefore a child of the outer `<text-unit>`).
- By default this structure is a `<Div>` unless overwritten by the key `tag-name`. If that key is used, a suitable role-map needs to be provided for the name given.
- At the end of the environment that inner structure is closed again so that we are back on the `<text-unit>` level from the outside.
- Then the lookahead for an empty line is done as described previously.

list This recipe is like the **standard** one except that

- the inner structure is a list (`<L>`).
- Furthermore everything is set up so that we have list items (``) with suitable substructures (`<itemlabel>` for the item labels and `<itembody>` for the item bodies).
- If the key `tag-name` is specified, this is used as the tag name for the whole list instead of `<L>`. Of course, it should then have a suitable role-map.
- If the key `tag-attr-class` is specified then this is used as the class attribute. Again, this requires a suitable setup on the outside.
- At the end of the environment the `</itembody>`, ``, and `</L>` (or the tag name used) are closed.
- Then the lookahead for an empty line is done as described previously.

7 Tracing and debugging

`\DebugBlocksOn`
`\DebugBlocksOff`
`\block_debug_on:`
`\block_debug_off:`

These commands enable/disable debugging messages for blocks. They also enable/disable debugging of templates (e.g., call `\DebugTemplatesOn` or `\DebugTemplatesOff`).

The data that is produced is rather verbose and largely guided (so far) by what seemed helpful while developing the code. This needs some cleanup at a later stage. At the moment, if you have the following simple document

cleanup

```

1      \DocumentMetadata{tagging=on, lang=en}
2
3      \documentclass{article}
4
5      \DebugBlocksOn
6
7      \begin{document}
8          \begin{itemize}[item-vspace=3pt]
9              \item          A normal item
10             \item[\textbf{+}] A special item
11          \end{itemize}
12      \end{document}

```

then you will get the following information on the screen and in the .log file:

```

[Template] ==> Use 'blockenv' instance: itemize on input line 8
[Template] ==>   template: 'std'; arguments: |item-vspace=3pt|\BooleanFalse |\NoValue |\NoValue |
[Template] ==> Use 'block' instance: std-list-1 on input line 8
[Template] ==>   template: 'std'; argument: |item-vspace={3pt}|
[Blocks] ==> @endpe=false on input line 8
[Template] ==> Use 'list' instance: itemize-1 on input line 8
[Template] ==>   template: 'std'; arguments: ||\BooleanFalse |\NoValue |\NoValue |
[Blocks] ==> Set first block everypar on input line 8
[Blocks] ==> template:list:std end

[Template] ==> Use 'item' instance: basic on input line 9
[Template] ==>   template: 'std'; argument: ||
[Blocks] ==> Set item block everypar on input line 9
[Blocks] ==> ... in item block everypar on input line 9
[Blocks] ==> increment P on input line 9
[Blocks] ==> Set noop block everypar on input line 9

[Template] ==> Use 'item' instance: basic on input line 10
[Template] ==>   template: 'std'; argument: |label={\textbf {+}}|
[Blocks] ==> item with optional
[Blocks] ==> Set item block everypar on input line 10
[Blocks] ==> ... in item block everypar on input line 10
[Blocks] ==> increment P on input line 10
[Blocks] ==> Set noop block everypar on input line 10

[Blocks] ==> blockenv common ending on input line 11

[Blocks] ==> flattened=false on input line 12
[Blocks] ==> Structure-end text-unit after displayblock on input line 12

```

8 New and redefined kernel command

<code>\SimpleBlockEnv</code>	<i>to be documented</i>
<code>\BlockEnv</code>	
<code>\BlockEnvEnd</code>	
<code>\g_block_nesting_depth_int</code>	

<code>\legacyverbatimsetup</code>	<i>to be documented</i>
<code>\legacyallttsetup</code>	
<code>\legacylistsetup</code>	

<code>\@setupverbinvisiblespace</code>	A counterpart definition to the kernel command <code>\@setupverbinvisiblespace</code> , needed as we need to handle real space chars in verbatim.
--	---

<code>\newtheorem</code>	Reimplemented to fit the template approach. <code>\newtheoremstyle</code> was defined by <code>amsthm</code> .
<code>\newtheoremstyle</code>	

<code>\@nthm</code>	These are no longer used (to be removed).
<code>\@xnthm</code>	
<code>\@ynthm</code>	
<code>\@thm</code>	
<code>\@xthm</code>	
<code>\@ythm</code>	
<code>\@othm</code>	
<code>\@begintheorem</code>	
<code>\@opargbegintheorem</code>	
<code>\@endtheorem</code>	

<code>\item</code>	The <code>\item</code> is redefined.
<code>\@itemlabel</code>	

<code>\c@maxblocklevels</code>	A counter to increase or decrease the number of supported level. If increased, one needs to supply additional level instances.
--------------------------------	--

<code>\begin</code>	The <code>\begin</code> is slightly redefined to handle <code>\@doendpe</code> better. TODO: move to kernel
---------------------	---

<code>\doendpe</code>	The original $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ command is augmented to allow for tagging.
-----------------------	--

<code>\para_end:</code>	TODO: consider name, document
-------------------------	-------------------------------

`para/begin` The `para/begin` hook is enhanced to support list ends

9 The Implementation

```

530 \*package-start\
531 \@@=block\

532 \ProvidesPackage {latex-lab-testphase-block}
533 [\ltlabblockdate\space v\ltlabblockversion\space
534 blockenv implementation]

535 \ExplSyntaxOn

```

9.0.1 Augmented `\SetKnownTemplateKeys`

`\SetKnownTemplateKeys` A key/val list passed to `\SetKnownTemplateKeys` can either be empty (in which we do not want to start up the parsing machinery) or it could be `\NoValue` in which we do not want to do that either. The latter can happen, for example, with `verbatim` where we define the optional argument with `={legacy-code} !o` so that people can write `\begin{verbatim}[small]` a syntax promoted by the TUGboat class.

```

536 \cs_set_protected:Npn \SetKnownTemplateKeys #1#2#3
537 {

```

An “empty” argument (or rather one that is empty after one expansion) is the most likely case so we test for this first.

```

538   \tl_if_empty:oTF {#3}
539   {
540     \tl_set_eq:NN \UnusedTemplateKeys \c_empty_tl
541   }
542   {
543     \tl_if_novalue:nTF {#3}
544     {
545       \tl_set_eq:NN \UnusedTemplateKeys \c_empty_tl
546     }
547     {
548       \keys_set_known:noN { template / #1 / #2 } {#3}
549       \UnusedTemplateKeys
550     }
551   }
552 }

```

(End of definition for `\SetKnownTemplateKeys`. This function is documented on page ??.)

`\SetTemplateKeys` Same kind of extension for `\SetTemplateKeys`:

```

553 \cs_set_protected:Npn \SetTemplateKeys #1#2#3
554 {
555   \tl_if_empty:oF {#3}
556   {
557     \tl_if_novalue:nF {#3}
558     {
559       \keys_set:no { template / #1 / #2 } {#3}

```



```

560         }
561     }
562 }

```

(End of definition for `\SetTemplateKeys`. This function is documented on page ??.)

9.0.2 Tracing templates and instances

`\template_debug_typeout:n` I guess that tracing macro is needed in several modules, so should become public (or at least kernel).

```

563 \cs_new_protected:Npn \template_debug_typeout:n { \__template_debug_typeout:n }

```

(End of definition for `\template_debug_typeout:n`. This function is documented on page ??.)

9.0.3 Handling `\par` after the end of the list

An empty line (or a `\par`) after a list has semantic meaning as it defines whether then following text is logically within the same paragraph as the list (no empty line) or whether it starts a new paragraph and the paragraph containing the list ends at the end of the list (empty line after the list). This is handled by L^AT_EX using a legacy flag called `@endpe` and set of commands inside the generic `\end` (calling `\@doendpe`) and as part of the list environments identifying themselves as “paragraph ending environments” (by setting this flag).

For the reimplementaion of the list environments including support of tagging we need to augment that mechanism slightly and add some kernel hook(s) to add the tagging code if needed.

`\@doendpe` The original L^AT_EX 2_ε command is augmented to allow for tagging. TODO: move to the kernel eventually.

```

564 \def\@doendpe{\@endpetrue
565   \def\par
566     {

```

If we are processing a $$$$ math display and we encounter a real `\par` after it, we need to add a `\parskip` when tagging is done, because the one added by T_EX is always canceled by the processing in `__math_tag_dollardollar_display_end:` in that case. This is signaled by the global legacy switch `@domathendpe` which is set to true in that case. Once the skip is applied we set it to false. If there is no `\par` at all, it will be reset in `\everypar` when the next paragraph starts.

But we first have to restore `\par`, otherwise `\skip_vertical:n` might trigger `\par` in horizontal mode and then loop because it never returns to vertical mode.

```

567     \@restorepar
568     \clubpenalty\@clubpenalty

569     \if@domathendpe
570       \skip_vertical:n { \tex_parskip:D }
571     \@domathendpefalse
572   \fi

```

At this point we add the tagging code that closes an open `<text-unit>`, `<text>` tag combination, if necessary:

```

573     \tag_socket_use:n {\@doendpe}

```

The standard `\par` command (`\par_end:`) acts on `@endpe` and attempts to close a still open `<text-unit>`s and this would be wrong if it was already closed above. So we have to reset the switch to false first.

```

574     \@endpefalse
575     \everypar{}
576     \par
577   }
578   \everypar{{\setbox\z@\lastbox}
579             \everypar{}
580             \@endpefalse

```

Not sure what is faster: testing for the status of the switch or setting it unconditionally to false (globally), probably roughly the same, so we set it always:

```

581 %           \ifdomathendpe
582           \domathendpefalse
583 %           \fi
584   }
585 }

```

(End of definition for \@doendpe. This function is documented on page 39.)

`\@endpefalse` Some extra debugging lines, but commented out for now.

```

\@endpetrue
586 \def\@endpefalse{
587 %   \_block_debug_typeout:n { @endpe~ :== \if@endpe true \else false \fi -> false \on@line }
588   \global\let\if@endpe\iffalse
589 }
590 \def\@endpetrue {%
591 %   \_block_debug_typeout:n { @endpe~ :== \if@endpe true \else false \fi -> true \on@line }
592   \global\let\if@endpe\iftrue
593   \ifnum\currentgrouptype =14           % semi-simple group
594     \aftergroup\propagate@doendpe
595   \else
596     \ifnum\currentgrouptype =\z@       % no group: top-level
597     \else
598       \ifnum\currentgrouptype =\@ne   % simple group
599       \aftergroup\propagate@doendpe
600     \fi
601   \fi
602 \fi
603 }
604

```

(End of definition for \@endpefalse and \@endpetrue. These functions are documented on page ??.)

`tagssupport/@doendpe` (*socket*) The socket is used in the `\@doendpe` TODO: if this goes into the kernel, the name should probably be different.

```

605 \socket_if_exist:nF{ tagssupport/@doendpe }
606 {
607   \NewTaggingSocket {@doendpe}{0}
608 }

```

`default` (*plug*) If a display block ends and is followed by a blank line we have to end the enclosing paragraph tagging structure.

```

609 \NewTaggingSocketPlug {@doendpe}{default}

```

```

610 {
611   \bool_if:NT \l__tag_para_bool
612   {

```

Given that restoring `\par` through the legacy $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X} 2_{\varepsilon}$ method can take a few iterations (for example, in case of nested lists, e.g., `...\end{itemize} \item ...\par` it can happen that the socket code is called while `@endpe` is already handled and then we should not attempt to close a `<text-unit>` structure). So we need to check for this.

```

613   \legacy_if:nTF { @endpe }
614   {
615   %       \typeout{===>~ handle~ @endpe}

```

If the display block currently ending was “flattened” (i.e., uses simplified paragraphs that are not tagged by a combination of `<text-unit>` followed by `<text>`, but simply with a `<text>`), then we don’t have to do anything, because the `<text>` is already closed.

```

616       \__block_debug_typeout:n
617       { flattened= \bool_if:NTF
618                 \l__tag_para_flattened_bool
619                 {true}{false}
620               \on@line }
621       \bool_if:NF \l__tag_para_flattened_bool
622       {
623
624         \UseTaggingSocket{para/semantic/end}
625         {
626           \__block_debug_typeout:n{Structure-end~
627             \l__tag_para_main_tag_tl\space
628             after~ displayblock \on@line      }
629         }
630       }
631       {
632   %       \typeout{===>~ @endpe~ already~ handled}
633       }
634     }
635   }

```

```

636 \AssignTaggingSocketPlug{@doendpe}{default}

```

```

\if@domathendpe Signal that special paragraph handling after a math display is required.
\@domathendpefalse
\@domathendpetrue
637 \newif\if@domathendpe
638 \def\@domathendpefalse{\global\let\if@domathendpe\iffalse}
639 \def\@domathendpetrue {\global\let\if@domathendpe\iftrue}

```

(End of definition for `\if@domathendpe`, `\@domathendpefalse`, and `\@domathendpetrue`.)

There is a general bug in the para handling: when the output routine is triggered the current setting of `@endpe` affects what happens in the OR. But it shouldn’t, so we need to reset its value (which is global) and set it back after the OR has finished. This is what the following code does (final implementation should probably not involve a normal hook):

```

640 \AddToHook{build/column/before}{%
641   \if@endpe \endpefalse \aftergroup\@endpetrue \fi
642 }

```

fix in kernel

9.0.4 Other useful expl3 commands

This section collects expl3 commands that will be useful in the code here and possibly generally.

`_block_skip_set_to_last:N` Set a skip register to the value of an immediately preceding skip or zero if there was none.
`_block_skip_remove_last:`

```
643 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_block_skip_set_to_last:N #1 {
644   \skip_set:Nn #1 { \tex_lastskip:D }
645 }
```

Remove a skip previous skip if it is directly in front (not allowed in unrestricted vertical mode).

```
646 \cs_new_eq:NN \_block_skip_remove_last: \tex_unskip:D
```

(End of definition for _block_skip_set_to_last:N and _block_skip_remove_last:.)

check

Not sure this is still necessary (or even correct) after the move to `\NoValue`.

```
647 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_if_novalue:nTF { o }
```

(End of definition for \tl_if_novalue:oTF. This function is documented on page ??.)

9.1 Tracing and debugging interfaces

This follows the same convention as in other modules, but eventually that should be given a better implementation.

refactor at some stage

`\g_block_debug_bool` Boolean to indicate if we want to get debugging info from commands and templates handling block displays.

```
648 \bool_new:N \g_block_debug_bool
```

(End of definition for \g_block_debug_bool.)

`_block_debug:n` Put debugging info in the code, displayed or not displayed depending on the value in `\g_block_debug_bool`.
`_block_debug_typeout:n`

```
649 \cs_new_eq:NN \_block_debug:n \use_none:n
650 \cs_new_eq:NN \_block_debug_typeout:n \use_none:n
```

(End of definition for _block_debug:n and _block_debug_typeout:n.)

`\block_debug_on:` Changing the debugging status.

`\block_debug_off:`

`_block_debug_gset:`

```
651 \cs_new_protected:Npn \block_debug_on:
652 {
653   \bool_gset_true:N \g_block_debug_bool
654   \_block_debug_gset:
655 }
```

```
656 \cs_new_protected:Npn \block_debug_off:
657 {
658   \bool_gset_false:N \g_block_debug_bool
659   \_block_debug_gset:
660 }
```

```

661 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__block_debug_gset:
662 {
663   \cs_gset_protected:Npe \__block_debug:n ##1
664   { \bool_if:NT \g__block_debug_bool {##1} }
665   \cs_gset_protected:Npe \__block_debug_typeof:n ##1
666   { \bool_if:NT \g__block_debug_bool
667     { \iow_term:e { ^~J [Blocks]~ ==>~ ##1} } }
668 }

```

(End of definition for `\block_debug_on:`, `\block_debug_off:`, and `__block_debug_gset:`. These functions are documented on page 37.)

`\DebugBlocksOn` If we are debugging blocks we also want to know about template instances, so we turn
`\DebugBlocksOff` the debugging for templates as well (for now).

```

669 \cs_new_protected:Npn \DebugBlocksOn { \block_debug_on: \DebugTemplatesOn }
670 \cs_new_protected:Npn \DebugBlocksOff { \block_debug_off: \DebugTemplatesOff }
671 \DebugBlocksOff

```

(End of definition for `\DebugBlocksOn` and `\DebugBlocksOff`. These functions are documented on page 37.)

`\DebugSwitchesOn` This debugs the use of legacy switches (so perhaps better called `\DebugLegacySwitchesOn`)
`\DebugSwitchesOff` but so far it was just a quick debugging aid while I was trying to understand. It needs
 some further thoughts and is probably not necessary at all in the end.

```

672 \cs_new_protected:Npn \DebugSwitchesOn {
673   \AddToHookWithArguments{cmd/legacy_if_gset_false:n/before}[debug]
674   {\typeout{[Switch]~==>~ ##1~==false~(global)}}
675   \AddToHookWithArguments{cmd/legacy_if_gset_true:n/before}[debug]
676   {\typeout{[Switch]~==>~ ##1~==true~(global)}}
677   \AddToHookWithArguments{cmd/legacy_if_set_false:n/before}[debug]
678   {\typeout{[Switch]~==>~ ##1~==false}}
679   \AddToHookWithArguments{cmd/legacy_if_set_true:n/before}[debug]
680   {\typeout{[Switch]~==>~ ##1~==true}}
681 }
682 \cs_new_protected:Npn \DebugSwitchesOff {
683   \RemoveFromHook{cmd/legacy_if_gset_false:n/before}[debug]
684   \RemoveFromHook{cmd/legacy_if_gset_true:n/before}[debug]
685   \RemoveFromHook{cmd/legacy_if_set_false:n/before}[debug]
686   \RemoveFromHook{cmd/legacy_if_set_true:n/before}[debug]
687 }
688 %\DebugSwitchesOn
689 %\DebugSwitchesOff

```

(End of definition for `\DebugSwitchesOn` and `\DebugSwitchesOff`. These functions are documented on page ??.)

9.2 Template types and template interfaces

This section is devoted to the template interfaces, and the template code is covered later.

`blockenv (type)` All template types expect a first key-value argument used to tweak template parameters
`list (type)` at a specific point in the document for a single environment or command. The template
`captionedtext (type)` types `blockenv`, `list`, `captionedtext`, and `thmstyle` take three more arguments which
`thmstyle (type)` are a boolean for suppressing numbering, a possible caption, and a possible sub-caption.

```

block (type)
item (type)
para (type)
690 \NewTemplateType{blockenv}{4}
691 \NewTemplateType{list}{4}
692 \NewTemplateType{captionedtext}{4}
693 \NewTemplateType{thmstyle}{4}

694 \NewTemplateType{block}{1}
695 \NewTemplateType{item}{1}
696 \NewTemplateType{para}{1}

```

`blockenv std (templ.)`

```

697 \DeclareTemplateInterface{blockenv}{std}{4}
698 {
699   name                : tokenlist ,

```

If not explicitly set then `tag-name` and `tag-attr-class` are set by the `tagging-recipe`. However, we have to default both to `(empty)` so that nested blocks do not inherit from the outer level.

```

700   ,tag-name            : tokenlist =
701   ,tag-attr-class      : tokenlist =
702   ,tagging-recipe      : tokenlist = standard
703   ,transparent-level   : boolean   = false
704   ,legacy-code        : tokenlist =
705   ,block-instance     : tokenlist = std-display

```

Paragraph instance is normally inherited so no default.

```

706   ,para-instance      : tokenlist
707   ,inner-level-counter : tokenlist
708   ,max-inner-levels   : tokenlist = 4
709   ,inner-instance-type : tokenlist =
710   ,inner-instance     : tokenlist =
711   ,tagging-suppress-paras : boolean = false
712   ,final-code         : tokenlist = \ignorespaces
713 }

```

`block std (templ.)`

```

714 \DeclareTemplateInterface{block}{std}{1}
715 {
716   ,begin-vspace        : skip = \topsep
717   ,begin-extra-vspace  : skip = \partopsep
718   ,begin-unchained-vspace : skip = .5\topsep
719   ,para-vspace         : skip = \parskip
720   ,end-vspace          : skip = \KeyValue{begin-vspace}
721   ,end-extra-vspace    : skip = \KeyValue{begin-extra-vspace}
722   ,item-vspace         : skip = \itemsep
723   ,begin-penalty       : integer = \UserName{@beginparpenalty}
724   ,end-penalty         : integer = \UserName{@endparpenalty}
725   ,item-penalty        : integer = \UserName{@itempenalty}
726   ,left-margin         : length = \leftmargin
727   ,right-margin        : length = \rightmargin

```

```

728 ,para-indent          : length = 0pt
729 }

para std (templ.)

730 \DeclareTemplateInterface{para}{std}{1}
731 {
732   ,para-attr-class      : tokenlist = justify
733   ,para-indent          : length = \parindent
734   ,begin-hspace         : skip = 0pt
735   ,left-hspace          : skip = 0pt
736   ,right-hspace         : skip = 0pt
737   ,end-hspace           : skip = \@flushglue
738   ,fixed-word-spaces    : boolean = false
739   ,final-hyphen-demerits : integer = 5000
740   ,newline-cmd          : function(0) = \@normalcr
741 }

```

list std (templ.)

```

742 \DeclareTemplateInterface{list}{std}{4}
743 {
744   ,counter              : tokenlist =
745   ,item-label           : tokenlist =
746   ,start                : integer = 1
747   ,resume               : boolean = false
748   ,item-instance        : instance{item} = basic
749   ,item-vspace          : skip = \itemsep
750   ,item-penalty         : integer = \UseName{@itempenalty}
751   ,item-indent          : length = \itemindent
752   ,label-width          : length = \labelwidth
753   ,label-sep            : length = \labelsep
754   ,legacy-support       : boolean = false
755 }

```

item std (templ.)

```

756 \DeclareTemplateInterface{item}{std}{1}
757 {
758   ,counter-label        : function{1} = \arabic{#1}
759   ,counter-ref          : function{1} = \KeyValue{counter-label}
760   ,label-ref            : function{1} = #1
761   ,label-autoref        : function{1} = item~#1
762   ,label-format         : function{1} = #1
763   ,label-strut          : boolean = false
764   ,label-align          : choice {left,center,right,parleft} = right
765   ,label-boxed          : boolean = true
766   ,next-line            : boolean = false      % <- review viz standalone below
767   ,text-font            : tokenlist
768   ,compatibility        : boolean = true
769   ,label-placement      : choice {chained,unchained,standalone} = chained ,
770 }

```

captionedtext thmlike (templ.) The captionedtext thmlike template for theorem-like environments has only three keys because it delegates most of the work to the thmstyle template specified in the key style.

```

771 \DeclareTemplateInterface{captionedtext}{thmlike}{4}

```

```

772 {
773   ,counter      : tokenlist =
774   ,title        : tokenlist =      % <- bad name?
775   ,style        : instance{thmstyle} = plain
776 }

```

`captionedtext proof (templ.)` In contrast, the `captionedtext` proof template implements all of the `proof` environment without any delegation and therefore shows several keys for customizing the layout (similar to those seen with `thmstyle std`).

```

777 \DeclareTemplateInterface{captionedtext}{proof}{4}
778 {
779   ,title          : tokenlist = \proofname
780   ,punct          : tokenlist = .
781   ,caption-placement : choice {chained,unchained,standalone} = unchained
782   ,caption-unbreakable : boolean = false
783   ,before-hspace    : skip = 0pt
784   ,after-hspace     : skip = 5pt
785   ,caption-decls    : tokenlist =
786   ,title-decls      : tokenlist =
787   ,punct-decls      : tokenlist =
788   ,title-format     : function{1} = #1
789   ,punct-format     : function{1} = #1
790   ,body-decls       : tokenlist =
791 }

```

`\proofname` The `amsthm` package supported redefinition of `\proofname` as a means to alter default caption for proofs. We continue to support this as long as the instance declaration doesn't overwrite it.

```

792 \newcommand\proofname{Proof}

```

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

`thmstyle std (templ.)`

```

793 \DeclareTemplateInterface{thmstyle}{std}{4}
794 {
795   ,numbered       : boolean = true
796   ,separator       : tokenlist = \
797   ,punct          : tokenlist = .
798   ,caption-placement : choice {chained,unchained,standalone} = unchained
799   ,caption-unbreakable : boolean = false
800   ,before-hspace    : skip = 0pt
801   ,after-hspace     : skip = 5pt
802   ,order           : commalist = { title, separator, number, punct, separator, note }
803   ,caption-decls    : tokenlist =
804   ,title-decls      : tokenlist =
805   ,number-decls     : tokenlist =
806   ,punct-decls      : tokenlist =
807   ,note-decls       : tokenlist =
808   ,title-format     : function{1} = #1
809   ,number-format    : function{1} = #1
810   ,punct-format     : function{1} = #1
811   ,note-format      : function{1} = (#1)
812   ,body-decls       : tokenlist =
813 }

```


9.3 Implementation of templates

9.3.1 Some notes on the L^AT_EX 2_ε legacy switches

L^AT_EX 2_ε used a number of switches to manage its list environments and everything that was based on them.

For the reimplementaion I made some notes about the original usage and how this got changed (while keeping the names for now).

Some of these switches really need to keep their names, e.g., `@nobreak` or `minipage`, because they are used all over the place. Others can probably be replaced with L3 booleans which makes things faster and cleaner, but for now I kept them too.

9.3.1.1 Original usage:

```
814 %
815 % @newlist (global): signal that we are at the start of a list
816 %
817 % -> true at the start of a list before the first item when control
818 % is returned to document
819 % -> false in everypar setting the first item
820 % -> false at end of list if still true (after generating an error)
821 %
822 % -> tests: at list start setting @noparitemtrue and @noparlisttrue
823 %
824 %
825 % @inlabel (global): signaling that some item label waits to be typeset
826 %
827 % -> true in \@item
828 % -> false at list end
829 % -> false in everypar after label has been typeset
830 % -> false in \newpage after \leavevmode to typeset item label
831 % (probably not needed)
832 %
833 % -> tests: at list start setting @noparitemtrue and @noparlisttrue
834 % -> tests: at list end to ensure that dangling label is typeset
835 % -> tests: in \@item to output a dangling item label by switching to hmode
836 % -> tests: in \everypar to output a dangling item label
837 % -> tests: in \newpage to output a dangling item label before the page is ended
838 % -> tests: in tagging hook {para/begin}{kernel}
839 %
840 %
841 % @noparlist (local):
842 %
843 % -> true at start of list if already @inlabel=true
844 % -> false at start of list otherwise
845 %
846 % -> tests: in \endtrivlist. If true suppress vertical spacing after the list
847 %
848 %
849 % @noparitem (local):
850 %
851 % -> true at start of list if already @inlabel=true
852 % -> false
853 %
```

9.3.1.2 Repurpose:

```

854 %
855 % Interpret legacy switches as follows (keeping the names for now)
856 %
857 % @newlist -> signals that we are at the start of a new block with a caption or
858 %             at the start of a list block expecting an item next
859 %
860 %             In other words this is now really start of a block
861 %             with inner structure.
862 %
863 % @noparlist -> signals that we are on a new block with @inlabel already true, i.e.,
864 %             and this placement should happen horizontally
865 %
866 % @inlabel -> Signals that we have at least one item or caption waiting to be typeset
867 %             inside the label box
868 %
869 % @noparitem -> dropped (handled directly)
870 %

```

9.3.2 Implementation of blockenv templates

So far there is only one, but who knows ... — however, the majority will be vertically oriented blocks, so we make this the `std`.

`blockenv std (templ.)`

```

871 \DeclareTemplateCode{blockenv}{std}{4}
872 {
873   name                = \l_block_env_name_tl
874   ,tag-name            = \l_block_tag_name_tl
875   ,tag-attr-class      = \l_block_tag_class_tl
876   ,tagging-recipe      = \l_block_tagging_recipe_tl
877   ,transparent-level   = \l_block_transparent_level_bool
878   ,legacy-code         = \l_block_legacy_code_tl
879   ,block-instance      = \l_block_block_instance_tl
880   ,para-instance       = \l_block_para_instance_tl
881   ,tagging-suppress-paras = \l_tag_para_flattened_bool
882   ,inner-level-counter = \l_block_inner_level_counter_tl
883   ,max-inner-levels    = \l_block_max_inner_levels_tl
884   ,inner-instance-type = \l_block_inner_instance_type_tl
885   ,inner-instance      = \l_block_inner_instance_tl
886   ,final-code          = \l_block_final_code_tl
887 }
888 {
889   \template_debug_typeout:n{~\space template:~ 'std';~
890   arguments:~ \exp_not:n{|#1|#2|#3|#4|}}

```

For special legacy support we start with a hook that receives the `name` value as its argument (so that it contains code that is only executed for a specific name). Before calling this hook we also set `\UnusedTemplateKeys` to empty. In the hook code this macro can then be filled with key/value settings (for example, from `\setlist`) to be fed below into `\SetKnownTemplateKeys`.

```

891 \tl_set_eq:NN \UnusedTemplateKeys \c_empty_tl
892 \exp_args:Nno \hook_use:nw {blockenv} 1 \l_block_env_name_tl

```

To the `\UnusedTemplateKeys` (empty or filled) we append any keys specified in the first argument to the template unless `#1` is empty or contains just `\NoValue`. This allows keys set on the document level to overwrite those set by `\setlist` and ultimately also those set in the instance.

```

893 \tl_if_empty:oF {#1}
894 {
895     \tl_if_novalue:nF {#1}
896     {

```

We expand `#1` once because the keys might be hidden in a user macro.

```

897         \tl_set:Ne \UnusedTemplateKeys
898         { \exp_not:o \UnusedTemplateKeys \exp_not:o { #1 } }
899     }
900 }

```

Finally the key list stored in `\UnusedTemplateKeys` is then fed to `\SetKnownTemplateKeys` for evaluation. `\SetKnownTemplateKeys` applies all keys that apply to the `blockenv` template and saves those that don't back in `\UnusedTemplateKeys` to be applied to inner instances below. This is why we had to combine all keys and evaluate them in one go.

```

901 \SetKnownTemplateKeys {blockenv} {std} \UnusedTemplateKeys

```

We need to know later if we have nested `blockenvs` inside a flattened environment. Whenever we start a new `blockenv` we increment `\l__tag_block_flattened_level_int` if it is already different from zero. If it is zero we increment it if flattening is requested. Thus a value of 0 means no flattening requested so far and 1 means this is the first `blockenv` requesting flattening. In either case we have to make sure that the `blockenv` is surrounded by a `<text-unit>` tag, while for any value above 1 we have to omit the `<text-unit>`.

```

902 \int_compare:nNnTF \l__tag_block_flattened_level_int > 0
903 {
904     \int_incr:N \l__tag_block_flattened_level_int
905 }
906 {
907     \bool_if:NT \l__tag_para_flattened_bool
908     {
909         \int_incr:N \l__tag_block_flattened_level_int
910     }
911 }
912 \tl_if_empty:NF \l__block_inner_level_counter_tl
913 {
914     \int_compare:nNnTF \l__block_inner_level_counter_tl >
915     { \l__block_max_inner_levels_tl - 1 }
916     { \@toodeep }
917     { \int_incr:N \l__block_inner_level_counter_tl } % not clean "o"?
918 }

```

Legacy defaults are only roped in if the list level changes. For display blocks that remain on the same level the current values are kept.

```

919 \int_compare:nNnTF \g_block_nesting_depth_int >
920 { \c@maxblocklevels - 1 }
921 { \@toodeep }
922 {
923     \int_gincr:N \g_block_nesting_depth_int

```

If there are no legacy defaults for that level then the next line does nothing, i.e., the current values (from the last level) become the defaults for the next.

If have a transparent level (e.g., something like a `center` environment) we omit setting the legacy defaults, because that is the way $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ lists worked as well.

```

924     \bool_if:NF \l__block_transparent_level_bool
925     {
926         \use:c { @list
927             \int_to_roman:n { \g_block_nesting_depth_int } }
928     }
929 }
```

If we are doing tagging we load one of the available recipes for tagging, which alters various kernel hooks to add appropriate tagging structures.

```

930     \UseTaggingSocket{block/recipe}{\l__block_tagging_recipe_tl}
```

The default for `list` environments is that they have an empty label and are not numbered (something that is then overwritten by the setup of a specific list). We ensure this here even for non-lists, because we need a defined state that then can be overwritten by the legacy setup code for the `list` environment in `\l__block_legacy_code_tl`. This is needed in case lists are nested as they otherwise would inherit outer values (and suddenly an `itemize` would start incrementing an outer `enumerate` counter, etc.

```

931     \tl_clear:N \@itemlabel
932     \tl_clear:N \@listctr
933     \legacy_if_set_false:n { @nmbrlist }
```

Then run the legacy setup code if any is given in the instance.

```

934     \l__block_legacy_code_tl
```

Next call a block instance at the appropriate level passing it any remaining key/value from the optional document-level argument (i.e., those now stored in `\UnusedTemplateKeys`).

```

935     \exp_args:Nee \UseInstance {block}
936         { \l__block_block_instance_tl - \int_use:N
937           \g_block_nesting_depth_int }
938     \UnusedTemplateKeys
```

After this instance has been processed, any remaining unused keys are stored in `\UnusedTemplateKeys` and we can make use of this data later as long as we do not call another instance that also does unused key processing and overwrites it. But this is what happens below, so we better save its current value for now.

```

939     \tl_set_eq:NN \l__block_unused_blockenv_keys_tl \UnusedTemplateKeys
```

After the block instance call the `para` and then inner (list) instance if either or both are specified (which may not be the case).

```

940     \tl_if_empty:NF \l__block_para_instance_tl
941     {
```

For now we don't offer to alter instance parameters here so we pass an empty argument.

```

942         \exp_args:Nee \UseInstance {para}{ \l__block_para_instance_tl } {}
943     }
```

The inner instance may have its own levels or none depending on which the instance name differs. Again we pass it the optional key/value list.

```
944 \tl_if_empty:NF \l__block_inner_instance_tl
945 {
```

We expand the first two arguments so that we get proper names for template type and instance, because `\UseInstance` is not doing that for us in the right way.

```
946 \exp_args:Nee
947 \UseInstance{ \l__block_inner_instance_type_tl }
948 { \l__block_inner_instance_tl
949 \tl_if_empty:NF \l__block_inner_level_counter_tl
950 % not clean use "o"?
951 { - \int_use:N \l__block_inner_level_counter_tl }
952 }
953 \l__block_unused_blockenv_keys_tl
954 #2 % <-- \BooleanTrue or False
955 { #3 } % <-- \NoValue or content
956 { #4 } % <-- \NoValue or content
```

Again the instance may have processed a few keys from the so far unused keys, so we update `\l__block_unused_blockenv_keys_tl` to match the new reality.

```
957 \tl_set_eq:NN \l__block_unused_blockenv_keys_tl \UnusedTemplateKeys
958 }
```

At this point, the `\l__block_unused_blockenv_keys_tl` token list should either be empty or it should contain only keys that are suitable for the item template, but right now there is no code to test that can test the latter; it would help probably if we have an interface for this.

fix For now we handle that when the first item is encountered, but that isn't really clean.

```
959 % \tl_if_empty:NF \l__block_unused_blockenv_keys_tl
960 % {
961 % % check if only item template keys remain
962 % }
```

If this is supposed to be a transparent block environment then we have to decrement the nesting level again so that nested environments think nothing is there.

```
963 \bool_if:NT \l__block_transparent_level_bool
964 { \int_gdecr:N \g_block_nesting_depth_int }
```

We finish off with `\l__block_final_code_tl` which defaults to `\ignorespaces` so that spaces between `\begin{...}` and the start of the text are ignored.

```
965 \l__block_final_code_tl
966 }
```

blockenv (hook) For legacy support we want a hook with one argument (the name of the `blockenv` instance). This way code could be added that is conditional based on which instance is executed.

```
967 \NewHookWithArguments{blockenv}{1}
```

\BlockEnv To simplify the environment declarations later we provide two simple commands that invoke a `blockenv` instance. The matching counterpart to these commands is `\BlockEnvEnd` (defined below) that carries out all necessary action when a block environment ends.

\SimpleBlockEnv

```
968 \cs_new_protected:Npn \BlockEnv % #1#2#3#4 implicit
969 { \UseInstance{blockenv} }
```

This here is the most common one that hides arguments 2–4 when they aren’t needed, e.g., in a `center` environment.

```
970 \cs_new_protected:Npn \SimpleBlockEnv #1#2
971 { \UseInstance{blockenv}{#1}{#2} \BooleanFalse \NoValue \NoValue }
```

(End of definition for `\BlockEnv` and `\SimpleBlockEnv`. These functions are documented on page 38.)

`\g_block_nesting_depth_int` L^AT_EX_{2 ϵ} already has a counter to record the nesting depth of blocks, but we want our own name because it isn’t really tied to “lists” any more. However, `\@listdepth` is really part of the legacy interface (for example `minipage` alters it to point to a different counter) so that we are stuck with using at least indirectly for now and the following line makes this look like an L3 integer variable but internally expands to `\@listdepth`:

```
972 \cs_new_protected:Npn \g_block_nesting_depth_int { \@listdepth } % a fake int
973 % for now
```

(End of definition for `\g_block_nesting_depth_int`. This function is documented on page 38.)

`\l_block_unused_blockenv_keys_tl` The token list that holds key values we haven’t yet used while we are processing the instances in a block environment.

```
974 \tl_new:N \l_block_unused_blockenv_keys_tl
```

(End of definition for `\l_block_unused_blockenv_keys_tl`.)

`\l_tag_block_flattened_level_int` Count the levels of nested `blockenvs` starting with the first that is “flattened”. The counter is defined in `ltagging.dtx`, but until the next release 11/24 we set it up here too

```
975 \int_if_exist:NF \l_tag_block_flattened_level_int
976 {
977   \int_new:N \l_tag_block_flattened_level_int
978 }
```

(End of definition for `\l_tag_block_flattened_level_int`.)

`\c@maxblocklevels` A counter to increase or decrease the number of supported level. If increased, one needs to supply additional level instances.

```
979 \newcounter{maxblocklevels}
980 \setcounter{maxblocklevels}{6}
```

(End of definition for `\c@maxblocklevels`. This function is documented on page 39.)

`\BlockEnvEnd` The code executed when a `blockenv` ends is 99% the same for all `blockenvs` (at least up to now). Small differences exist, though. They are accounted for first in the conditionals. We make this a public command so that new block environments can be set up without the need to resort to L3 layer programming.

```
981 \cs_new_protected:Npn \BlockEnvEnd {
982   \__block_debug_typeout:n{blockenv~ common~ ending \on@line}
```

If this block is not a transparent one we have to decrement the level now again, otherwise that had happened earlier:

```
983   \bool_if:NF \l_block_transparent_level_bool
984   { \int_gdecr:N \g_block_nesting_depth_int }
```

If the `@inlabel` switch is true, i.e., if there is a caption or an item waiting to be placed we move to horizontal mode to get them typeset.

```

985 \legacy_if:nT { @inlabel }
986 {
987     \mode_leave_vertical:
988     \legacy_if_gset_false:n { @inlabel }
989 }

```

If we are ending a list environment and we have not seen any `\item`, i.e., `@newlist` is still true, we raise an error. In basic a “displayblock” scenario `@newlist` will always be false, but if such an environment appears inside an outer list then `\noitemerr` could still be triggered and that is undesirable (as the missing item will be detected at the wrong point and again later, during the outer list processing). We therefore run it only if the current environment is a list.

```

990 \__block_if_list:TF
991 { \legacy_if:nT { @newlist } { \noitemerr } }

```

If we aren’t in a list we check if there are still unused keys and in that case generate an error. In lists that is already done at each `\item` command.

```

992 {
993     \tl_if_empty:NF \UnusedTemplateKeys
994     {
995         \msg_error:nnee { block } { unknown-keys }
996         { \l_block_env_name_tl \space environment }
997         \UnusedTemplateKeys
998     }
999 }

1000 \mode_if_horizontal:TF
1001 { \__block_skip_remove_last: \__block_skip_remove_last: \par }
1002 { \@inmatherr{\end{\@currentenv}} }

```

Once we are back in vertical mode we can add the appropriate closing tagging structure(s), if we are doing tagging.

```

1003 \__kernel_displayblock_end:

```

Resetting the `@newlist` switch is also only done if the current environment is a list.

```

1004 \__block_if_list:T { \legacy_if_gset_false:n { @newlist } }

```

There is a possibility that the `@nobreak` switch is still true so we set it back just in case.

```

1005 \legacy_if_gset_false:n { @nobreak }

```

What to do in terms of vertical spacing in different situations is still somewhat open to debate, right now this is more or less implementing what L^AT_EX 2_ε list environments have been doing.

```

1006 % \__block_debug_typeout:n{ @nolist =
1007 % \legacy_if:nTF { @nolist } {true}{false}}
1008 \legacy_if:nF { @nolist }
1009 {
1010     \__block_skip_set_to_last:N \l_tmpa_skip
1011     \dim_compare:nNnT \l_tmpa_skip > \c_zero_dim
1012     {
1013         \skip_vertical:n { - \l_tmpa_skip }

```

some redesign/ex-
tensions here?

```

1014         \skip_vertical:n { \l_tmpa_skip + \parskip - \@outerparskip }
1015     }
1016     \addpenalty \@endparpenalty
1017     \addvspace \l_block_effective_bot_skip

```

L^AT_EX 2_ε triggered the paragraph handling after a list at this point here, i.e., only if the list didn't start a paragraph. One can make a case for that, but it can be somewhat surprising to the user and there is a good argument that even such a list could be followed explanatory text that is part of the same paragraph and doesn't start a new one.

```

1018 %         \legacy_if_gset_true:n { @endpe }
1019     }

```

So this is for now always done. Probably `\l_block_effective_top_skip` above should be added only if the paragraph ends here and not if it continues, so this need some further cleanup.

Finally, we have a socket that handles the `\par` handling after the block. Normally, we use it with the `on` plug (check for a following `\par`) but in the case of standalone environments we assign it the `off` plug.

```

1020     \socket_use:n {block/endpe}
1021 }

```

(End of definition for `\BlockEnvEnd`. This function is documented on page 38.)

```

\__block_if_list:T
\__block_if_list:TF

```

The following code may need some redesigning, as there is no good test for “is this environment a ‘list’ that has `\items`”. For now this here does the trick well enough as `\items` are only supported if the inner-instance-type is `list`.

```

1022 \cs_new:Npn \__block_if_list:T
1023 { \tl_if_eq:NnT \l_block_inner_instance_type_tl {list} }
1024 \cs_new:Npn \__block_if_list:TF
1025 { \tl_if_eq:NnTF \l_block_inner_instance_type_tl {list} }

```

(End of definition for `__block_if_list:T` and `__block_if_list:TF`.)

```

\__kernel_displayblock_end:

```

The kernel hook for tagging at the end of the block. Without tagging it executes the `item/after` hook if inside a list, with active tagging it is overwritten by other commands in the recipes.

```

1026 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__kernel_displayblock_end: {
1027     \__block_if_list:T{\hook_use:n{item/after}}
1028     \__block_debug_typeout:n{\detokenize{\__kernel_displayblock_end:}}
1029 }

```

(End of definition for `__kernel_displayblock_end:`.)

`block/endpe (socket)` This socket is responsible for the end environment `\par` handling. We define two plugs for it (`on` and `off`).

```

1030 \socket_new:nn {block/endpe} {0}

```

`on (plug)` The plugs set the legacy `@endpe` switch. This must always happen because block environments with different settings can be nested and should not inherit the setting from the outer environment.

We can't use `\legacy_if_gset_true:n` because this is now doing more than setting the legacy switch:

```

1031 \socket_new_plug:nnn{block/endpe} {on} { \@endpetrue }
1032 \socket_new_plug:nnn{block/endpe} {off} { \@endpefalse }
1033 \socket_assign_plug:nn{block/endpe}{on}

```


9.3.3 Implementation of para templates

para std (*templ.*)

```
1034 \DeclareTemplateCode{para}{std}{1}
1035 {
1036   ,para-indent          = \parindent
```

The next parameter needs integrating in the basic paragraph handling (not done yet) and it should therefore probably a public name like the rest.

```
1037   ,begin-hspace         = \l_para_begin_skip
1038   ,left-hspace          = \leftskip
1039   ,right-hspace         = \rightskip
1040   ,end-hspace           = \parfillskip
```

Next isn't yet implemented (and the variable name is wrong).

```
1041   ,fixed-word-spaces    = \l__par_fixed_word_spaces_bool % name??
1042   ,final-hyphen-demerits = \finalhyphendemerits
1043   ,newline-cmd          = \\
1044   ,para-attr-class      = \l__tag_para_attr_class_tl
1045 }
1046 {
1047   \template_debug_typeout:n{~\space template:~ 'std';~
1048                               argument:~ \exp_not:n{|#1|}}
1049   \SetTemplateKeys{para}{std}{#1}

1050   \skip_set:Nn \@rightskip \rightskip
1051 }
```

`__para_handle_indent:` We insert `\l_para_begin_skip` directly in front of the indentation box. This way it is hidden from any special setting of `\everypar` (whether that is used to remove the indentation box or whether it attempts to do something with the first token(s) of the paragraph). However, we only insert it if it differs from 0.0pt to avoid adding `\penalty 10000 \glue 0.0` all over the place.

```
1052 \tl_const:Nc \c_zero_skip_tl { \skip_use:N \z@skip }
1053 \tl_new:N \l__para_begin_skip_tl

1054 \cs_set:Npn \__para_handle_indent: {
1055   \tl_set:Nc \l__para_begin_skip_tl { \skip_use:N \l_para_begin_skip }
1056   \if_meaning:w \l__para_begin_skip_tl
1057     \c_zero_skip_tl
1058   \else:
1059     \nobreak
1060     \tex_hskip:D \l_para_begin_skip
1061   \fi:
1062   \box_use_drop:N \g_para_indent_box
1063 }
```

(End of definition for `__para_handle_indent:.`)

`\para_raw_noindent:` `\para_raw_noindent:` doesn't call `__para_handle_indent:` so we have to manually do the `\l_para_begin_skip` handling.

```
1064 \cs_set:Npn \para_raw_noindent: {
1065   \mode_if_vertical:TF
1066   {
```

```

1067     \tex_everypar:D {
1068         \tex_everypar:D { \g__para_standard_everypar_tl }
1069         \tl_set:Nc \l__para_begin_skip_tl { \skip_use:N \l_para_begin_skip }
1070         \if_meaning:w \l__para_begin_skip_tl
1071             \c__zero_skip_tl
1072         \else:
1073             \nobreak
1074             \tex_hskip:D \l_para_begin_skip
1075         \fi:
1076         \the\everypar }
1077     }
1078     { \msg_error:nn { latex2e }{ raw-para } }
1079 \tex_noindent:D
1080 }

```

(End of definition for `\para_raw_noindent::`. This function is documented on page ??.)

9.3.4 Implementation of block templates

`block std (templ.)` In contrast to the L^AT_EX 2_ε implementation we do not directly use `\listparindent` here but a private register of the template. The reason is that block template instances are also used outside of lists.

```

1081 \DeclareTemplateCode{block}{std}{1}
1082 {
1083     ,begin-vspace           = \topsep
1084     ,begin-extra-vspace     = \partopsep
1085     ,begin-unchained-vspace = \l__block_unchained_skip
1086     ,para-vspace           = \parsep

```

fix The bottom skips aren't used yet, even if set instead as before `\topsep` is applied there.

```

1087     ,end-vspace             = \l__block_botsep_skip
1088     ,end-extra-vspace       = \l__block_parbotsep_skip
1089     ,item-vspace            = \itemsep
1090     ,begin-penalty          = \@beginparpenalty
1091     ,end-penalty            = \@endparpenalty
1092     ,item-penalty           = \@itempenalty
1093     ,right-margin           = \rightmargin
1094     ,left-margin            = \leftmargin
1095     ,para-indent            = \l__block_parindent_dim
1096 }
1097 {
1098     \template_debug_typeout:n{~\space template:~ 'std';~
1099         argument:~ \exp_not:o{\exp_after:wN |#1|}}
1100     \SetKnownTemplateKeys{block}{std}{#1}

```

One aspect that needs a different handling is the management of `\par` after a block environment. If there is no empty line the following text is considered to be a continuation of the current paragraph. To manage this both `\par` and `\everypar` are redefined with the latter removing the paragraph indentation from the next paragraph. But if an empty line was seen after the block then the redefined `\par` would cancel the redefinition of `\everypar` so that the next paragraph again had its indentation. The other case in which the following indentation should not get suppressed is when two block environments directly follow each other. In the original L^AT_EX 2_ε implementation that simply worked because the `\item` command canceled any `\everypar` and all block environments were

implemented as “lists”, i.e., contained an `\item`, even if it was only there to get the vertical spacing right. With the new block implementation this is no longer the case, so we have handle the cancelation ourselves.

We can’t simply use `\mode_if_vertical:T { \par }` because that would also end the semantic paragraph. Instead we check if `@endpe` handling is requested and if so reset `\everypar`.

```
1101 \legacy_if:nT { @endpe } { \everypar{} }
```

The remaining code largely follows the logic of $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ ’s `trivlist` implementation as far as it applicable for the “display block” but coded using the L3 programming layer. However, we keep most of the legacy variables (e.g., `@noskipsec`) if there is some chance that they are set/used in classes or packages.

```
1102 \legacy_if:nTF { @noskipsec }
```

A `@noskipsec` heading is a heading that is placed in the same line as the following text (using `\everypar`) but not if that text starts with a display block, so we ensure that the heading gets typeset now.

```
1103 { \mode_leave_vertical: }
```

If no such heading is waiting we might have a block caption waiting to be typeset and this might be requested to be set “unchained”. In that case we also have to ensure that this gets typeset now.

The situation is slightly different though, because we want to end in vertical mode in that case also add some special vertical space and have to properly deal with avoiding page breaks.

```
1104 {
1105   \bool_if:NT \g__block_label_unchained_bool
1106   {
1107     \__block_debug_typeout:n{Set~ captioned~ block~ everypar \on@line }
1108     \cs_set_eq:NN \__block_everypar: \__block_captioned_everypar_std:
1109     \legacy_if:nT { @inlabel }
1110     {
1111       \hbox_unpack_drop:N \g__block_labels_box
1112       \legacy_if_gset_false:n { @inlabel }
1113       \par
1114       \nobreak
1115       \skip_vertical:n { \l__block_unchained_skip }
1116       \legacy_if_gset_true:n { @nobreak }
1117     }
1118   }
1119 }
```

The variable `\l__block_effective_top_skip` is used for the vertical skip at the start. It is initialized with `begin-vspace` and below we add `begin-extra-vspace` if the block starts in vmode.

```
1120 \skip_set:Nn \l__block_effective_top_skip { \topsep }
```

For the vertical space at the end we do something similar.

```
1121 \skip_set:Nn \l__block_effective_bot_skip { \l__block_botsep_skip }
1122 \mode_if_vertical:TF
1123 {
1124   \skip_add:Nn \l__block_effective_top_skip { \partopsep }
```

This is similar to the standalone case for block captions so perhaps that can be combined, check

```
1125 \skip_add:Nn \l__block_effective_bot_skip { \l__block_parbotsep_skip }
```

At this point it is safe to add tagging structure(s) so we have a kernel-owned hook here for tagging. This is used to possibly start a paragraph structure (to surround the block, for example, in case of lists) and possibly do some other preparation for tagging the block.

```
1126 \__kernel_displayblock_beginpar_vmode:
1127 }
1128 {
```

If we are in horizontal mode then the displayblock has to return to vertical mode now (after removing any immediately preceding skip or kern. But before we actually issue the `\par` we execute a kernel hook in which we can add tagging code. This hook is “weird” because by default it does nothing, but if tagging is wanted it takes an argument and grabs the following `\par` in order to put tagging code before and after the `\par`.

```
1129 \__block_skip_remove_last: \__block_skip_remove_last:
1130 \__kernel_displayblock_beginpar_hmode:w \par
1131 }
```

Next lines set some paragraph defaults, any of them may get overwritten if there is a **para-instance** specified on the **blockenv** instance.

```
1132 \skip_zero:N \leftskip
1133 \skip_set_eq:NN \rightskip \@rightskip
1134 \skip_set_eq:NN \parfillskip \@flushglue
```

The next lines establish a parshape which is retained across paragraphs by executing `\para_end:` within a group and thus reestablishing the parshape for the next paragraph again. In case a list got started `\par` is ignored until we have seen an `\item` (or we have executed `\par` one thousand times.

```
1135 \int_zero:N \par@deathcycles
1136 \@setpar
1137 {
1138   \legacy_if:nTF { @newlist }
1139   {
1140     \int_incr:N \par@deathcycles
1141     \int_compare:nNnTF \par@deathcycles > { 1000 }
1142     { \@noitemerr
1143       { \para_end: }
1144     }
1145   }
1146   {
1147     { \para_end: }
1148   }
1149 }

1150 \dim_set_eq:NN \parindent \l__block_parindent_dim
1151 \dim_add:Nn \linewidth { - \rightmargin - \leftmargin }
1152 \dim_add:Nn \@totalleftmargin { \leftmargin }
1153 \tex_parshape:D 1 ~ \@totalleftmargin \linewidth
```

This is the point where we are ready to add the tagging structure for the block, e.g., an `<L>`, a `<Figure>` or some other structure.

```
1154 \__kernel_displayblock_begin:
```

Finally, we have to output the vertical separation and penalty at the start of the block and make corrections for a change in `\parskip` and some other housekeeping, unless this block is inside a list and the list `\item` has not yet placed. In that case the vertical space and penalty is suppressed. This is controlled through the legacy switches `@inlabel`, `minipage`, and `@nobreak`.

Now we are back to legacy list implementation ...

```

1155     \skip_set_eq:NN \@outerparskip \parskip
1156     \skip_set_eq:NN \parskip \parsep
1157     %
1158     \legacy_if:nTF { @inlabel }
1159     {
1160         \legacy_if_set_true:n { @nolist }
1161         \hbox_gset:Nn \g__block_labels_box
1162         {
1163             \skip_horizontal:n { - \leftmargin }
1164             \hbox_unpack_drop:N \g__block_labels_box
1165             \skip_horizontal:n { \leftmargin }
1166         }
1167
1168         \legacy_if:nF { @minipage } % Why this chunk of code?
1169         {
1170             \__block_skip_set_to_last:N \l__block_tmpa_skip
1171             \skip_vertical:n { - \l__block_tmpa_skip }
1172             \skip_vertical:n { \l__block_tmpa_skip +
1173                 \@outerparskip - \parsep }
1174         }
1175     }
1176     {
1177         \legacy_if_set_false:n { @nolist }
1178         \legacy_if:nT { @newlist } { \@noitemerr }
1179         \legacy_if:nTF { @nobreak }
1180         {

```

We are not resetting `@nobreak` here as it should also apply to the upcoming item.

```

1180             \addpenalty{ 10000 }
1181             \addvspace{ \skip_eval:n{ \@outerparskip - \parsep } }
1182         }
1183     {
1184         \addpenalty \@beginparpenalty
1185         \addvspace { \skip_eval:n { \l__block_effective_top_skip +
1186             \@outerparskip } }
1187         \addvspace { - \parsep }
1188     }
1189 }
1190 }

```

`__block_captioned_everypar_std:` The captioned text is typeset at the start of a paragraph using code triggered in `\everypar` (by setting `__block_everypar` to this code here).

```

1191 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__block_captioned_everypar_std: {
1192     \__block_debug_typeout:n{...~ in~ captioned~ block~ everypar \on@line }

```

First set some control switches to false:

```

1193     \legacy_if_set_false:n { @minipage }
1194     \legacy_if_gset_false:n { @newlist }

```

The `@inlabel` is normally true at this point, but if we also have `@nobreak` then the same routine is called again at the next paragraph to reset `\clubpenalty` and at that point the `\g__block_labels_box` has been typeset and `@inlabel` is false.

```
1195     \legacy_if:nT { @inlabel }
1196     {
```

Typeset the saved label (aka captioned text):

```
1197         \legacy_if_gset_false:n { @inlabel }
1198         \para_omit_indent:
1199         \bool_if:NTF \l__block_caption_unbreakable_bool
1200             \box_use_drop:N
1201             \hbox_unpack_drop:N
1202         \g__block_labels_box
1203         \__kernel_list_label_after:n { \PARALABEL }      % <- change
1204                                                         % this name
1205         \penalty \c_zero_int
1206     }
```

If `@nobreak` is true we prevent a break after the first line by setting `\clubpenalty`.

```
1207     \legacy_if:nTF { @nobreak }
1208     {
1209         \legacy_if_gset_false:n { @nobreak }
1210         \int_set:Nn \clubpenalty { 10000 }
1211     }
1212     {
```

Otherwise we reset `\clubpenalty` and disable `__block_everypar`.

```
1213         \int_set_eq:NN \clubpenalty \@clubpenalty
1214         \__block_debug_typeout:n{Set~ noop~ block~ everypar \on@line }
1215         \cs_set_eq:NN \__block_everypar: \prg_do_nothing:
1216     }
1217 }
```

(End of definition for `__block_captioned_everypar_std:`)

```
\__kernel_displayblock_begin:
\__kernel_displayblock_beginpar_hmode:w
\__kernel_displayblock_beginpar_vmode:
```

The internal kernel hooks for tagging.

```
1218 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__kernel_displayblock_begin: {
1219     \__block_debug_typeout:n
1220     {\detokenize{\__kernel_displayblock_begin:}}
1221 }

1222 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__kernel_displayblock_beginpar_hmode:w {
1223     \__block_debug_typeout:n
1224     {\detokenize{\__kernel_displayblock_beginpar_hmode:w}}
1225 }

1226 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__kernel_displayblock_beginpar_vmode: {
1227     \__block_debug_typeout:n
1228     {\detokenize{\__kernel_displayblock_beginpar_vmode:}}
1229 }
```

(End of definition for `__kernel_displayblock_begin:`, `__kernel_displayblock_beginpar_hmode:w`, and `__kernel_displayblock_beginpar_vmode:`)

9.3.5 Implementation of list templates

This `list` is one of the template types that can be used as an `inner-type` in a `blockenv`; the other one currently implemented is `captionedtext`.

`\@itemlabel` Both `\@itemlabel` and `\@listctr` from the L^AT_EX 2_ε list implementation are used (or set) by various packages. We therefore use them too, so that these packages have a fighting chance to work with the new tagging-aware implementation for `list`.

```
1230 \tl_new:N \@itemlabel      % should have a top-level definition
1231 \tl_new:N \@listctr        % should have a top-level definition
```

(End of definition for `\@itemlabel` and `\@listctr`. These functions are documented on page 39.)

`__block_evaluate_saved_user_keys:nn` Keys set on individual list environments may be intended to alter the behavior of the template instance that defines the `\item` command. If meant to alter only a single `\item` command one would specify them in the optional argument of the `\item`, but if they should alter all items the right place would be the list environment. For this reason we need to store the values and then set them inside the `\item` template code using `\SetKnownTemplateKeys` in the appropriate context (template type and template name). This is done in `__block_evaluate_saved_user_keys:nn`. The context is provided in the two arguments (because different list environments may use different `\item` instances based on different templates. By default the command does nothing because most environments do not have user key settings.

```
1232 \cs_new_eq:NN \__block_evaluate_saved_user_keys:nn \use_none:nn
```

Maybe something like this should become a public function, but for now this is a one-off for the `\item` command and therefore coded inline and internal to the block code.

```
1233 %\cs_new:Npn \__block_save_user_keys:n #1 {
1234 %  \tl_if_empty:nTF {#1}
1235 %    { \cs_set_eq:NN \__block_evaluate_saved_user_keys:nn \use_none:nn }
1236 %    { \cs_set:Npe \__block_evaluate_saved_user_keys:nn ##1##2
1237 %      { \SetKnownTemplateKeys{##1}{##2}{\exp_not:n{#1} } }
1238 %}
```

(End of definition for `__block_evaluate_saved_user_keys:nn`.)

`list std (templ.)`

This template implements numbered and unnumbered lists and can be combined with display blocks or with inline blocks.

```
1239 \DeclareTemplateCode{list}{std}{4}
1240 {
1241   ,counter          = \l__block_counter_tl
1242   ,item-label       = \l__block_item_label_tl
1243   ,start            = \l__block_counter_start_int
1244   ,resume           = \l__block_resume_bool
1245   ,item-instance    = \__block_item_instance:n
1246   ,item-vspace      = \itemsep
1247   % ,item-para-vspace = \parsep
1248   ,item-penalty     = \@itempenalty
1249   ,item-indent      = \itemindent
1250   ,label-width      = \labelwidth
1251   ,label-sep        = \labelsep
1252   ,legacy-support   = \l__block_legacy_support_bool % FMI questionable
1253 }
```

```

1254 {
1255   \template_debug_typeout:n{~\space template:~ 'std';~
1256   arguments:~ \exp_not:o{\exp_after:wN |#1|#2|#3|#4|}}

```

We start by looking at the user supplied keys in #1. If there aren't any we reset `__block_evaluate_saved_user_keys:nn` to do nothing. Otherwise we evaluate and set the keys in the context of the current list template. In addition we prepare `__block_evaluate_saved_user_keys:nn` for execution in the template for `\item`.

```

1257   \tl_if_empty:oTF {#1}
1258   { \cs_set_eq:NN \__block_evaluate_saved_user_keys:nn \use_none:nn }
1259   {
1260     \SetKnownTemplateKeys{list}{std}{#1}

```

The setup for `__block_evaluate_saved_user_keys:nn` is a bit tricky and has to be done with `\cs_set:Npe` even though we don't want to expand anything and therefore use `\exp_not:n` inside. All this does is that any # passed in via #1 is doubled (e.g., from `label-format=\fbox{#1}` which is represented as `...\fbox{##1}`). Otherwise, we would end up with a replacement text like

```
\SetTemplateKeys {#1}{#2}{label-format=\fbox {#1}}
```

instead of

```
\SetTemplateKeys {#1}{#2}{label-format=\fbox {##1}}
```

resulting in very odd and puzzling behavior later on.

The definition of `__block_evaluate_saved_user_keys:nn` made here is later used when an `\item` is processed and passes remaining keys to the item instance. After that nothing should remain, so we test that and issue an error if not.

```

1261   \cs_set:Npe \__block_evaluate_saved_user_keys:nn ##1##2
1262   { \SetKnownTemplateKeys{##1}{##2}{
1263     \exp_not:o { \UnusedTemplateKeys }
1264   }
1265   \exp_not:n {
1266     \tl_if_empty:NF \UnusedTemplateKeys
1267     {
1268       \msg_error:nnee { block } { unknown-keys }
1269       { \l_block_env_name_tl \space environment}
1270       \UnusedTemplateKeys
1271     }
1272   }
1273 }
1274 }

```

Has this list a counter name defined in the instance?

```

1275   \tl_if_empty:NTF \l_block_counter_tl
1276   {

```

If no counter name has been specified as part of the instance setup the list might still be numbered if it is a legacy list that uses `\usecounter` in the second argument of the legacy `list` environment. However, in that case we don't have to do much because `\usecounter` sets up `\@listctr` and sets it to zero so that the first item is numbered 1.

So all we do is to check if there was a `start` value given that differs from 1 and if so we change the counter value to match that. This makes it possible to define a legacy `list`

in which the counter doesn't start with 1 by explicitly setting the counter value in the second argument of the `list` environment but also overwriting that through a `start` key setting on invocation.

```

1277     \int_compare:nNnF \l__block_counter_start_int = 1
1278     {
1279         \int_gset:cn{ c@ \@listctr }
1280         { \l__block_counter_start_int - 1 }
1281     }
1282 }

```

In that case we only check if we should resume a previous list (`\@listctr` should be set in that case through the legacy method as well so we should be able to use it).

If a counter is set in the list instance we use that one. This should be the name of a \LaTeX counter that is already allocated externally—no runtime check is made for this: if it is not declared one will get “no such counter” error when the list is used.

```

1283     {
1284         \@nmbrlisttrue
1285         \tl_set_eq:NN \@listctr \l__block_counter_tl
1286         \bool_if:NF \l__block_resume_bool
1287         {
1288             \int_gset:cn{ c@ \@listctr }
1289             { \l__block_counter_start_int - 1 }
1290         }
1291     }

```

Does the current instance have an item label representation? This would be possible whether or not we have a numbered list. If yes, then we use this for `\@itemlabel`, otherwise we expect that `\@itemlabel` is provided from the outside, e.g., as part of the `list` environment argument.

```

1292     \tl_if_empty:NF \l__block_item_label_tl
1293     {
1294         \tl_set_eq:NN \@itemlabel \l__block_item_label_tl
1295     }

```

Finally, we signal that we are at the start of a new list (which affects how the first `\item` is handled and how `\par` commands are interpreted).

```

1296     \legacy_if_gset_true:n { @newlist }

```

If we encounter horizontal material before the first `\item` we do want a `\@noitemerr` straight away, because afterwards we end up with tagging structure faults whose cause is the missing `\item`. So we set up `__block_everypar:` to test for this; when the first `\item` is encountered this will get reset. This is only relevant for vertical lists, when dealing with inline lists one would need to test for something else to identify that there is horizontal material between the start of the list and the first `\item` (maybe some `\spacefactor` trick could be used then, or the material is boxed first and the width is inspected as suggested by Joseph).

```

1297     \__block_debug_typeout:n{Set~ first~ block~ everypar \on@line }
1298     \cs_set_eq:NN \__block_everypar: \__block_item_everypar_first:
1299     \__block_debug_typeout:n{template:list:std~end}
1300 }

```

Think about a better implementation at some point.

The message that is used above when we are left with keys that are unknown:

```

1301 \msg_new:nnnn { block } { unknown-keys }
1302 { Some~ keys~ specified~ on~ the~ #1~ are~ unknown. }
1303 {
1304   The~ following~ keys~ are~ unknown~ and~ their~
1305   values~ are~ ignored:\\
1306   \space\space #2\\
1307   Perhaps~ a~ misspelling~ or~ the~ current~ template~
1308   instance~ uses~ special~ keys.
1309 }

```

9.3.6 Implementation of item templates

`item std (templ.)` The item template has one hidden key `label` which is not available on the template for setting because it is only used to receive any optional data passed to the `\item` command. We therefore declare it with `\keys_define:nn` and ensure that the optional argument data to `\item` (if it is not a key/value list already) is passed to this `label` key.

```

1310 \keys_define:nn { template/item/std }
1311   { label .tl_set:N = \l__block_label_given_tl }
1312 \DeclareTemplateCode{item}{std}{1}
1313 {
1314   ,counter-label    = \__block_counter_label:n
1315   ,counter-ref      = \__block_counter_ref:n
1316   ,label-ref        = \__block_label_ref:n
1317   ,label-autoref    = \__block_label_autoref:n
1318   ,label-format     = \__block_label_format:n
1319   ,label-strut      = \l__block_label_strut_bool
1320   ,label-boxed      = \l__block_label_boxed_bool
1321   ,next-line        = \l__block_next_line_bool
1322   ,text-font        = \l__block_text_font_tl
1323   ,compatibility    = \l__block_item_compatibility_bool

```

alignment is mostly wrong (test short medium and multiline labels)

next set of key not yet used

complete

This probably needs a different implementation (and needs completing)

```

1324   ,label-align      = {
1325     left    = \tl_set:Nn \l__block_item_align_tl { \relax \hss } ,
1326     center  = \tl_set:Nn \l__block_item_align_tl { \hss \hss } ,
1327     right   = \tl_set:Nn \l__block_item_align_tl { \hss \relax } ,
1328     parleft = \NOT_IMPLEMENTED ,
1329   }

```

The keylabel-placement is implemented using two booleans (at the moment).

```

1330   ,label-placement = {
1331     chained    = \bool_gset_false:N \g__block_label_standalone_bool
1332                 \bool_gset_false:N \g__block_label_unchained_bool ,
1333     unchained  = \bool_gset_false:N \g__block_label_standalone_bool
1334                 \bool_gset_true:N  \g__block_label_unchained_bool ,
1335     standalone = \bool_gset_true:N  \g__block_label_standalone_bool
1336                 \bool_gset_false:N \g__block_label_unchained_bool ,
1337   }
1338 }

```

Then typeset the label at its natural width by applying `__block_make_label_box:n` to the label given or to a label constructed from the counter. If it is boxed and reasonably short, add padding to make it at least of size `\labelwidth`, then add another layer of box. This way, when we unpack it in `\g__block_labels_box` it correctly remains boxed in those cases. Afterwards, in the `nextline` case add `\newline` if the label did not fit in the allotted space.

```

1339 {
1340   \template_debug_typeout:n{~\space template:~ 'std';~
1341                               argument:~ \exp_not:n{!#1}}

```

First deal with the key-value input, which in particular may provide a value for the label (the usual optional argument of `\item`). For this we set `\l__block_label_given_tl` to `\c_novalue_tl` so that we can identify if an optional argument was given.

```

1342   \tl_set_eq:NN \l__block_label_given_tl \c_novalue_tl

```

First we evaluate and set any keys specified on the list environment by calling `__block_evaluate_saved_user_keys:nn`. This generates an error if not all key can be used, but it should really do so only on the first item. TODO: improve error handling!

Then we do the same with all keys specified on this `\item` command (which may overwrite one or the other setting just made).

```

1343   \__block_evaluate_saved_user_keys:nn {item}{std}

```

We don't care whether all of the user keys from the list level have been applied, but those explicitly set on the `\item` command should be applicable, so we generate an error if that isn't the case:

```

1344   \SetKnownTemplateKeys{item}{std}{#1}
1345   \tl_if_empty:NF \UnusedTemplateKeys
1346   {
1347     \msg_error:nnee { block } { unknown-keys }
1348     { \noexpand\item command }
1349     \UnusedTemplateKeys
1350   }

```

If no optional argument was given then `\l__block_label_given_tl` is still equal to `\c_novalue_tl` and so we can distinguish that from `\item[]`.

```

1351   \tl_if_novalue:oTF \l__block_label_given_tl
1352   {

```

next line needs checking after novalue implementation was changed

The rest of the code for this template needs work and is both incomplete and partly wrong.

```

1353   \tl_if_blank:oF \@listctr { \kernel@refstepcounter \@listctr }
1354   \bool_if:NTF \l__block_item_compatibility_bool % not sure that
1355                                           % conditional
1356                                           % makes sense
1357   { \__block_make_label_box:n { \MakeLinkTarget[\@listctr]{}%
1358                                   \@itemlabel } } % TODO ?
1359   { \__block_make_label_box:n { \MakeLinkTarget[\@listctr]{}%
1360                                   \__block_counter_label:n { \@listctr } } }
1361   }

```

fix

```

1362 {
1363   \_block_debug_typeout:n{item~ with~ optional}
1364   \_block_make_label_box:n {
1365     \MakeLinkTarget [\l_block_env_name_tl]{ }
1366     \l_block_label_given_tl
1367   }
1368 }
1369 \bool_if:nT
1370 {
1371   \l_block_label_boxed_bool
1372 % TODO: is \linewidth correct?
1373   && \dim_compare_p:n
1374     { \box_wd:N \l_block_one_label_box <= \linewidth }
1375 }
1376 {
1377   \dim_compare:nNnT
1378     { \box_wd:N \l_block_one_label_box } < \labelwidth
1379     {
1380       \hbox_set_to_wd:Nnn \l_block_one_label_box { \labelwidth }
1381       {
1382         \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn \l_block_item_align_tl

```

FMi: L^AT_EX_{2 ϵ} keeps the label boxed inside (not unboxed). This means that the content stays rigid and does not vary based on glue setting in the line with the label. There are cases where we do want the unboxed version (I think enumitem offers that in some cases too) but it should probably not be the default.

```

1383 % TODO: customize?
1384 % \hbox_unpack_drop:N \l_block_one_label_box
1385 \box_use_drop:N \l_block_one_label_box
1386 \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn \l_block_item_align_tl
1387 }
1388 }

```

Add another box level to the label box:

```

1389 \hbox_set:Nn \l_block_one_label_box
1390   { \box_use_drop:N \l_block_one_label_box }
1391 }
1392 \dim_compare:nNnTF { \box_wd:N \l_block_one_label_box } > \labelwidth
1393 { \bool_set_true:N \l_block_long_label_bool }
1394 { \bool_set_false:N \l_block_long_label_bool }
1395 \hbox_gset:Nn \g_block_labels_box
1396 {
1397   \hbox_unpack_drop:N \g_block_labels_box
1398   \skip_horizontal:n { \itemindent - \labelsep - \labelwidth }
1399   \hbox_unpack_drop:N \l_block_one_label_box
1400   \skip_horizontal:n { \labelsep }
1401   \bool_if:NT \l_block_next_line_bool
1402   { \bool_if:NT \l_block_long_label_bool { \nobreak \hfil \break } }
1403   % version of \newline inside an hbox that will be unpacked
1404 }
1405 % TODO??? FMi what's that?
1406 % \skip_set_eq:NN \parsep \l_block_item_parsep_skip

```

The next setting is for compatibility: The list template sets `\listparindent` to zero and otherwise doesn't use it any more. However, in the second argument of a legacy `list` environment the user may have set it explicitly to some other value and whatever value it had was then used for `\parindent` within the list. Now we use its value only if it differs from zero but otherwise use whatever the template instances specify. This gives 99.9% compatibility for legacy documents. 100% for definitions using the `list` environment and a setting inside, but if the user used `\listparindent` within the document, e.g., inside a `verse` environment there is one case in which the setting is ignored, i.e., when it was set back to zero. That's a rather unlikely scenario, but it is not impossible. However, I couldn't think of an approach that circumvents such boundary cases.

```
1407 \dim_compare:nNnF \listparindent = {0pt}
1408 { \dim_set_eq:NN \parindent \listparindent }
```

Placing the list label(s) is done when the paragraph for the `\item` is started, which executes `__block_everypar`: inside `para/begin`. By default this command does nothing, now we change it to attach the pending label or labels.

```
1409 \__block_debug_typeout:n{Set~ item~ block~ everypar \on@line }
1410 \cs_set_eq:NN \__block_everypar: \__block_item_everypar_std:
1411 }
```

`g_block_label_standalone_bool` The two booleans for implementing label-placement and below caption-placement.

```
g_block_label_unchained_bool 1412 \bool_new:N \g_block_label_standalone_bool % tmp until replaced
1413 \bool_new:N \g_block_label_unchained_bool % tmp until replaced
```

(End of definition for `g_block_label_standalone_bool` and `g_block_label_unchained_bool`.)

`\l_block_item_align_tl`

```
1414 \tl_new:N \l_block_item_align_tl
```

(End of definition for `\l_block_item_align_tl`.)

`\l_block_one_label_box`

`\g_block_labels_box`

Each label is typeset in `\l_block_one_label_box` to be measured. Once this is ready, it is put (boxed or unboxed) in `\g_block_labels_box`, together with any pending labels (for the case where a list begins just after `\item`). This is an analogue of L^AT_EX 2_ε's `\@labels`, but it is always unboxed before use, to support both boxed and unboxed labels.

```
1415 \box_new:N \l_block_one_label_box
1416 \box_new:N \g_block_labels_box
```

(End of definition for `\l_block_one_label_box` and `\g_block_labels_box`.)

`\l_block_long_label_bool`

Track whether the `\l_block_one_label_box` is larger than `\labelwidth`.

```
1417 \bool_new:N \l_block_long_label_bool
```

(End of definition for `\l_block_long_label_bool`.)

`__block_make_label_box:n`

`__block_label_format:e`

Make one label, wrapped in `__block_label_format:n`, with an appropriate `\strut` and possibly `\makelabel` in compatibility mode (used for the `list` environment).

```
1418 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__block_make_label_box:n #1
1419 {
1420 \hbox_set:Nn \l_block_one_label_box
1421 {
```

If we do tagging then the contents of this box may need to be wrapped into a structure, e.g., <Lb1>.

```

1422     \tag_socket_use:nnn {block/list/label}{}
1423     {
1424
1425         \__block_label_format:n
1426         {
1427             \bool_if:NT \l__block_label_strut_bool { \strut }
1428             \bool_if:NTF \l__block_legacy_support_bool
1429                 \makelabel
1430                 \use:n
1431                 {#1}
1432         }
1433     }

```

And what gets opened also needs closing:

```

1432     }
1433 }
1434 }

```

(End of definition for __block_make_label_box:n and __block_label_format:e.)

block/list/label (socket) A tagging socket to tag the label. It takes two arguments so that it can transparently pass the label content. Declaration is in `ltagging.dtx`.
I think this socket should just be called list/label
default (plug)

```

1435 \NewTaggingSocketPlug{block/list/label}{default}
1436 {
1437     %
1438     % FMi: this needs a different logic to decide when to make the label
1439     %     an artifact (after cleaning up the \item code ), therefore
1440     %     disabled for now
1441     % \tl_if_empty:oTF \@itemlabel
1442     % {
1443     %     \tag_mc_begin:n {artifact}
1444     % }
1445     % {
1446     \tagstructbegin{tag=\UseStructureName{block/list/label}}
1447     \tagmcbegin{tag=\UseStructureName{block/list/label}}
1448     % }
1449     #2
1450     \tagmcend % end mc-\UseStructureName{block/list/label} or artifact
1451     % FMi: unconditionally for now
1452     % \tl_if_empty:oF \@itemlabel
1453     \tagstructend % end label
1454     \tagstructbegin{tag=\UseStructureName{block/list/body}}
1455 }
1456 \AssignTaggingSocketPlug{block/list/label}{default}

```

__block_everypar: The __block_everypar: command is executed as part of para/begin but most of the time does nothing, i.e., it has the following default definition outside of lists (and most of the time within lists).
__block_item_everypar_std:
__block_item_everypar_first:

```

1457 \cs_new_eq:NN \__block_everypar: \prg_do_nothing:
1458 \AddToHook{para/begin}[items]{\__block_everypar:}

```

Note that we have to make sure that the above code is executed after the hook chunk from `tagpdf` because the latter uses `@inlabel` to make a decision.

By the end of the day both should probably move into the kernel hook instead.

```
1459 \DeclareHookRule{para/begin}{items}{after}{tagpdf}
```

What follows is the version that resets various legacy booleans and puts the label box in the right place and finally resets itself to do nothing next time. `__block_everypar:` is set to this by the item template so that the next paragraph start runs the code below.

```
1460 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__block_item_everypar_std: {
1461   \__block_debug_typeout:n{...~ in~ item~ block~ everypar \on@line }
1462   \legacy_if_set_false:n { @minipage }
1463   \legacy_if_gset_false:n { @newlist }
1464   \legacy_if:nT { @inlabel }
1465   {
1466     \legacy_if_gset_false:n { @inlabel }

1467     \box_if_empty:NT \g_para_indent_box { \kern - \itemindent }
1468     \para_omit_indent:
```

TODO: that boxing/unboxing need to be reevaluated at some point

```
1469     \bool_if:NTF \l__block_next_line_bool
1470     {
1471       \hbox_unpack_drop:N \g__block_labels_box
1472     }
1473     {
1474       \box_use_drop:N \g__block_labels_box
1475     }
```

After the labels are placed we start a paragraph structure (if appropriate). This is handled in the following kernel hook:

```
1476     \__kernel_list_label_after:n {LI-}

1477     \penalty \c_zero_int
1478   }
1479   \legacy_if:nTF { @nobreak }
1480   {
1481     \legacy_if_gset_false:n { @nobreak }
1482     \int_set:Nn \clubpenalty { 10000 }
1483   }
1484   {
1485     \int_set_eq:NN \clubpenalty \@clubpenalty
```

Once the label(s) are typeset and we are past any special `@nobreak` handling we reset `__block_everypar:` to do nothing.

```
1486     \__block_debug_typeout:n{Set~ noop~ block~ everypar \on@line }
1487     \cs_set_eq:NN \__block_everypar: \prg_do_nothing:
1488   }
1489 }
```

This is the definition of `__block_everypar:` before the first `\item` is encountered.

```
1490 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__block_item_everypar_first: {
1491   \__block_debug_typeout:n{...~ in~ first~ block~ everypar \on@line }
1492   \legacy_if:nT { @newlist } { \@noitemerr }
1493 }
```

(End of definition for `_block_everypar:`, `_block_item_everypar_std:`, and `_block_item_everypar_first:`.)

`\l_block_tmpa_skip`

1494 `\skip_new:N \l_block_tmpa_skip`

(End of definition for `\l_block_tmpa_skip`.)

`\l_block_effective_top_skip` Variables equivalent to L^AT_EX 2_ε's `\@topsepadd` and `\@topsep`. Roughly equal to a mixture of `topsep`, `partopsep`, and various `parskip` at different nesting levels in lists. The `\l_block_effective_bot_skip` code is really elaborate when `@inlabel` is true.

1495 `\skip_new:N \l_block_effective_top_skip`

1496 `\skip_new:N \l_block_effective_bot_skip`

(End of definition for `\l_block_effective_top_skip` and `\l_block_effective_bot_skip`.)

`item/before (hook)` We provide hooks at the begin and the end of an item. The before hook is just after the tagging code opens the LI structure (if tagging is active). The after hook is just before the tagging code closes the LI structure. The hooks are executed in vmode. In the item/before hook no typesetting should be done. It is possible to add content in the item/after but for correct tagging it must be wrapped in an LBody structure (e.g., with `tag=\UseStructureName{block/list/body}`).

1497 `\NewHook{item/before}`

1498 `\NewHook{item/after}`

\item Here we already have all the building blocks. Complain in math mode. Distinguish between first item (do necessary tagging) and later items `_block_inter_item:` to cleanly close what's before, then call `_block_item_instance:n` (which calls `\UseInstance{item}{(instance)}`) to prepare the upcoming item: it will be actually inserted only once some later material triggers `\everypar`.

1499 `\AddToHook{begindocument/before}[./legacy-lists]{`

1500 `\RenewDocumentCommand{item}{={label}o }`

1501 `{`

1502 `\@inmatherr \item`

TODO: Check if test for being outside of a list is sensible

1503 `\cs_if_free:NTF _block_item_instance:n`

1504 `{`

1505 `\@latex@error{Lonely~\string\item--perhaps-a-missing~`

1506 `list~environment}\@ehc`

1507 `}`

1508 `{`

If the previous `\item` ended in an environment requesting `@endpe` handling we have to ensure that a `\par` is seen so that the semantic paragraph surrounding that environment ends (as it can't extend to the next item).

1509 `\if@endpe \par \fi`

1510 `\legacy_if:NTF { @newlist }`

1511 `{`

1512 `_kernel_list_item_begin:`

1513 `\hook_use:n{item/before}`

The first item of a list also has to change the `@newlist` switch.

```

1514         \legacy_if_gset_false:n { @newlist }
1515     }
1516     { \__block_inter_item: }

```

To avoid unnecessary key/val processing we make a quick check if there was an optional argument.

```

1517         \tl_if_novalue:nTF {#1}          % avoids reparsing label={}
1518         { \__block_item_instance:n { } }
1519         { \__block_item_instance:n {#1} }

```

The `item` instance puts the item label into `\g__block_label_standalone_bool` ready to be placed later. To make that happen we need to signal that by setting the legacy switch `@inlabel` to true. However, if this is a label that should be always placed “standalone” we instead typeset it immediately and ensure that there is no page break after it.

support extra vertical space as well?

```

1520         \bool_if:NTF \g__block_label_standalone_bool
1521         {
1522             \bool_gset_false:N \g__block_label_standalone_bool
1523             \leavevmode
1524             \box_use_drop:N \g__block_labels_box
1525             \par
1526             \legacy_if_gset_true:n { @nobreak } % do not break after
1527                                                    % a standalone item
1528         }
1529         {
1530             \legacy_if_gset_true:n { @inlabel }
1531         }
1532         \ignorespaces
1533     }
1534 }
1535 }

```

(End of definition for `\item`. This function is documented on page 39.)

`__block_inter_item:` Between items. If the previous item had no content then we need to trigger `\everypar`. Otherwise we simply close the previous item with `\par` after removing some horizontal space. Between items, there is a penalty and some space.

```

1536 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__block_inter_item: {
1537     \legacy_if:nT { @inlabel }
1538     { \indent \par } % case of \item\item

```

`\par` may have a strange definition and may not get us back to vertical mode in one go, so we better not treat the next line as an else case to the above conditional (for now).

```

1539     \mode_if_horizontal:T { \__block_skip_remove_last:
1540                             \__block_skip_remove_last: \par }

```

End any LI-tag, then start the next LI-tag (if doing tagging):

```

1541     \hook_use:n{item/after}
1542     \__kernel_list_item_end:
1543     \__kernel_list_item_begin:
1544     \hook_use:n{item/before}

1545     \addpenalty \@itempenalty
1546     \addvspace \itemsep
1547 }

```

(End of definition for _block_inter_item:.)

```

\_kernel\_list\_item\_begin:
\_kernel\_list\_item\_end:
1548 \cs\_new\_eq:NN \_kernel\_list\_item\_begin: \prg\_do\_nothing:
1549 \cs\_new\_eq:NN \_kernel\_list\_item\_end: \prg\_do\_nothing:

(End of definition for \_kernel\_list\_item\_begin: and \_kernel\_list\_item\_end:.)

```

9.3.7 Implementation of captionedtext and thmstyle templates

captionedtext thmlike (templ.) The template for typical theorem-like environments is rather trivial, just setting keys and then passing used keys and the arguments to a **thmstyle** instance to do the real work.

```

1550 \DeclareTemplateCode{captionedtext}{thmlike}{4}
1551 {
1552   ,counter      = \l\_block\_counter\_tl
1553   ,title        = \l\_block\_title\_tl
1554   ,style        = \l\_block\_style:nnnn
1555 }
1556 {

```

Some debugging info as usual (showing the arguments that are passed):

```

1557   \template\_debug\_typeout:n{~\space template:~ 'thmlike';~
1558                                   arguments:~ \exp\_not:o{\exp\_after:wN |#1|#2|#3|#4|}}

```

Then we check if there are any keys passed to the instance from the outside.

```

1559   \SetKnownTemplateKeys{captionedtext}{thmlike}{#1}

```

Finally, we apply the style which is just an instance of type **thmstyle**:

```

1560   \l\_block\_style:nnnn \UnusedTemplateKeys {#2} {#3} {#4}
1561 }

```

\theoremstyle All that the **\theoremstyle** declaration does is saving its argument so that it can be used in **\newtheorem**.

```

1562 \cs\_new\_protected:Npn \theoremstyle #1{ \tl\_set:Nn \l\_block\_thmstyle\_tl {#1} }
1563 \tl\_new:N \l\_block\_thmstyle\_tl

```

And the default is **plain**:

```

1564 \theoremstyle{plain}

```

(End of definition for **\theoremstyle** and **\l_block_thmstyle_tl**. This function is documented on page ??.)

thmstyle std (templ.) The **thmstyle** implements the theorem-like environment and assumes that the fixed part of the caption is already stored in **\l_block_title_tl**. The reason for this separation into two templates is that typically the same design is used for different theorem-like environments only differing in this fixed string.

```

1565 \DeclareTemplateCode{thmstyle}{std}{4}
1566 {
1567   ,numbered      = \l\_block\_numbered\_bool
1568   ,separator      = \l\_block\_separator\_tl
1569   ,punct         = \l\_block\_punct\_tl
1570   ,caption-placement = {
1571     chained      = \bool\_gset\_false:N \g\_block\_label\_standalone\_bool

```

```

1572         \bool_gset_false:N \g__block_label_unchained_bool
1573     ,unchained = \bool_gset_false:N \g__block_label_standalone_bool
1574         \bool_gset_true:N \g__block_label_unchained_bool
1575     ,standalone = \bool_gset_true:N \g__block_label_standalone_bool
1576         \bool_gset_false:N \g__block_label_unchained_bool
1577 }
1578 ,caption-unbreakable = \l__block_caption_unbreakable_bool
1579 ,before-hspace = \l__block_caption_before_skip
1580 ,after-hspace = \l__block_caption_after_skip
1581 ,order = \l__block_order_clist
1582 ,caption-decls = \l__block_caption_decls_tl
1583 ,title-decls = \l__block_title_decls_tl
1584 ,number-decls = \l__block_number_decls_tl
1585 ,punct-decls = \l__block_punct_decls_tl
1586 ,note-decls = \l__block_note_decls_tl
1587 ,title-format = \__block_title_format:n
1588 ,number-format = \__block_number_format:n
1589 ,punct-format = \__block_punct_format:n
1590 ,note-format = \__block_note_format:n
1591 ,body-decls = \l__block_body_decls_tl
1592 }
1593 {

```

Some tracing:

```

1594 \template_debug_typeout:n{~\space template:~ 'std';~
1595         arguments:~ \exp_not:o{\exp_after:wN |#1|#2|#3|#4|}}

```

Applying any user keys:

```

1596 \SetKnownTemplateKeys{thmstyle}{std}{#1}

```

Since this is the last template that gets applied for theorem-like environments, all keys should make sense, so if something is left over we better generate an error:

```

1597 \tl_if_empty:NF \UnusedTemplateKeys
1598 {
1599     \msg_error:nnee { block } { unknown-keys }
1600     { \l__block_env_name_tl \space environment}
1601     \UnusedTemplateKeys
1602 }

```

In case there is a dangling `\item` we can either join that with the caption or we can output the item first. For now we provide no customization for this, but it could be made customizable.

```

1603 % \legacy_if:nT { @inlabel } { \indent \par }

```

Determine if we do numbering:

```

1604 \bool_lazy_or:nnT
1605 { \tl_if_empty_p:N \l__block_counter_tl }
1606 { #2 }
1607 { \bool_set_false:N \l__block_numbered_bool }

```

Save any note for later use (`\#3` might contain `\NoValue`):

```

1608 \tl_set:Nn \l__block_note_tl {#3}

```

If we use numbering then we need a link target and increment the counter.

```

1609 \bool_if:NTF \l__block_numbered_bool
1610 {
1611     \@kernel@refstepcounter{ \l__block_counter_tl }
1612     \MakeLinkTarget{ \l__block_counter_tl }
1613 }
1614 {
1615     \MakeLinkTarget[theorem-like]{}
1616 }

```

Add the caption into \g__block_labels_box:

```

1617 \hbox_gset:Nn \g__block_labels_box
1618 {
1619     \box_use_drop:N \g__block_labels_box % <- does nothing if
1620                                           % there is no dangling label

```

Now apply the declarations that are for the whole caption.

```

1621 \l__block_caption_decls_tl

```

Then we apply the tagging socket for the caption to the complete content:

```

1622 \tag_socket_use:nnn {captionedtext/caption} {}
1623 {
1624     \skip_horizontal:n { \l__block_caption_before_skip }

```

For flexibility, the inner structure is given as a clist stored in \l__block_order_clist. We loop through it and call a processing function for each item in this clist. Everything happens in a group

```

1625 \clist_map_inline:Nn \l__block_order_clist
1626 { \group_begin:
1627     \use:c { __block_do_##1: }
1628     \group_end:
1629 }
1630 \skip_horizontal:n { \l__block_caption_after_skip }
1631 }
1632 }

```

If the title should be standalone we immediately push it out:

```

1633 \bool_if:NTF \g__block_label_standalone_bool
1634 {
1635     \bool_gset_true:N \g__block_label_standalone_bool
1636     \para_omit_indent:
1637     \box_use_drop:N \g__block_labels_box
1638     \par
1639 }

```

Otherwise we signal that we are at the start and have a label dangling. The name **@newlist** is a bit unfortunate, but for now we keep this name.

```

1640 {
1641     \legacy_if_gset_true:n { @newlist }
1642     \legacy_if_gset_true:n { @inlabel }
1643 }

```

Do we need a
\nobreak here or is
this covered? check

check if @newlist could
be replaced by some-
thing more general

Do not break after the first line:

```
1644 \legacy_if_gset_true:n { @nobreak }
```

Then set up a special everypar to handle the dangling caption:

```
1645 \__block_debug_typeout:n{Set~ captioned~ block~ everypar \on@line }
1646 \cs_set_eq:NN \__block_everypar: \__block_captioned_everypar_std:
```

Finally, set up any declarations for the body of the environment:

```
1647 \l__block_body_decls_tl
1648 \__block_debug_typeout:n{template:thmstyle:std-end}
1649 }
```

/captionedtext/caption (socket)

```
1650 \NewTaggingSocket{captionedtext/caption}{2}
```

why kernel?

```
1651 \NewTaggingSocketPlug{captionedtext/caption}{kernel}
1652 {
1653   \tag_struct_begin:n{tag=\UseStructureName{block/theorem-like/caption}}
1654   #2
1655   \tag_struct_end:
1656 }
1657 \AssignTaggingSocketPlug{captionedtext/caption}{kernel}
```

Here are the functions that are called when the corresponding name appears in the caption clist.

__block_do_title: Handle the title:

```
1658 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__block_do_title: {
```

Check if there is a title.

```
1659 \tl_if_empty:NTF \l__block_title_tl
```

If the title is empty we drop accumulated but not yet typeset separators:

```
1660 { \__block_drop_separators: }
```

Otherwise we typeset the title, first inserting separator (or separators) that have been waiting.

```
1661 { \tag_socket_use:nnn {mc} {}{
1662   \__block_insert_separators:
```

The title may have its own formatting:

```
1663 \l__block_title_decls_tl
1664 \__block_title_format:n \l__block_title_tl }
1665 }
1666 }
```

(End of definition for __block_do_title:.)

`__block_do_note:` Formatting of a note (if present) uses the same structure.

```

1667 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__block_do_note: {
1668   \tl_if_novalue:oTF \l__block_note_tl
1669   { \__block_drop_separators: }
1670   { \tag_socket_use:nnn {mc} {} {
1671     \__block_insert_separators:
1672     \l__block_note_decls_tl
1673     \__block_note_format:n \l__block_note_tl }
1674   }
1675 }

```

(End of definition for __block_do_note:.)

`__block_do_number:` The number (if present) has a similar formatting but it uses an Lbl structure:

```

1676 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__block_do_number: {
1677   \bool_if:NTF \l__block_numbered_bool
1678   { \tag_socket_use:nnn {struct-mc} {tag=\UseStructureName{block/theorem-like/label}}
1679     { \__block_insert_separators:
1680       \l__block_number_decls_tl
1681       \__block_number_format:n {
1682         \use:c{ the \l__block_counter_tl } }
1683     }
1684   }
1685   { \__block_drop_separators: }
1686 }

```

(End of definition for __block_do_number:.)

`__block_do_punct:` The punctuation is handled slightly differently. It unconditionally drops any dangling separators whether or not it is empty:

```

1687 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__block_do_punct: {
1688   \__block_drop_separators:
1689   \tl_if_empty:NF \l__block_punct_tl
1690   { \tag_socket_use:nnn {mc} {} {
1691     \l__block_punct_decls_tl
1692     \__block_punct_format:n \l__block_punct_tl }
1693   }
1694 }

```

(End of definition for __block_do_punct:.)

`__block_do_separator:` What's still missing is what separator should do. It simply adds a `\l__block_separator_tl` to the `\g__block_collected_separators_tl` tokenlist. This way the clist can contain `separator,separator,...` to indicate multiple separators (mainly useful if they are some amount of space). The storage tokenlist is global as the functions are executed inside their own group, but the collected separator is used outside of that group.

```

1695 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__block_do_separator: {
1696   \tl_gput_right:Nn \g__block_collected_separators_tl \l__block_separator_tl
1697 }

```

So `__block_insert_separators:` is trivial, all we have to do is to insert the collected separators and then clear the tokenlist

```

1698 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__block_insert_separators: {

```

```

1699 \g__block_collected_separators_tl
1700 \tl_gclear:N \g__block_collected_separators_tl
1701 }

```

Even simpler is `__block_drop_separators:`

```

1702 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__block_drop_separators: {
1703   \tl_gclear:N \g__block_collected_separators_tl
1704 }

```

What remains is to declare the tokenlist.

```

1705 \tl_new:N \g__block_collected_separators_tl

```

(End of definition for `__block_do_separator:` and others.)

`captionedtext proof (templ.)` In case of the templates for proofs we do everything in a single template.

```

1706 \DeclareTemplateCode{captionedtext}{proof}{4}
1707 {
1708   ,title          = \l__block_title_tl
1709   ,punct          = \l__block_punct_tl
1710   ,caption-placement = {
1711     chained       = \bool_gset_false:N \g__block_label_standalone_bool
1712                   \bool_gset_false:N \g__block_label_unchained_bool
1713     ,unchained    = \bool_gset_false:N \g__block_label_standalone_bool
1714                   \bool_gset_true:N \g__block_label_unchained_bool
1715     ,standalone   = \bool_gset_true:N \g__block_label_standalone_bool
1716                   \bool_gset_false:N \g__block_label_unchained_bool
1717   }
1718   ,caption-unbreakable = \l__block_caption_unbreakable_bool
1719   ,before-hspace = \l__block_caption_before_skip
1720   ,after-hspace  = \l__block_caption_after_skip
1721   ,caption-decls = \l__block_caption_decls_tl
1722   ,title-decls   = \l__block_title_decls_tl
1723   ,punct-decls   = \l__block_punct_decls_tl
1724   ,title-format  = \__block_title_format:n
1725   ,punct-format  = \__block_punct_format:n
1726   ,body-decls    = \l__block_body_decls_tl
1727 }
1728 {

```

Display the template's arguments when tracing:

```

1729 \template_debug_typeout:n{~\space template:~ 'proof';~
1730                      arguments:~ \exp_not:o{\exp_after:wN |#1|#2|#3|#4|}}

```

Evaluate document-level key settings. As all given keys should be handled we use `\SetTemplateKeys` to raise an error if one or more are not recognized:

```

1731 \SetTemplateKeys{captionedtext}{proof}{#1}

```

By default the title is defined by the proof instance, but if the user provides an optional argument that optional argument overwrites the title (in contrast to theorem-like environments that use the optional argument to provide an additional note):

```

1732 \IfNoValueF {#3} { \tl_set:Nn \l__block_title_tl {#3} }

```

Now we prepare typesetting the title by placing it in the `\g__block_labels_box`:

```

1733 \hbox_gset:Nn \g__block_labels_box
1734 {
1735   \box_use_drop:N \g__block_labels_box % <- does nothing if there
1736                                     % is no dangling label
1737   \l__block_caption_decls_tl
1738   \tag_socket_use:nnn {captionedtext/caption} {}
1739   {
1740     \skip_horizontal:n { \l__block_caption_before_skip }

```

`__block_do_title:` and `__block_do_punct:` unnecessarily call `__block_drop_separators:` but otherwise they do well, so ...

```

1741       \group_begin: \__block_do_title: \group_end:
1742       \group_begin: \__block_do_punct: \group_end:
1743       \skip_horizontal:n { \l__block_caption_after_skip }
1744     }
1745   }

```

The remaining code is identical to the one in `thmstyle std`; for documentation see there:

```

1746 \bool_if:NTF \g__block_label_standalone_bool
1747 {
1748   \bool_gset_true:N \g__block_label_standalone_bool
1749   \para_omit_indent:
1750   \bool_if:NTF \l__block_caption_unbreakable_bool
1751               \box_use_drop:N
1752               \hbox_unpack_drop:N
1753   \g__block_labels_box
1754   \par
1755 }
1756 {
1757   \legacy_if_gset_true:n { @newlist }
1758   \legacy_if_gset_true:n { @inlabel }
1759 }
1760 \legacy_if_gset_true:n { @nobreak }
1761 \__block_debug_typeout:n{Set~ captioned~ block~ everypar \on@line }
1762 \cs_set_eq:NN \__block_everypar: \__block_captioned_everypar_std:
1763 \l__block_body_decls_tl
1764 \__block_debug_typeout:n{template:captionedtext:proof~end}
1765 }

```

9.4 Tagging support commands

In this section we provide code to the various kernel hooks to support the tagging of different displayblock environments.

`__block_beginpar_vmode:` When a block starts out in vertical mode, i.e., is not yet part of a paragraph, we have to start a paragraph structure. However, this is not the case if we are already flattening paragraphs, thus in this case we do nothing. We also do nothing if `@endpe` is currently true, because that means we are right now just after the end of a `blockenv` and in the process of looking if we have to end the current `<text-unit>`, i.e., it is already open.

The command is mapped to `__kernel_displayblock_beginpar_vmode:` in various tagging recipes. It is also used in the math code!

```

1766 \cs_set:Npn \__block_beginpar_vmode: {
1767   \__block_debug_typeout:n
1768   { @endpe = \legacy_if:nTF { @endpe }{true}{false} \on@line }
1769   \legacy_if:nTF { @endpe }
1770   {
1771     \legacy_if_gset_false:n { @endpe }
1772   }

```

We test for `<2` because the first flattened environment has to surround itself with a `<text-unit>`. Only any inner ones then have to avoid adding another `<text-unit>`.

```

1773   {
1774     \int_compare:nNtT \l__tag_block_flattened_level_int < 2
1775     {

1776       %           \typeout{===> __block_beginpar_vmode:}
1777       %           \ShowTagging{struct-stack}
1778       \UseTaggingSocket{para/semantic/begin}
1779       { \__tag_para_main_store_struct: }
1780       %           \ShowTagging{struct-stack}
1781     }
1782   }
1783 }

```

(End of definition for __block_beginpar_vmode:.)

`__block_beginpar_hmode:N` If the block is already part of a part of a paragraph, i.e., when it has some text directly in front, then the first thing to do is to return to vertical mode. However, that should be done without inserting a paragraph end tag, so before calling `\par` to do its normal work, we disable paragraph tagging and restarting afterwards again. The argument to this config point simply gobbles the `\par` following it in the code above (which is used when there is no tagging going on).

The command is mapped to `__kernel_displayblock_beginpar_hmode:w` in various tagging recipes.

```

1784 \cs_set:Npn \__block_beginpar_hmode:N #1
1785   {
1786     \UseTaggingSocket{para/textblock/end}
1787     \tagpdfparaOff \par \tagpdfparaOn
1788   }

```

(End of definition for __block_beginpar_hmode:N.)

Paragraph tagging is mainly done using the paragraph hooks. The code is in `l1tagging.dtx`.

`\block/startpara/direct (socket)` A tagging socket to start a paragraph structure. It takes an argument (which is only used in debugging) that should be gobbled if tagging is not active. Not yet in `l1tagging` (name and function should be reviewed).

This is a similar code to the one used in the `para/begin` hook but without testing `@endpe`. This is not needed in the standalone case and wrong inside lists.

This code is used in various places and should be a dummy if tagging is not active.

```

1789 \socket_if_exist:nF {taggsupport/block/startpara/direct}

```

```

1790 {
1791   \NewTaggingSocket {block/startpara/direct}{1}
1792 }

```

default (*plug*)

```

1793 \NewTaggingSocketPlug{block/startpara/direct}{default}
1794 {
1795   \bool_if:NT \l__tag_para_bool
1796   {
1797     \bool_if:NF \l__tag_para_flattened_bool
1798     {
1799       %           \typeout{===> block/startpara/direct}
1800       %           \ShowTagging{struct-stack}
1801       \UseTaggingSocket{para/semantic/begin}
1802               { \__tag_para_main_store_struct: }
1803     }
1804     \UseTaggingSocket{para/textblock/begin} { #1 }
1805   }
1806 }
1807 \AssignTaggingSocketPlug{block/startpara/direct}{default}

```

The para/end hook code is in ltagging. Currently we still need to remove the tagpdf chunk to avoid that the socket is added twice. We add empty chunks to avoid warning messages from code parts trying to remove the chunks.

```

1808 \AddToHook{para/end}[tagpdf]{}
1809 \RemoveFromHook{para/end}[tagpdf]
1810 \AddToHook{para/end}{}
1811 \def\PARALABEL{NP-}

```

port/kernel/endpe/vmode (*socket*) A tagging socket which ends a structure. Used in \begin and \para_end:. Not yet in ltagging (name and function should be reviewed).

```

1812 \socket_if_exist:NF {tagsupport/kernel/endpe/vmode}
1813 {
1814   \NewTaggingSocket {kernel/endpe/vmode}{0}
1815 }

```

default (*plug*)

```

1816 \NewTaggingSocketPlug{kernel/endpe/vmode}{default}
1817 {
1818   \if@endpe \ifvmode
1819     \bool_if:NT \l__tag_para_bool
1820     {
1821       \bool_if:NF \l__tag_para_flattened_bool
1822       {
1823         \UseTaggingSocket{para/semantic/end}{}
1824       }
1825     }
1826   }

```

\@endpefalse is needed by \para_end:, see test tagging-0097.

```

1825   \@endpefalse
1826 }

```

```

1827 \fi \fi
1828 }
1829 \AssignTaggingSocketPlug{kernel/endpe/vmode}{default}

```

\para_end: If we see a `\par` in vmode and a `<text-unit>` is still open we need to close that. For this we check if a request for `@endpe` was made (but the `\par` redefinition got lost due to (bad?) coding).

```

1830 \cs_set_protected:Npn \para_end: {
1831   \scan_stop:
1832   \mode_if_horizontal:TF {
1833     \mode_if_inner:F {
1834       \tex_unskip:D
1835       \hook_use:n{para/end}
1836       \@kernel@after@para@end
1837       \mode_if_horizontal:TF {
1838         \if_int_compare:w 11 = \tex_lastnodetype:D
1839           \tex_hskip:D \c_zero_dim
1840         \fi:
1841         \tex_par:D
1842         \hook_use:n{para/after}
1843         \@kernel@after@para@after
1844       }
1845       { \msg_error:nnnn { hooks }{ para-mode }{end}{horizontal} }
1846     }
1847   }
1848 }

```

TODO 2025-07-01. This is not exactly as before, this doesn't insert an `\endpefalse` when tagging is active. Check if this a problem.

```

1849 \UseTaggingSocket{kernel/endpe/vmode}%
1850 \tex_par:D
1851 }
1852 }

```

Now reset L^AT_EX 2_ε functions to use the changed `\para_end`: [TODO: Need to check if `\@@par` is ever used in a way that the vmodetagging hook is needed.]

```

1853 \cs_set_eq:NN \par \para_end:
1854 \cs_set_eq:NN \@@par \para_end:
1855 \cs_set_eq:NN \endgraf \para_end:

```

(End of definition for `\para_end`:. This function is documented on page 39.)

\begin We need to do a little more than canceling `@endpe` now.

```

1856 \protected\def\begin#1{%
1857   \UseHook{env/#1/before}%
1858   \ifundefined{#1}%
1859     {\def\reserved@a{\@latex@error{Environment~#1~undefined}\@eha}}%
1860     {\def\reserved@a{\def\@currentenv{#1}%
1861       \edef\@currentvline{\on@line}%
1862       \@execute@begin@hook{#1}%
1863       \csname #1\endcsname}}%
1864   \@ignorefalse
1865   \begin@group

```

The original L^AT_EX 2_ε version did set `\@endpfalse` unconditionally at this point, but this is conceptually wrong because it prevents the upcoming environment from seeing if `@endpe` handling was requested, which matters if tagging is done. Instead, resetting `@endpe` should only happen at the start of block environments after they have evaluate the current status of this flag. For the same reason it is not correct to unconditionally end a semantic paragraph here, because `@endpe` is `true` we are in a semantic paragraph that should continue.

```
1866 % \endpfalse
1867 \reserved@a}
```

(End of definition for `\begin`. This function is documented on page 39.)

`_kernel_list_label_after:n` If starting the text-unit/text tags got delayed because of a pending label we have to do it after the label got typeset. TODO: it should do nothing without tagging that's why there is a test, this should be better hidden in a tagging socket, but it is not quite clear how to do this.

internally this is now a tagging socket, why the outer test then?

```
1868 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_kernel\_list\_label\_after:n #1 {
1869   \tag_socket_use:nn {block/startpara/direct} { #1 }
1870 }
```

(End of definition for `_kernel_list_label_after:n`.)

`_block_inner_begin:` Start a block that has an inner structure if it isn't also a list. This command is tagging specific, it is mapped to `_kernel_displayblock_begin:` in some tagging recipes.

```
1871 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_block\_inner\_begin: {
1872   \tag_structbegin{tag=\l\_block\_tag\_inner\_tag\_tl}
1873 }
```

(End of definition for `_block_inner_begin:`.)

`_block_inner_end:` End a block (which isn't also a list). This command is tagging specific, it is mapped to `_kernel_displayblock_end:` in some tagging recipes.

```
1874 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_block\_inner\_end: {
1875   \_block\_debug\_typeout:n{block-end \on@line}
1876   \legacy_if:nT { @endpe }
1877   {
1878     \UseTaggingSocket{para/semantic/end}
1879     { \_block\_debug\_typeout:n{close~ /text-unit \on@line}}
1880   }
1881   \tag_structend % end inner structure
1882 }
```

(End of definition for `_block_inner_end:`.)

9.4.1 List tags

```
1883 \tl_new:N \l\_tag\_L\_tag\_tl
1884 \tl_set:Nn \l\_tag\_L\_tag\_tl {\UseStructureName{block/list}}
```

`\l_tag_L_attr_class_tl` The variable should be set to one of the list attributes `list`, `itemize` `enumerate` or `description` declared in `latex-lab-namespace`.

```
1885 \tl_new:N\l\_tag\_L\_attr\_class\_tl
1886 \tl_set:Nn \l\_tag\_L\_attr\_class\_tl {list}
```

(End of definition for `\l_tag_L_attr_class_tl`.)

`__block_list_begin:` Start a list ... This command is tagging specific, it is mapped to `__kernel_displayblock_begin:` in a tagging recipe.

```
1887 \cs_set:Npn \__block_list_begin: {
1888   \tagstructbegin
1889   {
1890     tag=\l__tag_L_tag_tl
1891     ,attribute-class=\l__tag_L_attr_class_tl
1892   }
1893 }
```

(End of definition for __block_list_begin:.)

`__block_list_item_begin:` Start tagging a list item. This command is tagging specific, it is mapped to `__kernel_list_item_begin:` in a tagging recipe.

```
1894 \cs_set:Npn \__block_list_item_begin: {
1895   \tagstructbegin{tag=\UseStructureName{block/list/item}}
1896 }
```

(End of definition for __block_list_item_begin:.)

`__block_list_item_end:` When a list item ends we have to close `<itembody>` and `` but also a `<text>` in the special case that the item material ends in a list (identifiable via `@endpe`). This command is tagging specific. This command is copied to `__kernel_list_item_end:` in the list recipe.

```
1897 \cs_set:Npn \__block_list_item_end: {
1898   \legacy_if:nT { @endpe }
1899   {
1900     \UseTaggingSocket{para/semantic/end}
1901     { \__block_debug_typeout:n{Structure-end~ P~ at~ item-end \on@line } }
1902   }
1903   \tagstructend \tagstructend % end \UseStructureName{block/list/body}, LI
1904 }
```

(End of definition for __block_list_item_end:.)

`__block_list_end:` Finally, at the list end we have to close the open `<itembody>`, ``, `<L>`, and possibly a `<text>` if the last item ends with a list. However, if the user forgot to add an `\item` then there will be no `` and `<itembody>` open, so we check for the status of `@newlist`. The corresponding no-item error was generated earlier outside the tagging code.

One could argue that it doesn't matter if the tagging is wrong after a `\@noitemerr` was issued. However, there is one case where it isn't an error: In the `thebibliography` environment (which is internally a list) it is often the case that documents start out with an empty environment, not containing any `\bibitems`. For that reason `\@noitemerr` is redefined inside that environment to only produce a warning; hence we have to produce correct tag structures in that case. This command is tagging specific. This command is copied to `__kernel_displayblock_end:` in the list recipe.

```
1905 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__block_list_end: {
```

If `@newlist` is true (i.e., when we have an error or warning situation) there is not much to close.

```
1906   \legacy_if:nF { @newlist }
1907   {
1908     \legacy_if:nT { @endpe }
1909     {
```

```

1910         \UseTaggingSocket{para/semantic/end}
1911         {\__block_debug_typeout:n{Structure-end~ text-unit~ at~ list-end \on@line }}
1912     }
1913     \tagstructend % end \UseStructureName{block/list/body},
1914     \hook_use:n{item/after}
1915     \tagstructend % LI
1916 }
1917 \tagstructend % end L
1918 }

```

(End of definition for `__block_list_end:`.)

End of tagging related declarations.

9.4.2 Tagging recipes

`tagsupport/block/recipe (socket)` A tagging socket to call the tagging recipe. Declared in `ltagging`.

```

1919 \socket_if_exist:nF {tagsupport/block/recipe}
1920 {
1921     \NewTaggingSocket{block/recipe}{1}
1922 }

```

`default (plug)`

```

1923 \NewTaggingSocketPlug{block/recipe}{default}
1924 {
1925     \use:c { __block_recipe_#1: }
1926 }
1927 \AssignTaggingSocketPlug{block/recipe}{default}

```

`__block_recipe_basic:` The **basic** recipe simply ensures that the block is inside a `<text-unit>` structure and if necessary starts one. When the block ends and is followed by a blank line the `<text-unit>` structure is closed too, otherwise it remains open and further text starts with just a `<text>` structure.

There is otherwise no inner structure so `__kernel_displayblock_begin:` and `__kernel_displayblock_end:` do nothing—`blockenvs` with inner structure use the **standard** or **list** recipe instead.

```

1928 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__block_recipe_basic: {
1929     \cs_set_eq:NN \__kernel_displayblock_beginpar_hmode:w
1930                                     \__block_beginpar_hmode:N
1931     \cs_set_eq:NN \__kernel_displayblock_beginpar_vmode:
1932                                     \__block_beginpar_vmode:
1933     \let \__kernel_displayblock_begin: \prg_do_nothing:
1934     \let \__kernel_displayblock_end: \prg_do_nothing:

```

End environment `\par` handling:

```

1935     \socket_assign_plug:nn{block/endpe}{on}
1936 }

```

(End of definition for `__block_recipe_basic:`.)

`__block_recipe_standalone:`

The **standalone** recipe produces a block that ensures that a previous `<text-unit>` ends and that after the block a new `<text-unit>` starts.

```

1937 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__block_recipe_standalone: {

```

```

1938 \cs_set_eq:NN \__kernel_displayblock_beginpar_hmode:w
1939                                     \prg_do_nothing:
1940 \cs_set_eq:NN \__kernel_displayblock_beginpar_vmode:
1941                                     \prg_do_nothing:
1942 \cs_set_eq:NN \__kernel_displayblock_begin: \__block_inner_begin:
1943 \cs_set_eq:NN \__kernel_displayblock_end:   \__block_inner_end:

```

End environment `\par` handling:

```

1944 \@endpefalse
1945 \socket_assign_plug:nn{block/endpe}{off}

1946 \tl_if_empty:NTF \l__block_tag_name_tl
1947   { \tl_set:Nn    \l__block_tag_inner_tag_tl {Sect}          }
1948   { \tl_set_eq:NN \l__block_tag_inner_tag_tl \l__block_tag_name_tl }
1949 }

```

(End of definition for `__block_recipe_standalone:`)

`__block_recipe_standard:` The **standard** recipe does the following:

- surround the block with a `<text-unit>` structure if not already in a `<text-unit>`. In the latter case end the MC and the `<text>` but leave the `<text-unit>` open. If we are producing flattened paragraphs, just close any `<text>` but do not open a `<text-unit>`.
- Then open an new (inner) structure (by default `<Div>` but typically the one specified on the instance).
- At the end of the block close the inner structure (`<Div>` or explicit one) but leave the `<text-unit>` open to be either continued or closed due to a following `\par`.

```

1950 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__block_recipe_standard:
1951 {
1952   \cs_set_eq:NN \__kernel_displayblock_beginpar_hmode:w
1953                                     \__block_beginpar_hmode:N
1954   \cs_set_eq:NN \__kernel_displayblock_beginpar_vmode:
1955                                     \__block_beginpar_vmode:
1956   \cs_set_eq:NN \__kernel_displayblock_begin: \__block_inner_begin:
1957   \cs_set_eq:NN \__kernel_displayblock_end:   \__block_inner_end:

```

End environment `\par` handling:

```

1958 \socket_assign_plug:nn{block/endpe}{on}

1959 \tl_if_empty:NTF \l__block_tag_name_tl
1960   { \tl_set:Nn    \l__block_tag_inner_tag_tl {\UseStructureName{block/inner}} }
1961   { \tl_set_eq:NN \l__block_tag_inner_tag_tl \l__block_tag_name_tl }
1962 }

```

(End of definition for `__block_recipe_standard:`)

`\l__block_tag_inner_tag_tl` The tag name that is used if the block has an inner structure.

```

1963 \tl_new:N \l__block_tag_inner_tag_tl

```

(End of definition for `\l__block_tag_inner_tag_tl:`)

`__block_recipe_list:` The **list** recipe does the following.

- It opens a `<text-unit>`-structure or keeps the current one open (only closing the MC).
- It then starts a new structure role-mapped to L-structure and arranges for handling list items, e.g., Li, itemlabel and itembody structures.
- At the end it closes open list structures as needed but keeps the `<text-unit>`-structure open to continue the paragraph after the list, if necessary.

```

1964 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__block_recipe_list:
1965 {
1966   \cs_set_eq:NN \__kernel_displayblock_beginpar_hmode:w
1967                                     \__block_beginpar_hmode:N
1968   \cs_set_eq:NN \__kernel_displayblock_beginpar_vmode:
1969                                     \__block_beginpar_vmode:
1970   \cs_set_eq:NN \__kernel_displayblock_begin: \__block_list_begin:
1971   \cs_set_eq:NN \__kernel_displayblock_end:  \__block_list_end:

```

The next two lines could be done globally, because they are only called if we do have `\items`, i.e., if we are in a list. It is therefore also not necessary to reset them in other recipes (right now—this may change if we get more templates (like inline lists)).

```

1972 \cs_set_eq:NN \__kernel_list_item_begin:  \__block_list_item_begin:
1973 \cs_set_eq:NN \__kernel_list_item_end:    \__block_list_item_end:

```

End environment `\par` handling:

```

1974 \socket_assign_plug:nn{block/endpe}{on}

```

Handle the tag name and attribute classes using the key values from the current list instance.

```

1975 \tl_if_empty:NTF \l__block_tag_name_tl
1976   { \tl_set:Nc \l__tag_L_tag_tl {\UseStructureName{block/list}} }
1977   { \tl_set_eq:NN \l__tag_L_tag_tl \l__block_tag_name_tl }
1978 \tl_if_empty:NTF \l__block_tag_class_tl
1979   { \tl_set:Nc \l__tag_L_attr_class_tl {} }
1980   { \tl_set_eq:NN \l__tag_L_attr_class_tl \l__block_tag_class_tl }
1981 }

```

(End of definition for `__block_recipe_list:.`)

```

1982 </package-start>

```

10 Support code for document-level block environments

10.1 Verbatim-like environments

10.1.1 Helper commands for `verbatim` and `verbatim*`

`\legacyverbatimsetup` This code is called as part of the `final-code` of the `blockenv` instance and sets up the special conventions needed for `verbatim` environments. We pass one argument to differentiate between visible and invisible spaces.

This code resembles the $\text{\LaTeX}2_{\epsilon}$ `verbatim` implementation with a slight twist: in $\text{\LaTeX}2_{\epsilon}$ each code line was a paragraph using `\leftskip=\@totalleftmargin`. This

was possible because the whole environment was implemented as a trivlist. As this is no longer the case setting `\leftskip` would alter the layout of a surrounding list. So instead we need to make sure that the paragraph end is executed in a group so that any parshape setup is preserved.

```

1983 <*package-finish>

1984 <@@=>
1985 \def\legacyverbatimsetup #1 {%
1986   \language\l@nohyphenation
1987   \@tempswafalse
1988   \def\par{%
1989     \if@tempswa
1990       \leavevmode \null {\@@par}\penalty\interlinepenalty
1991     \else
1992       \@tempswatrue
1993       \ifhmode{\@@par}\penalty\interlinepenalty\fi
1994     \fi

```

might also need a hook not just a socket

Do something at the very beginning of each verbatim line:

```

1995   \UseSocket{verbatim/startline}%
1996   }%
1997   \let\do\@makeother \dospecials
1998   \obeylines \verbatim@font \@noligs
1999   \everypar \expandafter{\the\everypar \unpenalty}%

2000   \frenchspacing

2001   \AssignStructureRole {para/textblock}%
2002   {\UseStructureName{block/verbatim/codeline}}%

```

Should next line be hidden in a tagging socket?

If the argument is neither visible nor invisible nothing will happen—tough.

```

2003   \use:c { @setupverb #1 space }
2004   \@vobeyspaces
2005   }

```

(End of definition for `\legacyverbatimsetup`. This function is documented on page 38.)

`verbatim/startline` (socket)
We might also need a hook for line numbers.

A socket that is executed at the start of each verbatim line, to be used, for example, to check for `%_` when the `doc` package is active.

```

2006 \NewSocket{verbatim/startline}{0}

```

`\@setupverbinvisiblespace`

In the pdfTeX engine we need to use `\pdffakespace` chars for the invisible spaces. In luatex we do not want this as it would lead to doubling the number of real space chars. In dvi-mode we do not want that either: with pdftex it would error, with xetex it does nothing.

```

2007 <@@=block>
2008 \newcommand\@setupverbinvisiblespace{}
2009 \bool_lazy_or:nnF
2010 { \sys_if_engine luatex_p: }
2011 { \sys_if_output_dvi_p: }
2012 {
2013   \renewcommand\@setupverbinvisiblespace
2014   {\def\@xobeysp{\nobreakspace\pdffakespace}}
2015 }

```

(End of definition for `\@setupverbinvisible`space. This function is documented on page 38.)

The command `\@setupverbvisible`space is already defined in the kernel.

10.1.2 Helper commands for `alltt` and `alltt*`

`\legacyallttsetup` The `alltt` environment also needs some special setup. We can reuse `\legacyverbatimsetup` but we have to take out `\`, `{`, and `}` from `\dospecials` as they should remain available with their normal catcodes and adjust `'` inside math. This is lifted straight from the original package code.

```

2016 <@@=>
2017 \ExplSyntaxOff

2018 \def\legacyallttsetup #1{%
2019   \let\org@prime~%
2020   \everymath\expandafter{\the\everymath
2021     \catcode`\'=12 \let~\org@prime}%
2022   \everydisplay\expandafter{\the\everydisplay
2023     \catcode`\'=12 \let~\org@prime}%

```

This alters `\dospecials`:

```

2024   \let\org@dospecials\dospecials
2025   \g@remfrom@specials{\}%
2026   \g@remfrom@specials{\{}%
2027   \g@remfrom@specials{\}}%

```

Then call `\legacyverbatimsetup`:

```

2028   \legacyverbatimsetup {#1}%

```

And afterwards restore `\dospecials`:

```

2029   \let\dospecials\org@dospecials
2030 }

```

Copied from `alltt`.

```

\g@remfrom@specials 2031 \def\g@remfrom@specials#1{%
2032   \def\@new@specials{}%
2033   \def\@remove##1{%
2034     \ifx##1#1\else
2035       \g@addto@macro\@new@specials{\do ##1}\fi}%
2036   \let\do\@remove\dospecials
2037   \let\dospecials\@new@specials
2038 }

2039 \ExplSyntaxOn
2040 <@@=block>

```

(End of definition for `\legacyallttsetup` and `\g@remfrom@specials`. These functions are documented on page 38.)

10.1.3 Helper command for legacy list environment

`\legacylistsetup` And here is the extra code for use in the list instance setup in the key `legacy-code`:

```
2041 \cs_new_protected:Npn \legacylistsetup {
```

Reset values to defaults:

```
2042     \dim_zero:N \listparindent
2043     \dim_zero:N \rightmargin
2044     \dim_zero:N \itemindent
```

By default a `list` environment is not numbered, but this happens already in the block template.

```
2045 %   \tl_set:Nn \@listctr {}
2046 %   \legacy_if_set_false:n { @nbrlist } % needed if lists are nested
```

By default there is a simple definition for `\makelabel`. It can be overwritten in the second mandatory argument to the list environment (stored in `\l_block_legacy_env_params_tl`) and is used if the instance sets the compatibility key to true.

```
2047   \let\makelabel\@mklab % TODO: customize
```

Now we use the argument with parameter settings to update some or all of the above defaults (this holds whatever was put into the second argument to the `list` environment):

```
2048   \l_block_legacy_env_params_tl
```

As we don't know much about this list we can only make a guess about the nature of the list and the setting of the tag name (default `list` role-mapped to `<L>`) and any tag attributes may have to be overwritten in the optional key/value argument. But we do have some hints to play with.

```
2049   \legacy_if:nTF { @nbrlist }
2050   { \tl_set:Nn \l_tag_L_attr_class_tl {enumerate} } % numbered list
2051   { \tl_if_empty:NTF \@itemlabel
2052     { \tl_set:Nn \l_tag_L_attr_class_tl {list} } % no label
2053     { \tl_set:Nn \l_tag_L_attr_class_tl {itemize} } % unnumbered,
2054                                     % unordered
2055   }
2056 }
```

(End of definition for `\legacylistsetup`. This function is documented on page 38.)

`\l_block_legacy_env_params_tl` The token list in which the declarations from the second argument of `list` are temporarily stored. This is then used in `\legacylistsetup`.

```
2057 \tl_new:N\l_block_legacy_env_params_tl
```

(End of definition for `\l_block_legacy_env_params_tl`.)

10.2 Theorem-like environments

Theorem-like environments are defined in L^AT_EX with the help of `\newtheorem` declarations. Internally they used a list with a single item. Using lists was convenient back then, but in a tagged document you end up with a strange structure. We therefore alter the mechanism.

10.2.1 Declarations for theorem-like environments

`\newtheorem` We reimplement the extended `amsthm` version of the declaration which also supports a star form indicating that this theorem-like environment should not be numbered.

```
2058 \RenewDocumentCommand \newtheorem { s m o m o } {
```

Is the environment definable at all? If not there is not much point in continuing.

```
2059 \expandafter\@ifdefinable\csname #2\endcsname
2060 {
```

If a star was given then there is no need to set up a counter for this environment. Otherwise we do what L^AT_EX₂_ε did, except that we do all the variations in one go, rather than using `\@ynthm`, `\@xnthm`, and `\@othm`.

```
2061 \IfBooleanF #1
2062 {
2063 \IfNoValueTF {#3}
```

If there was no counter to use (`#2`) then we set up a counter with the same name as the environment (`#2`).

```
2064 {
2065 \definecounter {#2}
```

If there was no “counter within” the counter representation is simple, otherwise we build it up from the two counters:

```
2066 \IfNoValueTF {#5}
2067 { % @ynthm
2068 \tl_gset:ce { the #2 }
2069 {
2070 \@thmcounter{#2}
2071 }
2072 }
2073 { % @xnthm
2074 \@newctr{#2}[#5]
2075 \tl_gset:ce { the #2 }
2076 {
2077 \expandafter\noexpand\csname the#5\endcsname
2078 \@thmcountersep
2079 \@thmcounter{#2}
2080 }
2081 }
2082 }
2083 { % @othm
```

If we should reuse an existing counter (`#3` was given) we check that this counter actually exists and if so use it:

```
2084 \@ifundefined{c@#3}
2085 { \@nocounterr{#3} }
2086 {
2087 \newcounteralias{#2}{#3}
2088 }
2089 }
2090 }
```

undefined the old internal commands?

With the counter defined we are ready to declare the environments. There is a slight complication though: the “theorem-like” environments have an optional argument which contains a possible note, but now we also want to use the first optional argument to hold a key/value list with parameter settings. We therefore define this argument via `={note}o` so that a simple note, if given is assigned to a `note` key. Further processing is then delegated to the command `\ParseLaTeXeTheoremlike` which, after sorting out the argument situation, eventually calls `\BlockEnv`.

```
2091 \NewDocumentEnvironment{#2}{={note}o }
2092 { \ParseLaTeXeTheoremlike {#2} \BooleanFalse {##1} }
2093 { \BlockEnvEnd }
```

The starred form of the environment suppresses the number so we pass it `\BooleanTrue`, otherwise it is identical to the previous definition.

```
2094 \NewDocumentEnvironment{#2*}{={note}o }
2095 { \ParseLaTeXeTheoremlike {#2} \BooleanTrue {##1} }
2096 { \BlockEnvEnd }
```

Now it is about time to provide all necessary template instances. They depend on the `\theoremstyle` specified by the user and possibly by a `\swapnumbers` declaration. We start by checking the requested `\theoremstyle` (if none was given then `plain` is the default and if it is an unknown name we also revert to `plain` after issuing a warning).

```
2097 \IfInstanceExistsF{thmstyle}{\l__block_thmstyle_tl}
2098 { \latex@warning{Unknown~ theoremstyle~
2099 'l__block_thmstyle_tl'~ using~ 'plain'}
2100 \theoremstyle {plain}
2101 }
```

So now we know that `\l__block_thmstyle_tl` holds a valid style. What we don’t know is whether or not there are special block instances that go with that style (it might be a style that reuses the `thm-(style)block-...` instances).

```
2102 \IfInstanceExistsTF{block} { thm- \l__block_thmstyle_tl -1 }
2103 { \__block_debug_typeout:n{...~ style~ \l__block_thmstyle_tl\space exists } }
2104 { \__block_debug_typeout:n{...~ style~ \l__block_thmstyle_tl\space
2105 does~ not ~exist;~ 'plain'~ used } }
```

So here is the `blockenv` instance for the new “theorem-like” environment. It uses a `captionedtext` instance for the inner-instance which we also have to declare.

```
2106 \DeclareInstance{blockenv}{#2}{std}
2107 {
2108     name                = theorem-like
2109     ,tag-name            = \UseStructureName{block/theorem-like}
2110     ,tag-attr-class      =
2111     ,tagging-recipe      = standalone
2112     ,inner-level-counter =
2113     ,transparent-level   = true
2114     ,legacy-code        =
```

What block instance to use is determined by checking if a special one exists or whether we should use `plain`:

```
2115     ,block-instance:e    = thm-
2116                         \IfInstanceExistsTF{block}
2117                         {thm- \l__block_thmstyle_tl -1}
2118                         { \l__block_thmstyle_tl } { plain }
```

```

2119         ,inner-instance-type = captionedtext
2120         ,inner-instance      = #2

```

By default the body text is justified, but perhaps we should not set anything here and use whatever is current.

```

2121         ,para-instance      = justify
2122     }

```

The `captionedtext` instance is simple: the counter, if present, is either argument #2 or #3; the `title` receives argument #4, and the `style` to use is stored in `\l__block_thmstyle_tl`. If `\swapnumbers` was requested we use a style variant with the suffix `-swap` appended.

```

2123     \DeclareInstance{captionedtext}{#2}{thmlike}
2124     {

```

The counter to use is either none or #2 based on the arguments given:

```

2125         ,counter:e = \IfBooleanF #1 { #2 }
2126         ,title     = #4
2127         ,style:e   = \l__block_thmstyle_tl
2128                   \bool_if:NT \l__block_swap_number_bool {-swap}
2129     }

```

We already know that the style `\l__block_thmstyle_tl` exists, since we have tested that earlier, but we don't know if that is also true for the `-swap` variant. So we have to check that and declare it if necessary.

```

2130     \bool_if:NT \l__block_swap_number_bool {
2131         \IfInstanceExistsF{thmstyle}{\l__block_thmstyle_tl -swap}
2132     }

```

If it doesn't exist we first make a copy of the base instance.

```

2133         \DeclareInstanceCopy{thmstyle}
2134                               {\l__block_thmstyle_tl -swap}
2135                               {\l__block_thmstyle_tl}

```

Then we retrieve the value of the `order` key from that instance which is a clist.

```

2136         \clist_set:Nx \l__block_order_clist
2137         { \InstanceValue { thmstyle }
2138           { \l__block_thmstyle_tl }
2139           { order }
2140         }

```

Then we step through this clist and build a new one in `\l__block_tmp_clist` with the `title` and `number` swapped. That is done under the assumption that both actually exist in the clist which would be the case if the instance was declared with `\newtheoremstyle`, i.e., for legacy setups.

```

2141         \clist_clear:N \l__block_tmp_clist
2142         \clist_map_inline:Nn \l__block_order_clist
2143         {
2144             \clist_put_right:Nx \l__block_tmp_clist {
2145                 \str_case:nnF {##1}
2146                 { {title} {number}
2147                   {number} {title} }
2148                 {##1}
2149             }
2150         }

```

Once that is done we put the new value for `order` in the new instance.

```

2151         \EditInstance {thmstyle}{\l__block_thmstyle_tl -swap}
2152         { order:e = \l__block_tmp_clist }
2153     }
2154 }
2155 }
2156 }

```

(End of definition for `\newtheorem`.)

`\ParseLaTeXeTheoremlike` The arguments to `\ParseLaTeXeTheoremlike` are as follows:

- #1: instance name to use (of type “`blockenv`”)
- #2: `unnumbered?` boolean normally provided by using the star form of the environment
- #3: key/val for layout adjustments settings provided in the optional argument of the “theorem-like” environment. If a note to the theorem was given in that argument, then it has been turned into `note...=`

To be able to pick up the `note`, if provided, we make the following declaration:

```

2157 \keys_define:nn {blockenv} {
2158   , note          .tl_set:N = \l__block_note_tl
2159   , note          .groups:n = { interface }
2160 }

2161 \cs_new_protected:Npn \ParseLaTeXeTheoremlike #1 #2 #3 {
2162   %
2163   % \__block_debug_typeout:n{Parse~#1.~ Arguments~ found:~ \IfBooleanT{#2}{*}
2164   % \IfValueT{#3}{[\exp_not:n{#3}]}
2165   %

```

Normally, no `note` is provided, so that’s the starting point:

```

2166   \tl_set:Nn \l__block_note_tl { \NoValue }

```

Then we check #3 if it contains a key/val list containing `note`. This then sets `\l__block_note_tl` and puts all other key/vals in `\l__block_instance_keys_tl`. Otherwise the complete key/val list ends up there.

```

2167   \IfNoValueTF { #3 }
2168   { \tl_clear:N \l__block_instance_keys_tl }
2169   { \keys_set_groups:nnnN {blockenv} {interface} { #3 }
2170     \l__block_instance_keys_tl }

```

We are now ready to invoke the `blockenv` instance for #1 but we need to expand some of the values first, hence the `\use:e`.

```

2171   \use:e {
2172     \exp_not:N \BlockEnv { #1 }
2173     { \exp_not:o \l__block_instance_keys_tl }
2174     { #2 }
2175     { \exp_not:o \l__block_note_tl }
2176   }

```

We don’t have any use for the last argument (the sub-caption) in the standard setup, so we pass `\NoValue`.

```

2177     \NoValue
2178   }

```

(End of definition for `\ParseLaTeXeTheoremlike`. This function is documented on page ??.)

`\swapnumbers` Beside declaring theorem-like environments with `\newtheorem` and `\theoremstyle`, the `amsthm` package also introduced `\swapnumbers` to swap title and number in all environments (because that is a common requirement). The new implementation supports this approach as well.

It is implemented with a boolean `\l_block_swap_number_bool` which is toggled by `\swapnumbers`.

```
2179 \bool_new:N \l_block_swap_number_bool
2180 \cs_new_protected:Npn \swapnumbers { \bool_set_inverse:N \l_block_swap_number_bool }
```

(End of definition for `\swapnumbers`. This function is documented on page ??.)

`\newtheoremstyle` The `\newtheoremstyle` declaration was originally provided in the `amsthm` package. It has 9 mandatory arguments that sets some aspects of theorem styles. We map those to the template mechanism and generate `thmstyle` instances from them.

`\newtheoremstyle` has a bunch of argument conventions that haven't been fully implemented yet, e.g., #8 can be a blank (meaning normal word space or `\newline`) or a skip.

Those should eventually also be covered.

```
2181 \cs_set_protected:Npn \newtheoremstyle #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9 {
```

First we build a `thmstyle` instance:

```
2182 \DeclareInstance{thmstyle}{#1}{std}{
2183   ,caption-decls = {#6}
2184   ,before-hspace:e = \tl_if_empty:nTF{#5}{0pt}{#5}
2185   ,body-decls = {#4}
2186   ,punct = {#7}
2187   ,order = {title, space, number, space, note, punct}
2188   ,number-decls = \upshape
2189   ,note-decls = \upshape\mdseries
```

This setting doesn't cover all syntax possibilities.

```
2190   ,after-hspace:e = \tl_if_empty:nTF{#8}{0pt}
2191                   {\tl_if_blank:nTF{#8}{3.3pt}{#8}}
2192 }
```

If #2 or #3 are not empty we also have to set up a block instance to account for the fact that special vertical spacing is requested:

```
2193 \tl_if_empty:nF { #2#3 }
2194 {
2195   \DeclareInstance{block}{thm-#1-1}{std}{
2196     ,begin-vspace:e = \tl_if_empty:nTF{#2}{0pt}{#2}
2197     ,end-vspace:e = \tl_if_empty:nTF{#3}{0pt}{#3}
2198     ,left-margin = 0pt
2199     ,para-indent = \parindent
2200     ,para-vspace = \parskip
2201   }
```

As elsewhere we provide two levels.

```
2202   \DeclareInstanceCopy{block}{thm-#1-2}{thm-#1-1}
2203 }
```


More complicated is argument #9. If not empty it can contain `\thmname`, `\thmnumber`, and/or `\thmnote` to define the layout of the theorem caption. All the spacing has to be given inside the arguments of these commands which means that this doesn't work together with `\swapnumbers`, but this is the way `amsthm` was defined. If the instances are manually defined then it is easy to make them work with and without a `\swapnumbers` declaration. So basically, this here is good for a subset of cases and for backwards compatibility with `amsthm`.

The approach used doesn't cover all circumstances, e.g., if the argument contains low-level programming on top of the interface commands that the translation below will fail, but most existing code should work and the rest would need a replacement using instances that are directly set up.

```
2204 \tl_if_empty:oF { \exp_not:n{#9} }
2205 {
```

Give special definitions for the commands and then expand #9 and use the result to edit the instance we defined earlier.

```
2206 \cs_set:Npn \thmname ##1 {title-format={\exp_not:n{##1}}},}
2207 \cs_set:Npn \thmnumber ##1 {number-format={\exp_not:n{##1}}},}
2208 \cs_set:Npn \thmnote ##1 {note-format={\exp_not:n{##1}}},}
2209 \cs_set:Npn \__block_tmp:w ##1##2##3 {
2210 \exp_args:Nne \EditInstance{thmstyle}{#1}{#9}}
2211 \__block_tmp:w {##1} {##1} {##1}
```

We then also use the commands to deduce a suitable `order` and put that into the instance as well.

```
2212 \cs_set:Npn \thmname ##1 {title,}
2213 \cs_set:Npn \thmnumber ##1 {number,}
2214 \cs_set:Npn \thmnote ##1 {note,}
2215 \cs_set:Npn \__block_tmp:w##1##2##3 {
2216 \exp_args:Nne \EditInstance{thmstyle}{#1}{order={#9 punct}}}
2217 \__block_tmp:w {##1} {##1} {##1}
2218 }
```

If block tracing is turned on we show the final result:

```
2219 \__block_debug:n { \ShowInstanceValues{thmstyle}{#1} }
2220 }
```

(End of definition for `\newtheoremstyle`. This function is documented on page 38.)

10.2.2 Supporting QED in proofs

The `amsthm` package contains some elaborate code to support placing a QED symbol into the proof (by default at the end, but alternatively manually placed with `\qedhere`). This code is simply lifted and not adjusted in any way for now (and therefore also not documented—see the `amsthm` package for documentation for now).

```
2221 \ExplSyntaxOff
2222 \def\math@qedhere{%
2223 \ifundefined{\@currentenv @qed}{%
2224 \qed@warning\quad\hbox{\qedsymbol}%
2225 }{%
2226 \xp\aftergroup\csname\@currentenv @qed\endcsname
2227 }%
2228 }
```

```

2229 \def\displaymath@qed{%
2230   \relax
2231   \ifmmode
2232     \ifinner \aftergroup\linebox@qed
2233   \else
2234     \eqno
2235     \let\eqno\relax \let\leqno\relax \let\veqno\relax
2236     \hbox{\qedsymbol}%
2237   \fi
2238 \else
2239   \aftergroup\linebox@qed
2240 \fi
2241 }
2242 \expandafter\let\csname equation*@qed\endcsname\displaymath@qed
2243 \def\equation@qed{%
2244   \iftagsleft@
2245     \hbox{\phantom{\quad\qedsymbol}}%
2246     \gdef\alt@tag{%
2247       \rlap{\hbox to\displaywidth{\hfil\qedsymbol}}%
2248       \global\let\alt@tag\@empty
2249     }%
2250   \else
2251     \gdef\alt@tag{%
2252       \global\let\alt@tag\@empty
2253       \vtop{\ialign{\hfil####\cr
2254         \tagform@theequation\cr
2255         \qedsymbol\cr}}%

```

The original code in `amsthm` only contained `\setbox\z@` at this point to remove `\hbox` produced by `\maketag@_block`. However, when the sockets for the tagging are added this doesn't work any more because they come between the `\setbox` and the `\hbox`. We therefore set `measuring@` to true so that the branch without the sockets is used.

```

2256   \measuring@true
2257   \setbox\z@
2258 }%
2259 \fi
2260 }
2261 \def\qed@tag{%
2262   \global\tag@true \nonumber
2263   &\omit\setboxz@h {\strut@ \qedsymbol}\tagsleft@false
2264   \place@tag@gather
2265   \kern-\tabskip
2266   \ifst@rred \else \global\@eqnswtrue \fi \global\advance\row@\@ne \cr
2267 }
2268 \def\split@qed{%
2269   \def\endsplit{\crr\egroup \egroup \ctagsplit@false \rendsplitlet@
2270     \aftergroup\align@qed
2271   }%
2272 }
2273 \def\align@qed{%
2274   \ifmeasuring@ \tag*{\qedsymbol}%
2275   \else \let\math@cr__block@\qed@tag
2276   \fi
2277 }

```

```

2278 \expandafter\let\csname align*@qed\endcsname\align@qed
2279 \expandafter\let\csname gather*@qed\endcsname\align@qed
2280 %
2281 \DeclareRobustCommand{\qed}{%
2282   \ifmmode \mathqed
2283   \else
2284     \leavevmode\unskip\penalty9999 \hbox{}\nobreak\hfill
2285     \quad\hbox{\qedsymbol}%
2286   \fi
2287 }%
2288 \let\QED@stack\@empty
2289 \let\qed@elt\relax
2290 \newcommand{\pushQED}[1]{%
2291   \toks@{\qed@elt{#1}}\@temptokena\expandafter{\QED@stack}%
2292   \xdef\QED@stack{\the\toks@\the\@temptokena}%
2293 }%
2294 \newcommand{\popQED}{%
2295   \begingroup\let\qed@elt\popQED@elt \QED@stack\relax\relax\endgroup
2296 }%
2297 \def\popQED@elt#1#2\relax{#1\gdef\QED@stack{#2}}%
2298 \newcommand{\qedhere}{%
2299   \begingroup \let\mathqed\math@qedhere
2300   \let\qed@elt\setQED@elt \QED@stack\relax\relax \endgroup
2301 }%
2302 \def\setQED@elt#1#2\relax{%
2303   \ifmeasuring@
2304   \else \iffirstchoice@ \gdef\QED@stack{\qed@elt{#2}}\fi
2305   \fi
2306   #1%
2307 }%
2308 \def\qed@warning{%
2309   \PackageWarning{amsthm}{The \@nx\qedhere command may not work
2310     correctly here}%
2311 }%
2312 \newcommand{\mathqed}{\quad\hbox{\qedsymbol}}%
2313 \DeclareRobustCommand{\qed}{%
2314   \ifmmode \mathqed
2315   \else
2316     \leavevmode\unskip\penalty9999 \hbox{}\nobreak\hfill
2317     \quad\hbox{\qedsymbol}%
2318   \fi
2319 }
2320 \newcommand{\openbox}{\leavevmode
2321   \hbox to.77778em{%
2322     \hfil\vrule
2323     \vbox to.675em{\hrule width.6em\vfil\hrule}%
2324     \vrule\hfil}}
2325 \providecommand{\qedsymbol}{\openbox}
2326 \ExplSyntaxOn

```

11 Support for other packages and classes

11.1 Replacement for alltt

The tools package alltt by Leslie Lamport has been completely implemented using the template approach and is therefore no longer necessary. In fact it has also been extended by providing alltt*.

```
2327 \declare@file@substitution{alltt.sty}{null.tex}
```

11.2 Replacement for amsthm

The amsthm package is basically supported out of the box (though there are currently still a few limitation with \newtheoremstyle and perhaps also in other places). So this here is a bit premature, but for now we disable loading amsthm and wait to see how far this gets us. We may have to provide a bit more for better compatibility.

```
2328 \declare@file@substitution{amsthm.sty}{null.tex}
```

11.3 Support for amsart and amsbook classes

Unfortunately, the amsart class contains a full implementation of amsthm inside the class (why ever) and they use \newcommand, sigh.

Thus, to make the new code work with this class we have to hide some definitions, load the class and only afterwards restore our own versions.

So first save some of the problematical definitions under some other names:

```
2329 \let \amsnewtheorem      \newtheorem
2330 \let \amsnewtheoremstyle \newtheoremstyle
2331 \let \amstheoremstyle    \theoremstyle
2332 \let \amsproof           \proof
2333 \let \amsendproof        \endproof
```

Then undefine them just before the class gets loaded (quite a handful):

```
2334 \AddToHook{class/amsart/before}[block]{
2335   \let \newtheoremstyle \relax
2336   \let \theoremstyle    \relax

2337   \let \proof           \relax
2338   \let \endproof        \relax

2339   \let \pushQED         \relax
2340   \let \popQED          \relax
2341   \let \qedhere         \relax
2342   \let \mathqed         \relax
2343   \let \openbox         \relax
2344 }
```

Same for amsbook and amsproc:

```
2345 \AddToHook{class/amsbook/before}[block]{
2346   \let \newtheoremstyle \relax
2347   \let \theoremstyle    \relax
2348   \let \proof           \relax
2349   \let \endproof        \relax
2350   \let \pushQED         \relax
2351   \let \popQED          \relax
2352   \let \qedhere         \relax
2353   \let \mathqed         \relax
```

```

2354 \let \openbox \relax
2355 }

2356 \AddToHook{class/amsproc/before}[block]{
2357 \let \newtheoremstyle \relax
2358 \let \theoremstyle \relax
2359 \let \proof \relax
2360 \let \endproof \relax
2361 \let \pushQED \relax
2362 \let \popQED \relax
2363 \let \qedhere \relax
2364 \let \mathqed \relax
2365 \let \openbox \relax
2366 }

```

And once the class is loaded restore our versions again. Note that we don't have to restore all the QED-related commands as ours are identical to those defined by the AMS.

```

2367 \AddToHook{class/amsart/after}[block]{
2368 \let \newtheorem \amsnewtheorem
2369 \let \newtheoremstyle \amsnewtheoremstyle
2370 \let \theoremstyle \amstheoremstyle
2371 \let \proof \amsproof
2372 \let \endproof \amsendproof
2373 }

2374 \AddToHook{class/amsbook/after}[block]{
2375 \let \newtheorem \amsnewtheorem
2376 \let \newtheoremstyle \amsnewtheoremstyle
2377 \let \theoremstyle \amstheoremstyle
2378 \let \proof \amsproof
2379 \let \endproof \amsendproof
2380 }

2381 \AddToHook{class/amsproc/after}[block]{
2382 \let \newtheorem \amsnewtheorem
2383 \let \newtheoremstyle \amsnewtheoremstyle
2384 \let \theoremstyle \amstheoremstyle
2385 \let \proof \amsproof
2386 \let \endproof \amsendproof
2387 }

```

11.4 Support for the `enumitem` interfaces

The current implementation incorporates most features of `enumitem`. The plan is that the `enumitem` interfaces are either natively available or are emulated and mapped to new interfaces, so that documents using `enumitem` work seamlessly.

Most (or even all of the `enumitem` keys have gotten new names, so there the task is to map old names to new names. One question to decide here is which (if any) of the original keys should remain natively available even if `enumitem` is not loaded, and which should only be supported if the document explicitly loads `enumitem`, i.e., support them only for compatibility with old documents. Providing the full set by default means one ends up with a fairly inconsistent interface, but not providing some of them may result in people unnecessarily loading `enumitem` in new documents just to get at, say, `nosep`.

decide

The `enumitem` package also provides declarations to build out new lists and adjust the layout of existing list using commands like `\newlist` or `\setlist`. With the new implementation this is normally done differently, e.g., defining instances and simple document level commands via `\SimpleBlockEnv`, etc. However, we probably also want a declaration such as `\newlist` (same name?) to provide a simple way to make this happen in the document preamble in one go.

I'm less sure about `\setlist` at least as far as its optional argument is concerned (even though we have to support it in an emulation).

We put the code that emulates `enumitem` in a separate file to be loaded instead of the original package, but eventually some of the code from there has to move back to the kernel to be always present.

```
2388 %\declare@file@substitution{enumitem.sty}{latex-lab-enumitem.sty}
```

But for now we simply disable `enumitem` loading and unconditionally load our replacement into the kernel for ease of testing. In the end we have to decide which parts of the interface (if any) we provide out of the box and which parts are only available if the document requests `enumitem`.

```
2389 \declare@file@substitution{enumitem.sty}{null}
2390 \RequirePackage{latex-lab-enumitem}
```

11.5 Support for the `doc` package

When the `doc` package is loaded it wants to remove a `%` sign from the start of each verbatim line. For this it uses `\check@percent` which we stick into the `verbatim/startline` socket.

`doc (plug)`

```
2391 \NewSocketPlug {verbatim/startline}{doc}{ \check@percent }
2392 \AddToHook{package/doc/after}{
2393   \AssignSocketPlug{verbatim/startline}{doc}
2394 }
2395 \</package-finish>
```

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