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The gmverb Package^{*}

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For documentation please refer to the file(s)

gmverb.{sty,pdf}.

```
49 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
50 \ProvidesPackage{gmverb}
51 [2011/10/14 v0.98 After shortvrb (FM) but my way (GM)]
54 <*master>
      (A handful of meta-settings skipped)
83 </master>
```

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Intro, usage

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

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

* This file has version number dated .

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

`\nobreakbslash` (If you don’t like line breaking at backslash, there’s the `\nobreakbslash` declaration (observing the common scoping rules, hence OCSR) and an analogous declaration for the left brace: `\nobreaklbrace`.)

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

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

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

`\MakeShortVerb` Moreover, **gmverb** provides the `\MakeShortVerb` macro that takes a one-char control sequence as the only argument and turns the char used into a short verbatim delimiter, e.g., after `\MakeShortVerb*\|` (as you guess, the declaration has its starred version, which is for visible spaces, and the non-starred for the spaces blank) you may type `| \mymacro |` to get `\mymacro` instead of typing `\verb+\mymacro+`. Because the char used in this example is my favourite and used just this way by DEK in the *The T_EX book*’s format, **gmverb** provides a macro `\dekclubs` as a shorthand for `\MakeShortVerb(*)\|`.

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

One more difference between **gmverb** and **shortverb** is that the chars `\activeated` by `\MakeShortVerb` in the math mode behave as if they were ‘other’, so you may type e.g., `$2|0$` to get `2|0` and `+ \activeated` this way is in the math mode typeset properly etc.

However, if you don’t like such a conditional behaviour, you may specify some `$$$$`’s (any nonempty seQuence) mixed with star(s) if you wish as an optional argument to keep the short-verbatim char behave as short-verbatim also in math mode.

For compatibility with `gmdoc` and for convenience there is a shorthand for that provided, `\OldMakeShortVerb`.

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

`\edverbs` There’s one more declaration, `\edverbs` that makes `\[` checks if the next token is an active char and opens an `\hbox` if so. That is done so that you can write (in `\edverbs`’ and `\dekclubs`’ scope)

```
\[|\<verbatim stuff>|\]
```

instead of

```
\[\hbox{|<verbatim stuff>|}\]
```

to get a displayed shortverb.

Both versions of `\dekclubs` OCSR.

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

`\VisSpacesGrey` In August 2008 Will Robertson suggested grey visible spaces for `gmdoc`. I added a respective option to `gmdoc` but I find them so nice that I want to make them available for all verbatim environments so I bring here the declaration `\VisSpacesGrey`. It redefines only the visible spaces so affects `\verb*` and `verbatim*` and not the unstarred versions. The colour of the visible spaces is named `visspacesgrey` and you can redefine it `xcolor`

way.

\verbatimspecials

We also provide the `\verbatimspecials` declaration that takes six arguments:

- #1 `m` a char for verbatim escape char (for catcode 0), has to be unbraced¹,
- #2 `m` a char for group starter (for catcode 1), has to be unbraced,
- #3 `m` a char for group ender (for catcode 2), has to be unbraced,
- [#4] (optional) a char for verbatim math shift (for catcode 3); it has to be in square brackets if present. If absent, nothing is set for the verbatim math shift,
- [#5] (optional) a char for the shorthand for `\metachar`; it has to be in square brackets if present. If provided, e.g., `>` as I suggest in `\GMverbatimspecials`, then it itself becomes an active char let-equal to `\meta`, and a CS made of it, `\>` in this example, becomes `\string`.
- {#6} `b` optional in curly braces, additional stuff (commands) to be executed in a verbatim. All the specials defined this way, except the meta char, if preceded with the escape char, will be typeset verbatim.

For example, after telling TeX

```
\verbatimspecials / « » [ ε ] [ > ] { \def\|{\$\\vert\$}}
```

(the slash is Unicode Fractional Slash, spaces are ignored) you can write

```
| \macro{arg<arg. εn+1ε>}|[No]>Value(T/F)|
```

to get

```
\macro{arg. n + 1}|[No]Value(T|F)
```

Note also that `|` is a control sequence so it doesn't delimit the short verbatim `|`'s argument.

The `\verbatimspecials` declaration OCSR. Subsequent uses of it override the previous settings. If you specified the optionals at first and then specify `\verbatimspecials` without optionals, the previous optional settings are forgotten.

To turn the 'verbatim specials' off write `\noverbatimspecials`, which OCSR too.

Note that although we don't provide a 'verbatim superscript' nor 'verbatim subscript', you have the `\sups` and `\subs` CS'es defined by `gmutils`.

The 4th argument for the math shift is optional because you can use LATEX's `\(` and `\)`.

The `\verbatimspecials` declaration goes a step further than LATEX's `alltt` and Til Tantau's `beamer`'s `semiverbatim` environments. To get their effect, declare

```
\verbatimspecials{}{}
```

\scanverb

There is something for verbatims in arguments of commands: `\scanverb[*]{text}`. However there are some limitations: if `%` is the comment char (which is usual situation), then you cannot use `%` in `text`, or rather, `%` will act as comment char anyway. Moreover, spaces are ignored. This last limitation may be worked around if you declare `\verbatimspecials`, say `/` (fraction slash) as the escape char. Then you can use `/` to put a space which will be typeset blank in the unstarred version and visible with star.

Not so long ago I started to use the 'broken bar' (U+00A6, `⋮`) character as a hyphen in hyperlinks, because it seems not to occur in hyperlinks at all unlike hyphen. I suggest the same char for verbatims, but if you don't like it, there's the `\verbDiscretionaryHyphen` declaration that takes two arguments. Broken bar is declared as

```
\verbDiscretionaryHyphen{"A6"}{⋮}
```

¹ To be precise, the arguments cannot be wrapped in curly braces because those are recatcoded to 'other'. But if you make some other pair of chars category 1 and 2 that are not on the `\dospecials` list, then you can wrap the arguments in those chars. But what for?

Since version 0.95 (August 2010) this package also provides the `\VerbatimPitch` declaration that modifies the `\verb+` environments and derivatives so that the environment contents (recatcoded, i.e. “sanitised”) are wrapped in the macro `\VerbatimContents` and therefore available after environment’s end (after `\endverb+` to be precise, so also in the end-def of a derivative verbatim).

This may be useful for `\TeX`nical examples: you can rescan the contents of a verbatim with `\scantokens` and execute/typeset it. Such a thing is done in the `gmdoc` package, see the `\verb+@p` environment.

The package options

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

Installation

Unpack the `\jobname-tds.zip` archive (this is an archive that conforms the TDS standard, see [CTAN/tds/tds.pdf](#)) in some `texmf` directory or just put the `gmutils.sty` somewhere in the `texmf/\tex/\latex` branch. Creating a `texmf/\tex/\latex/\gm` directory may be advisable if you consider using other packages written by me.

Then you should refresh your `\TeX` distribution’s files’ database most probably.

Contents of the `gmverb.zip` archive

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

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

Compiling of the documentation

The last of the above files (the `.pdf`, i.e., *this file*) is a documentation compiled from the `.sty` file by running `\TeX` on the `gmverb.sty` file twice (`xelatex gmverb.sty` in the directory you wish the documentation to be in, you don’t have copy the `\gmdExt` file there, `\TeX` will find it), then `MakeIndex` on the `\jobname.idx` file, and then `\TeX` on `\jobname.\gmdExt` once more.

`MakeIndex` shell commands:

```
makeindex -r gmverb  
makeindex -r -s gmglo.ist -o gmverb.gls gmverb.glo
```

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

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

Moreover, you should put the `gmglo.ist` file, a `MakeIndex` style for the changes’ history, into some `texmf/makeindex` (sub)directory.

Then you should refresh your `\TeX` distribution’s files’ database most probably.

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

The code

Preliminaries

```
466 \RequirePackage{gmcommand} [2011/10/12]
```

For `\firstofone`, `\afterfi`, `\gobblespaces`, `\@ifnextcat`, `\foone` and `\noexpand's` and `\expandafter's` shorthands `\@nx` and `\@xa` resp. and `\DeclareCommand`.

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

```
\verbhyphen 480 \let\verbhyphen\xiipercent
```

Provide a declaration for easy changing it. Its argument should be of `\(\textcolor{red}{char}\)` form (a `\(\textcolor{red}{char}\)_12` is also allowed).

```
\VerbHyphen 486 \def\VerbHyphen#1{%
487   {\escapechar\m@ne
488    \@xa\gdef\@xa\verbhyphen\@xa{\string#1}}}
```

As you see, it’s always global.

The breakables

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

```
\breakbrace 496 \def\breakbrace{%
497   \discretionary{\type@lbrace\verbhyphen}{}{\type@lbrace}%
498   \yeshy}
500 \foone{\catcode`\[\=1 \catcode`\{\=\active \catcode`\]=2 }%
501 [%]
\dobreakbrace 502   \def\dobreakbrace[\catcode`\{\=\active
503   \def{%
504     [\breakbrace\gm@lbracehook]]%
505 }
```

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

```
509 \relaxen\gm@lbracehook
```

The `\bslash` macro defined below I use also in more ‘normal’ TeXing, e.g., to `\typeout` some `\outer` macro’s name.

```
514 \foone{\catcode`\!=0 \makeother\}\%
515 {%
\bslash 516   !def!\bslash{}\%
517   }\% of \foone.
\breakbslash 520 \def\breakbslash{%
521   \discretionary{\verbhyphen}%
522   {\type@bslash}{\type@bslash}\yeshy% it seems that we allow hyphenation after
                                backslash but hyphenation will be allowed iff \hyphenchar\font is nonnegative.
525 }\% of \breakbslash.
```

Sometimes line breaking at a backslash may be unwelcome. The basic case, when the first CS in a verbatim breaks at the line end leaving there `%`, is covered by line 1006. For the others let’s give the user a counter-crank:

```
\nobreakbslash 531 \pdef\nobreakbslash{\def\breakbslash{\type@bslash\yeshy}}% to use due to
\nobreakbslash          the common scoping rules. But for the special case of a backslash opening
                        a verbatim scope, we deal specially in the line 1006.
```

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

```
\nobreaklbrace 538 \pdef\nobreaklbrace{\def\breaklbrace{\type@lbrace\yeshy}}
\nobreaklbrace          541 \foone{\catcode`\!=\catcode`\\=\active}%
\nobreaklbrace          542 {%
\nobreakbslash 543 !def!dobreakbslash{!catcode`!=!active !def\{!breakbslash}}%
\nobreakbslash 544 }
```

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

```
\breakablevisspace 551 \def\breakablevisspace{\discretionary{\visiblespace}{\visiblespace}{\visiblespace}}
The \visiblespace macro is \let in gmutils to \xiispace or to \xxt@visiblespace of xltextra if available.

555 \foone\obeyspaces% it's just re\catcode'ing.
556 {%
\breakablevisspace 557 \newcommand*\dobreakvisspace{\def {%
\breakablevisspace}\obeyspaces}% \defining it caused a stack overflow
disaster with gmdoc.
\breakablevisspace 559 \newcommand*\dobreakblankspace{\let =\space\obeyspaces}%
560 }

563 \foone{\@makeother\|}{%
\xiiclus 564 \def\xiiclus{|}}
```

Almost-Knuthian `\ttverbatim`

`\ttverbatim` comes from *The TeX book* too, but I add into it a L^AT_EX macro changing the `\catcodes` and make spaces visible and breakable and left braces too.

```
\ttverbatim 573 \pdef\ttverbatim{%
574   \let\do=\do@noligs \verbatim@nolig@list
575   \let\do=\@makeother \dospecials
576   \dobreaklbrace\dobreakbslash
577   \dobreakspace
578   \makeatletter
579   \ifhmode
580     \setspacekip
581   \fi
582   \verbatimfont
583   \xdef\gmv@storedhyphenchar{\the\hyphenchar\font}%
584 }
```

Assignment of the hyphenchar is always global so let the above edefinition be also such.

```
589   \hyphenchar\font=\gmv@hyphenchar
590   \ttverbatim@hook
591 }% of \ttverbatim
```

(2010/08/14, v0.993:) rigid `\tt` in `\ttverbatim` changed to redefinable `\verbatimfont` due to absurd problems with bad fontifying of `gmdoc`

```
\verbatimfont 597 \def\verbatimfont{\tt}
```

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

```

604 \emptyify{ttverbatim@hook}
\VerbT1 \def\VerbT1{\def\ttverbatim@hook{\fontencoding{T1}\selectfont}}
\VerbT \ttverbatim@hook
We wish the visible spaces to be the default.
611 \let\dobreakspace=\breakvisible

```

The core: from shortverb

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

```

\MakeShortVerb 620 \DeclareCommand \MakeShortVerb{
621   #1 Q {*$} %
622   #2 m % the char to be made shortverb. Has to be provided as \(\char) (back-
       slashed).
623 }{%
624   \gmu@ifstrany {*}{\#1}
625   {\def\@shortverbdef{\verb*}}%
626   {\def\@shortverbdef{\verb}}%
628   \gmu@ifstrany {$}{\#1}%

```

Depending on whether \$ was specified as optional argument to \MakeShortVerb, we define the CS \gmV@mm\(\the char) as either sth. special or sth. usual in the math mode:

```

635   {\gmV@MakeShortVerbAlsoInMath #2 }% extracted to a macro because we reassign
       it while typesetting LATEX2E Sources.
637   {\gmV@MakeShortVerbNotInMath #2}%
639   \@MakeShortVerb #2%
640 }% of \MakeShortVerb.

```

```

\gmV@MakeShortVerbAlsoInMath 642 \pdef\gmV@MakeShortVerbAlsoInMath #1{}% If some dollars were specified (paid ;-)
                               ) in #1, then we direct the shortverb char to behave in the math mode the same
                               as in normal text.
646   \Name\glet {\gmV@mm\string#1}\@firstofone
647 }%

```

```

\gmV@MakeShortVerbNotInMath 649 \pdef\gmV@MakeShortVerbNotInMath #1{}% If no dollar was paid ;-) in #1, we get
                               vicious and define shortverb to act in math mode as normal (other) char.
652   \edef\gmV@tempA {\strip@bslash {\#1}}%
654   \@XA {%
655     \Name\gdef {\gmV@mm\string#1}}%
656   \@xa{\@xa % these two expandafters serve to get "other" version of (unbackslashed)
         #1.
658   \ifmmode \gmV@tempA

```

Two subsequent expandafters become part of the definition and serve to gobble or execute the short-verbatim macro.

```

661   \@xa \gobble
662   \else
663     \@xa \@firstofone
664   \fi
665 }%

```

666 }% of if to be normal in math mode

We store the original catcode of a shortverb char in a CS `\gmV@cc\<the char>`. Moreover, if the char is originally active (of catcode 13), then we create another CS to store its original meaning, `\gmV@ac\<the char>`.

```
\@MakeShortVerb 674 \def\@MakeShortVerb#1{%
 675   \@xa\ifx\csname gmV@cc\string#1\endcsname\relax
 676     \@shortvrbinfo{Made }{\#1}\@shortvrbdef
 677     \add@special{\#1}%
 678     \AddtoPrivateOthers#1% a macro to be really defined in gmdoc.
 679     \@xa
 680     \xdef\csname gmV@cc\string#1\endcsname{\the\catcode`\#1}%
 681     \begingroup
 682     \catcode`\~\active \lccode`\~=`\#1%
 683     \lowercase{%
 684       \Name\glet {ac\string#1}~%
 685       \@xa\gdef\@xa~\@xa{%
 686         \csname \strip@bslash{\gmV@mm}\string#1\endcsname
 687         {\@shortvrbdef~}%
 688       }% of active #1 def
 689     }% of lowercase
 690     \endgroup
 691     \global\catcode`\#1\active
 692   \else
 693     \@shortvrbinfo\@empty{\#1 already}{\@empty\verb(*)}%
 694   \fi
 695 }% of \@MakeShortVerb.

\DeleteShortVerb 699 \def\DeleteShortVerb#1{%
 700   \@xa\ifx\csname gmV@cc\string#1\endcsname\relax
 701     \@shortvrbinfo\@empty{\#1 not}{\@empty\verb(*)}%
 702   \else
 703     \@shortvrbinfo{Deleted }{\#1 as}{\@empty\verb(*)}%
 704     \rem@special{\#1}%
 705     \global\catcode`\#1\csname gmV@cc\string#1\endcsname
 706     \global\@xa\let\csname gmV@cc\string#1\endcsname\relax
 707     \ifnum\catcode`\#1=\active
 708       \begingroup
 709       \catcode`\~\active \lccode`\~\#1%
 710       \lowercase{%
 711         \global\@xa\let\@xa~%
 712         \csname gmV@ac\string#1\endcsname}%
 713       \endgroup
 714     \fi
 715   \fi
 716 }
```

My little addition

```
\@ifpackageloaded{gmdoc}{%
\gmv@packname 721   \def\gmv@packname{gmdoc}%
\gmv@packname 722   \def\gmv@packname{gmverb}%

@\shortvrbinfo 725 \def\@shortvrbinfo#1#2#3{%
 726   \PackageInfo{\gmv@packname}{%
```

```

727     ^^J\@empty #1\@xa\@gobble\string#2 a short reference
728     for \@xa\string#3}

\add@special 731 \def\add@special#1{%
732   \rem@special{#1}%
733   \@xa\gdef\@xa\dospecials\@xa
734   {\dospecials \do #1}%
735   \@xa\gdef\@xa\@sanitize\@xa
736   {\@sanitize \@makeother #1} }

```

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

```

\rem@special 747 \def\rem@special#1{%
748   \def\do##1{%
749     \ifnum`#1=`\#1 \else \nx\do\@nx##1\fi
750   }%
751   \xdef\dospecials{\dospecials}%
752   \begingroup
753   \def\@makeother##1{%
754     \ifnum`#1=`\#1 \else \nx\@makeother\@nx##1\fi}%
755   \xdef\@sanitize{\@sanitize}%
756   \endgroup

```

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

```

verbatim 769 \def\verbatim{%
\verbatim 770   \edef\gmv@hyphenpe{\the\hyphenpenalty}%
771   \edef\gmv@exhyphenpe{\the\exhyphenpenalty}%
772   \begin{par penalty}\predisplaypenalty\@verbatim
773   \frenchspacing\gmobeyspaces\@xverbatim
774   \hyphenpenalty=\gmv@hyphenpe\relax
775   \exhyphenpenalty=\gmv@exhyphenpe
776   \hyphenchar\font=\m@ne

```

The line below serves as the delimiter for `\verb@PitchContents`, to discard the stuff before it (see l. 850).

```

782   \gobble\verbatim
783 }% in the LATEX version there's \vobeyspaces instead of \gmobeyspaces.
verbatim* 788 \namedef{verbatim*}{\begin{par penalty}\predisplaypenalty\@verbatim
789   \sxverbatim % it's the same as \xverbatim and defines the verbatim end
   (a macro delimited with \end{curr. envir.}).}
791 }

\endverbatim 793 \def\endverbatim{\@@par

```

```

%%  \hyphenchar\font=\gmv@storedhyphenchar % hyphenchar assignments are
%%  % always global. And for an entire paragraph works the one last in it so we hide
it.

797  \ifdim\lastskip >\z@
798    \@tempskipa\lastskip \vskip -\lastskip
799    \advance\@tempskipa\parskip \advance\@tempskipa -\@outerparskip
800    \vskip\@tempskipa
801  \fi
802  \addvspace\@topsepadd
803  \endparenv
804 }

*
807 \n@melet{endverbatim*}{endverbatim}

810 \begingroup \catcode `!=0 %
811 \catcode `[= 1 \catcode`]=2 %
812 \catcode`\{\=\active
813 \makeother\}%
814 \catcode`\\\=\active%
\@xverbatim 815 !gdef!\@xverbatim[%]
816   [!endlinechar!m@ne !everyeof[!@nx]%
817     !edef!\verbatim@currenvir[%]
818       !@xa!scantokens!@xa[!@currenvir]%
819     ]% of \verbatim@currenvir. This macro is defined as the meaning of \cur-
renvir rescanned. It's done specially for the active star in my verbatims.
% \currenvir is fully expanded but my active star is \protected.
820   !@xa]% and here a little trick with groups:
821   !@xa!def!@xa!\verbatim@currenvir
822   !@xa[!verbatim@currenvir]%
823   !edef!\verbatim@edef[%]
824   !def!@nx!\verbatim@end%
825   #####1!noexpand\end!@nx{%
826     !@xa!unexpanded!@xa[!verbatim@currenvir]%
827   }[%]
828     !@nx!\verbatim@PitchContents ####1%
829     !@nx!\verbatim@PitchContents@Delim% added 2010/8/16
830     #####1!@nx!end[!@currenvir]]%
831   !verbatim@edef
832   !verbatim@end]%
833 !endgroup

\@sxverbatim 840 \let\@sxverbatim=\@xverbatim
\verbatim@PitchContents@Left 842 \def\verbatim@PitchContents@Left{%
\verbatim@PitchContents 843   \long\def\verbatim@PitchContents
844     ##1\@gobble\verbatim ##2\verbatim@PitchContents@Delim
845 }

By default we make \verbatim@PitchContents a gobbler.

848 \verbatim@PitchContents@Left {}

\VerbatimPitch 850 \pdef\VerbatimPitch{%

```

But in this declaration scope we make `\@xverbatim` pitch the contents of `verbatim`s in a macro. We use that in `gmdoc` not to repeat examples' code.

```
855   \verbatim@PitchContents@Left {%
856     \gdef\VerbatimContents{\#2}%
857   }%
859 }% of \VerbatimThrow.
```

F. Mittelbach says the below is copied almost verbatim from L^AT_EX source, modulo `\check@percent`.

```
\@verbatim 864 \def\@verbatim{%
```

Originally here was just `\trivlist \item[]`, but it worked badly in my document(s), so let's take just highlights of if.

```
870   \parsep\parskip
```

From `\@trivlist`:

```
872   \if@noskipsec \leavevmode \fi
873   \@topsepadd \topsep
874   \ifvmode
875     \advance\@topsepadd \partopsep
876   \else
877     \unskip \par
878   \fi
879   \@topsep \@topsepadd
880   \advance\@topsep \parskip
881   \outerparskip \parskip
```

(End of `\trivlistlist` and `\@trivlist` highlights.)

```
883   \@@par\addvspace\@topsep
884   \if@minipage\else\vskip\parskip\fi%
885   \advance\@totalleftmargin\verbatimleftskip
886   \parskip\verbatimparskip % added 2010/6/2
887   \raggedright
888   \leftskip\@totalleftmargin% so many assignments to preserve the list thinking
      for possible future changes. However, we may be sure no internal list
      shall use \@totalleftmargin as far as no inner environments are possible in
      verbatim[*].
892   \@@par% most probably redundant.
893   \tempswafalse
894   \def\par{%
      but I don't want the terribly ugly empty lines when a blank line is met.
      Let's make them gmdoc-like i.e., let a vertical space be added as in between
      stanzas of poetry. Originally \if@tempswa\hbox{}\fi, in my version will be
      \ifvmode\if@tempswa\addvspace\stanzaskip\@tempswafalse\fi\fi
      \@@par
      \penalty\interlinepenalty \check@percent}%
902   \everypar{%
      \@tempswatrue\hangindent\verbatimhangindent\hangafter\@ne}%
      since several chars are breakable, there's a possibility of breaking some lines. We
      wish them to be hanging indented.
905   \obeylines
906   \ttverbatim
907   \verbatim@specials
```

```

908 }

\stanzaskip 910 \@ifundefined{stanzaskip}{\newlength\stanzaskip}{}%
911 \stanzaskip=\medskipamount

\verbatimleftskip 913 \newskip\verbatimleftskip
915 \verbatimleftskip\leftmargini

\verbatimhangindent 917 \newskip\verbatimhangindent
919 \verbatimhangindent=3em

\verbatimparskip 921 \newskip\verbatimparskip
922 \verbatimparskip\z@skip

\check@percent 924 \providecommand*\check@percent{}}

```

In the **gmdoc** package shall it be defined to check if the next line begins with a comment char.

Similarly, the next macro shall in **gmoc** be defined to update a list useful to that package. For now let it just gobble its argument.

```
\AddtoPrivateOthers 931 \providecommand*\AddtoPrivateOthers[1]{}}


```

Both of the above are **\provided** to allow the user to load **gmverb** after **gmoc** (which would be redundant since **gmoc** loads this package on its own, but anyway should be harmless).

Let's define the 'short' verbatim command.

```

\verb* 940 \def\verb{%
\verb 941   \relax\ifmmode\hbox{\else\leavevmode\null\fi
942   \bgroup
943   \ttverbatim
944   \verbatim@specials
945   \gm@verb@eol
946   \gmu@ifstar
947   {\verb@lasthook\@sverb@chbsl}%
948   {\gmobyspaces\frenchspacing\verb@lasthook\@sverb@chbsl}}% in the
              \LaTeX version there's \vobyspaces instead of \gmobyspaces.

952 \emptyify\verb@lasthook
\@sverb@chbsl 954 \def\@sverb@chbsl#1{\@sverb#1\check@bslash}

\@def@breakbslash 957 \def\@def@breakbslash{\breakbslash}% because \ is \defined as \breakbslash
                           not \let.


```

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

```

\DefineTypeChar 963 \DeclareCommand\DefineTypeChar{mmo}{%
  % #1 m the char as a CS,
  % #2 m short name of the char.
  % [#3] o the cs of the char in 'other' catcode.

  970  \@namedef{\gmu@#2wd@name}{#2 wd of
  971    \detoken@xa\meaning\the\font\space at \detoken@xa\f@size pt}

  973  \@namedef{\gmu@measure#2}{%
  974    \unless\ifcsname\csname\gmu@#2wd@name\endcsname\endcsname

```

```

975 \gmu@measurewd{\#1}%
976     \edefs \gmu@tempa as the width of the char and \gmu@tempb
977         as the width of the char among 20 copies of itself.
978 \@xa\gn@melet\csname gmu@#2wd@name\endcsname{gmu@tempb}%
979     here we let
980         the CS with the name contained in \gmu@(char-name)wd@name to the ex-
981         panded value of width of the char measured among copies of it.
982     \fi
983 }% of \gmu@measure(char-name).
984
985 \@nameedef{type@#2}{%
986     \nx\leavevmode
987     \xanxcs{gmu@measure#2}%
988     \hbox to \nx\csname
989     \xanxcs{gmu@#2wd@name}\nx\endcsname
990     {\gmuIfValueTF{\#3}{\nx\#3}{\xanxcs{\#2}}}%
991         \nx\hss}%
992 }% of \type@(char-name),
993 }% of \DefineTypeChar.

994 \DefineTypeChar{\bslash}%
995     this defines \type@bslash and its aides \gmu@measurebslash
996         and \gmu@bslashwd@name.

997 \DefineTypeChar{{\{}{\}}
998     this defines \type@lbrace and its aux-
999         ilia analogous to the above.

\check@bslash 1001 \def\check@bslash{%
1002     \@ifnextchar\def\breakbslash
1003     {\type@bslash\yeshy@gobble}%
1004         note we allow hyphenation but actually this will
1005             have effect if \hyphenchar\font allows hyphenation (when it's not > 0).
1006     {}}
1007
1008 \let\verb@balance@group\empty
1009
\verb@egroup 1013 \def\verb@egroup{\global\let\verb@balance@group\empty
1014     %% \hyphenchar\font=\gmv@storedhyphenchar %
1015     \hyphenchar behaves like \hy-
1016     phenpenalty etc.: the last one in a paragraph is in charge for entire.
1017     \egroup
1018 }

\gm@verb@eol 1022 \let\gm@verb@eol\verb@eol@error

```

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

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

```

1034 \begingroup
1035 \obeylines\obeyspaces%
1036 \gdef\verb@eolOK{\obeylines%
\check@percent 1037 \def^{^M}{\check@percent}%
1038 }%
1039 \endgroup

```

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

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

```

\verb@eolOK@ 1044 \def\verb@eolOK{\let\gm@verb@eol\verb@eolOK}

And back to the main matter,

1047 \def@sverb#1{%
1048   \catcode`#1\active \lccode`\~=`\#1%
1049   \gdef\verb@balance@group{\verb@egroup%
1050     \@latex@error{Illegal use of \bslash verb command}\@ehc}%
1051   \aftergroup\verb@balance@group%
1052   \lowercase{\let~\verb@egroup}%
1053   here we make the delimiter to be the macro
1054   closing the verbatim group.
1055 }

\verbatim@nolig@list 1056 \def\verbatim@nolig@list{\do` \do<\do>\do\, \do' \do-}

\do@noligs 1058 \def\do@noligs#1{%
1059   \catcode`#1\active
1060   \begingroup
1061   \lccode`\~=`\#1\relax
1062   \lowercase{\endgroup\def~{\leavevmode\kern\z@\char`#1}}}

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

\dekclubs 1067 \def\dekclubs{\gmu@ifstar{\MakeShortVerb*{}{\MakeShortVerb{}{}}}
\olddekclubs 1068 \def\olddekclubs{\OldMakeShortVerb{}}

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

```

\edverbs 1076 \newcommand*\edverbs{%
1077   \let\gmv@dismath\%
1078   \let\gmv@edismath\%
1079   \def\[[{%
1080     \@ifnextac\gmv@disverb\gmv@dismath}%
1081   \relaxen\edverbs}%

\gmv@disverb 1083 \def\gmv@disverb{%
1084   \gmv@dismath%
1085   \hbox\bgroup\def\]\{\egroup\gmv@edismath}%
1086 }

```

doc- and shortverb-compatibility

One of minor errors while TEXing **doc.dtx** was caused by my understanding of a ‘shortverb’ char: at my settings, in the math mode an active ‘shortverb’ char expands to itself’s ‘other’ version thanks to **\string**. **doc/shortverb**’s concept is different, there a ‘shortverb’ char should work as usual in the math mode. So let it may be as they wish:

```
\oldmakeshortverb 1099 \pdef\OldMakeShortVerb{\MakeShortVerb $$}%
```

Grey visible spaces

In August 2008 Will Robertson suggested grey spaces for **gmdoc**. I added a respective option to that package but I like the grey spaces so much that I want provide them for any verbatim environments, so I bring the definition here. The declaration, if put in the preamble, postpones redefinition of **\visiblespace** till **\begin{document}** to recognise possible redefinition of it when **xltxt** is loaded.

```

1111 \let\gmd@preambleABD\AtBeginDocument
1112 \AtBeginDocument{\let\gmd@preambleABD\firstofone}
1114 \RequirePackage{xcolor}%
1115 for \providecolor
\VisSpacesGrey 1116 \def\VisSpacesGrey{%
1117   \providecolor{visspacesgrey}{gray}{0.5}%
1118   \gmd@preambleABD{%
1119     \edef\visiblespace{%
1120       \hbox{\@nx\textcolor{visspacesgrey}{%
1121         {\@xa\unexpanded\@xa{\visiblespace}}}}%
1122     }%
1123   }%

```

Verbatim specials—CSes in verbatims

\verbatimspecials 1127 \pdef\verbatimspecials{%
This declaration only defines a bearer of the ‘verbatim specials’.

% #1 m char for verbatim escape char (for catcode 0), has to be unbraced,
% #2 m char for verbatim group begin (for catcode 1), has to be unbraced,
% #3 m char for verbatim group end (for catcode 2), has to be unbraced,
% [#4] o char for verbatim math shift (for catcode 3),
% [#5] o char for a shorthand for \metachar.
% {#6} b (optional braced) additional stuff (commands) to be executed at the
beginning of the verbatims.

```

1138 \@bsphack
1139 \begingroup
1140 \let\do\@makeother
1141 \dospecials
1142 \catcode`\
1143 \verb@specials@iii}

```

\verbatim@specials@iii 1145 \pdef\verbatim@specials@iii{#1#2#3}%
as you see, we take only first three arguments in a despecialized group. It’s to avoid \futurelet of the optionals’ parser to touch (and thus spoil) subsequent token. Yes, we could handle the case of a space or single line end but handling the case of a backslash would be somewhat difficult.

```

1151 \endgroup
1152 \def\verbatim@specials@list{#1#2#3}%
1153 \@ifnextchar[%
1154 { \begingroup\let\do\@makeother\dospecials
1155   \catcode`\
1156   \verb@specials@iv}%
1157 { \addtomacro\verbatim@specials@list{\NoValue\NoValue}%
1158   \verb@specials@vi}%
1159 }% of \verb@specials@iii.

```

\verbatim@specials@iv 1161 \pdef\verbatim@specials@iv[#1]{%
1162 \endgroup
1163 \addtomacro\verbatim@specials@list{#1}%
1164 \@ifnextchar[%
1165 { \begingroup\let\do\@makeother\dospecials
1166 \catcode`\
1167 \verb@specials@v}%
1168 { \addtomacro\verbatim@specials@list{\NoValue}%
1169 \verb@specials@vi}%

```

1170 }% of \verbatim@specials@iv.

\verbatim@specials@v 1172 \pdef\verbatim@specials@v[#1]{%
1173   \endgroup
1174   \addtomacro\verbatim@specials@list{#1}%
1175   \verbatim@specials@vi
1176 }% of \verbatim@specials@v.

\verbatim@specials@vi 1178 \DeclareCommand\verbatim@specials@vi\long{b}
1179 {\addtomacro\verbatim@specials@list{{#1}}%
1180 \esphack}

\verbatim@specials 1182 \def\verbatim@specials{%
  this is the macro that actually sets the chars given in
  % \verbatim@specials@list as the escape char, group begin and group end.
  \ifdefined\verbatim@specials@list
    \xa\verbatim@specials@\verbatim@specials@list
  \fi
}%
} of \verbatim@specials.

\verbatim@specials@ 1190 \long\def\verbatim@specials@#1#2#3#4#5#6{%
1191   \catcode`#1=0
1192   \protected\@namedef{#1}{#1}%
1193   \catcode`#2=1
1194   \protected\@namedef{#2}{#2}%
1195   \catcode`#3=2
1196   \protected\@namedef{#3}{#3}%
1197   \edef\gmu@tempa{\the\endlinechar}%
1198   \endlinechar\m@ne %
  we have to suppress adding of a line end by \scantokens
  since it would turn into an active char ^M and raise an error (which actually
  did happen).
1201 \scantokens{%
1202   #1\let#1bgroup=#2%
1203   #1\let#1egroup=#3%
1204   #1\catcode#1backquote#1h=6#1relax%
1205   #1\pdef#1<#1>#2#1meta#2h1#3#3%
1206   #1\catcode#1backquote#1h=11#1relax%
1207 }%
1208 \endlinechar\gmu@tempa\relax
1209 \gmuIfValueT{#4}{%
1210   \catcode`#4=3
1211   \protected\@namedef{#4}{#4}%
1212 \gmuIfValueT{#5}{%
1213   \begingroup
1214   \lccode`\~=\#5\lowercase{\endgroup\let~\metachar}%
1215   \protected\@namedef{#5}{#5}%
1216   \catcode`#5=\active
1217 }%
  of if value #5.
1218 \gmuPutIfValue{#6}%
1219 }

\noverbatimspecials 1221 \pdef\noverbatimspecials{\let\verbatim@specials@list\@undefined}

\GMverbatimspecials 1223 \def\GMverbatimspecials{%
1224   \gmu@ifCSdefined {\XeTeXversion}%
1226   {\verbatimspecials
1227     ^% escape

```

```

1228  <>% \bgroup and \egroup
1229  [?]% math shift
1230  [>]% meta-char
1231  {\def\|{\metachar{$\vert$}}%
1232    \makestarlow
1233    \relax\%' to provide a CS separator (space is not 10 in verbatims).
1234    \let\>\string
1235    }% of #6.
1236  }%
1237  {}%
1238 }%
1239 {}%
1240 }% of \GMverbatimspecials.

```

Partial \verb in arguments

Now command for partial verbatims in arguments of commands:

```

1245 \let\gmu@tempa\all@stars
1246 \@xa\addtomacro\@xa\gmu@tempa\@xa{\all@unders}
1247 \gmv@hashhalfing
1248 \foone{\catcode`#=active}
1249 {\def\gmv@hashhalfing{%
1250   \def#(\xiihash@ifnextchar#\gobble{})%
1251   \catcode`#\active}%
1252 }
1253 }

1254 \foone{@makeother\^\^R}{%
1255   \@xa\DeclareCommand\@xa\scanverb\@xa{%
1256     \@xa Q\@xa{\gmu@tempa}>Pm}{%
1257       % #1 Q{*_}
1258       % #2 m the stuff to be rescanned and typeset verbatim. Note that % will
1259       be executed during first scan so at best will disappear.

```

Spaces are ignored (because of detokenizers that add a space after a CS) but if you declare some \verb+verbatimspecials+, then you can use `\` where `\` denotes the escape char in verbatim.

```

1260 \begingroup
1261 \gmu@septify
1262 \endlinechar=\m@ne
1263 \@xa\IfIntersect\@xa{\all@stars}{#1}%
1264 {\def\ {\breakablevisspace}}%
1265 {\let\ =\space}%
1266 \@xa\IfIntersect\@xa{\all@unders}{#1}%
1267 {}% We make spaces ignored only if there was no underscore in #1 and if #2
1268   doesn't contain \ .
1269   \gmu@ifxany\ {#2}%
1270   {}{\addtomacro\verb@lasthook{\catcode`\ =9 }}%
1271   \addtomacro\verb@lasthook{\gmv@hashhalfing }%
1272   @makeother\^\^R%
1273   \edef\gmu@tempa{%
1274     \@nx\scantokens{%
1275       \bslash verb%
1276       ^\^R\detokenize{#2}^\^R% we delimit the \verb's argument with 'other' ^\^R
1277         assuming this char to be used very seldom if at all.
1278       }% of \scantokens,
1279     }\gmu@tempa
1280   \endgroup

```

```

1289 }% of \scanverb,
1290 }% of \foone.

\verbDiscretionaryHyphen 1292 \def\verbDiscretionaryHyphen#1#2{%
  \gmv@hyphenchar 1295 \def\gmv@hyphenchar{\numexpr#1\relax}%
  \gmv@hyphen 1296 \def\gmv@hyphen{\#2}%
  1297 }

1299 \verbDiscretionaryHyphen{"A6}{}

1301 \ifgmuXeTeX
      (2010/06/28, v0.94:) due to Will Robertson's remark that recatcoding long (no-ASCII)
      dashes works only under XETEX and LuaTEX, I embrace them in a XETEX conditional

\gmu@tempa 1306 \def\gmu@tempa{%
\verbLongDashes 1307 \DeclareCommand\verbLongDashes{
  >iT{—}% to memorise which dash we set
  B{1.41}% expansion of en-dash
  >iT{—}% as above
  B{2}% expansion of em-dash
  1312 }%
  1313 }

\gmu@tempb 1315 \def\gmu@tempb{\catcode`- \active \catcode`— \active}
  1317 \foone{\catcode`- \active \catcode`— \active}
  1318 {%
  1319 \edef\gmu@tempa{\@xau\gmu@tempa
    1320 {%
      1321 \@nx\addtomacro{\@nx\ttverb@hook}{%
        1322 \@xau\gmu@tempb
        1323 \def{\@nx-{\@nx\scalebox{\#1}[1]{\string-}}}{%
        1324 \def{\@nx-{\@nx\scalebox{\#2}[1]{\string-}}}{%
        1325 }%
        1326 }%
        1327 }%
        1328 }%
        1329 \gmu@tempa
  1331 \fi % of if XETEX.

```

Note that we have two “hyphens”: one for places where a line may be broken with a comment char and another, provided as `\hyphenchar`, for discretionary hyphens at points where correct T_EX code cannot be broken, such as CS names.

```
1369 \endinput
```

End of file ‘gmverb.sty’.



Change History

gmverb

General:

CheckSum 1040 , 83

CheckSum 997 , 83

gmverb v0.79

\edverbs:

- added, 1068
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- \edverbs:
 - debugged, i.e. \hbox added back and redefinition of \[, 1068
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 - added a hook in the active left brace definition intended for **gmdoc**
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- General:
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 - \ttverbatim:
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 - \verbDiscretionaryHyphen:
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 - \xiihash:
 - mandatory argument made long (a bug fix), 1256
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 - put to CTAN on 2010/07/07, 83
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- General:
 - put to CTAN on 2011/10/14, 83
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