

# Semantic Markup in T<sub>E</sub>X/L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

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## Abstract

We present a collection of T<sub>E</sub>X macro packages that allow to markup T<sub>E</sub>X/L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X documents semantically without leaving the document format, essentially turning T<sub>E</sub>X/L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X into a document format for mathematical knowledge management (MKM).

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	The XML vs. T <sub>E</sub> X/L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X Formats and Workflows . . . . .	3
1.2	A L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X-based Workflow for XML-based Mathematical Documents	5
1.3	Generating OMDoc from sT <sub>E</sub> X . . . . .	5
1.4	Conclusion . . . . .	5
1.5	Licensing, Download and Setup . . . . .	6
<b>2</b>	<b>The Packages of the sT<sub>E</sub>X Collection</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1	The sT <sub>E</sub> X Distribution . . . . .	7
2.2	Content Markup of Mathematical Formulae in T <sub>E</sub> X/L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X . . . . .	7
2.3	Mathematical Statements . . . . .	7
2.4	Context Markup for Mathematics . . . . .	8
2.5	Mathematical Document Classes . . . . .	9
2.6	Metadata . . . . .	9
2.7	Support for MathHub.info . . . . .	9
2.8	Auxiliary Packages . . . . .	10
<b>3</b>	<b>Workflows and Best Practices</b>	<b>11</b>
3.1	Modules and Module Signatures . . . . .	11
3.2	Utilities . . . . .	11
3.3	MathHub.info: a portal for Active Documents . . . . .	11
3.4	lmh & MMT: the build system of MathHub.info . . . . .	11

<b>4</b>	<b>The Implementation</b>	<b>12</b>
4.1	Package Options . . . . .	12
4.2	The $\text{\TeX}$ Logo . . . . .	12

# 1 Introduction

The last few years have seen the emergence of various content-oriented XML-based, content-oriented markup languages for mathematics on the web, e.g. OpenMath [Bus+04], content MathML [Aus+03], or our own OMDoc [Koh06]. These representation languages for mathematics, that make the structure of the mathematical knowledge in a document explicit enough that machines can operate on it. Other examples of content-oriented formats for mathematics include the various logic-based languages found in automated reasoning tools (see [RV01] for an overview), program specification languages (see e.g. [Ber89]).

The promise if these content-oriented approaches is that various tasks involved in “doing mathematics” (e.g. search, navigation, cross-referencing, quality control, user-adaptive presentation, proving, simulation) can be machine-supported, and thus the working mathematician is relieved to do what humans can still do infinitely better than machines: The creative part of mathematics — inventing interesting mathematical objects, conjecturing about their properties and coming up with creative ideas for proving these conjectures. However, before these promises can be delivered upon (there is even a conference series [Mkm] studying “Mathematical Knowledge Management (MKM)”), large bodies of mathematical knowledge have to be converted into content form.

Even though MathML is viewed by most as the coming standard for representing mathematics on the web and in scientific publications, it has not not fully taken off in practice. One of the reasons for that may be that the technical communities that need high-quality methods for publishing mathematics already have an established method which yields excellent results: the  $\text{\TeX}$ / $\text{\LaTeX}$  system: and a large part of mathematical knowledge is prepared in the form of  $\text{\TeX}$ / $\text{\LaTeX}$  documents.

$\text{\TeX}$  [Knu84] is a document presentation format that combines complex page-description primitives with a powerful macro-expansion facility, which is utilized in  $\text{\LaTeX}$  (essentially a set of  $\text{\TeX}$  macro packages, see [Lam94]) to achieve more content-oriented markup that can be adapted to particular tastes via specialized document styles. It is safe to say that  $\text{\LaTeX}$  largely restricts content markup to the document structure<sup>1</sup>, and graphics, leaving the user with the presentational  $\text{\TeX}$  primitives for mathematical formulae. Therefore, even though  $\text{\LaTeX}$  goes a great step into the direction of an MKM format, it is not, as it lacks infrastructure for marking up the functional structure of formulae and mathematical statements, and their dependence on and contribution to the mathematical context.

## 1.1 The XML vs. $\text{\TeX}$ / $\text{\LaTeX}$ Formats and Workflows

MathML is an XML-based markup format for mathematical formulae, it is standardized by the World Wide Web Consortium in [Aus+03], and is supported by the major browsers. The MathML format comes in two integrated components: presentation MathML presentation MathML and content MathML content

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<sup>1</sup>supplying macros e.g. for sections, paragraphs, theorems, definitions, etc.

MathML. The former provides a comprehensive set of layout primitives for presenting the visual appearance of mathematical formulae, and the second one the functional/logical structure of the conveyed mathematical objects. For all practical concerns, presentation MathML is equivalent to the math mode of  $\text{\TeX}$ . The text mode facilities of  $\text{\TeX}$  (and the multitude of  $\text{\LaTeX}$  classes) are relegated to other XML formats, which embed MathML.

The programming language constructs of  $\text{\TeX}$  (i.e. the macro definition facilities<sup>2</sup>) are relegated to the XML programming languages that can be used to develop language extensions. transformation language XSLT [Dea99; Kay00] or proper XML-enabled  $\text{\TeX}$ . The XML-based syntax and the separation of the presentational-, functional- and programming/extensibility concerns in MathML has some distinct advantages over the integrated approach in  $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$  on the services side: MathML gives us better

- integration with web-based publishing,
- accessibility to disabled persons, e.g. (well-written) MathML contains enough structural information to support screen readers.
- reusability, searchability and integration with mathematical software systems (e.g. copy-and-paste to computer algebra systems), and
- validation and plausibility checking.

On the other hand,  $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$ 's adaptable syntax and tightly integrated programming features within has distinct advantages on the authoring side:

- The  $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$  syntax is much more compact than MathML, and if needed, the community develops  $\text{\LaTeX}$  packages that supply new functionality in with a succinct and intuitive syntax.
- The user can define ad-hoc abbreviations and bind them to new control sequences to structure the source code.
- The  $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$  community has a vast collection of language extensions and best practice examples for every conceivable publication purpose and an established and very active developer community that supports these.
- There is a host of software systems centered around the  $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$  language that make authoring content easier: many editors have special modes for  $\text{\LaTeX}$ , there are spelling/style/grammar checkers, transformers to other markup formats, etc.

In other words, the technical community is heavily invested in the whole workflow, and technical know-how about the format permeates the community. Since all of this would need to be re-established for a MathML-based workflow, the technical community is slow to take up MathML over  $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$ , even in light of the advantages detailed above.

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<sup>2</sup>We count the parser manipulation facilities of  $\text{\TeX}$ , e.g. category code changes into the programming facilities as well, these are of course impossible for MathML, since it is bound to XML syntax.

## 1.2 A $\text{\LaTeX}$ -based Workflow for XML-based Mathematical Documents

An elegant way of sidestepping most of the problems inherent in transitioning from a  $\text{\LaTeX}$ -based to an XML-based workflow is to combine both and take advantage of the respective advantages.

The key ingredient in this approach is a system that can transform  $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$  documents to their corresponding XML-based counterparts. That way, XML-documents can be authored and prototyped in the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  workflow, and transformed to XML for publication and added-value services, combining the two workflows.

There are various attempts to solve the  $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$  to XML transformation problem (see [Sta+09] for an overview); the most mature is probably Bruce Miller’s  $\text{\LaTeX}$ XML system [LTX]. It consists of two parts: a re-implementation of the  $\text{\TeX}$  analyzer with all of its intricacies, and an extensible XML emitter (the component that assembles the output of the parser). Since the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  style files are (ultimately) programmed in  $\text{\TeX}$ , the  $\text{\TeX}$  analyzer can handle all  $\text{\TeX}$  extensions, including all of  $\text{\LaTeX}$ . Thus the  $\text{\LaTeX}$ XML parser can handle all of  $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$ , if the emitter is extensible, which is guaranteed by the  $\text{\LaTeX}$ XML binding language: To transform a  $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$  document to a given XML format, all  $\text{\TeX}$  extensions<sup>3</sup> must have “ $\text{\LaTeX}$ XML bindings” binding, i.e. a directive to the  $\text{\LaTeX}$ XML emitter that specifies the target representation in XML.

## 1.3 Generating OMDoc from $\text{\sTeX}$

The  $\text{\sTeX}$  packages (see Section 2) provide functionalities for marking up the functional structure of mathematical documents, so that the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  sources contain enough information that can be exported to the OMDoc format (Open Mathematical Documents; see [Koh06]). For the actual transformation, we use a  $\text{\LaTeX}$ XML plugin [L2O] that provides the  $\text{\LaTeX}$ XML bindings for the  $\text{\sTeX}$  packages.

## 1.4 Conclusion

The  $\text{\sTeX}$  collection provides a set of semantic macros that extends the familiar and time-tried  $\text{\LaTeX}$  workflow in academics until the last step of Internet publication of the material. For instance, an SMGloM module can be authored and maintained in  $\text{\LaTeX}$  using a simple text editor, a process most academics in technical subjects are well familiar with. Only in a last publishing step (which is fully automatic) does it get transformed into the XML world, which is unfamiliar to most academics.

Thus,  $\text{\sTeX}$  can serve as a conceptual interface between the document author and MKM systems: Technically, the semantically preloaded  $\text{\LaTeX}$  documents are transformed into the (usually XML-based) MKM representation formats, but conceptually, the ability to semantically annotate the source document is sufficient.

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<sup>3</sup>i.e. all macros, environments, and syntax extensions used in the source document

The  $\text{\texttt{sTeX}}$  macro packages have been validated together with a case study [Koh04], where we semantically preload the course materials for a two-semester course in Computer Science at Jacobs University Bremen and transform them to the OMDoc MKM format.

## 1.5 Licensing, Download and Setup

The  $\text{\texttt{sTeX}}$  packages are licensed under the  $\text{\texttt{L\^AT\^EX}}$  Project Public License [Pro07], which basically means that they can be downloaded, used, copied, and even modified by anyone under a set of simple conditions (e.g. if you modify you have to distribute under a different name).

### 1.5.1 The $\text{\texttt{sTeX}}$ Distribution

The  $\text{\texttt{sTeX}}$  packages and classes are available from the Comprehensive  $\text{\texttt{T\^E\^X}}$  Archive Network (CTAN [CTAN]) and are part of the primary  $\text{\texttt{T\^E\^X/L\^AT\^EX}}$  distributions (e.g.  $\text{\texttt{TeXlive}}$  [Tex] and  $\text{\texttt{MikTeX}}$  [Mik]). The development version is on GitHub [sTeX], it can be cloned or forked from the repository URL

`https://github.com/KWARC/sTeX.git`

It is usually a good idea to enlarge the internal memory allocation of the  $\text{\texttt{T\^E\^X/L\^AT\^EX}}$  executables. This can be done by adding the following configurations in `texmf.cnf` (or changing them, if they already exist). Note that you will probably need `sudo` to do this.

```
max_in_open = 50           % simultaneous input files and error insertions,
param_size = 20000         % simultaneous macro parameters, also applies to MP
nest_size = 1000           % simultaneous semantic levels (e.g., groups)
stack_size = 10000         % simultaneous input sources
main_memory = 12000000
```

After that, you have to run the

```
sudo fmtutil-sys --all
```

With this installation using  $\text{\texttt{sTeX}}$  is as painless as using  $\text{\texttt{L\^AT\^EX}}$ , just make sure the  $\text{\texttt{sTeX}}$  distribution is where `latex` can find it and run `pdflatex` over the main file.

### 1.5.2 The $\text{\texttt{sTeX}}$ Plugin for $\text{\texttt{L\^AT\^EXML}}$

For the OMDoc transformation of  $\text{\texttt{sTeX}}$  documents we use a  $\text{\texttt{L\^AT\^EXML}}$  plugin that provides the  $\text{\texttt{L\^AT\^EXML}}$  bindings for the  $\text{\texttt{sTeX}}$  packages. For installation and setup follow the instructions at [L2O]<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>EDNOTE: We are working on a CPAN submission that should make installations painless.

## 2 The Packages of the $\S\TeX$ Collection

In the following, we will shortly preview the packages and classes in the  $\S\TeX$  collection. They all provide part of the solution of representing semantic structure in the  $\TeX/\LaTeX$  workflow. We will group them by the conceptual level they address. Figure 1 gives an overview.

### 2.1 The $\S\TeX$ Distribution

The `stex` package provides `stex.sty` that just loads all packages below and passes around the package options accordingly and `stex-logo.sty` that provides the macros `\sTeX` and `\stex` that typeset the  $\S\TeX$  logo.

### 2.2 Content Markup of Mathematical Formulae in $\TeX/\LaTeX$

#### 2.2.1 `cmath`: Building Content Math Representations

The `cmath` package (see [Koh16a]) supplies an interface for building content math representations. It gives special macros for marking up variables, applications and bindings.

#### 2.2.2 `presentation`: Flexible Presentation for Semantic Macros

The `presentation` package (see [KG16]) supplies an infrastructure that allows to specify the presentation of semantic macros, including preference-based bracket elision. This allows to markup the functional structure of mathematical formulae without having to lose high-quality human-oriented presentation in  $\LaTeX$ . Moreover, the notation definitions can be used by MKM systems for added-value services, either directly from the  $\S\TeX$  sources, or after translation.

### 2.3 Mathematical Statements

#### 2.3.1 `statements`: Extending Content Macros for Mathematical Notation

The `statements` package (see [Koh16e]) provides semantic markup facilities for mathematical statements like Theorems, Lemmata, Axioms, Definitions, etc. in  $\S\TeX$  files. This structure can be used by MKM systems for added-value services, either directly from the  $\S\TeX$  sources, or after translation.

#### 2.3.2 `sproof`: Extending Content Macros for Mathematical Notation

The `sproof` package (see [Koh16d]) supplies macros and environment that allow to annotate the structure of mathematical proofs in  $\S\TeX$  files. This structure can be used by MKM systems for added-value services, either directly from the  $\S\TeX$  sources, or after translation.

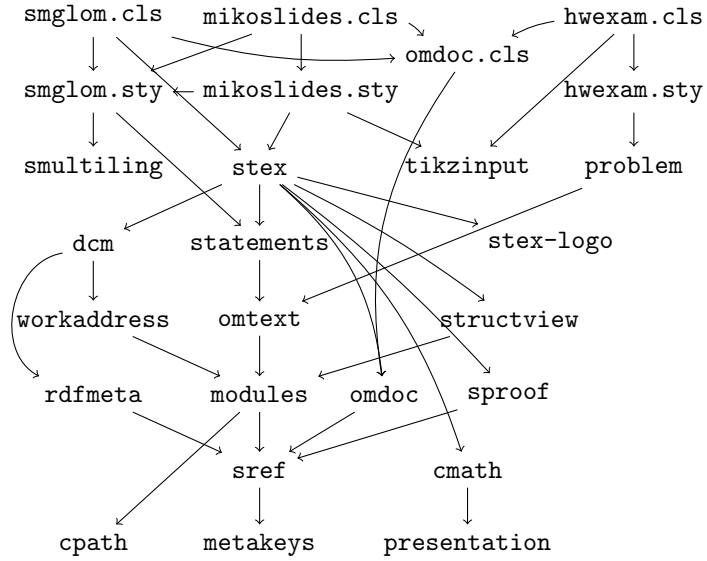


Figure 1: The  $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{X}$  packages and their dependencies.

### 2.3.3 omdoc: Mathematical Text

EdN:2

## 2.4 Context Markup for Mathematics

### 2.4.1 modules: Extending Content Macros for Mathematical Notation

The `modules` package (see [KGA16]) supplies a definition mechanism for semantic macros and a non-standard scoping construct for them, which is oriented at the semantic dependency relation rather than the document structure. This structure can be used by MKM systems for added-value services, either directly from the  $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{X}$  sources, or after translation. A side effect of this is that

### 2.4.2 smultiling: Multilingual Mathematical Modules

EdN:3

### 2.4.3 structview: Structures and Views

EdN:4

<sup>2</sup>EdNOTE: say something

<sup>3</sup>EdNOTE: Say something

<sup>4</sup>EdNOTE: Say something



## 2.5 Mathematical Document Classes

### 2.5.1 OMDoc Documents

The `omdoc` package provides an infrastructure that allows to markup OMDoc documents in  $\text{\LaTeX}$ . It provides `omdoc.cls`, a class with the and `omdocdoc.sty`<sup>5</sup>

### 2.5.2 hwexam: Homeworks and Exams

The `hwexam` package [Koh16b] provides `hwexam.cls` and `hwexam.sty` for marking up homework assignments, and exams. The content markup strategy employed in  $\text{\LaTeX}$  allows to specify – and profit from – administrative metadata such as time and point counts. This package relies on the `problem` package [Koh16c] which provides markup for problems, hints, and solutions.

### 2.5.3 mikoslides: Slides and Course Notes

The `mikoslides` package provides a document class from which we can generate both course slides and course notes in a transparent way.

## 2.6 Metadata

### 2.6.1 rdfmeta: RDFa Metadata for $\text{\LaTeX}$

6

### 2.6.2 dcm: Dublin Core Metadata

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### 2.6.3 workaddress: Markup for FOAF Metadata

8

## 2.7 Support for MathHub.info

The `mathhub` package provides the supplementary packages `mikoslides-mh`, `modules-mh.sty`, `omtext-mh.sty`, `problem-mh.sty`, `multiling-mh.sty`, `structview-mh.sty`, and `tikzinput-mh.sty` with variants of the user-visible macros that are adapted to the MathHub system – see Section 3.2 for details.

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<sup>5</sup>EdNOTE: continue

<sup>6</sup>EdNOTE: Say something

<sup>7</sup>EdNOTE: Say something

<sup>8</sup>EdNOTE: Say something

## 2.8 Auxiliary Packages

### 2.8.1 `metakeys`: An extended key/value Interface

EdN:9

9

### 2.8.2 `pathsuris`: Managing Relative/Absolute File Paths

EdN:10

10

### 2.8.3 `tikzinput`: External TIKZ Pictures as Standalone Images

EdN:11

11

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<sup>9</sup>EDNOTE: Say something

<sup>10</sup>EDNOTE: Say something

<sup>11</sup>EDNOTE: Say something

## 3 Workflows and Best Practices

### 3.1 Modules and Module Signatures

One of the key advantages of semantic markup with  $\text{\LaTeX}$  is that the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  sources are highly reusable by the “object-oriented” inheritance model induced by  $\text{\LaTeX}$  modules. It turned out to be useful to divide  $\text{\LaTeX}$  documents into three kinds of files:

1. **module files**: files that essentially contain a collection of  $\text{\LaTeX}$  modules [KGA16] – usually a single one whose module name coincides the file name base.
2. **fragment files**: files that contain a group of input references to module- or fragment files – usually one group deep for flexibility, transition text, and additional remarks.
3. **driver files** that set up the document class, contain the preambles, and input reference fragment files.

These correspond to the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  documents, but can reuse and share  $\text{\LaTeX}$  fragments and modules. Figure 2 shows a situation, where we have two courses given over multiple years, which results in five course notes documents given by driver files, which share quite a few components. As drivers and fragment files are mostly content-free – they only contribute document structure, this lets all documents contribute from the development of the modules.

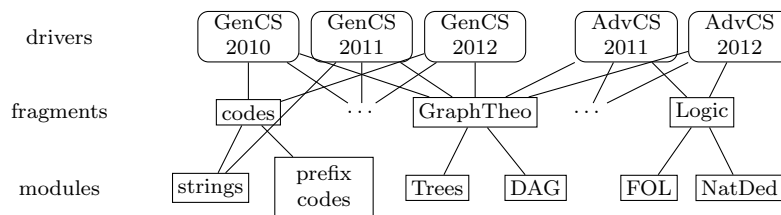


Figure 2: Reuse of Fragments and Modules in a Course Notes Setting

### 3.2 Utilities

The  $\text{\LaTeX}$  distribution contains three basic command line utilities to manage  $\text{\LaTeX}$  documents.

**sms** computes the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  module signatures for a given  $\text{\LaTeX}$  file (see [KGA16] details).

**filedate and checksum** that help keeping the metadata of the self-documenting  $\text{\LaTeX}$  packages in the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  distribution up to date.

### **3.3 MathHub.info: a portal for Active Documents**

#### **3.4 lmh & MMT: the build system of MathHub.info**

## 4 The Implementation

### 4.1 Package Options

The first step is to declare (a few) package options that handle whether certain information is printed or not. They all come with their own conditionals that are set by the options.

```
1 <*package>
2 \DeclareOption*{\PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{statements}}
3 \PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{structview}
4 \PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{sproofs}
5 \PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{omdoc}
6 \PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{cmath}
7 \PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{dcm}}
8 \ProcessOptions
```

Then we make sure that the necessary packages are loaded (in the right versions).

```
9 \RequirePackage{stex-logo}
10 \RequirePackage{statements}
11 \RequirePackage{structview}
12 \RequirePackage{sproof}
13 \RequirePackage{omdoc}
14 \RequirePackage{cmath}
15 \RequirePackage{dcm}
16 </package>
```

### 4.2 The sTeX Logo

To provide default identifiers, we tag all elements that allow `xml:id` attributes by executing the `numberIt` procedure from `omdoc.sty.ltxml`.

```
17 <*logo>
18 \RequirePackage{xspace}
19 \def\stex{%
20 \ifundefined{texorpdfstring}%
21 {\let\texorpdfstring\@firstoftwo}%
22 {}%
23 \texorpdfstring{\raisebox{-.5ex}{S\kern-.5ex\TeX}{sTeX}\xspace%
24 }
25 \def\sTeX{\stex}
26 </logo>
```

## Index

Numbers written in *italic* refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in *roman* refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

*\**,                    4,                    5    LaTeXML,                    5

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