

`omdoc.sty/cls`: Semantic Markup for Open Mathematical Documents in \LaTeX

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Abstract

The `omdoc` package is part of the \LaTeX collection, a version of $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$ that allows to markup $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$ documents semantically without leaving the document format, essentially turning $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$ into a document format for mathematical knowledge management (MKM).

This package supplies an infrastructure for writing OMDoc documents in \LaTeX . This includes a simple structure sharing mechanism for \LaTeX that allows to move from a copy-and-paste document development model to a copy-and-reference model, which conserves space and simplifies document management. The augmented structure can be used by MKM systems for added-value services, either directly from the \LaTeX sources, or after translation.

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1 Introduction

The `omdoc` package supplies macros and environment that allow to label document fragments and to reference them later in the same document or in other documents. In essence, this enhances the document-as-trees model to documents-as-directed-acyclic-graphs (DAG) model. This structure can be used by MKM systems for added-value services, either directly from the \LaTeX sources, or after translation. Currently, trans-document referencing provided by this package can only be used in the \LaTeX collection.

\LaTeX is a version of \TeX / \LaTeX that allows to markup \TeX / \LaTeX documents semantically without leaving the document format, essentially turning \TeX / \LaTeX into a document format for mathematical knowledge management (MKM). The package supports direct translation to the OMDoc format [Koh06]

DAG models of documents allow to replace the “Copy and Paste” in the source document with a label-and-reference model where document are shared in the document source and the formatter does the copying during document formatting/presentation.¹²³

2 The User Interface

The `omdoc` package generates four files: `omdoc.cls`, `omdoc.sty` and their \LaTeX ML bindings `omdoc.cls.ltxml` and `omdoc.sty.ltxml`. We keep the corresponding code fragments together, since the documentation applies to both of them and to prevent them from getting out of sync. The OMDoc class is a minimally changed variant of the standard `article` class that includes the functionality provided by `omdoc.sty`. Most importantly, `omdoc.cls` sets up the \LaTeX ML infrastructure and thus should be used if OMDoc is to be generated from the \LaTeX sources. The rest of the documentation pertains to the functionality introduced by `omdoc.sty`.

2.1 Package and Class Options

`noindex` `omdoc.sty` has the `noindex` package option, which allows to suppress the creation of index entries. The option can be set to activate multi-file support, see [Koh15c] for details.

`extrefs` `omdoc.cls` accepts all options of the `omdoc.sty` (see Subsection 2.0) and `article.cls` and just passes them on to these.⁴

2.2 Document Structure

`document` The top-level `document` environment is augmented with an optional key/value

¹EDNOTE: talk about the advantages and give an example.

²EDNOTE: is there a way to load documents at URIs in \LaTeX ?

³EDNOTE: integrate with \LaTeX ML’s `XMRef` in the Math mode.

⁴EDNOTE: describe them

argument that can be used to give metadata about the document. For the moment only the `id` key is used to give an identifier to the `omdoc` element resulting from the \LaTeX transformation.

`omgroup` The structure of the document is given by the `omgroup` environment just like in OMDoc. In the \LaTeX route, the `omgroup` environment is flexibly mapped to sectioning commands, inducing the proper sectioning level from the nesting of `omgroup` environments. Correspondingly, the `omgroup` environment takes an optional key/value argument for metadata followed by a regular argument for the (section) title of the `omgroup`. The optional metadata argument has the keys `id` for an identifier, `creators` and `contributors` for the Dublin Core metadata [DCM03]; see [Koh15a] for details of the format. The `short` allows to give a short title for the generated section. If the title contains semantic macros, they need to be protected by `\protect`, and we need to give the `loadmodules` key it needs no value. For instance we would have

```
\begin{module}{foo}
\symdef{bar}{B^a_r}
...
\begin{omgroup}[id=bardriv,loadmodules]{Introducing $\protect\bar$ Derivations}
```

\TeX automatically computes the sectioning level, from the nesting of `omgroup` environments. But sometimes, we want to skip levels (e.g. to use a subsection* as an introduction for a chapter). Therefore the `omdoc` package provides a variant `blindomgroup` that does not produce markup, but increments the sectioning level and logically groups document parts that belong together, but where traditional document markup relies on convention rather than explicit markup. The `blindomgroup` environment is useful e.g. for creating frontmatter at the correct level. Example 1 shows a typical setup for the outer document structure of a book with parts and chapters. We use two levels of `blindomgroup`:

- The outer one groups the introductory parts of the book (which we assume to have a sectioning hierarchy topping at the part level). This `blindomgroup` makes sure that the introductory remarks become a “chapter” instead of a “part”.
- The inner one groups the frontmatter¹ and makes the preface of the book a section-level construct. Note that here the `display=flow` on the `omgroup` environment prevents numbering as is traditional for prefaces.

`\currentsectionlevel` The `\currentsectionlevel` macro supplies the name of the current sectioning level, e.g. “chapter”, or “subsection”. `\CurrentSectionLevel` is the capitalized variant. They are useful to write something like “In this `\currentsectionlevel`, we will...” in an `omgroup` environment, where we do not know which sectioning level we will end up.

¹We shied away from redefining the `frontmatter` to induce a `blindomgroup`, but this may be the “right” way to go in the future.

```

\begin{document}
\begin{blindomgroup}
\begin{blindomgroup}
\begin{frontmatter}
\maketitle\newpage
\begin{omgroup}[display=flow]{Preface}
... <<preface>> ...
\end{omgroup}
\clearpage\setcounter{tocdepth}{4}\tableofcontents\clearpage
\end{frontmatter}
\end{blindomgroup}
... <<introductory remarks>> ...
\end{blindomgroup}
\begin{omgroup}{Introduction}
... <<intro>> ...
\end{omgroup}
... <<more chapters>> ...
\bibliographystyle{alpha}\bibliography{kwarc}
\end{document}

```

Example 1: A typical Document Structure of a Book

2.3 Ignoring Inputs

ignore The `ignore` environment can be used for hiding text parts from the document structure. The body of the environment is not PDF or DVI output unless the `showignores` option is given to the `omdoc` class or `package`. But in the generated OMDoc result, the body is marked up with a `ignore` element. This is useful in two situations. For

editing One may want to hide unfinished or obsolete parts of a document

narrative/content markup In \LaTeX we mark up narrative-structured documents. In the generated OMDoc documents we want to be able to cache content objects that are not directly visible. For instance in the `statements` package [Koh15d] we use the `\inlinedef` macro to mark up phrase-level definitions, which verbalize more formal definitions. The latter can be hidden by an `ignore` and referenced by the `verbalizes` key in `\inlinedef`.

2.4 Structure Sharing

`\STRlabel` The `\STRlabel` macro takes two arguments: a label and the content and stores the content for later use by `\STRcopy[$\langle URL \rangle$]{ $\langle label \rangle$ }`, which expands to the previously stored content. If the `\STRlabel` macro was in a different file, then we can give a URL $\langle URL \rangle$ that lets \LaTeX ML generate the correct reference.

`\STRcopy`

`\STRsemantics` The `\STRlabel` macro has a variant `\STRsemantics`, where the label argument is optional, and which takes a third argument, which is ignored in \LaTeX . This allows to specify the meaning of the content (whatever that may mean) in cases,

where the source document is not formatted for presentation, but is transformed into some content markup format.⁵

2.5 Colors

For convenience, the `omdoc` package defines a couple of color macros for the `color` package: For instance `\blue` abbreviates `\textcolor{blue}`, so that `\blue{\textit{something}}` writes *something* in blue. The macros `\red` `\green`, `\cyan`, `\magenta`, `\brown`, `\yellow`, `\orange`, `\gray`, and finally `\black` are analogous.

3 Miscellaneous

4 Limitations

In this section we document known limitations. If you want to help alleviate them, please feel free to contact the package author. Some of them are currently discussed in the `sTeX` TRAC [sTeX].

1. none reported yet

⁵EdNOTE: make an example

5 Implementation: The OMDoc Class

The functionality is spread over the `omdoc` class and package. The class provides the `document` environment and the `omdoc` element corresponds to it, whereas the package provides the concrete functionality.

`omdoc.dtx` generates four files: `omdoc.cls` (all the code between `<*cls>` and `</cls>`), `omdoc.sty` (between `<*package>` and `</package>`) and their L^AT_EXML bindings (between `<*ltxml.cls>` and `</ltxml.cls>` and `<*ltxml.sty>` and `</ltxml.sty>` respectively). We keep the corresponding code fragments together, since the documentation applies to both of them and to prevent them from getting out of sync.

5.1 Class Options

To initialize the `omdoc` class, we declare and process the necessary options.

```
1 <*cls>
2 \DeclareOption{showmeta}{\PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{metakeys}}
3 \def\omdoc@class{article}
4 \DeclareOption{report}{\def\omdoc@class{report}\PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{omdoc}}
5 \DeclareOption{book}{\def\omdoc@class{book}\PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{omdoc}}
6 \DeclareOption{showignores}{\PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{omdoc}}
7 \DeclareOption{showmods}{\PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{modules}}
8 \DeclareOption{extrefs}{\PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{sref}}
9 \DeclareOption{noauxreq}{\PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{modules}}
10 \DeclareOption{defindex}{\PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{statements}}
11 \DeclareOption*{\PassOptionsToClass{\CurrentOption}{article}}
12 \DeclareOption*{\PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{omdoc}}
13 \ProcessOptions
14 </cls>
15 <*ltxml.cls>
16 # -*- CPERL -*-
17 package LaTeXML::Package::Pool;
18 use strict;
19 use LaTeXML::Package;
20 use LaTeXML::Util::Pathname;
21 use Cwd qw(abs_path);
22 DeclareOption('report',sub {PassOptions('omdoc','sty',ToString(Digest(T_CS('\CurrentOption'))))})
23 DeclareOption('book',sub {PassOptions('omdoc','sty',ToString(Digest(T_CS('\CurrentOption'))))})
24 DeclareOption('showignores',sub {PassOptions('omdoc','sty',ToString(Digest(T_CS('\CurrentOption'))))})
25 DeclareOption('extrefs',sub {PassOptions('sref','sty',ToString(Digest(T_CS('\CurrentOption'))))})
26 DeclareOption(undef,sub {PassOptions('article','cls',ToString(Digest(T_CS('\CurrentOption'))))})
27 ProcessOptions();
28 </ltxml.cls>
```

We load `article.cls`, and the desired packages. For the L^AT_EXML bindings, we make sure the right packages are loaded.

```
29 <*cls>
30 \LoadClass{omdoc@class}
31 \RequirePackage{etoolbox}
```

```

32 \RequirePackage{omdoc}
33 \</cls>
34 \*ltxml.cls>
35 LoadClass('article');
36 RequirePackage('sref');
37 \</ltxml.cls>

```

5.2 Setting up Namespaces and Schemata for LaTeXML

Now, we also need to register the namespace prefixes for LaTeXML to use.

```

38 \*ltxml.cls>
39 RegisterNamespace('omdoc'=>"http://omdoc.org/ns");
40 RegisterNamespace('om'=>"http://www.openmath.org/OpenMath");
41 RegisterNamespace('m'=>"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML");
42 RegisterNamespace('dc'=>"http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/");
43 RegisterNamespace('cc'=>"http://creativecommons.org/ns");
44 RegisterNamespace('stex'=>"http://kwarc.info/ns/sTeX");
45 RegisterNamespace('ltx'=>"http://dlmf.nist.gov/LaTeXML");
46 \</ltxml.cls>

```

Since we are dealing with a class, we need to set up the document type in the LaTeXML bindings.

```

47 \*ltxml.cls>
48 RelaxNGSchema('omdoc+ltxml',
49     '#default'=>"http://omdoc.org/ns",
50     'om'=>"http://www.openmath.org/OpenMath",
51     'm'=>"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML",
52     'dc'=>"http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/",
53     'cc'=>"http://creativecommons.org/ns",
54     'stex'=>"http://kwarc.info/ns/sTeX",
55     'ltx'=>"http://dlmf.nist.gov/LaTeXML");
56 \</ltxml.cls>

```

Then we load the omdoc package, which we define separately in the next section so that it can be loaded separately⁶

```

57 \*ltxml.cls>
58 RequirePackage('omdoc');
59 \</ltxml.cls>

```

5.3 Beefing up the document environment

Now, we will define the environments we need. The top-level one is the `document` environment, which we redefined so that we can provide keyval arguments.

document For the moment we do not use them on the LaTeX level, but the document identifier is picked up by LaTeXML.

```

60 \*cls>

```

⁶EdNOTE: reword


```

61 \let\orig@document=\document
62 \srefaddidkey{document}
63 \renewcommand{\document}[1][\{\metasetkeys{document}\{#1\}\orig@document}
64 \</cls>
65 \<*ltxml.cls>
66 sub xmlBase {
67   my $baseuri = LookupValue('URLBASE');
68   $baseuri =~ s/\$//g; # No trailing slashes
69   Tokenize($baseuri); }
70 DefEnvironment('{document} OptionalKeyVals:omdoc',
71   "<omdoc:omdoc "
72   .   "?&GetKeyVal(#1,'id')(xml:id='&GetKeyVal(#1,'id')'"
73   .   "(?&Tokenize(&LookupValue('SOURCEBASE'))"
74   .   "(xml:id='&Tokenize(&LookupValue('SOURCEBASE')).omdoc'))()"
75   .   "?&Tokenize(&LookupValue('URLBASE'))"
76   .   "(xml:base='&xmlBase()')>"
77   .   "#body"
78   . "</omdoc:omdoc>",
79   beforeDigest=> sub { AssignValue(inPreamble=>0); },
80   afterDigest=> sub { $_[0]->getGullet->flush; return; },
81   afterDigestBegin => sub {
82     $_[1]->setProperty(id => Expand(T_CS('\thedocument@ID')));
83     if (my $ops = LookupValue('@at@begin@document')) {
84       Digest(Tokens(@$ops)); }
85     else {
86       return; } },
87   beforeDigestEnd => sub {
88     $_[0]->getGullet->flush;
89     if (my $ops = LookupValue('@at@end@document')) {
90       Digest(Tokens(@$ops)); }
91     else {
92       return; } },
93   mode => 'text');
94 Tag('omdoc:omdoc', 'afterOpen:late'=>\&insertFrontMatter);
95 \</ltxml.cls>%$

```

6 Implementation: OMDoc Package

6.1 Package Options

The initial setup for L^AT_EXML:

```

96 \<*ltxml.sty>
97 package LaTeXML::Package::Pool;
98 use strict;
99 use LaTeXML::Package;
100 use Cwd qw(abs_path);
101 \</ltxml.sty>

```

We declare some switches which will modify the behavior according to the package options. Generally, an option xxx will just set the appropriate switches to true (otherwise they stay false).⁷

```

102 <*package>
103 \DeclareOption{showmeta}{\PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{metakeys}}
104 \DeclareOption{showmods}{\PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{modules}}
105 \newcount\section@level
106 \newif\ifshow@ignores\show@ignoresfalse
107 \def\omdoc@class{article}\section@level=2
108 \DeclareOption{report}{\def\omdoc@class{report}\section@level=1}
109 \newif\ifclass@book\class@bookfalse
110 \DeclareOption{book}{\def\omdoc@class{book}\section@level=0\class@booktrue}
111 \DeclareOption{showignores}{\show@ignorestrue}
112 \DeclareOption{extrefs}{\PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{sref}}
113 \DeclareOption*{}% accept all other options
114 \ProcessOptions
115 </package>
116 <*ltxml.sty>
117 DeclareOption('report','');
118 DeclareOption('book','');
119 DeclareOption('showignores','');
120 DeclareOption('extrefs','');
121 </ltxml.sty>

```

Then we need to set up the packages by requiring the `sref` package to be loaded.

```

122 <*package>
123 \RequirePackage{sref}
124 \RequirePackage{xspace}
125 \RequirePackage{comment}
126 \RequirePackage{etoolbox}
127 </package>
128 <*ltxml.sty>
129 RequirePackage('sref');
130 RequirePackage('xspace');
131 RequirePackage('omtext');
132 </ltxml.sty>

```

6.2 Document Structure

The structure of the document is given by the `omgroup` environment just like in OMDoc. The hierarchy is adjusted automatically according to the \LaTeX class in effect.

```
\currentsectionlevel
```

```

133 <*package>
134 \def\currentsectionlevel{document\xspace}%

```

⁷EDNOTE: need an implementation for \LaTeX ML

```

135 \def\Currentsectionlevel{Document\xspace}%
136 \end{package}
137 \end{*ltxml.sty}
138 DefMacro('\'currentsectionlevel',\'\'@currentsectionlevel\xspace');
139 DefMacro('\'Currentsectionlevel',\'\'@Currentsectionlevel\xspace');
140 DefConstructor('\'@currentsectionlevel',
141               "<ltx:text class='omdoc-currentsectionlevel'>section</ltx:text>");
142 DefConstructor('\'@CurrentSectionLevel',
143               "<ltx:text class='omdoc-Currentsectionlevel'>Section</ltx:text>");
144 \end{*ltxml.sty}

blindomgroup
145 \begin{package}
146 \newcommand\at@begin@blindomgroup[1]{%
147 \newenvironment{blindomgroup}
148 {\advance\section@level by 1\at@begin@blindomgroup\section@level}
149 {\advance\section@level by -1}
150 }
151 \end{package}
152 \end{*ltxml.sty}
153 DefEnvironment('\'{blindomgroup} OptionalKeyVals:omgroup',
154               "<omdoc:omgroup layout='invisible'"
155               . " ?&GetKeyVal{#1,'id'}(xml:id='&GetKeyVal{#1,'id'}')()\"
156               . " ?&GetKeyVal{#1,'type'}(type='&GetKeyVal{#1,'type'}')()>\n"
157               . "#body\n"
158               . "</omdoc:omgroup>");
159 \end{*ltxml.sty}

\omgroup@c1 Convenience macro: defines the \currentsectionlevel macro from the keywords
in the arguments
159 \begin{package}
160 \newcommand\omgroup@c1[2]{%
161 \def\currentsectionlevel{#1\xspace}%
162 \def\Currentsectionlevel{#2\xspace}}

\omgroup@nonum convenience macro: \omgroup@nonum{<level>}{<title>} makes an unnumbered sectioning
with title <title> at level <level>.
163 \newcommand\omgroup@nonum[2]{%
164 \ifx\hyper@anchor\@undefined\else\phantomsection\fi
165 \addcontentsline{toc}{#1}{#2}\@nameuse{#1}*{#2}}

\omgroup@num convenience macro: \omgroup@num{<level>}{<title>} makes numbered sectioning
with title <title> at level <level>. We have to check the short key was given in the
omgroup environment and – if it is use it. But how to do that depends on whether
the rdfmeta package has been loaded.
166 \newcommand\omgroup@num[2]{\sref@label{id}{\omdoc@sect@Name~\@nameuse{the#1}}}%
167 \ifx\omgroup@short\@empty\@nameuse{#1}{#2}%
168 \else\@ifundefined{rdfmeta@sectioning}{\@nameuse{#1}[\omgroup@short]{#2}}%
169 {\@nameuse{rdfmeta@#2@old}[\omgroup@short]{#2}}\fi
170 \end{package}

```

omgroup

```

171 <*package>
172 \def\@true{true}
173 \def\@false{false}
174 \srefaddidkey{omgroup}
175 \addmetakey{omgroup}{creators}
176 \addmetakey{omgroup}{date}
177 \addmetakey{omgroup}{contributors}
178 \addmetakey{omgroup}{type}
179 \addmetakey*{omgroup}{short}
180 \addmetakey*{omgroup}{display}
181 \addmetakey[false]{omgroup}{loadmodules}[true]

```

we define a switch for numbering lines and a hook for the beginning of groups:

\at@begin@omgroup The \at@begin@omgroup macro allows customization. It is run at the beginning of the omgrou, i.e. after the section heading.

```

182 \newif\if@num\@numtrue
183 \newif\if@frontmatter\@frontmatterfalse
184 \newif\if@backmatter\@backmatterfalse
185 \newcommand\at@begin@omgroup[3] [] {}

```

Then we define a helper macro that takes care of the sectioning magic. It comes with its own key/value interface for customization.

```

186 \addmetakey{omdoc@sect}{name}
187 \addmetakey{omdoc@sect}{Name}
188 \addmetakey[false]{omdoc@sect}{clear}[true]
189 \addmetakey{omdoc@sect}{ref}
190 \addmetakey[false]{omdoc@sect}{num}[true]
191 \newcommand\omdoc@sectioning[3] [] {\metasetkeys{omdoc@sect}{#1}%
192 \ifx\omdoc@sect@clear\@true\cleardoublepage\fi%
193 \if@num% numbering not overridden by frontmatter, etc.
194 \ifx\omdoc@sect@num\@true\omgroup@num{#2}{#3}\else\omgroup@nonum{#2}{#3}\fi
195 \omgroup@c1\omdoc@sect@name\omdoc@sect@Name
196 \else\omgroup@nonum{#2}{#3}\fi}

```

and another one, if redefines the \addtocontentsline macro of L^AT_EX to import the respective macros. It takes as an argument a list of module names.

```

197 \newcommand\omgroup@redefine@addtocontents[1]{\edef\@import{#1}%
198 \@for\@I:=\@import\do{\edef\@path{\csname module@\@I @path\endcsname}%
199 \@ifundefined{tf@toc}\relax{\protected@write\tf@toc}{\string\@requiremodules{\@path}{tex}}}}
200 \ifx\hyper@anchor\@undefined% hyperref.sty loaded?
201 \def\addcontentsline##1##2##3{%
202 \addtocontents{##1}{\protect\contentsline{##2}{\string\importmodules{##1}{##3}{\thepage}}}}
203 \else\def\addcontentsline##1##2##3{%
204 \addtocontents{##1}{\protect\contentsline{##2}{\string\importmodules{##1}{##3}{\thepage}}{\@current}}
205 \fi}% hyperref.sty loaded?

```

now the omgrou environment itself. This takes care of the table of contents via the helper macro above and then selects the appropriate sectioning command from article.cls.

```

206 \newenvironment{omgroup}[2][]% keys, title
207 {\metasetkeys{omgroup}{#1}\sref{target}%
208 \ifx\omgroup@display\st@flow\@numfalse\fi
209 \if@frontmatter\@numfalse\fi

```

If the `loadmodules` key is set on `\begin{omgroup}`, we redefine the `\addcontetsline` macro that determines how the sectioning commands below construct the entries for the table of contents.

```

210 \ifx\omgroup@loadmodules\@true%
211 \omgroup@redefine@addtocontents{\@ifundefined{mod@id}\imported@modules%
212 {\@ifundefined{module@mod@id @path}\imported@modules\mod@id}}\fi%
    now we only need to construct the right sectioning depending on the value of
    \section@level.
213 \advance\section@level by 1
214 \ifcase\section@level%
215 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=part,Name=Part,clear,num]{part}{#2}%
216 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=chapter,Name=Chapter,clear,num]{chapter}{#2}%
217 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=section,Name=Section,num]{section}{#2}%
218 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=subsection,Name=Subsection,num]{subsection}{#2}%
219 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=subsubsection,Name=Subsubsection,num]{subsubsection}{#2}%
220 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=paragraph,Name=Paragraph,ref=this paragraph]{paragraph}{#2}%
221 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=subparagraph,Name=Subparagraph,ref=this subparagraph]{paragraph}{#2}%
222 \fi% \ifcase
223 \at@begin@omgroup[#1]\section@level{#2}}}% for customization
224 {\advance\section@level by -1}
225 \end{package}
226 \end{ltxml.sty}
227 DefEnvironment('omgroup' OptionalKeyVals:omgroup {}',
228               "<omdoc:omgroup layout='sectioning'"
229               . "&GetKeyVal{#1,'id'}(xml:id='&GetKeyVal{#1,'id'}')()\""
230               . "&GetKeyVal{#1,'type'}(type='&GetKeyVal{#1,'type'}')()>\n"
231               . "<dc:title>#2</dc:title>\n"
232               . "#body\n"
233               . "</omdoc:omgroup>");
234 \end{ltxml.sty}

```

6.3 Front and Backmatter

Index markup is provided by the `omtext` package [Koh15b], so in the `omdoc` package we only need to supply the corresponding `\printindex` command, if it is not already defined

`\printindex`

```

235 \providecommand\printindex{\IfFileExists{\jobname.ind}{\input{\jobname.ind}}{}}
236 \end{package}
237 \end{ltxml.sty}
238 \end{ltxml.sty}
239 DefConstructor('\printindex', '<omdoc:index/>');
240 \end{ltxml.sty}

```

`\tableofcontents` The table of contents already exists in L^AT_EX, so we only need to provide a L^AT_EX_{ML} binding for it.

```
241 <*ltxml.sty>
242 DefConstructor('\tableofcontents',
243               "<omdoc:tableofcontents level='&ToString(&CounterValue('tocdepth'))' />");
244 </ltxml.sty>
```

The case of the `\bibliography` command is similar

`\bibliography`

```
245 <*ltxml.sty>
246 DefConstructor('\bibliography{ }', "<omdoc:bibliography files='#1' />");
247 </ltxml.sty>
```

`frontmatter` `book.cls` already has a `\frontmatter` macro, so we have to redefine the front matter environment in this case.

```
248 <*cls>
249 \ifclass@book
250 \renewenvironment{frontmatter}
251 {\@frontmattertrue\cleardoublepage\@mainmatterfalse\pagenumbering{roman}}
252 {\@frontmatterfalse\setcounter{page}{1}\pagenumbering{arabic}}
253 \else
254 \newenvironment{frontmatter}
255 {\@frontmattertrue\pagenumbering{roman}}
256 {\@frontmatterfalse\setcounter{page}{1}\pagenumbering{arabic}}
257 \fi
258 </cls>
259 <*ltxml.cls>
260 DefEnvironment('{frontmatter}', '#body');
261 </ltxml.cls>
262 % \End{macrocode}
263 % \end{environment}
264 %
265 % \begin{environment}{backmatter}
266 % |book.cls| already has a |\backmatter| macro, so we have to redefine the back
267 % matter environment in this case.
268 % \begin{macrocode}
269 <*cls>
270 \ifclass@book
271 \renewenvironment{backmatter}
272 {\cleardoublepage\@mainmatterfalse\@backmattertrue}
273 {\@backmatterfalse}
274 \else
275 \newenvironment{backmatter}{\@backmattertrue}{\@backmatterfalse}
276 \fi
277 </cls>
278 <*ltxml.cls>
279 DefEnvironment('{backmatter}', '#body');
280 </ltxml.cls>
```

6.4 Ignoring Inputs

```
ignore
281 \package
282 \ifshow@ignores
283 \addmetakey{ignore}{type}
284 \addmetakey{ignore}{comment}
285 \newenvironment{ignore}[1] []
286 {\metasetkeys{ignore}{#1}\textless\ignore@type\textgreater\bgrou\itshape}
287 {\egrou\textless/\ignore@type\textgreater}
288 \renewenvironment{ignore}{}{}\else\excludcomment{ignore}\fi
289 \package
290 \ltxml.sty
291 DefKeyVal('ignore','type','Semiverbatim');
292 DefKeyVal('ignore','comment','Semiverbatim');
293 DefEnvironment('{ignore} OptionalKeyVals:ignore',
294               "<omdoc:ignore   %&GetKeyVals(#1)>#body</omdoc:ignore>");
295 \ltxml.sty
```

6.5 Structure Sharing

`\STRlabel` The main macro, it it used to attach a label to some text expansion. Later on, using the `\STRcopy` macro, the author can use this label to get the expansion originally assigned.

```
296 \package
297 \long\def\STRlabel#1#2{\STRlabeldef{#1}{#2}{#2}}
298 \package
299 \ltxml.sty
300 DefConstructor('\STRlabel{}{}', sub {
301   my($document,$label,$object)=@_;
302   $document->absorb($object);
303   $document->addAttribute('xml:id'=>ToString($label)) if $label; });
304 \ltxml.sty
```

`\STRcopy` The `\STRcopy` macro is used to call the expansion of a given label. In case the label is not defined it will issue a warning.⁸

```
305 \package
306 \newcommand\STRcopy[2] [] {\expandafter\ifx\csname STR@#2\endcsname\relax
307 \message{STR warning: reference #2 undefined!}
308 \else\csname STR@#2\endcsname\fi}
309 \package
310 \ltxml.sty
311 DefConstructor('\STRcopy[]{}', "<omdoc:ref xref='#1##2' />");
312 \ltxml.sty
```

`\STRsemantics` if we have a presentation form and a semantic form, then we can use

⁸EdNOTE: MK: we need to do something about the ref!

```

313 <*package>
314 \newcommand\STRsemantics[3][\def\@test{#1}\ifx\@test\empty\STRlabeldef{#1}{#2}\fi}
315 </package>
316 <*ltxml.sty>
317 DefConstructor('\STRsemantics[]{}', sub {
318   my($document,$label,$ignore,$object)=@_;
319   $document->absorb($object);
320   $document->addAttribute('xml:id'=>ToString($label)) if $label; });
321 </ltxml.sty>#
\STRlabeldef This is the macro that does the actual labeling. Is it called inside \STRlabel
322 <*package>
323 \def\STRlabeldef#1{\expandafter\gdef\csname STR@#1\endcsname}
324 </package>
325 <*ltxml.sty>
326 DefMacro('\STRlabeldef{}{}', "");
327 </ltxml.sty>

```

6.6 Colors

blue, red, green, magenta We will use the following abbreviations for colors from `color.sty`

```

328 <*package>
329 \def\black#1{\textcolor{black}{#1}}
330 \def\gray#1{\textcolor{gray}{#1}}
331 \def\blue#1{\textcolor{blue}{#1}}
332 \def\red#1{\textcolor{red}{#1}}
333 \def\green#1{\textcolor{green}{#1}}
334 \def\cyan#1{\textcolor{cyan}{#1}}
335 \def\magenta#1{\textcolor{magenta}{#1}}
336 \def\brown#1{\textcolor{brown}{#1}}
337 \def\yellow#1{\textcolor{yellow}{#1}}
338 \def\orange#1{\textcolor{orange}{#1}}
339 </package>
For the LATEXML bindings, we go a generic route, we replace \blue{#1} by
{\@omdoc@color{blue}\@omdoc@color@content{#1}}.
340 <*ltxml.sty>
341 sub omdocColorMacro {
342   my ($color, @args) = @_;
343   my $tok_color = TokenizeInternal($color);
344   (T_BEGIN, T_CS('\@omdoc@color'), T_BEGIN, $tok_color->unlist,
345     T_END, T_CS('\@omdoc@color@content'), T_OTHER(''), $tok_color->unlist, T_OTHER('')),
346   T_BEGIN, $args[1]->unlist, T_END, T_END); }
347 DefMacro('\@omdoc@color{}', sub { MergeFont(color=>$_[1]->toString); return; });#
348 </ltxml.sty>

```

Ideally, here we will remove the optional argument and have a conversion module add the attribute at the end (or maybe add it just for math?) or, we can take the attributes for style from the current font ?


```

349 <*lxml.sty>
350 DefConstructor('\@omdoc@color@content[]{}',
351   "?#isMath(#2)<lttx:text ?#1(style='color:#1')>#2</lttx:text>");
352 foreach my $color(qw(black gray blue red green cyan magenta brown yellow orange)) {
353   DefMacro("\\".$color.'{}', sub { omdocColorMacro($color, @_); }); }# $
354 </lxml.sty>

```

6.7 L^AT_EX Commands we interpret differently

The reinterpretations are quite simple, we either disregard presentational markup or we re-interpret it in terms of OMDoc.

```

355 <*lxml.sty>
356 DefConstructor('\newpage', '');
357 </lxml.sty>

```

6.8 Miscellaneous

Some shortcuts that use math symbols but are not mathematical at all; in particular, they should not be translated by L^AT_EXML.

```

358 <*package>
359 \newcommand\hateq{\ensuremath{\hat{=}}\xspace}
360 \newcommand\hatequiv{\ensuremath{\hat{=}\equiv}\xspace}
361 \ifdef{\textleadsto}%
362 {\renewcommand\textleadsto{\ensuremath{\leadsto}\xspace}}%
363 {\newcommand\textleadsto{\ensuremath{\leadsto}\xspace}}%
364 </package>
365 <*lxml.sty>
366 DefMacro('\hateq', '\@hateq\xspace');
367 DefConstructor('\@hateq', "\x{2259}");
368 DefMacro('\hatequiv', '\@hatequiv\xspace');
369 DefConstructor('\@hatequiv', "\x{2A6F}");
370 DefMacro('\textleadsto', '\@textleadsto\xspace');
371 DefConstructor('\@textleadsto', "\x{219D}");
372 </lxml.sty>

```

6.9 Leftovers

```

373 <*package>
374 \newcommand\baseURI[2][]{ }
375 </package>
376 <*lxml.sty>
377 DefMacro('\baseURI []Semiverbatim', sub {
378   my $baselocal = ToString(Digest($_[1]));
379   $baselocal = abs_path($baselocal) unless $baselocal =~ /^(w+):\\\/;
380   AssignValue('BASELOCAL'=>$baselocal, 'global');
381   AssignValue('URLBASE'=>ToString(Digest($_[2])), 'global');
382 });

```

383 `</ltxml.sty>%$`

EdN:9 ⁹ and finally, we need to terminate the file with a success mark for perl.
384 `<ltxml.sty | ltxml.cls>1;`

⁹EDNOTE: this should be handled differently, omdoc.sty should include url and give a new macro for it, which we then use in omdoc

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