

# `omdoc.sty/cls`: Semantic Markup for Open Mathematical Documents in $\text{\LaTeX}$

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## **Abstract**

The `omdoc` package is part of the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  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  $\text{\LaTeX}$ . This includes a simple structure sharing mechanism for  $\text{\LaTeX}$  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  $\text{\LaTeX}$  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  $\text{\LaTeX}$  sources, or after translation. Currently, trans-document referencing provided by this package can only be used in the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  collection.

$\text{\LaTeX}$  is 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). 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.<sup>123</sup>

## 2 The User Interface

The `omdoc` package generates four files: `omdoc.cls`, `omdoc.sty` and their  $\text{\LaTeX}$ 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  $\text{\LaTeX}$ ML infrastructure and thus should be used if OMDoc is to be generated from the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  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.<sup>4</sup>

### 2.2 Document Structure

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

<sup>1</sup>EDNOTE: talk about the advantages and give an example.

<sup>2</sup>EDNOTE: is there a way to load documents at URIs in  $\text{\LaTeX}$ ?

<sup>3</sup>EDNOTE: integrate with  $\text{\LaTeX}$ ML’s XMRref in the Math mode.

<sup>4</sup>EDNOTE: 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  $\text{\LaTeX}$  transformation.

`omgroup` The structure of the document is given by the `omgroup` environment just like in OMDoc. In the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  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}

```

$\text{\TeX}$  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 frontmatter<sup>1</sup> 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.

---

<sup>1</sup>We 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  $\text{\LaTeX}$  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 the content for later use by `\STRcopy[⟨URL⟩]{⟨label⟩}`, which expands to the previously stored content. If the `\STRlabel` macro was in a different file, then we can give a URL `⟨URL⟩` that lets  $\text{\LaTeX}$ 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  $\text{\LaTeX}$ . 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.<sup>5</sup>

## 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

---

<sup>5</sup>EdNOTE: 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<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>XML 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('showmeta',sub {PassOptions('metakeys','sty',ToString(Digest(T_CS('\CurrentOption'))))})
23 DeclareOption('report',sub {PassOptions('omdoc','sty',ToString(Digest(T_CS('\CurrentOption'))))})
24 DeclareOption('book',sub {PassOptions('omdoc','sty',ToString(Digest(T_CS('\CurrentOption'))))})
25 DeclareOption('showignores',sub {PassOptions('omdoc','sty',ToString(Digest(T_CS('\CurrentOption'))))})
26 DeclareOption('extrefs',sub {PassOptions('sref','sty',ToString(Digest(T_CS('\CurrentOption'))))})
27 DeclareOption('noauxreq',sub {PassOptions('modules','sty',ToString(Digest(T_CS('\CurrentOption'))))})
28 DeclareOption('defindex',sub {PassOptions('statements','sty',ToString(Digest(T_CS('\CurrentOption'))))})
29 DeclareOption(undef,sub {PassOptions('article','cls',ToString(Digest(T_CS('\CurrentOption'))))})
30 ProcessOptions();
31 </ltxml.cls>

```

We load `article.cls`, and the desired packages. For the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>XML bindings, we make sure the right packages are loaded.

```

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

```

## 5.2 Setting up Namespaces and Schemata for LaTeXML

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

```

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

```

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

```

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

```

Then we load the omdoc package, which we define separately in the next section so that it can be loaded separately<sup>6</sup>

```

60 <*ltxml.cls>
61 RequirePackage('omdoc');
62 </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.

---

<sup>6</sup>EdNOTE: reword



`document` For the moment we do not use them on the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X level, but the document identifier is picked up by L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>XML.

```

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

```

## 6 Implementation: OMDoc Package

### 6.1 Package Options

The initial setup for L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>XML:

```

100 <*ltxml.sty>
101 package LaTeXML::Package::Pool;

```

```

102 use strict;
103 use LaTeXML::Package;
104 use Cwd qw(abs_path);
105 </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).<sup>7</sup>

EdN:7

```

106 <*package>
107 \DeclareOption{showmeta}{\PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{metakeys}}
108 \DeclareOption{showmods}{\PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{modules}}
109 \newcount\section@level
110 \newif\ifshow@ignores\show@ignorefalse
111 \def\omdoc@class{article}\section@level=2
112 \DeclareOption{report}{\def\omdoc@class{report}\section@level=1}
113 \newif\ifclass@book\class@bookfalse
114 \DeclareOption{book}{\def\omdoc@class{book}\section@level=0\class@booktrue}
115 \DeclareOption{showignores}{\show@ignoretrue}
116 \DeclareOption{extrefs}{\PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{sref}}
117 \DeclareOption*{}% accept all other options
118 \ProcessOptions
119 </package>
120 <*ltxml.sty>
121 DeclareOption('showmeta',sub {PassOptions('metakeys','sty',ToString(Digest(T_CS('\CurrentOption
122 DeclareOption('showmods',sub {PassOptions('modules','sty',ToString(Digest(T_CS('\CurrentOption'
123 DeclareOption('report',''));
124 DeclareOption('book',''));
125 DeclareOption('showignores','');
126 DeclareOption('extrefs',sub {PassOptions('sref','sty',ToString(Digest(T_CS('\CurrentOption'))))
127 DeclareOption(undef,'');
128 ProcessOptions();
129 </ltxml.sty>

```

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

```

130 <*package>
131 \RequirePackage{sref}
132 \RequirePackage{xspace}
133 \RequirePackage{comment}
134 \RequirePackage{etoolbox}
135 </package>
136 <*ltxml.sty>
137 RequirePackage('sref');
138 RequirePackage('xspace');
139 RequirePackage('omtext');
140 </ltxml.sty>

```

---

<sup>7</sup>EDNOTE: need an implementation for  $\LaTeX$ ML

## 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 L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X class in effect.

`\currentsectionlevel`

```

141 <*package>
142 \def\currentsectionlevel{document\xspace}%
143 \def\Currentsectionlevel{Document\xspace}%
144 </package>
145 <*ltxml.sty>
146 DefMacro(' \currentsectionlevel', '@currentsectionlevel\xspace');
147 DefMacro(' \Currentsectionlevel', '@Currentsectionlevel\xspace');
148 DefConstructor(' @currentsectionlevel',
149               "<ltx:text class='omdoc-currentsectionlevel'>section</ltx:text>");
150 DefConstructor(' @CurrentSectionLevel',
151               "<ltx:text class='omdoc-Currentsectionlevel'>Section</ltx:text>");
152 </ltxml.sty>

```

`blindomgroup`

```

153 <*package>
154 \newcommand\at@begin@blindomgroup[1]{%
155 \newenvironment{blindomgroup}
156 {\advance\section@level by 1\at@begin@blindomgroup\setion@level}
157 {\advance\section@level by -1}
158 </package>
159 <*ltxml.sty>
160 DefEnvironment(' {blindomgroup} OptionalKeyVals:omgroup',
161               "<omdoc:omgroup layout='invisible'"
162               . " ?&GetKeyVal(#1,'id')(xml:id='&GetKeyVal(#1,'id')')()"
163               . " ?&GetKeyVal(#1,'type')(type='&GetKeyVal(#1,'type')')()>\n"
164               . "#body\n"
165               . "</omdoc:omgroup>");
166 </ltxml.sty>

```

`\omgroup@c1` Convenience macro: defines the `\currentsectionlevel` macro from the keywords in the arguments

```

167 <*package>
168 \newcommand\omgroup@c1[2]{%
169 \def\currentsectionlevel{#1\xspace}%
170 \def\Currentsectionlevel{#2\xspace}}

```

`\omgroup@nonum` convenience macro: `\omgroup@nonum{<level>}{<title>}` makes an unnumbered sectioning with title `<title>` at level `<level>`.

```

171 \newcommand\omgroup@nonum[2]{%
172 \ifx\hyper@anchor@undefined\else\phantomsection\fi%
173 \addcontentsline{toc}{#1}{#2}\@nameuse{#1}*{#2}}

```

`\omgroup@num` convenience macro: `\omgroup@nonum{<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 `rdfmata` package has been loaded.

```
174 \newcommand\omgroup@num[2]{\sref@label@id{\omdoc@sect@Name~\@nameuse{the#1}}%
175 \ifx\omgroup@short\empty\@nameuse{#1}{#2}%
176 \else\@ifundefined{rdfmata@sectioning}{\@nameuse{#1}[\omgroup@short]{#2}}%
177 {\@nameuse{rdfmata@#2@old}[\omgroup@short]{#2}}\fi}
178 \endpackage
```

`omgroup`

```
179 \begin{package}
180 \def\@true{true}
181 \def\@false{false}
182 \srefaddidkey{omgroup}
183 \addmetakey{omgroup}{date}
184 \addmetakey{omgroup}{creators}
185 \addmetakey{omgroup}{contributors}
186 \addmetakey{omgroup}{srccite}
187 \addmetakey{omgroup}{type}
188 \addmetakey*{omgroup}{short}
189 \addmetakey*{omgroup}{display}
190 \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 `omgroup`, i.e. after the section heading.

```
191 \newif\if@num\@numtrue
192 \newif\if@frontmatter\@frontmatterfalse
193 \newif\if@backmatter\@backmatterfalse
194 \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.

```
195 \addmetakey{omdoc@sect}{name}
196 \addmetakey{omdoc@sect}{Name}
197 \addmetakey[false]{omdoc@sect}{clear}[true]
198 \addmetakey{omdoc@sect}{ref}
199 \addmetakey[false]{omdoc@sect}{num}[true]
200 \newcommand\omdoc@sectioning[3][]{\metasetkeys{omdoc@sect}{#1}%
201 \ifx\omdoc@sect@clear\@true\cleardoublepage\fi%
202 \if@num% numbering not overridden by frontmatter, etc.
203 \ifx\omdoc@sect@num\@true\omgroup@num{#2}{#3}\else\omgroup@nonum{#2}{#3}\fi
204 \omgroup@c1\omdoc@sect@name\omdoc@sect@Name
205 \else\omgroup@nonum{#2}{#3}\fi}
```

and another one, if redefines the `\addtocontentsline` macro of L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X to import the respective macros. It takes as an argument a list of module names.

```
206 \newcommand\omgroup@redefine@addtocontents[1]{\edef\@import{#1}%
207 \@for\@I:=\@import\do{\edef\@path{\csname module@\@I @path\endcsname}%
```

```

208 \@ifundefined{tf@toc}\relax{\protected@write\tf@toc{}\string\@requiremodules{\@path}{tex}}
209 \ifx\hyper@anchor\@undefined% hyperref.sty loaded?
210 \def\addcontentsline##1##2##3{%
211 \addtocontents{##1}{\protect\contentsline{##2}{\string\importmodules{##1}##3}{\thepage}}
212 \else\def\addcontentsline##1##2##3{%
213 \addtocontents{##1}{\protect\contentsline{##2}{\string\importmodules{##1}##3}{\thepage}{\@current
214 \fi}% hyperref.sty loaded?

```

now the omgroup 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.

```

215 \newenvironment{omgroup}[2][]% keys, title
216 {\metasetkeys{omgroup}{#1}\sref@target%
217 \ifx\omgroup@display\st@flow\@numfalse\fi
218 \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.

```

219 \ifx\omgroup@loadmodules\@true%
220 \omgroup@redefine@addtocontents{\@ifundefined{mod@id}\imported@modules%
221 {\@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.

```

222 \advance\section@level by 1
223 \ifcase\section@level%
224 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=part,Name=Part,clear,num]{part}{#2}%
225 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=chapter,Name=Chapter,clear,num]{chapter}{#2}%
226 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=section,Name=Section,num]{section}{#2}%
227 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=subsection,Name=Subsection,num]{subsection}{#2}%
228 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=subsubsection,Name=Subsubsection,num]{subsubsection}{#2}%
229 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=paragraph,Name=Paragraph,ref=this paragraph]{paragraph}{#2}%
230 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=subparagraph,Name=Subparagraph,ref=this subparagraph]{paragraph}{#2}%
231 \fi% \ifcase
232 \at@begin@omgroup[#1]\section@level{#2}}% for customization
233 {\advance\section@level by -1}
234 \</package>
235 \<*lxml.sty>
236 DefEnvironment('{omgroup} OptionalKeyVals:omgroup {}',
237               "<omdoc:omgroup layout='sectioning' "
238               . " ?&GetKeyVal{#1,'id'}(xml:id='&GetKeyVal{#1,'id'}')() "
239               . " ?&GetKeyVal{#1,'type'}(type='&GetKeyVal{#1,'type'}')()>\n"
240               . "<dc:title>#2</dc:title>\n"
241               . "#body\n"
242               . "</omdoc:omgroup>");
243 \</lxml.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`

```
244 \*package>
245 \providecommand\printindex{\IfFileExists{\jobname.ind}{\input{\jobname.ind}}{}}
246 \*package>
247 \*ltxml.sty>
248 DefConstructor('\printindex','<omdoc:index/>');
249 Tag('omdoc:index',afterOpen=>\&numberIt,afterClose=>\&locateIt);
250 \*ltxml.sty>
```

`\tableofcontents` The table of contents already exists in  $\text{\LaTeX}$ , so we only need to provide a  $\text{\LaTeX}$ XML binding for it.

```
251 \*ltxml.sty>
252 DefConstructor('\tableofcontents',
253               "<omdoc:tableofcontents level='&ToString(&CounterValue('tocdepth'))' />");
254 Tag('omdoc:tableofcontents',afterOpen=>\&numberIt,afterClose=>\&locateIt);
255 \*ltxml.sty>
```

The case of the `\bibliography` command is similar

`\bibliography`

```
256 \*ltxml.sty>
257 DefConstructor('\bibliography{}', "<omdoc:bibliography files='#1' />");
258 Tag('omdoc:bibliography',afterOpen=>\&numberIt,afterClose=>\&locateIt);
259 \*ltxml.sty>
```

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

```
260 \*cls>
261 \ifclass@book
262 \renewenvironment{frontmatter}
263 {\@frontmattertrue\cleardoublepage\@mainmatterfalse\pagenumbering{roman}}
264 {\@frontmatterfalse\setcounter{page}{1}\pagenumbering{arabic}}
265 \else
266 \newenvironment{frontmatter}
267 {\@frontmattertrue\pagenumbering{roman}}
268 {\@frontmatterfalse\setcounter{page}{1}\pagenumbering{arabic}}
269 \fi
270 \*cls>
271 \*ltxml.cls>
272 DefEnvironment('{frontmatter}','#body');
273 \*ltxml.cls>
274 % \End{macrocode}
275 % \end{environment}
276 %
```

```

277 % \begin{environment}{backmatter}
278 %   |book.cls| already has a |\backmatter| macro, so we have to redefine the back
279 %   matter environment in this case.
280 %   \begin{macrocode}
281 <*cls>
282 \ifclass@book
283 \renewenvironment{backmatter}
284 {\cleardoublepage\@mainmatterfalse\@backmattertrue}
285 {\@backmatterfalse}
286 \else
287 \newenvironment{backmatter}{\@backmattertrue}{\@backmatterfalse}
288 \fi
289 </cls>
290 <*txml.cls>
291 DefEnvironment('{backmatter}', '#body');
292 </txml.cls>

```

## 6.4 Ignoring Inputs

ignore

```

293 <*package>
294 \ifshow@ignores
295 \addmetakey{ignore}{type}
296 \addmetakey{ignore}{comment}
297 \newenvironment{ignore}[1] []
298 {\metasetkeys{ignore}{#1}\textless\ignore@type\textgreater\bgroup\itshape}
299 {\egroup\textless\ignore@type\textgreater}
300 \renewenvironment{ignore}{}{} \else\excludecomment{ignore}\fi
301 </package>
302 <*txml.sty>
303 DefKeyVal('ignore', 'type', 'Semiverbatim');
304 DefKeyVal('ignore', 'comment', 'Semiverbatim');
305 DefEnvironment('{ignore} OptionalKeyVals:ignore',
306               "<omdoc:ignore %&GetKeyVals(#1)>#body</omdoc:ignore>");
307 Tag('omdoc:ignore', afterOpen=>\&numberIt, afterClose=>\&locateIt);
308 </txml.sty>

```

## 6.5 Structure Sharing

`\STRlabel` The main macro, it is 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.

```

309 <*package>
310 \long\def\STRlabel#1#2{\STRlabeldef{#1}{#2}{#2}}
311 </package>
312 <*txml.sty>
313 DefConstructor('\STRlabel{}{}', sub {

```

```

314 my($document,$label,$object)=@_;
315 $document->absorb($object);
316 $document->addAttribute('xml:id'=>ToString($label)) if $label; });
317 </ltxml.sty>

```

EdN:8

`\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.<sup>8</sup>

```

318 <*package>
319 \newcommand\STRcopy[2] [] {\expandafter\ifx\csname STR@#2\endcsname\relax
320 \message{STR warning: reference #2 undefined!}
321 \else\csname STR@#2\endcsname\fi}
322 </package>
323 <*ltxml.sty>
324 DefConstructor('\STRcopy[]{}', "<omdoc:ref xref='#1#2'/>");
325 Tag('omdoc:ref', afterOpen=>\&numberIt, afterClose=>\&locateIt);
326 </ltxml.sty>

```

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

```

327 <*package>
328 \newcommand\STRsemantics[3] [] {#2\def\@test{#1}\ifx\@test\empty\STRlabeldef{#1}{#2}\fi}
329 </package>
330 <*ltxml.sty>
331 DefConstructor('\STRsemantics[]{}{}', sub {
332 my($document,$label,$ignore,$object)=@_;
333 $document->absorb($object);
334 $document->addAttribute('xml:id'=>ToString($label)) if $label; });
335 </ltxml.sty>##$

```

`\STRlabeldef` This is the macro that does the actual labeling. Is it called inside `\STRlabel`

```

336 <*package>
337 \def\STRlabeldef#1{\expandafter\gdef\csname STR@#1\endcsname}
338 </package>
339 <*ltxml.sty>
340 DefMacro('\STRlabeldef{}{}', "");
341 </ltxml.sty>

```

## 6.6 Colors

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

```

342 <*package>
343 \def\black#1{\textcolor{black}{#1}}
344 \def\gray#1{\textcolor{gray}{#1}}
345 \def\blue#1{\textcolor{blue}{#1}}
346 \def\red#1{\textcolor{red}{#1}}
347 \def\green#1{\textcolor{green}{#1}}
348 \def\cyan#1{\textcolor{cyan}{#1}}

```

---

<sup>8</sup>EDNOTE: MK: we need to do something about the ref!



```

349 \def\magenta#1{\textcolor{magenta}{#1}}
350 \def\brown#1{\textcolor{brown}{#1}}
351 \def\yellow#1{\textcolor{yellow}{#1}}
352 \def\orange#1{\textcolor{orange}{#1}}
353 \end{package}

```

For the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X XML bindings, we go a generic route, we replace `\blue{#1}` by `{\@omdoc@color{blue}\@omdoc@color@content{#1}}`.

```

354 \let\blue\@omdoc@color@blue
355 \def\@omdoc@color@blue#1{\@omdoc@color@content{#1}}
356 \def\@omdoc@color@content#1{\@omdoc@color@content{#1}}
357 \def\@omdoc@color@content#1{\@omdoc@color@content{#1}}
358 \def\@omdoc@color@content#1{\@omdoc@color@content{#1}}
359 \def\@omdoc@color@content#1{\@omdoc@color@content{#1}}
360 \def\@omdoc@color@content#1{\@omdoc@color@content{#1}}
361 \def\@omdoc@color@content#1{\@omdoc@color@content{#1}}
362 \end{package}

```

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 ?

```

363 \let\blue\@omdoc@color@blue
364 \def\@omdoc@color@blue#1{\@omdoc@color@content{#1}}
365 \def\@omdoc@color@content#1{\@omdoc@color@content{#1}}
366 \def\@omdoc@color@content#1{\@omdoc@color@content{#1}}
367 \def\@omdoc@color@content#1{\@omdoc@color@content{#1}}
368 \end{package}

```

## 6.7 L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Commands we interpret differently

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

```

369 \let\blue\@omdoc@color@blue
370 \def\@omdoc@color@blue#1{\@omdoc@color@content{#1}}
371 \end{package}

```

## 6.8 Miscellaneous

Some shortcuts that use math symbols but are not mathematical at all; in particular, they should not be translated by L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X XML.

```

372 \package
373 \newcommand\hateq{\ensuremath{\hat{=}}\xspace}
374 \newcommand\hatequiv{\ensuremath{\hat{=}}\equiv\xspace}
375 \ifdefined\textleadsto%
376 {\renewcommand\textleadsto{\ensuremath{\leadsto}\xspace}}%
377 {\newcommand\textleadsto{\ensuremath{\leadsto}\xspace}}%
378 \end{package}
379 \package

```

```

380 DefMacro('\'hateq',\'\'@hateq\xspace');
381 DefConstructor('\'@hateq',"\x{2259}");
382 DefMacro('\'hatequiv',\'\'@hatequiv\xspace');
383 DefConstructor('\'@hatequiv',"\x{2A6F}");
384 DefMacro('\'textleadsto',\'\'@textleadsto\xspace');
385 DefConstructor('\'@textleadsto',"\x{219D}");
386 \ltxml.sty

```

## 6.9 Leftovers

```

387 \*package
388 \newcommand\baseURI[2][]{\{
389 \}
390 \ltxml.sty
391 DefMacro('\'baseURI [Semiverbatim', sub {
392   my $baselocal = ToString(Digest($_[1]));
393   $baselocal = abs_path($baselocal) unless $baselocal =~ /\w+:\//;
394   AssignValue('BASELOCAL'=>$baselocal,'global');
395   AssignValue('URLBASE'=>ToString(Digest($_[2])), 'global');
396 }
397 \ltxml.sty}%$

```

EdN:9 <sup>9</sup> and finally, we need to terminate the file with a success mark for perl.

```

398 \ltxml.sty | \ltxml.cls 1;

```

---

<sup>9</sup>EDNOTE: 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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