

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

Michael Kohlhase
FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg
<http://kwarc.info/kohlhase>

October 18, 2020

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

$\mathcal{S}\text{TEX}$ is a version of $\text{T}\text{E}\text{X}/\text{L}\text{A}\text{T}\text{E}\text{X}$ that allows to markup $\text{T}\text{E}\text{X}/\text{L}\text{A}\text{T}\text{E}\text{X}$ documents semantically without leaving the document format, essentially turning $\text{T}\text{E}\text{X}/\text{L}\text{A}\text{T}\text{E}\text{X}$ into a document format for mathematical knowledge management (MKM). The package supports direct translation to the OMDoc format [Koh06]

The `omdoc` package supplies macros and environments 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 $\mathcal{S}\text{TEX}$ sources, or after translation. Currently, trans-document referencing provided by this package can only be used in the $\mathcal{S}\text{TEX}$ collection.

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.¹

2 The User Interface

The `omdoc` package generates two files: `omdoc.cls`, and `omdoc.sty`. The OMDoc class is a minimally changed variant of the standard `article` class that includes the functionality provided by `omdoc.sty`. The rest of the documentation pertains to the functionality introduced by `omdoc.sty`.

2.1 Package and Class Options

The `omdoc` class accept the following options:

<code>class=<name></code>	load <code><name>.cls</code> instead of <code>article.cls</code>
<code>topsect=<sect></code>	The top-level sectioning level; the default for <code><sect></code> is <code>section</code>
<code>showignores</code>	show the the contents of the <code>ignore</code> environment after all
<code>showmeta</code>	show the metadata; see <code>metakeys.sty</code>
<code>showmods</code>	show modules; see <code>modules.sty</code>
<code>extrefs</code>	allow external references; see <code>sref.sty</code>
<code>defindex</code>	index definienda; see <code>statements.sty</code>
<code>mh</code>	MathHub support; see [Koh20b]
<code>minimal</code>	for testing; do not load any $\mathcal{S}\text{TEX}$ packages

The `omdoc` package accepts the same except the first two.

2.2 Document Structure

document The top-level `document` environment can be given key/value information by the

¹EdNOTE: integrate with latexml’s XMRref in the Math mode.

`\documentkeys` `\documentkeys` macro in the preamble¹. This 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 ML 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 [Koh20a] 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=sec.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 frontmatter² 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 cannot patch the document environment to accept an optional argument, since other packages we load already do; pity.

²We 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 \TeX 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 [Koh20d] 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`.

\prematurestop For prematurely stopping the formatting of a document, \TeX provides the `\prematurestop` macro. It can be used everywhere in a document and ignores all input after that – backing out of the `omgroup` environment as needed. After that – and before the implicit `\end{document}` it calls the internal `\afterprematurestop`, which can be customized to do additional cleanup or e.g. print the bibliography.

`\prematurestop` is useful when one has a driver file, e.g. for a course taught multiple years and wants to generate course notes up to the current point in the lecture. Instead of commenting out the remaining parts, one can just move the `\prematurestop` macro. This is especially useful, if we need the rest of the file for

processing, e.g. to generate a theory graph of the whole course with the already-covered parts marked up as an overview over the progress; see `import_graph.py` from the `lmhtools` utilities [LMH].

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[⟨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 L^AT_EX 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 L^AT_EX. 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.²

EdN:2

2.5 Global Variables

Text fragments and modules can be made more re-usable by the use of global variables. For instance, the admin section of a course can be made course-independent (and therefore re-usable) by using variables (actually token registers) `courseAcronym` and `courseTitle` instead of the text itself. The variables can then be set in the S_TE_X preamble of the course notes file. `\setSGvar{⟨vname⟩}{⟨text⟩}` to set the global variable `⟨vname⟩` to `⟨text⟩` and `\useSGvar{⟨vname⟩}` to reference it.

`\ifSGvar` With `\ifSGvar` we can test for the contents of a global variable: the macro call `\ifSGvar{⟨vname⟩}{⟨val⟩}{⟨cctx⟩}` tests the content of the global variable `⟨vname⟩`, only if (after expansion) it is equal to `⟨val⟩`, the conditional text `⟨cctx⟩` is formatted.

2.6 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{⟨something⟩}` writes `⟨something⟩` in blue. The macros `\red`, `\green`, `\cyan`, `\magenta`, `\brown`, `\yellow`, `\orange`, `\gray`, and finally `\black` are analogous.

3 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 S_TE_X GitHub repository [sTeX].

²EdNOTE: document LMID und LMXREf here if we decide to keep them.

1. when option `book` which uses `\pagestyle{headings}` is given and semantic macros are given in the `omgroup` titles, then they sometimes are not defined by the time the heading is formatted. Need to look into how the headings are made.

4 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.

4.1 Class Options

To initialize the `omdoc` class, we declare and process the necessary options using the `kvoptions` package for key/value options handling. For `omdoc.cls` this is quite simple. We have options `report` and `book`, which set the `\omdoc@cls@class` macro and pass on the macro to `omdoc.sty` for further processing.

`\omdoc@cls@class`

```
1 \<cls>
2 \RequirePackage{etoolbox}
3 \RequirePackage{kvoptions}
4 \SetupKeyvalOptions{family=omdoc@cls,prefix=omdoc@cls@}
5 \DeclareStringOption[article]{class}
6 \AddToKeyvalOption*{class}{\PassOptionsToPackage{class=\omdoc@cls@class}{omdoc}}
```

the following options are deprecated.

```
7 \DeclareVoidOption{report}{\def\omdoc@cls@class{report}}%
8 \ClassWarning{omdoc}{the option 'report' is deprecated, use 'class=report', instead}}
9 \DeclareVoidOption{book}{\def\omdoc@cls@class{book}}%
10 \ClassWarning{omdoc}{the option 'part' is deprecated, use 'class=book', instead}}
11 \DeclareVoidOption{bookpart}{\def\omdoc@cls@class{book}}%
12 \PassOptionsToPackage{topsect=chapter}{omdoc}%
13 \ClassWarning{omdoc}{the option 'bookpart' is deprecated, use 'class=book,topsect=chapter', ins}
14 \DeclareBoolOption{minimal}
```

the rest of the options are only passed on to `omdoc.sty` and the class selected by the first options. We need to load the `etoolbox` package early for `\xappto`.

```
15 \def\@omdoc@cls@docopt{}
16 \DeclareDefaultOption{%
17 \ifx\@omdoc@cls@docopt\@empty%
18 \xdef\@omdoc@cls@docopt{\CurrentOption}%
19 \else\xappto\@omdoc@cls@docopt{,\CurrentOption}%
20 \fi}%
21 \PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{omdoc}
22 \PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{stex}
23 \ProcessKeyvalOptions{omdoc@cls}
```

We load `article.cls`, and the desired packages. For the \LaTeX ML bindings, we make sure the right packages are loaded.

```
24 \LoadClass[\@omdoc@cls@docopt]{\omdoc@cls@class}
```

4.2 Beefing up the document environment

Now, – unless the option `minimal` is defined – we include the `stex` package

```

25 \ifomdoc@cls@minimal\else%
26 \RequirePackage{stex}

```

And 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.3
27 \srefaddidkey{document}
28 \newcommand\documentkeys[1]{\metasetkeys{document}{#1}}
29 \let\orig@document=\document
30 \renewcommand{\document}[1][\]{\metasetkeys{document}{#1}\orig@document}

```

Finally, we end the test for the `minimal` option.

```

31 \fi% \ifomdoc@cls@minimal
32 \</cls>

```

5 Implementation: OMDoc Package

5.1 Package Options

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).

```

33 <*package>
34 \RequirePackage{kvoptions}
35 \SetupKeyvalOptions{family=omdoc@sty,prefix=omdoc@sty@}
36 \DeclareBoolOption{mh}
37 \DeclareStringOption[article]{class}
38 \DeclareBoolOption{showignores}
39 \DeclareStringOption[section]{topsect}
40 \newcount\section@level
41 \DeclareDefaultOption{\PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{sref}}
42 \ProcessKeyvalOptions{omdoc@sty}

```

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

```

43 \ifomdoc@sty@mh\RequirePackage{omdoc-mh}\fi
44 \RequirePackage{sref}
45 \RequirePackage{xspace}
46 \RequirePackage{comment}
47 \RequirePackage{pathsuris}
48 \RequirePackage[base]{babel}

```

We set up triggers for the other languages, currently only German.

```

49 \AfterBabelLanguage{ngerman}{\input{omdoc-ngerman.ldf}}

```

`\section@level` Finally, we set the `\section@level` macro that governs sectioning. The default is two (corresponding to the `article` class), then we set the defaults for the standard classes `book` and `report` and then we take care of the levels passed in via the `topsect` option.

```
50 \section@level=2
51 \ifdefstring{\omdoc@sty@class}{book}{\section@level=0}{}
52 \ifdefstring{\omdoc@sty@class}{report}{\section@level=0}{}
53 \ifdefstring{\omdoc@sty@topsect}{part}{\section@level=0}{}
54 \ifdefstring{\omdoc@sty@topsect}{chapter}{\section@level=1}{}

```

5.2 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` For the `\currentsectionlevel` and `\Currentsectionlevel` macros we use an internal macro `\current@section@level` that only contains the keyword (no markup). We initialize it with “document” as a default. In the generated OMDoc, we only generate a text element of class `omdoc_currentsectionlevel`, which will be instantiated by CSS later.⁴

```
55 \def\current@section@level{document}%
56 \newcommand\currentsectionlevel{\lowercase\expandafter\current@section@level\xspace}%
57 \newcommand\Currentsectionlevel{\expandafter\MakeUppercase\current@section@level\xspace}%

```

`blindomgroup`

```
58 \newcommand\at@begin@blindomgroup[1]{}
59 \newenvironment{blindomgroup}
60 {\advance\section@level by 1\at@begin@blindomgroup\section@level}
61 {\advance\section@level by -1}

```

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

```
62 \newcommand\omgroup@nonum[2]{%
63 \ifx\hyper@anchor\undefined\else\phantomsection\fi%
64 \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 `rdfmata` package has been loaded. In the end we call `\sref@label@id` to enable crossreferencing.

```
65 \newcommand\omgroup@num[2]{%
66 \edef\@@ID{\sref@id}

```

³EdNOTE: faking documentkeys for now. @HANG, please implement

⁴EdNOTE: MK: we may have to experiment with the more powerful uppercasing macro from `mfirstuc.sty` once we internationalize.

```

67 \ifx\omgroup@short\@empty% no short title
68 \@nameuse{#1}{#2}%
69 \else% we have a short title
70 \@ifundefined{rdfmeta@sectioning}%
71   {\@nameuse{#1}[\omgroup@short]{#2}}%
72   {\@nameuse{rdfmeta@#1@old}[\omgroup@short]{#2}}%
73 \fi%
74 \sref@label{id@arg{\omdoc@sect@name~\@nameuse{the#1}}\@ID}

```

omgroup

```

75 \def\@true{true}
76 \def\@false{false}
77 \srefaddidkey{omgroup}
78 \addmetakey{omgroup}{date}
79 \addmetakey{omgroup}{creators}
80 \addmetakey{omgroup}{contributors}
81 \addmetakey{omgroup}{srccite}
82 \addmetakey{omgroup}{type}
83 \addmetakey*{omgroup}{short}
84 \addmetakey*{omgroup}{display}
85 \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.

```

86 \newif\if@mainmatter\@mainmattertrue
87 \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.

```

88 \addmetakey{omdoc@sect}{name}
89 \addmetakey[false]{omdoc@sect}{clear}[true]
90 \addmetakey{omdoc@sect}{ref}
91 \addmetakey[false]{omdoc@sect}{num}[true]
92 \newcommand\omdoc@sectioning[3][]{\metasetkeys{omdoc@sect}{#1}%
93 \ifx\omdoc@sect@clear\@true\cleardoublepage\fi%
94 \if@mainmatter% numbering not overridden by frontmatter, etc.
95 \ifx\omdoc@sect@num\@true\omgroup@num{#2}{#3}\else\omgroup@nonum{#2}{#3}\fi%
96 \def\current@section@level{\omdoc@sect@name}%
97 \else\omgroup@nonum{#2}{#3}%
98 \fi}% if@mainmatter

```

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.

```

99 \newcommand\omgroup@redefine@addtocontents[1]{%
100 %\edef\@import{#1}%
101 %\@for\@I:=\@import\do{%
102 %\edef\@path{\csname module@\@I @path\endcsname}%
103 %\@ifundefined{tf@toc}\relax%
104 %    {\protected@write\tf@toc}{\string\@requiremodules{\@path}}}

```

```

105 %\ifx\hyper@anchor\@undefined% hyperref.sty loaded?
106 %\def\addcontentsline##1##2##3{%
107 %\addtocontents{##1}{\protect\contentsline{##2}{\string\withusedmodules{##1}{##3}}{\thepage}}
108 %\else% hyperref.sty not loaded
109 %\def\addcontentsline##1##2##3{%
110 %\addtocontents{##1}{\protect\contentsline{##2}{\string\withusedmodules{##1}{##3}}{\thepage}}{\c
111 %\fi
112 }% hypreref.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`. It also registers the current level of omgroups in the `\omgroup@level` counter.

```

113 \newcount\omgroup@level
114 \newenvironment{omgroup}[2][]{% keys, title
115 {\metasetkeys{omgroup}{##1}\sref@target%
116 \advance\omgroup@level by 1\relax%

```

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.

```

117 \ifx\omgroup@loadmodules\@true%
118 \omgroup@redefine@addtocontents{\@ifundefined{mod@id}\used@modules%
119 {\@ifundefined{module@mod@id @path}{\used@modules\mod@id}}\fi%

```

now we only need to construct the right sectioning depending on the value of `\section@level`.

```

120 \advance\section@level by 1\relax%
121 \ifcase\section@level%
122 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=\omdoc@part@kw,clear,num]{part}{##2}%
123 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=\omdoc@chapter@kw,clear,num]{chapter}{##2}%
124 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=\omdoc@section@kw,num]{section}{##2}%
125 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=\omdoc@subsection@kw,num]{subsection}{##2}%
126 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=\omdoc@subsubsection@kw,num]{subsubsection}{##2}%
127 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=\omdoc@paragraph@kw,ref=this \omdoc@paragraph@kw]{paragraph}{##2}%
128 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=\omdoc@subparagraph@kw,ref=this \omdoc@subparagraph@kw]{paragraph}{##2}
129 \fi% \ifcase
130 \at@begin@omgroup[##1]\section@level{##2}}% for customization
131 {\advance\section@level by -1\advance\omgroup@level by -1}

```

and finally, we localize the sections

```

132 \newcommand\omdoc@part@kw{Part}
133 \newcommand\omdoc@chapter@kw{Chapter}
134 \newcommand\omdoc@section@kw{Section}
135 \newcommand\omdoc@subsection@kw{Subsection}
136 \newcommand\omdoc@subsubsection@kw{Subsubsection}
137 \newcommand\omdoc@paragraph@kw{paragraph}
138 \newcommand\omdoc@subparagraph@kw{subparagraph}

```

5.3 Front and Backmatter

Index markup is provided by the `omtext` package [Koh20c], so in the `omdoc` package we only need to supply the corresponding `\printindex` command, if it is not already defined

`\printindex`

```
139 \providecommand\printindex{\IfFileExists{\jobname.ind}{\input{\jobname.ind}}{}}
```

some classes (e.g. `book.cls`) already have `\frontmatter`, `\mainmatter`, and `\backmatter` macros. As we want to define `frontmatter` and `backmatter` environments, we save their behavior (possibly defining it) in `orig@*matter` macros and make them undefined (so that we can define the environments).

```
140 \ifcsdef{frontmatter}% to redefine if necessary
141   {\cslet{orig@frontmatter}{\frontmatter}\cslet{frontmatter}{\relax}}
142   {\cslet{orig@frontmatter}{\clearpage\@mainmatterfalse\pagenumbering{roman}}}
143 \ifcsdef{backmatter}% to redefine if necessary
144   {\cslet{orig@backmatter}{\backmatter}\cslet{backmatter}{\relax}}
145   {\cslet{orig@backmatter}{\clearpage\@mainmatterfalse\pagenumbering{roman}}}
```

Using these, we can now define the `frontmatter` and `backmatter` environments

frontmatter we use the `\orig@frontmatter` macro defined above and `\mainmatter` if it exists, otherwise we define it.

```
146 \newenvironment{frontmatter}
147 {\orig@frontmatter}
148 {\ifcsdef{mainmatter}{\mainmatter}{\clearpage\@mainmattertrue\pagenumbering{arabic}}}
```

backmatter As `backmatter` is at the end of the document, we do nothing for `\endbackmatter`.

```
149 \newenvironment{backmatter}
150 {\orig@backmatter}
151 {\ifcsdef{mainmatter}{\mainmatter}{\clearpage\@mainmattertrue\pagenumbering{arabic}}}
```

finally, we make sure that page numbering is arabic and we have main matter as the default

```
152 \@mainmattertrue\pagenumbering{arabic}
```

5.4 Ignoring Inputs

`ignore`

```
153 \ifomdoc@sty@showignores
154 \addmetakey{ignore}{type}
155 \addmetakey{ignore}{comment}
156 \newenvironment{ignore}[1][ ]
157 {\metasetkeys{ignore}{#1}\textless\ignore@type\textgreater\bgroup\itshape}
158 {\egroup\textless/\ignore@type\textgreater}
159 \renewenvironment{ignore}{}{\else\excludcomment{ignore}\fi}
```

`\prematurestop` We initialize `\afterprematurestop`, and provide `\prematurestop@endomgroup` which looks up `\omgroup@level` and recursively ends enough `{omgroup}`s.

```

160 \newcommand\afterprematurestop{}
161 \def\prematurestop@endomgroup{\ifnum\omgroup@level=0\else%
162 \end{omgroup}\advance\omgroup@level by -1\prematurestop@endomgroup\fi}
163 \newcommand\prematurestop{%
164 \message{Stopping sTeX processing prematurely}
165 \prematurestop@endomgroup\afterprematurestop
166 \end{document}}

```

5.5 Structure Sharing

5

```

167 \providecommand{\lxDocumentID}[1]{}%
168 \def\X MID#1#2{\expandafter\gdef\csname x marg#1\endcsname{#2}\csname x marg#1\endcsname}
169 \def\X MRef#1{\csname x marg#1\endcsname}

```

`\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.

```
170 \long\def\STRlabel#1#2{\STRlabeldef{#1}{#2}{#2}}
```

`\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.⁶

```

171 \newcommand\STRcopy[2] [] {\expandafter\ifx\csname STR@#2\endcsname\relax
172 \message{STR warning: reference #2 undefined!}
173 \else\csname STR@#2\endcsname\fi}

```

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

```
174 \newcommand\STRsemantics[3] [] {#2\def\@test{#1}\ifx\@test\empty\STRlabeldef{#1}{#2}\fi}
```

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

```
175 \def\STRlabeldef#1{\expandafter\gdef\csname STR@#1\endcsname}
```

5.6 Global Variables

`\setSGvar` set a global variable

```
176 \newcommand\setSGvar[1]{\@namedef{sTeX@Gvar@#1}}
```

`\useSGvar` use a global variable

```
177 \newcommand\useSGvar[1]{\@nameuse{sTeX@Gvar@#1}}
```

`\ifSGvar` set a global variable

```
178 \newcommand\ifSGvar[3]{\def\@test{#2}\expandafter\ifx\csname sTeX@Gvar@#1\endcsname\@test #3\fi}
```

⁵EDNOTE: The following is simply copied over from the `latexml` package, which we eliminated, we should integrate better.

⁶EDNOTE: MK: we need to do something about the ref!

5.7 Colors

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

```
179 \def\black#1{\textcolor{black}{#1}}
180 \def\gray#1{\textcolor{gray}{#1}}
181 \def\blue#1{\textcolor{blue}{#1}}
182 \def\red#1{\textcolor{red}{#1}}
183 \def\green#1{\textcolor{green}{#1}}
184 \def\cyan#1{\textcolor{cyan}{#1}}
185 \def\magenta#1{\textcolor{magenta}{#1}}
186 \def\brown#1{\textcolor{brown}{#1}}
187 \def\yellow#1{\textcolor{yellow}{#1}}
188 \def\orange#1{\textcolor{orange}{#1}}
189 \end{package}
```


Change History

v0.1		package 1
General: First Version 1	v1.2	
v0.2		General: front/backmatter 1
General: added OMDoc class 1	v1.3	
v0.3		General: Added support for
General: moved omdtext and friends		localization 1
here from the statements		adding option <code>minimal</code> for
package 1		testing 1
v0.4		changed to keyval class/package
General: added quotes 1		options, allowed arbitrary
v0.5		classes 1
General: more package/class		global variables and switches . . 1
options 1		removing keyval arg from
v0.7		document in favor of
General: giving keyval arguments		<code>\documentkeys</code> macro 1
to the document environment . 1	v1.4	
v1.0		General: adding <code>\prematurestop</code>
General: separated out <code>omtext.dtx</code> 1		functionality 1
v1.1		
General: integrated <code>etoolbox</code>		

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