hwexam.sty/cls: An Infrastructure for formatting Assignments and Exams*

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Abstract

The hwexam package and class allows individual course assignment sheets and compound assignment documents using problem files marked up with the problem package.

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1 Introduction

The hwexam package and class supplies an infrastructure that allows to format nice-looking assignment sheets by simply including problems from problem files marked up with the problem package [Koh15c]. It is designed to be compatible with problems.sty, and inherits some of the functionality.

2 The User Interface

2.1 Package and Class Options

The hwexam class takes the mh option that turns on MathHub support.

The hwexam package and class take the options solutions, notes, hints, pts, min, and boxed that are just passed on to the problems package (cf. its documentation for a description of the intended behavior).

showmeta

mh

If the **showmeta** option is set, then the metadata keys are shown (see [Koh15a] for details and customization options).

The hwexam class additionally accepts the options report, book, chapter, part, and showignores, of the omdoc package [Koh15b] on which it is based and passes them on to that. For the extrefs option see [Koh15d].

2.2 Assignments

assignment number This package supplies the assignment environment that groups problems into assignment sheets. It takes an optional KeyVal argument with the keys number (for the assignment number; if none is given, 1 is assumed as the default or — in multi-assignment documents — the ordinal of the assignment environment), title (for the assignment title; this is referenced in the title of the assignment sheet), type (for the assignment type; e.g. "quiz", or "homework"), given (for the date the assignment was given), and due (for the date the assignment is due).

type given due

title

2.3 Typesetting Exams

multiple

Furthermore, the hwexam package takes the option multiple that allows to combine multiple assignment sheets into a compound document (the assignment sheets are treated as section, there is a table of contents, etc.).

test

Finally, there is the option test that modifies the behavior to facilitate formatting tests. Only in test mode, the macros \testspace, \testnewpage, and \testemptypage have an effect: they generate space for the students to solve the given problems. Thus they can be left in the LATEX source.

\testspace \testnewpage \testemptypage \testspace takes an argument that expands to a dimension, and leaves vertical space accordingly. \testnewpage makes a new page in test mode, and \testemptypage generates an empty page with the cautionary message that this page was intentionally left empty.

testheading duration Finally, the \testheading takes an optional keyword argument where the keys duration specifies a string that specifies the duration of the test, min specifies the

min

reqpts equivalent in number of minutes, and reqpts the points that are required for a perfect grade.

\title{320101 General Computer Science (Fall 2010)}
\begin{testheading}[duration=one hour,min=60,reqpts=27]
 Good luck to all students!
\end{testheading}

formats to

Name:

Matriculation Number:

320101 General Computer Science (Fall 2010)

November 12, 2015

You have one hour(sharp) for the test;

Write the solutions to the sheet.

The estimated time for solving this exam is 58 minutes, leaving you 2 minutes for revising your exam.

You can reach 30 points if you solve all problems. You will only need 27 points for a perfect score, i.e. 3 points are bonus points.

Different problems test different skills and knowledge, so do not get stuck on one problem.

prob.	1.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	Sum	grade
total	4	4	6	6	4	4	2	30	
reached									

good luck

Example 1: A generated test heading.

2.4 Including Assignments

\includeassignment

The \includeassignment macro can be used to include an assignment from another file. It takes an optional KeyVal argument and a second argument which is a path to the file containing the problem (the macro assumes that there is only one assignment environment in the included file). The keys number, title, type, given, and due are just as for the assignment environment and (if given) overwrite the ones specified in the assignment environment in the included file.

number title type given

due

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 STEX GitHub repository [sTeX].

1. none reported yet.

4 Implementation: The hwexam Class

The functionality is spread over the hwexam class and package. The class provides the document environment and pre-loads some convenience packages, whereas the package provides the concrete functionality.

hwexam.dtx generates four files: hwexam.cls (all the code between $\langle *cls \rangle$ and $\langle /cls \rangle$), hwexam.sty (between $\langle *package \rangle$ and $\langle /package \rangle$) and their LATEXML bindings (between $\langle *ltxml.cls \rangle$ and $\langle /ltxml.cls \rangle$ and $\langle *ltxml.sty \rangle$ and $\langle /ltxml.sty \rangle$ 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.

first the general setup for LATEXML(for the class and package)

```
1 \*Itxml.cls | Itxml.sty\\)
2 # -*- CPERL -*-
3 package LaTeXML::Package::Pool;
4 use strict;
5 use LaTeXML::Package;
6 use LaTeXML::Util::Pathname;
7 use Cwd qw(cwd abs_path);
8 \/Itxml.cls | Itxml.sty\\
```

4.1 Class Options

To initialize the hwexam class, we declare and process the necessary options by passing them to the respective packages and classes they come from.

```
9 (*cls)
10 \DeclareOption*{\PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{hwexam}}
11 \PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{stex}
12 \PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{tikzinput}
13 \PassOptionsToClass{\CurrentOption}{omdoc}}
14 \ProcessOptions
15 \( /cls \)
16 \( *ltxml.cls \)
17 \DeclareOption(undef, sub \{PassOptions('hwexam', 'sty', ToString(Digest(T_CS('\CurrentOption'))));
18 \PassOptions('omdoc', 'cls', ToString(Digest(T_CS('\CurrentOption'))));
19 \ProcessOptions();
20 \( / |txml.cls \)
We load omdoc.cls, and the desired packages. For the LATEXML bindings,
```

We load omdoc.cls, and the desired packages. For the LATEXML bindings we make sure the right packages are loaded.

```
21 \ *cls \\
22 \ LoadClass{omdoc}
23 \ RequirePackage{stex}
24 \ RequirePackage{hwexam}
25 \ RequirePackage{tikzinput}
26 \ RequirePackage{graphicx}
27 \ RequirePackage{a4wide}
28 \ RequirePackage{amssymb}
29 \ RequirePackage{amstext}
```

```
EdN:1
```

```
30 \RequirePackage{amsmath}
31 (/cls)
32 (*ltxml.cls)
33 LoadClass('omdoc');
34 RequirePackage('stex');
35 RequirePackage('hwexam');
36 RequirePackage('tikzinput', options => ['image']);
37 RequirePackage('graphicx');
38 RequirePackage('amssymb');
39 RequirePackage('amstext');
40 RequirePackage('amsmath');
41 (/ltxml.cls)
Finally, we register another keyword for the document environment<sup>1</sup>
43 \newcommand\assig@default@type{\hwexam@assignment@kw}
44 \addmetakey[\assig@default@type]{document}{hwexamtype}
45 (/cls)
```

5 Implementation: The hwexam Package

5.1 Package Options

The first step is to declare (a few) package options that handle whether certain information is printed or not. Some come with their own conditionals that are set by the options, the rest is just passed on to the problems package.

```
46 \ \package\)
47 \newif\iftest\testfalse
48 \DeclareOption{\test}{\testtrue}\)
49 \newif\ifmultiple\multiplefalse
50 \DeclareOption{\testage{\texture}} \ \multipletrue\}
51 \DeclareOption{\texture} \multipletrue\}
52 \DeclareOption*{\PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{\problem}}
53 \ProcessOptions
54 \langle/\package\)
Then we make sure that the necessary packages are loaded (in the right versions).
55 \langle*\package\}
66 \RequirePackage{\texture} \langle \lan
```

nothing to do. 59 (*ltxml.sty)

⁶⁰ DeclareOption('test', '');

 $^{^1\}mathrm{EdNote}\colon\, \mathrm{MK} \colon \mathsf{this} \ \mathsf{still} \ \mathsf{needs} \ \mathsf{to} \ \mathsf{be} \ \mathsf{internationalized}.$

```
61 DeclareOption('multiple', '');
              62 DeclareOption(undef, sub {PassOptions('problem','sty',ToString(Digest(T_CS('\CurrentOption'))))
              63 ProcessOptions();
              64 RequirePackage('problem');
                  Then we register the namespace of the requirements ontology
              65 RegisterNamespace('assig'=>"http://omdoc.org/ontology/assignments#");
              66 RegisterDocumentNamespace('assig'=>"http://omdoc.org/ontology/assignments#");
              67 (/ltxml.sty)
              For multilinguality, we define internal macros for keywords that can be specialized
\hwexam@*@kw
              in *.ldf files.
              68 (*package)
              69 \AfterBabelLanguage{ngerman}{\input{hwexam-ngerman.ldf}}
              70 \newcommand\hwexam@assignment@kw{Assignment}
              71 \newcommand\hwexam@given@kw{Given}
              72 \newcommand\hwexam@due@kw{Due}
              73 (/package)
```

5.2 Assignments

Then we set up a counter for problems and make the problem counter inherited from problem.sty depend on it. Furthermore, we specialize the \prob@label macro to take the assignment counter into account.

```
74 \( \*\package \)
75 \newcounter{assignment}
76 \numberproblemsin{assignment}
77 \renewcommand\prob@label[1] {\arabic{assignment}.#1}
We will prepare the keyval support for the assignment environment.
```

```
78 \srefaddidkey{assig}
79 \addmetakey{assig}{number}
80 \addmetakey*{assig}{title}
81 \addmetakey{assig}{type}
82 \addmetakey{assig}{given}
83 \addmetakey{assig}{due}
84 \addmetakey[false]{assig}{loadmodules}[true]
```

The next three macros are intermediate functions that handle the case gracefully, where the respective token registers are undefined.

The \given@due macro prints information about the given and due status of the assignment. Its arguments specify the brackets.

```
85 \newcommand\given@due[2]{%

86 \ifx \inclassig@given\@empty

87 \ifx \assig@given\@empty

88 \ifx \inclassig@due\@empty

89 \ifx \assig@due\@empty% all empty do nothing

90 \else #1%

91 \fi
```

```
92 \else #1%
 93 \fi
94 \else #1%
95 \fi
96 \else #1%
97\fi
98 \ifx\inclassig@given\@empty
99 \ifx\assig@given\@empty% do nothing
100 \else \hwexam@given@kw\xspace \assig@given%
101 \fi
102 \else \hwexam@given@kw\xspace \inclassig@given%
103 \fi
104 \ifx \inclassig@due\@empty
105 \ifx \assig@due\@empty% do nothing
106 \ensuremath{\setminus} else
107 \ \text{ifx } \ \text{loclassig@given} \ \text{@empty}
108 \ifx \assig@given\@empty% do nothing
109 \else ,~%
110 \fi
111 \else , ~%
112 \fi
113 \fi
114 \else
115 \ifx \inclassig@given\@empty
116 \ifx \assig@given\@empty% do nothing
117 \else ,~%
118 \fi
119 \else ,~%
120 \fi
121 \fi
122 \ifx \inclassig@due\empty
123 \ifx \assig@due\@empty% do nothing
124 \else \hwexam@due@kw\xspace \assig@due%
125 \fi
126 \else \hwexam@due@kw\xspace \inclassig@due%
127 \fi
128 \ifx \inclassig@given\@empty
129 \ifx \assig@given\@empty
130 \ifx \inclassig@due\@empty
131 \ifx \assig@due\@empty% all empty do nothing
132 \else #2%
133 \fi
134 \else #2%
135 \fi
136 \else #2%
137 \fi
138 \else #2%
139 \fi
140 }
```

\assignment@title This macro prints the title of an assignment, the local title is overwritten, if there is one from the \includeassignment. \assignment@title takes three arguments the first is the fallback when no title is given at all, the second and third go around the title, if one is given.

- 141 \newcommand\assignment@title[3]
- 142 {\ifx\inclassig@title\@empty% if there is no outside title
- $143 \ \texttt{$143 } = \text{$143 }$
- 144 \else{#2}\inclassig@title{#3}\fi}% else show the outside title

\assignment@number Like \assignment@title only for the number, and no around part.

- 145 \newcommand\assignment@number%
- 146 {\ifx\inclassig@number\@empty% if there is no outside number
- 147 \ifx\assig@number\@empty\else\assig@number\fi
- 148 \else\inclassig@number\fi}% else show the outside number

With them, we can define the central assignment environment. This has two forms (separated by \ifmultiple) in one we make a title block for an assignment sheet, and in the other we make a section heading and add it to the table of contents. We first define an assignment counter

assignment For the assignment environment we delegate the work to the Cassignment environment that depends on whether multiple option is given.

- 149 \newenvironment{assignment}[1][]{\metasetkeys{assig}{#1}\sref@target%
- 150 \edef\@@num{\assignment@number}%
- 151 \ifx\@@num\@empty\stepcounter{assignment}\else\setcounter{assignment}\fi%
- 152 \setcounter{problem}{0}%
- 153 \def\current@section@level{\document@hwexamtype}%
- 154 \sref@label@id{\document@hwexamtype \thesection}%
- 155 \begin{@assignment}}
- 156 {\end{@assignment}}

In the multi-assignment case we just use the omdoc environment for suitable sectioning.

- 157 \ifmultiple
- 158 \newenvironment{@assignment}%
- 159 {\ifx\assig@loadmodules\@true
- 160 \begin{omgroup}[loadmodules]{\protect\document@hwexamtype~\arabic{assignment}%
- 161 \assignment@title{}{\;(}{)\;}\given@due{}{}}
- 162 \else
- 163 \begin{omgroup}{\protect\document@hwexamtype~\arabic{assignment}%
- $164 \approx 0$ \assignment@title{}{\;(}{)\;}\given@due{}{}}
- 166 {\protect\document@hwexamtype~\arabic{assignment}%
- 167 \assignment@title{}{\;(}{)\;}\given@due{}{}}}
- 168 {\end{omgroup}}

for the single-page case we make a title block from the same components.

- 170 \newenvironment{@assignment}

```
171 {\begin{center}\bf
172 \Large\@title\strut\\
\label{locality} $$173 \document@hwexamtype^\arabic{assignment}\assignment@title{\;}{:\;}{\\}% $$
174 \large\given@due{--\;}{\;--}
175 \end{center}}
176 {}
177 \fi% multiple
178 (/package)
179 (*ltxml.sty)
180 DefEnvironment('{assignment} OptionalKeyVals:assig',
     "<omdoc:omgroup ?&GetKeyVal(#1,'id')(xml:id='&GetKeyVal(#1,'id')')() "</pre>
181
         "assig:dummy='for the namespace'>"
182
         "<omdoc:metadata>"
183
           "<dc:title>"
184
              "Assignment ?&GetKeyVal(#1,'num')(&GetKeyVal(#1,'num').)()"
185
              "?&GetKeyVal(#1,'title')((&GetKeyVal(#1,'title')))"
186
187
           "?&GetKeyVal(#1,'given')(<omdoc:meta property='assig:given'>&GetKeyVal(#1,'given')</omdo
188
           "?&GetKeyVal(#1,'due')(<omdoc:meta property='assig:due'>&GetKeyVal(#1,'due')</omdoc:meta
189
190
           "?&GetKeyVal(#1,'pts')(<omdoc:meta property='assig:pts'>&GetKeyVal(#1,'pts')</omdoc:meta
         "</omdoc:metadata>"
191
192
         "#body"
193
     ."</omdoc:omgroup>\n"#,
194 # afterDigest=> sub {
195 #
        my (\$stomach, \$kv) = @_;
196 #
        my $kvi = LookupValue('inclassig');
197 #
        my @keys = qw(id num title pts given due);
198 #
        my @vals = $kvi && map($kvi->getValue($_), @keys);
199 #
        foreach my $i(0..$#vals) {
            $kv->setValue($keys[$i],$vals[$i]) if $vals[$i];
200 #
201 #
          }}
202);#$
203 \langle /ltxml.sty \rangle
```

5.3 Including Assignments

This macro is essentially a glorified \include statement, it just sets some internal macros first that overwrite the local points Importantly, it resets the inclassig keys after the input.

```
204 \*package\
205 \addmetakey{inclassig}{number}
206 \addmetakey*{inclassig}{title}
207 \addmetakey{inclassig}{type}
208 \addmetakey{inclassig}{given}
209 \addmetakey{inclassig}{due}
210 \addmetakey{inclassig}{mhrepos}
211 \clear@inclassig@keys%initially
212 \newcommand\includeassignment[2] []{\metasetkeys{inclassig}{#1}%
213 \include{#2}\clear@inclassig@keys}
```

```
214 \newcommand\inputassignment[2][]{\metasetkeys{inclassig}{#1}%
              215 \input{#2}\clear@inclassig@keys}
              216 (/package)
              217 (*ltxml.sty)
              218 DefMacro('\includeassignment [] {}', sub {
                   my ($stomach, $arg1, $arg2) = @_;
                   AssignValue('inclassig', $arg1) if $arg1;
                   (Invocation(T_CS('\input'),$arg2)->unlist);
              222 });
              223 DefMacro('\inputassignment [] {}','\includeassignment[#1]{#2}');
              224 (/ltxml.sty)
               5.4 Typesetting Exams
\quizheading
              225 (*package)
              226 \addmetakey{quizheading}{tas}
              227 \newcommand\quizheading[1]{\def\@tas{#1}%
              228 \large\noindent NAME: \hspace{8cm} MAILBOX:\\[2ex]%
              229 \ifx\@tas\@empty\else%
              230 \noindent TA: \@for\@I:=\@tas\do{{\Large$\Box$}\@I\hspace*{1em}}\\[2ex]\fi}
\testheading
              231 \addmetakey{testheading}{min}
              232 \addmetakey{testheading}{duration}
              233 \addmetakey{testheading}{reqpts}
              234 \newenvironment{testheading}[1][]{\metasetkeys{testheading}{#1}
              235 {\noindent\large{}Name: \hfill Matriculation Number:\hspace*{2cm}\strut\\[1ex]
              236 \end{center} \arge\textbf{\center} \arge\center} \arge\textbf{\center} \arge\center} \arge\textbf{\center} \arge\textbf{\center} \arge\center} \arge\textbf{\center} \arge\textbf{\center} \arge\center
              237 {\textbf{You have
              238 \ifx\test@heading@duration\@empty\testheading@min minutes\else\testheading@duration\fi
              239 (sharp) for the test}};\\ Write the solutions to the sheet.}\par\noindent
              240
              241 \newcount\check@time\check@time=\testheading@min
              242 \advance\check@time by -\theassignment@totalmin
              243 The estimated time for solving this exam is {\theassignment@totalmin} minutes,
              244 leaving you {\the\check@time} minutes for revising your exam.
              245
              246 \newcount\bonus@pts\bonus@pts=\theassignment@totalpts
              247 \advance\bonus@pts by -\testheading@reqpts
              248 You can reach {\theassignment@totalpts} points if you solve all problems. You will only need
              249 {\testheading@reqpts} points for a perfect score, i.e.\ {\the\bonus@pts} points are
              250 bonus points. \vfill
              251 \ge 251 \le (center)
              252 {\Large\em
              253\,\% You have ample time, so take it slow and avoid rushing to mistakes!\\[2ex]
              254 Different problems test different skills and knowledge, so do not get stuck on
                   one problem.}\vfill\par\correction@table \\[3ex]
              256 \end{center}}
```

```
257 {\newpage}
                   258 (/package)
                   259 (*ltxml.sty)
                   260 DefEnvironment('{testheading}OptionalKeyVals:omdoc','');
                   _{261} \langle /ltxml.sty \rangle
       \testspace
                   262 (*package)
                   263 \newcommand\testspace[1]{\iftest\vspace*{#1}\fi}
                   264 (/package)
                   265 (*ltxml.sty)
                   266 DefConstructor('\testspace{}','');
                   267 (/ltxml.sty)
     \testnewpage
                   268 (*package)
                   269 \newcommand\testnewpage{\iftest\newpage\fi}
                   270 (/package)
                   271 (*ltxml.sty)
                   272 DefConstructor('\testnewpage','');
                   273 (/ltxml.sty)
   \testemptypage
                   274 (*package)
                   275 \newcommand\testemptypage[1][]{\iftest\begin{center}This page was intentionally left
                          blank for extra space\end{center}\vfill\eject\else\fi}
                   277 (/package)
                   278 (*ltxml.sty)
                   279 DefConstructor('\testemptypage','');
                   280 (/ltxml.sty)
        \@problem This macro acts on a problem's record in the *.aux file. Here we redefine it to
                    generate the correction table.
                   281 (*package)
                   282 \renewcommand\@problem[3]{\stepcounter{assignment@probs}
                   283 \ def\@\mathbb{4}2}\ ifx\@\mathbb{4}2}\ ifx\@\mathbb{4}2}\ fi
                   284 \def\@@min{#3}\ifx\@@min\@empty\else\addtocounter{assignment@totalmin}{#3}\fi
                   285 \xdef\correction@probs{\correction@probs & #1}%
                   286 \xdef\correction@pts{\correction@pts & #2}
                   287 \xdef\correction@reached{\correction@reached &}}
                   288 (/package)
\correction@table This macro generates the correction table
                   289 (*package)
                   290 \newcounter{assignment@probs}
                   291 \newcounter{assignment@totalpts}
                   292 \newcounter{assignment@totalmin}
                   293 \newcommand\correction@probs{prob.}%
                   294 \newcommand\correction@pts{total}%
```

```
295 \newcommand\correction@reached{reached}%
296 \stepcounter{assignment@probs}
297 \newcommand\correction@table{\begin{tabular}{|1|*{\theassignment@probs}{c|}|1|}\hline%
298 &\multicolumn{\theassignment@probs}{c||}%|
299 {\footnotesize To be used for grading, do not write here} &\\hline
300 \correction@probs & Sum & grade\\hline
301 \correction@probs &\theassignment@totalpts & \\hline
302 \correction@reached & & \\[.7cm]\hline
303 \end{tabular}}
304 \(/\package\)
```

5.5 Leftovers

at some point, we may want to reactivate the logos font, then we use

```
here we define the logos that characterize the assignment \font\bierfont=../assignments/bierglas \font\denkerfont=../assignments/denker \font\uhrfont=../assignments/denker \font\warnschildfont=../assignments/achtung \newcommand\bierglas{{\bierfont\char65}} \newcommand\denker{{\denkerfont\char65}} \newcommand\uhrf{\uhrfont\char65}} \newcommand\warnschildf{\warnschildfont\char 65}} \newcommand\hardA{\warnschild} \newcommand\hardA{\warnschild} \newcommand\hinkA{\denker} \newcommand\discussA{\bierglas}}
```

Finally, we need to terminate the file with a success mark for perl. 305 $\langle ltxml.sty \mid ltxml.cls \rangle 1$;

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.

LATEXML, 5, 6

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