# L'extension enumerate\*

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Ce fichier est maintenu par l'équipe du « LATEX Project ». Les rapports d'anomalie peuvent être envoyés en anglais à http://latex-project.org/bugs.html (catégorie tools).

#### Résumé

Cette extension ajoute un argument optionnel à l'environnement enumerate qui indique le style dans lequel le compteur d'énumération est mis en forme

Une occurrence de l'un des caractères A a I i ou 1 détermine la mise en forme de la valeur du compteur avec, respectivement,  $\Alph$ ,  $\armonome{Alph}$ ,  $\armonome{$ 

Ces lettres peuvent être entourées de chaînes quelconques mettant en jeu toute expression  $T_EX$ . Ici, les caractères  $\tt A$  a  $\tt I$  i 1 doivent être placés à l'intérieur d'un groupe  $\tt \{ \ \}$  s'ils ne doivent pas avoir leur sens particulier dans ce cadre.

<sup>\*</sup>Ce fichier a pour numéro de version v3.00 et a été mis à jour le 23/07/2015. La première traduction, basée sur la version v3.00, a été publiée par Jean-Pierre Drucbert en 2000.

## 1 Exemples

```
\begin{enumerate}[EX i.]
                                       \item un un un un un un
                                             un un un un \label{LA}
 EX i. un un un un un un un un un
                                       \item two
       un un un
                                           \begin{enumerate}[{exemple} a)]
 EX ii. deux
                                           \item un sur deux un sur deux
                                                 un sur deux\label{LB}
       exemple a) un sur deux un
                                           \item deux sur deux
                  sur deux un sur
                                           \end{enumerate}
                   deux
                                       \end{enumerate}
       exemple b) deux sur deux
                                       \begin{enumerate}[{A}-1]
A-1 un
                                       \item un\label{LC}
A-2 deux
                                       \item deux
                                       \end{enumerate}
```

\*\label and \ref may be used as with the standard enumerate environment. \ref only produces the counter value, not the whole label. \ref prints the value in the same style as \item, as determined by the presence of one of the tokens A a I i 1 in the optional argument. In the above example \ref{LA}, \ref{LB} and \ref{LC} produce '??', '??' and '??' respectively.

### 2 Macros

1 (\*package)

\Oenlab Internal token register used to build up the label command from the optional argument.

 $2 \newtoks\end{0}$ 

\@enQmark This just expands to a '?'. \ref will produce this, if no counter is printed.

3 \def\@enQmark{?}

The next four macros build up the command that will print the item label. They each gobble one token or group from the optional argument, and add corresponding tokens to the register \@enLab. They each end with a call to \@enloop, which starts the processing of the next token.

\CenLabel Add the counter to the label. #2 will be one of the 'special' tokens A a I i 1, and is thrown away. #1 will be a command like \Roman.

- $4 \ensuremath{\mbox{def}\mbox{@enLabel#1#2}}$
- $\label{lem:cond} 5 \qquad \endf\end{\converged} $$ \ \end{\converged} $$$ \ \end{\converged} $$$\ \end{\converged} $$$\ \ \end{\converged} $$$\ \ \end{\converged} $$$\ \ \end{\converged} $$\ \ \end{\converged} $$\ \ \end{\converged} $$\ \ \ \end{\converged} $$\ \ \ \end{\converged} $$\ \ \ \end{\converged} $$\ \ \converged} $$\ \ \ \end{\converged} $$\ \ \end{\converged} $$\ \$
- 6 \@enLab\expandafter{\the\@enLab\csname the\@enumctr\endcsname}%
- 7 \@enloop}

```
Add a space to the label. The tricky bit is to gobble the space token, as you can
                                      not do this with a macro argument.
\@enSp@ce
                                         8 \def\@enSpace{\afterassignment\@enSp@ce\let\@tempa= }
                                         9 \def\@enSp@ce{\@enLab\expandafter{\the\@enLab\space}\@enloop}
\@enGroup
                                      Add a { } group to the label.
                                       10 \def\@enGroup#1{\@enLab\expandafter{\the\@enLab{#1}}\@enloop}
\@enOther
                                      Add anything else to the label
                                       11 \def\@enOther#1{\@enLab\expandafter{\the\@enLab#1}\@enloop}
  \@enloop
                                      The body of the main loop. Eating tokens this way instead of using \Othor lets
                                      you see spaces and all braces. \Otfor would treat a and {a} as special, but not
\@enloop@
                                      12 \def\@enloop{\futurelet\@entemp\@enloop@}
                                      13 \def\@enloop@{%
                                      14 \ifx A\@entemp
                                                                                                                                        \def\@tempa{\@enLabel\Alph }\else
                                                                                                                                        \label{lem:label} $$ \end{\operatorname{lem:label} } \end{\operatorname{lem:label} } % $$ \en
                                                  \ifx a\@entemp
                                                 \ifx i\@entemp
                                                                                                                                        \def\@tempa{\@enLabel\roman }\else
                                      16
                                                                                                                                        \def\@tempa{\@enLabel\Roman }\else
                                      17
                                                  \ifx I\@entemp
                                                  \ifx 1\@entemp
                                                                                                                                        \def\@tempa{\@enLabel\arabic}\else
                                      18
                                                   \ifx \@sptoken\@entemp \let\@tempa\@enSpace
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 \else
                                      19
                                                                                                                                        \let\@tempa\@enGroup
                                                     \ifx \bgroup\@entemp
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                \else
                                      20
                                                     \ifx \@enum@\@entemp
                                                                                                                                        \let\@tempa\@gobble
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 \else
                                                                                                                                        \let\@tempa\@enOther
                                      Hook for possible extensions
                                                                                                                                        \@enhook
                                                                                              \fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi
```

\@enhook

Hook for possible extensions. Some packages may want to extend the number of special characters that are associated with counter representations. This feature was requested to enable Russian alphabetic counting, but here I give an example of a footnote symbol counter, triggered by \*.

To enable a new counter type based on a letter, you just need to add a new \ifx clause by analogy with the code above. So for example to make \* trigger footnote symbol counting. a package should do the following.

Initialise the hook, in case the package is loaded before enumerate.

```
\providecommand\@enhook{}
```

\@tempa}

Add to the hook a new \ifx clause that associates \* with the \fnsymbol counter command.

```
\g@addto@macro\@enhook{%
  \ifx *\@entemp
  \def\@tempa{\@enLabel\fnsymbol}%
  \fi}
```

Process the current token, then look at the next.

This code sequence should work whether it is loaded before or after this enumerate package. Any number of new counter types may be added in this way.

At this point we just need initialise the hook, taking care not to over write any definitions another package may already have added.

26 \providecommand\@enhook{}

#### \enumerate

The new enumerate environment. This is the first half of the original enumerate environment. If there is an optional argument, call \@@enum@ to define the label commands, otherwise call \@enum@ which is the second half of the original definition.

```
27 \def\enumerate{%
28 \ifnum \@enumdepth >3 \@toodeep\else
29 \advance\@enumdepth \@ne
30 \edef\@enumctr{enum\romannumeral\the\@enumdepth}\fi
31 \@ifnextchar[{\@enum@}{\@enum@}}
```

\@@enum@

Handle the optional argument..

```
32 \def\@@enum@[#1]{%
```

Initialise the loop which will break apart the optional argument. The command to print the label is built up in  $\c$ enlab.  $\c$ enThe will be used to define  $\t$ heenum n.

33 \@enLab{}\let\@enThe\@enQmark

The \CenumC below is never expanded, it is used to detect the end of the token list.

34 \@enloop#1\@enum@

Issue a warning if we did not find one of the 'special' tokens.

```
35 \ifx\@enThe\@enQmark\@warning{The counter will not be printed.%
36 ^^J\space\@spaces\@spaces\The label is: \the\@enLab}\fi
```

Define \labelenum n and \theenum n.

- 37 \expandafter\edef\csname label\@enumctr\endcsname{\the\@enLab}%
- 38 \expandafter\let\csname the\@enumctr\endcsname\@enThe

Set the counter to 7 so that we get the width of 'vii' if roman numbering is in force then set \leftmargin n. to the width of the label plus \labelsep.

```
39 \csname c@\@enumctr\endcsname7
40 \expandafter\settowidth
41 \csname leftmargin\romannumeral\@enumdepth\endcsname
42 \{\the\@enLab\hspace{\labelsep}}%
```

Finally call \@enum@ which is the second half of the original definition.

43 **\@enum@**}

\@enum@

All the list parameters have now been defined, so call \list. This is taken straight from the original definition of \enumerate.