# The alltt environment\*

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#### Abstract

This package defines the alltt environment, which is like the verbatim environment except that  $\$ ,  $\$ , and  $\$  have their usual meanings.

Thus, other commands and environments can appear within an  $\mathsf{alltt}$  environment.

## 1 Introduction

alltt Here are some things you may want to do in an alltt environment:

- Change fonts-e.g., by typing {\em emphasized text\/}
- Insert text from a file foo.tex by typing \input{foo}. Beware that each <return> starts a new line, so if foo.tex ends with a <return> you can wind up with an extra blank line if you're not careful.
- Insert a math formula. Note that \$ just produces a dollar sign, so you'll have to type \((...\) or \[...\]. Also, ^ and \_ just produce their characters; use \sp or \sb for super- and subscripts, as in \(x\sp{2}\).

# 2 The Implementation

1 (\*package)

alltt The alltt environment is similar to the verbatim environment, except that \, { and } have their usual behaviour.

```
2 \begingroup
3 \lccode '\~='\'
\label{eq:convert} \mbox{5 \newenvironment{alltt}{%}}
6
    \trivlist
    \item\relax
       \if@minipage
8
       \else
9
         \vskip\parskip
10
       \fi
11
       \leftskip\@totalleftmargin
12
       \rightskip\z@skip
13
       \parindent\z@
14
15
       \parfillskip\@flushglue
16
       \parskip\z@skip
17
       \@@par
       \@tempswafalse
18
       \left\langle \right\rangle 
19
20
           \leavevmode\null\@@par\penalty\interlinepenalty
21
```

<sup>\*</sup>This file has version number v2.0g, last revised 1997/06/16.

```
\else
22
23
        \@tempswatrue
        \ifhmode\@@par\penalty\interlinepenalty\fi
24
25
      \obeylines
26
27
      \verbatim@font
^{28}
      \let\org@prime~%
29
      \@noligs
30
      \everymath\expandafter{\the\everymath}
        \catcode'\'=12 \let~\org@prime}
31
      \everydisplay\expandafter{\the\everydisplay
32
        \catcode'\'=12 \let~\org@prime}
33
      \let\org@dospecials\dospecials
34
35
      \g@remfrom@specials{\\}
36
      \g@remfrom@specials{\{}
      \g@remfrom@specials{\}}
37
      \let\do\@makeother
38
      \dospecials
39
      \let\dospecials\org@dospecials
40
      \frenchspacing\@vobeyspaces
41
      \everypar \expandafter{\the\everypar \unpenalty}}
43 {\endtrivlist}}
```

### \g@remfrom@specials

In the old implementation of the alltt package a fixed \dospecials was used. However nowadays the \dospecials command might contain more special characters at run-time then as was defined in the format. Therefore we remove the necessary special character from \dospecials at the start of the alltt environment. For this we need a macro. Remember that the list of special characters in \dospecials contains the control sequence \do between the characters. We use that to check whether a character has to be removed.

The macro  $\gomessize{\gomessize{Ng@remfrom@specials}}$  takes one argument, the chracter to be removed from the list.

44 \def\g@remfrom@specials#1{%

We build up a new list in \OnewOspeicals.

45 \def\@new@specials{}

The command \@remove compares its argument with the argument of \g@remfrom@specials.

```
46 \def\@remove##1{%
47 \ifx##1#1\else
```

When they are not the same the argument of \@remove is added (together with \do) to the new list.

48 \g@addto@macro\@new@specials{\do ##1}\fi}

Now we \let \do be equal to \@remove and execute \dospecials.

49 \let\do\@remove\dospecials

All that's left is to make \dospecials point to the new list.

```
50 \let\dospecials\@new@specials
51 }
```

 $_{52}\;\langle/\mathsf{package}\rangle$