Electronic Theses and Dissertations at Pitt (a LATEX 2ε class)

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Pitt ET	D Webpage: http://www.pitt.edu/~graduate/etd/
pittetd's	Webpage:
	tp://www.pitt.edu/~graduate/etd/latextemplate.html/

 $T_{\!E\!}X$ Users Group: http://www.tug.org/ (with a link to CTAN)

1 Introduction

This is the guide to the pittetd LATEX 2_{ε} document class, designed for the preparation of electronic theses and dissertations (ETD) at the University of Pittsburgh. It is recommended that users read this entire documentation before starting using pittetd, so that they will have an idea of the different possibilities and options, some of which are particular to pittetd and therefore not usual in standard LATEX classes.

Users will find below a description of pittetd usage, extended with an introduction to some of the most relevant features of the hyperref package. In addition, when this document has been produced by running LATEX on the file pittetd.dtx, it also contains a commented transcript of the code, so that users can modify things if they need to (and know what they are doing). In the version downloadable from the Pitt ETD webpage, this latter part is omitted. A separate document, Comments on using LATEX for theses, also prepared for Pitt ETD authors, describes some standard tools of LATEX that may or may not be known to the reader but can certainly prove useful when writing the thesis or dissertation. Touched upon are topics such as inclusion of graphics and the handling of large, book-length documents [1].

Throughout this text reference is made to the Format Guidelines for Electronic Thesis and Dissertation Preparation at the University of Pittsburgh, downloadable from the Pitt ETD webpage. The abbreviation FG is used to refer to it; page numbers are indicated in parenthesis.

Section 2 describes the creation of interactive PDF files through LATEX, introducing the two main tools for that effect, the programs PDFLATEX and dvipdfm. Section 3 explains how to install pittetd and the main LATEX packages needed for its proper working. Also, cursory information for the installation of PDFLATEX and dvipdfm is given.

In section 4 some general considerations are given about the best ways to use pittetd (and to cope with its restrictions). Use of packages and the issues it might bring about (notably incompatibility) is treated in a special subsection.

Detailed information about the options, available commands, and use of pittetd can be found in section 5. Typesetting of the preliminary pages is described in subsection 5.4.

Section 6 describes in an introductory way the basic features of hyperref, the package that implements interactivity into IATEX documents.

Finally, section 7 gives some suggestions for a final format review before submitting an ETD written with pittetd. It warns about those problems that are most likely to occur because they lie beyond pittetd's control.

2 PDF creation through LATEX

In principle, pittetd is equipped to fulfill the basic interactivity requirements of the FG, namely the creation of bookmarks from the entries in the Table of Contents, the List of Figures, and the List of Tables, and the implementation of these entries themselves as links to the corresponding page. This is done by means of invoking the formidable hyperref package, which offers the basic functions for interactive handling (section 6 below offers an introductory guide to other features from this package that users can take advantage of). Thus, hyperref has to be—and it usually is in standard distributions of LATEX—installed in the system for pittetd to be able to fulfill these tasks (section 3 offers immediate help on the installation of hyperref and other tools, including pittetd itself).

pittetd has been written under the assumption that the user will create the final .pdf file through one of two tools, namely PDFLATEX, or the program dvipdfm. The user indicates which of the two ways is to be used as an option to the pittetd class, namely pdftex or dvipdfm (on the way to load the class and specify options, see section 5.1). The following sections explain the particularities of each way. A third related option, nohyperref option, will be discussed in section 2.4. Note that it is possible to switch back and forth between the three ways just by modifying the relevant option; as far as pittetd is concerned, nothing else is necessary to effect the change.²

2.1 PDFLATEX

The most direct way to obtain a .pdf output file is running PDFLATEX instead of LATEX. Naturally, PDFLATEX has to be installed in the system (again, it is usually included in standard distributions of LATEX; see section 3). The user has to indicate pdftex as an option to pittetd, and

¹Written by Sebastian Rahtz.

²However, when going to/from nohyperref, it is always good to delete any auxiliary files before running. Also, some of the hyperref package's commands discussed in section 6 are of course disabled when nohyperref is used.

³Created by Hàn Thé Thàn.

this latter will pass that option to other packages that need it, including hyperref but also graphicx and color (this latter used by hyperref).

Note that if this is the chosen method, a regular LATEX (i.e., not PDFLATEX) run will result in an error message ('Why not use pdf(e)TeX binaries?'). This could affect user's habits, batch files, etc.

There is one more significant drawback to the use of PDFIATEX: the running time is sometimes clearly longer than regular IATEX. This depends, to be sure, on one of the configuration options of PDFTEX, namely \pdfcompresslevel, and it could be modified. But in that case, the resulting file is incomparably larger.⁴

2.2 dvipdfm

As the name indicates, dvipdfm⁵ is one of the programs available to convert .dvi files into .pdf. The procedure then consists in running LATEX as usual while the document is in preparation, having loaded pittetd with dvipdfm option, thus obtaining (more quickly) the usual (and smaller).dvi output. Only optionally, at strategic points in the development of the document (notably at the end), has the user to worry about PDF, and apply dvipdfm to the .dvi file. This is usually as simple as typing

dvipdfm doc.dvi

in the command line. The file dvipdfm.pdf is the user's manual for the program and explains the switches that can be used in the command line.

In some .dvi viewers the bookmarks (and even the links) are lost. But the relevant information is recovered by dvipdfm when creating the corresponding .pdf file.

Another significative advantage of dvipdfm is that it tries to solve inclusion of PostScript graphic files, so it is not always necessary to convert them (see also [1]). To do the job, however, dvipdfm uses GhostScript, and therefore this program must also be installed in the system.

2.3 Other ways to get a PDF file and bookmarks

There are other ways to obtain a final PDF output file, but they are all discouraged to use alongside with pittetd. For example, a common method

⁴In general, a .pdf is much larger—much less efficient in all respects—than the .dvi. This tendency is reinforced if PDFL*TFX is configured to run faster.

⁵Written by Mark A. Wicks.

is to use dvips to convert a file to the PostScript format, and then apply Acrobat Distiller on it. This method involves two conversions; links and especially bookmarks tend to have an erratic behavior.

Acrobat PDF Writer, a 'printer emulator' that 'prints' PDF files will, of course, ignore anything that cannot be printed, including bookmarks. And the other .dvi~.pdf converter in existence, dvipdf,⁶ is not as widely available as dvipdfm.

On the other hand, hyperref is not the only way to create bookmarks with LaTeX. Older packages and systems exist, like VTeX, but since those are much less widely used, pittetd does not support them.

2.4 No hyperref

There is a third option concerning the creation of bookmarks and links in pittetd. Option nohyperref will prevent pittetd from taking care of almost all interactivity requirements, and the user is left the freedom (and the burden) to fulfill them by him- or herself.

This option might be more useful than it seems, because it allows users to use the hyperref package itself their way, not pittetd's. There are in the latter's code a series of minor, but substantial, modifications to hyperref, and some of the options with which the package is loaded are fixed. As a security measure, pittetd will not allow the user manually to load the package, unless nohyperref is specified. Thus, if a user wants to control hyperref's behavior, this option will be necessary. Section 6.2 gives some directions on how to do this.

Also, if pittetd cannot run normally due to some complication in installation or configuration of hyperref, the nohyperref option provides a way to keep working on the contents of the document and worry about requirements later.

3 Installation

3.1 pittetd

The pittetd bundle is made of the following files:

 $^{^6\}mathrm{By}$ Sergey Lesenko.

```
Source for the class and this documentation.
pittetd.dtx
pittetd.ins
                  Batch file for installation.
pittetd.cls
                  The pittetd class itself.
pit10pt.clo
                  Definitions for 10pt-size option.
pit11pt.clo
                  Definitions for 11pt-size option.
pit12pt.clo
                  Definitions for 12pt-size option.
pitthesis.pit
                  Patch for pitthesis class
pittdiss.pit
                  Patch for pittdiss class
achicago.pit
                  Patch for achicago package
pittetd.dvi
                  This documentation
pittetd.pdf
```

All these files are individually downloadable from pittetd's webpage. It is only the two first files, however, that are necessary, for the rest can be extracted from them. To do this, the file pittetd.ins has to be processed with TEX (not LATEX); the documentation results from running LATEX (not TEX) on pittetd.dtx.

It is the .cls and .clo files that conform the class itself, i.e., what LATEX needs to have access to. Under a system that, like most TEX implementations today, use the standard TEX Directory Structure (TDS), LATEX files are put in subdirectories of the .../texmf/tex/latex directory (for example, the standard classes are in .../texmf/tex/latex/base). So the best thing under such a system is to create a subdirectory for pittetd:

.../texmf/tex/latex/pittetd

and place there the .cls and .clo files. Likewise, the documentation (the file you are reading, pittetd.dvi) should be placed in

.../texmf/doc/latex/pittetd

and the source files (pittetd.dtx and pittetd.ins) in

.../texmf/source/latex/pittetd

The 'patches' should be placed in the same directory as the actual document's input files.

After placing the files in those directories, you might need to 'refresh' the database, i.e., to make T_FX aware that a new class is loaded. This usually

⁷To get the index right, you have to run makeindex with gind style, saying, in the command line (and after a I⁴TEX run on pittetd.dtx), makeindex -s gind.ist pittetd. Then a final latex pittetd.dtx produces the document with a well-formatted index.

appears as a command (or button, or window, etc.) of the implementation.⁸

For non-TDS systems, the suggestion is 'put the files where TEX can find them.' For example, search your disk for the standard classes (e.g., article.cls), and put the pittetd files where they are. Alternatively, you can simply put the pittetd files in the directory that contains the input files of your document.

3.2 Installation of other required packages

In addition, you will need at least the hyperref and color packages, and PDFTEX if you use pdftex option. Most likely, you already have those packages installed. Even so, it is possible that you do not have the file pdftex.def, which is part of only relatively recent distributions. This file, available from the pittetd's webpage, should be copied to the same directory where the file color.sty is (.../texmf/tex/latex/graphics in a TDS system).

hyperref is a package used by pittetd (unless, of course, the nohyperref option is used), so it has to be in the system. In the very unlikely case it is not already installed, you will need to download it from either CTAN (through http://www.tug.org) or the pittetd's webpage, and install it by running TeX (not LATeX) on the file hyperref.ins. This will extract the files and instruct you on where to place them (which, in any case, is analogous to the placement of pittetd files).

Likewise, hyperref uses other packages from the standard distribution of LATEX (notably, color). Installation of those packages is analogous.

3.3 PDFT_FX, dvipdfm

Installation of PDFTEX and dvipdfm is a more complex matter. Again, several implementations, including TEXLive, MIKTEX, TETEX, FPTEX, and CMACTEX, have both tools pre-installed. In case your system does not have either or both of them, you can download the relevant files, and obtain installation directions, at CTAN (through www.tug.org). The PDFTEX manual, file pdftex-s.pdf, is available from the pittetd's webpage, and contains information on the installation of the program.

⁸With MIKTEX, for example, you should run the program 'MiKTeX Options.'

4 To keep in mind

The pittetd class has been designed to fully comply with the format guidelines for Pitt ETDs. Due to this, there are some particularities that might create conflict with LATEX users' habits. This section warns and advises about those particularities. Decisions have been made with two priorities: to discourage uses that go against the FG, and to facilitate conversion from standard LATEX classes.

4.1 Headings and captions

pittetd will automatically capitalize the title of the document and those of the chapters. However, section titles have to be capitalized by the user.⁹

On the other hand, since both sectional headings and captions for tables and figures must have entries in the bookmarks panel, they are subject to two substantial limitations: they cannot be long, and must consist only of ASCII characters.¹⁰

When building the bookmarks, hyperref will convert some simple LATEX commands, but in general will ignore most of them. It also will crop everything that goes beyond the maximum length of a bookmark (that varies among PDF viewers; Acrobat Reader makes it 64 characters). There are two tools to handle these limitations in LATEX: the hyperref command \texorpdfstring (section 6.1), and the optional argument to \caption (section 5.6.1).

4.2 Preliminaries

The series of preliminaries in a Pitt ETD differs substantially from a paper-based thesis/dissertation. The committee page has changed, and dedication and acknowledgements pages have been eliminated (under the assumption and recommendation that these should be part of the preface). The order was modified accordingly (so that the preface goes immediately before the text of the thesis itself).

Thus, the preliminaries are in principle limited to the following:

⁹This is because modification of the **\section** command in order to capitalize not only the title itself, but also the bookmark, although possible, would highly increase the probability of incompatibilities with other packages.

¹⁰That is why the FG recommend using words (not formulas) in titles and keeping captions "to one line if possible" (p. 9).

Title page
Committee Membership page
Copyright page (optional)
Abstract
Table of contents
List of Tables
List of Figures
Preface (optional)

Since all these preliminaries have their own commands in pittetd (see section 5.4), there is in principle no need nor place for non-numbered chapters (\chapter* commands). In fact, the starred version behaves exactly as the regular one. If there is a need for additional preliminary pages, the (on purpose) cumbersome command \preliminarychapter is available (see section 5.4.7).

4.3 Use of packages

Almost certainly authors of Pitt ETD's will need to load a wide and unpredictable variety of packages. Although pittetd has been coded with the premise not to 'invite' incompatibilities, it is possible that some of these packages will create clashes, for there is simply no way to claim universal compatibility with the hundreds of packages already available and with those to come.

However, *partial* compatibility can be (and supposedly has been) achieved. A survey carried out in April–May 2003 gave us a list of packages that are of common use in the Pitt community, and those have been taken into account in the writing of pittetd.

For the handling of possible incompatibilities arising in the future, the following policy has been designed. The user who suspects he or she has found a clash should contact the Pitt ETD Working Group and explain the problem, ideally e-mailing a copy of the input file(s). Hopefully in a reasonable amount of time, a 'patch' will be created that solves the problem. The patch takes the form of a file with extension .pit, downloadable from pittetd's webpage.

After the file has been downloaded and put where IATEX can find it (the easiest way is to put it in the same folder as the document itself), it should \patch be accessed. The command \patch, that takes the name of the package

as its argument, reads any patch that exists for it. For example, there is already a patch for the achicago package; to ensure the proper behavior of this package, the user should type, *after* \usepackage{achicago}, the command \patch{achicago}.

\usewithpatch

Alternatively, the command \usepackage can itself be replaced by \usewithpatch. When a package is invoked by means of \usewithpatch, pittetd will search the system for the corresponding patch; if it exists, it loads it; if not, nothing happens. Options to the package, as usual, are indicated by the optional argument [\langle options \rangle]. The drawback of this mechanism is that several packages cannot be loaded at once (i.e., by commaseparating them, as in \usepackage{color,graphicx}); each must receive its own \usewithpatch. But using \usewithpatch ensures that pittetd will always look for a patch when loading a package.

The following paragraphs mention some LATEX packages and tell whether they are supported or not by pittetd. For information on compatibility with the bibliographical styles and packages, see section 5.8.

4.3.1 Unsupported packages

Many popular LATEX packages provide formatting features that either go against the FG or are already incorporated into pittetd. Therefore, it is assumed that such packages will not be loaded. These include setspace, packages for the handling of floating objects (such as float, floatflt), for variations of layout (fancyhdr, fncychap, multicol), and sectioning (titlesec, tocbibind). Using any of those packages might result in error messages, anomalies, and unpredictable output. Before reporting or trying to solve these problems, keep in mind that departmental approval is needed to include the features.

4.3.2 Supported packages

Some packages provide features that are legitimate in a Pitt ETD. Font packages, such as those in the PSNFSS collection (times, bookman, palatino, newcent, etc.) are perfectly compatible with pitted. In fact, if CM fonts are desired, it is recommendable that the ae package is loaded.¹¹

The packages of the American Mathematical Society (amsmath, amsthm, etc.) are supported. Likewise, all the packages in the standard distribution

¹¹The AE fonts emulate CM, but are PostScript, not bitmap, fonts, which gives them a better quality for screen display.

of LATEX (color, graphicx, xspace, verbatim, etc.) are supposed to work. caption2 works miraculously fine. In general, packages that *provide*, as opposed to *override*, features, should work fine.

4.4 Related classes

Currently there are two LATEX classes that produce theses and dissertations for Pitt, namely pitthesis (by Wonkoo Kim, 1999) and pittdiss (by Will Slaughter, 2003). The former was designed for paper-based documents, following requirements somewhat different from those of an ETD; the latter, on the contrary, was created with ETD in mind. Many features are shared by those classes and pittetd—notably the creation of preliminaries—but the detailed mechanisms (command names and things like that) are different. This release of pittetd includes two 'patch' files that allow using pittetd with conventions from the other two classes, so that the user does not have to change every command (some will require handling, though; pittetd will warn or complain).

The patches are called through either

\patch{pittdiss}

or

\patch{pitthesis}

(the latter only two t's.) Having read the corresponding patch, pittetd will try to interpret pittdiss- or pitthesis-commands. Hopefully, most times it will succeed; in any case, it will issue warnings (or error messages in the final option) for things that have to be changed. For example, if acknowledgements are created with pitthesis's acknowledgements environment, pittetd will warn that now there is no separate preliminary for that, and that this section should be part of the preface.

As an extra safety measure when going from pitthesis or pittdiss to pittetd, all auxiliary files should be deleted before the first pittetd run. Also, it is very much recommendable to change \bibliography to \safebibliography since the beginning.

4.5 Stage and interaction

In order to facilitate the process of converting files from standard classes into pittetd, annoying error messages due to the particularities of pittetd

¹²It does not produce links or bookmarks, however.

have been avoided as much as possible. The 'stage' of the document is used to decide whether or not the differences should make stop the LATEX run. The idea is that when the draft option is used, most problems are reported as 'Class Warnings' that do not stop the process. But if final is used (and eventually it *should* be used), more prominent error messages appear instead.

However, many packages (including the seminal hyperref, color, and graphicx) themselves operate differently when draft is specified. So for example, hyperref does not create links or bookmarks, and graphicx does not import external graphic files. But the user might want to see these features, still not worrying about detailed pittetd concerns. That is why an intermediate stage semifinal is introduced. The packages will work as usual, but pittetd will issue mostly warnings, not error messages. This is the default option.

Both semifinal and draft issue a final warning at the end of the job, reminding the user to run the document with final. As usual, moreover, draft makes overfull boxes visible.

The 'stage' option also governs pittetd's complaints about the preliminaries when information for the different pages is missing, when the order is wrong, etc.: with draft and semifinal, there will be a warning, while with final there will be an error message.

4.6 Auxiliary files

In addition to the regular auxiliary files (.aux, .toc, .lot, .lof, etc.), a run of pittetd involving all its features will produce two files: one with extension .out (written by hyperref for the 'outlines,' or bookmarks), and one with extension .etd, used by pittetd to decide some details. Input or other files created by the user should avoid these extensions. Also, for some implementations of IATEX that provide a quick erasing of auxiliary files, it is advisable to configure this tool to include .out and .etd files.

4.7 PDF Document Info

pittetd offers the possibility of filling in the fields of Acrobat Reader's 'Document Info' dialog box. 'Title' and 'Author' are filled in with the data of the title page. 'Subject' and 'Keywords' are handled by additional commands (see section 5.5).

5 Using pittetd

5.1 Loading the class

The pittetd class is loaded by typing

 $\documentclass[\langle options \rangle] \{pittetd\}$

at the very top of the input file. Table 1 shows all the $\langle options \rangle$ available. Most of the options for conventional classes (i.e., the standard classes article, book, report, and similar ones like amsart and amsbook) have been disabled in pittetd. The document will always be typeset letter paper (8.5 \times 11 inches), portrait, and one column.¹³

Characteristic	Available Options	
	12pt (default)	
Font size	11pt	
	10pt	
Stage	final	
(see section 4.5)	semifinal (default)	
(See Section 4.0)	draft	
Bibliography	openbib ('open' bibliographies).	
layout	openoro (open bibliograpmes).	
Equations	leqno (equation numbers on the left)	
Equations	fleqn (flush-left displays)	
	phd (dissertation, default)	
Type	ms (M.S.'s thesis)	
	ma (M.A.'s thesis)	
Section numbering	sectionnumbers (default)	
(see section 5.3.2)	sectionletters	
DDF production	dvipdfm	
PDF production	pdftex	
(see section 2)	nohyperref	

Table 1: Available options for pittetd

Thus, options to modify these parameters, namely those for a) paper size (letterpaper, legalpaper, etc.); b) paper orientation (portrait, landscape); c) number of columns (onecolumn, twocolumn); and d) pagination (oneside, twoside; openright, openany; titlepage, notitlepage), are not implemented.

5.2 Font sizes and spacing

\Small \SMALL

The usual LATEX commands are defined according to the font size option selected. In addition, the \Small and \SMALL commands work as in the classes amsart and amsbook, i.e., are equivalent to \footnotesize and \scriptsize respectively. See figure 1.

The text of a Pitt ETD has to be at least "one half-spaced, with the exception of long quotations, footnotes, bibliographical references, and the Index (if included), which may be single-spaced" (p. 7). A spacing of little more than one-half for regular text has been built in into pittetd; the text in footnotes and quotations has been set to single spacing. The user can always adjust the spacing in the usual way, \renewcommand'ing the command \baselinestretch, so that

\baselinestretch

\renewcommand\baselinestretch{1.3}

increases the built-in spacing by a 30%—for all the text, footnotes included.

The spacing-scheme is achieved in pittetd by building it into the font sizes. Normal-size font (\normalsize) is one-half spaced, while all other sizes are single-spaced. The quote and quotation environments, as well as \footnote, all of which set a smaller font, produce thus single-spaced text. An additional 'size' has been implemented, namely \singlespace, which produces regular-size, but single-spaced, text.

\singlespace

\smallskip \medskip \bigskip The spacing command \smallskip is set to an amount of a single space; \medskip is a line (a little more than one and a half space); and \bigskip a double space.

\SMALL or \Small or \tiny \scriptsize \footnotesize \small \normalsize \large \Large \LARGE \huge \Huge

Figure 1: Font sizes

\acro

Adapted from the ltugboat class, pittetd implements the command \acro, that typesets its argument in a font smaller than the surrounding text. It is useful for all-uppercase acronyms like ETD (\acro{ETD}), UNICEF (\acro{UNICEF}), etc., which would be too large in regular size (compare ETD, CTAN, UNICEF); it is better than the direct \small, which is not good in contexts of font size other than normal.

5.3 Sectioning

5.3.1 Sectioning commands

\chapter \section \subsection \subsubsection

The sectioning of a pittetd document is done through the usual commands \chapter, \section, \subsection, and \subsubsection. Note that \part, \paragraph, and \subparagraph are not implemented. The \chapter command takes care of capitalization of the title both in the text and in the bookmarks; however, since \section capitalizes in the text but not in the bookmarks, it is always advisable to capitalize manually.

Within preliminaries, the subdivisions \section, \subsection, and \subsubsection will produce neither a number nor a bookmark entry (\chapter is reserved for chapters in the body of the text; about additional preliminary 'chapters' see section 4.2). The starred variants \chapter*, \section*, etc., work exactly as the non-starred counterparts, although producing a warning.

All four sectioning commands have the usual optional argument, that contains the alternate version of the heading that appears in the table of contents. This, however, is implemented only for compatibility reasons, for the FG require that the table of contents lists the headings exactly as it appears in the text. The main reason why the optional argument could be used at all is that it permits to cope with the conversion of the text into ASCII text for the bookmarks, but that is best handled by the command \texorpdfstring (section 6.1).

On the other hand, there might be cases in which some letters must appear in lowercase even in headings (chemical elements is such a case). The command \lowercase works within the arguments to sectioning commands, and can be used for those cases.

5.3.2 Numbering

The divisions of a Pitt ETD can be numbered in two ways, depicted in Figure 2. The first one is the one used by default (sectionnumbers); the user can specify pittetd's option sectionletters to use the second one. In this case, in addition, the labels for successive levels of the enumerate environment are also changed from their default appearance, to agree with the section numbering: the first level will be an uppercase roman numeral, the second an uppercase letter, and so on. The user has the command \regularenum to revert to the usual appearances (namely arabic, letter,

\regularenum

roman, Letter).

1.0 FIRST CHAPTER 1.1 FIRST SECTION 1.11 First subsection 1.11.1 First subsubsection sectionnumbers (default) I. FIRST CHAPTER A. FIRST SECTION 1. First subsection sectionletters

Figure 2: The two possibilities for section numbering

5.4 The preliminaries

The first part of a Pitt ETD is made of the 'preliminaries.' They are created in pittetd with special commands that are the subject of the present section.

pittetd will keep track of the order in which the user typesets the preliminaries, and will warn or complain according to the 'stage' of the document (see section 4.5).

5.4.1 Title Page

\maketitle The title page is produced, as usual, by the command \maketitle, but involves several pieces of information in addition to \title, \author and \date, so it is only deceivingly similar to the same command in standard LaTeX classes. All efforts have been taken to prevent the differences to ruin the LaTeX run (making easier the conversion from other classes), but the user will eventually have to check it carefully.

The macro \title has an optional argument that sets the title of the document as it will appear in the 'Document Info' dialog box of Acrobat Reader. If no optional argument is given, the required argument will be used (however, bear in mind that only a limited portion of it will be visible). In order for this feature to work properly, \title must be issued in the preamble of the document. In the text, the title will be typeset uppercase.

Ex.: \title[An Anatomy of the World] {An Anatomy of % the World on texts by John Donne, % for soprano and six instrumentalists}

\author

The \author command works much the same as in standard IATEX classes. Again, it should be issued in the preamble for the author's name to appear in the 'Document Info' dialog box. On the other hand, \thanks and \and are disabled.

Ex.: \author{Federico Garcia}

The following macros set other information needed by pittetd to build the preliminaries. None of them is required unless final option is used. With semifinal and draft, a warning is issued informing of any missing commands.

These commands are analogous, but not identical, to additional commands in the classes pitthesis and pittdiss. Patches are available to facilitate conversion from those classes to pittetd.

\setyear

The title page does not include the whole date, but only the year. By default, this is set to the current year; the user can optionally specify it with the command \setyear. Ex.: \setyear{2002}

\degree

The information of the author's previous degrees is provided by the \degree command, and should contain the degree, institution, and year of the each degree. Several lines or degrees can be separated with \\.

Ex.: \degree{B.S. in Music (Composition), \\Bogot\'a, 2001}

\school

The title page includes the text 'submitted to the graduate faculty of', followed by the school name. The user sets this name with the command \school. By default, the article 'the' is appended to the school name, but the user can change it with the optional argument.

\degreesought

According to the option used (phd, ms, or ma), pittetd sets the value of \degreesought to either 'Doctor of Philosophy,' 'Master of Sciences,' or 'Master of Arts'. If desired, \renewcommand can be used to modify it.

Ex.: \renewcommand\degreesought{M. A. in Composition and Theory}

Figure 3 is the title page produced by the examples above.

5.4.2 Committee membership page

\makecommittee

The \makecommittee command builds up the committee membership page. The author is typeset as it was in the Title Page (i.e., as is provided by the \author command); the school name comes initially from the \school command, although capitalized (see section 5.4.1 for these two commands). In some cases, the name of the school in the committee membership page

AN ANATOMY OF THE WORLD ON TEXTS BY JOHN DONNE FOR SOPRANO AND SIX INSTRUMENTALISTS

by

Federico Garcia

B.S. in Music (Composition) ${\bf Bogot\acute{a},\ 2001}$

Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of Arts and Sciences in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of M. A. in Composition and Theory

University of Pittsburgh 2002

Figure 3: Example of title page

should be different from the one that appears on the Title Page (for example, when it starts with 'Faculty'); the user can insert a new \school command right before \makecommittee (and after \maketitle) to control the second appearance.

In addition to that information, the committee membership page takes also the date and the committee members, which are provided with the next commands.

\date

The \date command is intended for the date of the thesis/dissertation defense, which will appear after the text 'It was defended on'. The default value is \today. It can be omitted with \date{} (in whose case there will be no 'It was defended'), but a warning will be issued.

Ex.: \date{May 15, 2003}

\committeemember

The list of committee members is typeset with information from one or more \committeemember commands (one for each member). The argument of \committeemember cannot contain more than one line.

Ex.: \committeemember{N. Chimpsky, Ph.\ D., Professor}

The *first* name will be treated as the thesis/dissertation advisor. When there are two advisors, the second one should be provided with the \coadvisor command.

\coadvisor

In master's theses, inclusion of the rest of the committee is optional, but in Ph. D. dissertations it is required. Accordingly, if pittetd has been loaded with the phd option, it will require at least two \committemember commands, the requirement taking the form of a warning for draft and semifinal options, an error for final.

In any case, if just one member (the advisor) is listed, pittetd will omit the text 'approved by', only typesetting the advisor's name at the bottom of the page.

5.4.3 Copyright page

\copyrightpage

Optionally, a copyright page can be appended immediately after the committee membership page, through the command \copyrightpage.

5.4.4 Abstract

abstract

An abstract of no more than 350 words is required for every Pitt ETD. It is created as usual with the abstract environment:

\begin{abstract}
 \langle text of the abstract \rangle \end{abstract}

The page will start with the title, the author, and the year of the document, followed by the text of the abstract.

Optionally, a list of keywords or descriptors can be appended at the end of the abstract. The keywords themselves have to be set in the preamble by the command \keywords (section 5.5). Then, an optional argument to the abstract environment sets the title of the list. For example, the command \begin{abstract}[Keywords:] produces, after the text of the abstract, the expression 'Keywords:' followed by the contents of the previous \keywords command.

Some schools (including the School of Engineering) recommend that the word 'ABSTRACT' appears on the abstract page. pittetd provides for that requirement in the form of a starred version for the abstract environment:

```
\begin{abstract*}
```

 $\langle text \ of \ the \ abstract \rangle$

\end{abstract*}

Keywords can be appended to this kind of abstract in the same way.

5.4.5 Table of Contents, and Lists of Figures and Tables

\tableofcontents
 \listoffigures
 \listoftables

The table of contents and the lists of figures and tables are created with the usual IATEX commands. If hyperref is used, the entries in these lists are links pointing to the corresponding page, and are included as bookmarks.

5.4.6 Preface

\preface

The preface is optional. If one is desired, the user needs only to type \preface followed by the text itself. Acknowledgements, dedication, etc., should be included in this preliminary. The preface is the only preliminary that is included in the table of contents.

5.4.7 Additional preliminaries

\preliminarychapter

As has been said, preliminaries in a Pitt ETD are in principle limited to those described above. Just for the sake of completeness, however, a command for additional preliminaries is implemented (and its use is discouraged) in pittetd:

\preliminarychapter $\{\langle heading \rangle\}$

The $\langle heading \rangle$ will be both typeset and bookmarked, but not included in the table of contents). Sections within the additional preliminary will be unnumbered.

5.5 PDF Document Info

The 'Document Info' dialog box of Acrobat Reader includes information for title, author, subject, and keywords. pittetd will fill in these fields (if hyperref is used) with, respectively: the optional argument to the command \title; the \author; the \subject command; and the \keywords command. All four commands must be issued in the preamble for the information to go to the Document Info (although there is no error message if any or all are missing).

\subject \keywords

For example, the commands \subject{Musical Composition} and \keywords{Music \& Text, John Donne, Vocal Music} define the contents of the 'subject' and 'keywords' fields. The latter will, optionally, also be typeset at the end of the abstract (see section 5.4.4).

5.6 Main body

The way the main body of the document is typeset by IATEX is very little modified by pittetd. As has been said, footnotes and quotations appear in a smaller font, and single-spaced. Within the table and figure environments, moreover, \singlespace is declared, so their contents appears single-spaced. To resort to one-half spacing, the declaration \normalsize is enough.

5.6.1 Numbering and captions for tables and figures

\chapterfloats

By default, figures and tables are numbered consecutively (1, 2, etc.), independently from the chapter. This can be changed with the \chapterfloats command, that has to appear before \begin{document}. In that case, figures and tables will be numbered within chapters (1.4, 2.5, etc., or I.4, II.5, etc.); pittetd reserves enough space for the figure or table number in the list of figures or tables (that might be something long like 'VIII.14'), but this requires several runs.

As has been mentioned, captions are subject to the limitations of book-\caption marking: they must be short and contain only ASCII text. In case this poses problems, the optional argument to the \caption command is the best tool to deal with them:

```
\contint{caption}[\langle alternate\ caption \rangle] {\langle caption \rangle}
```

When present, it is $\langle alternate\ caption \rangle$, instead $\langle caption \rangle$, what is actually typeset in the list of tables or figures, and into the corresponding bookmark. So, if a long caption is necessary, it can be handled as in the following example (note the avoidance of \cite in the optional argument):

```
\caption[A modern 'wave model' of the Indo-European languages according to Raimo~Antilla~(1972).]{A modern 'wave model' of the Indo-European languages according to \cite{r-a}. The numbers indicate 24 isogglosses (similarities) shared among different Indo-European languages. Isogloss 1 indicates the centum:satem split...}
```

Refer also to section 6.1 for more details on hyperref conversion of T_EX into ASCII text.

5.6.2 Cross references

When using hyperref, cross references created with the \ref and \pageref commands are interactive links. The package offers, as an alternative, the command \nameref, that is used exactly as \ref, but typesets the name of the chapter or section, instead of its number. This kind of reference seems to be more consistent with interactivity (for, when a click is enough, the main motivation for an ordered numbering is called into question).

In any case, with pittetd, the \nameref command is slightly modified when it refers to an appendix: it does not produce the appendix's title, but its label ('APPENDIX', or 'APPENDIX A', etc.).

5.7 Appendices

\appendix

The \appendix command tells pittetd that the following chapters (i.e., the following \chapter commands) are appendices. If there is only one appendix, its heading will be 'APPENDIX'; if there are more, they will be numbered with capital letters, 'APPENDIX A', etc. pittetd needs a second run to know which way to follow.

¹⁴hyperref achieves this by means of invoking the nameref package.

5.8 Bibliography

5.8.1 BibT_EX styles

This section applies only to documents whose bibliography is generated through BibTEX. Manually-created bibliographies (i.e., produced with the thebibliography environment) need no special warning to work properly with pittetd, which handles spacing after the FG (single space within entries; entries separated by one-half space).

As far as pittetd is concerned, there are three kinds of BibTeX styles (.bst files). The first kind includes the styles that limit themselves to ordering and formatting the different pieces of information within the bibliography entries (without modifying the appearance of the list as a whole). The vast majority of BibTeX styles, including the standard ones (plain, unsrt, alpha, abbrv), fall in this category. These styles pose no problem to pittetd, and nothing special is needed to fulfill the requirements of the FG.

The second group comprises those styles that, in addition to the individual entries, format the list as well. In general, styles that do not use bracketed labels ('[1]' or '[Cas44]') are part of this group, for they need to redefine the thebibliography environment to conform to the absence of such labels. They usually come with an associated package (.sty file) that takes care of this task. To ensure proper behavior when using these packages, pittetd offers the command \safebibliography. Its use is identical to that of \bibliography, and it tries to make a compromise between the style's conventions and the FG. 15

\safebibliography

The last kind of bibliography styles is that of systems that modify aspects of formatting other than the final list of bibliographical references. All these systems have not only .bst files, but also substantial packages (.sty). harvard, natbib and achicago are common instances. When pittetd has a close encounter with packages of the third kind, there can be erratic behavior. It is recommended that \safebibliography is used instead of \bibliography, but this will probably not be enough. Since there is no general solution, the problems have to be treated individually, with patches, as explained in 4.3 above.

The three mentioned systems have already been tackled: natbib is an extremely well-written program, so that conciliating it with pittetd is easy

¹⁵It of course is not guaranteed that it will always succeed in doing so. If it does not, it is possible that the bibliography style is actually of the third kind.

and does not merit a separate patch file. No special treatment (other than using \safebibliography) will normally be needed.

On the other hand, harvard is a more complicated case, for the package creates interactive links. The hyperref package has support for harvard, but there is no way to foresee potential problems. It is strongly recommended if possible not to use this package, replacing it with natbib.

achicago poses other kinds of problems. It is an ambitious package that modifies things other than bibliography-related functions. For example, using this package, the effect of \emph will not be *italic*, but *slanted* shape; the quote and quotation environments are also modified, so that pittetd cannot set single spacing within them. Again, it is recommended to avoid this package, but in any case there is a patch available at pittetd's webpage, the file achicago.pit. It should be loaded saying \patch{achicago}.

Thus, through the means just explained, a broad range of bibliographical usages is supported by pittetd. Bracketed-labels referencing, being what LATEX is designed for, can generally be used without restriction; for author-year referencing, natbib and achicago are supported; and for footnote referencing, the package opcit (available from CTAN) works fine if \safebibliography is used.

5.8.2 Citation packages

There are some packages that handle the way bibliographical references are handled within the text, rather than the way the entries of the final list are typeset. It is unfortunate that the package cite, that sorts the numbers of a multiple \cite, creates deep and quite un-traceable conflicts with hyperref. The package can be loaded, but it will have no effect. As a result, the overcite package will not sort the numbers either, although it will typeset them as superscripts (which, in addition, will be interactive links). achemso also causes problems, and it is recommended not to use it at all. 16 chapterbib, going against FG, is not supposed to be loaded.

 $^{^{16} \}text{In hyperref's}$ documentation, Sebastian Rahtz admits not having been able to make hyper-bibliography robust, "since many styles redefine these things... Any or all of achemso, chapterbib, and drftcite may break." For the case of cite, I tried to make a compromise, sacrificing the interactivity of the bibliographical references to keep the effects of the package. But I got completely lost in the attempt... As Rahtz says, "life is too short," and I am not going to understand all the workings of <code>\@citex</code>, <code>\@citex</sup>, <code>\@citex</code>, <code>\@citex</sup>, <code>\@citex</code>, <code>\@citex</code>, <code>\@citex</code>, <code>\@citex</code>, <code>\@citex</code>, <code>\@citex</sup>, <code>\@citex</code>, <code>\@citex</code></code></code></code>

On the other hand, support for the multibib package, that allows multiple lists of references in the same document, is in progress. For the time being, the recommendation is to plan on writing one general bibliography if possible. In any case, several reference lists can be manually created (i.e., without using BibTeX).

5.9 The index

The code of pittetd defines the environment theindex to suit the FG, but otherwise exactly as standard classes define it. This means that the production of the index, be it manually or through *MakeIndex*, remains the same. hyperref offers an option to create a 'hyper-index,' whose page numbers are interactive links. However, the option is not very robust, and therefore pittetd uses hyperref but turns hyper-indexing off.

At the moment there is no support for multiple indexes to be generated automatically by *MakeIndex*, although several indexes can be manually created.

6 Using the hyperref package

This section is a very brief and incomplete guide to some extra features of the hyperref package that have not been explained before. Unfortunately, if something is missing to hyperref, it is documentation. Useful information is to be found in [2] and [3], but those documents are not intended for the average user. The present section is a translated adaptation of the relevant section in [4], to my knowledge the most complete (but still not comprehensive) user's guide on the package.

Section 6.2 provides a starting point to use hyperref in a way different of pittetd's default.

6.1 New user's commands

Certain character strings (notably the text of the bookmarks) are converted by hyperref into ASCII text, ignoring most LATEX commands. In general, macros that expand into a piece of text (such as the \LaTeX command itself, the italic correction \/, or things like ' and ') are appropriately handled. But math mode, for example, is completely ignored. The process

leads virtually never to an error message; warnings, however, are issued for every ignored token.

\texorpdfstring

In any case, the user has a way to 'help' hyperref in the conversion, namely the command

 $\texttt{\texorpdfstring}\{\langle \mathit{TEX}\ \mathit{text}\rangle\}\{\langle \mathit{PDF}\ \mathit{text}\rangle\}$

that can be used in sectioning commands or captions for figures and tables. For example, a caption with the text 'An H₂O molecule,' that would produce a bad bookmark entry, can be fixed by typing

\caption{\texorpdfstring{An H\$_2\$0 molecule}{A water molecule}}

After this, the caption for the figure will feature 'H₂O' (both in the figure and the list of figures), but its bookmark will substitute 'water'.

To create links other than those produced by the IATEX commands \ref, \pageref, and \cite, hyperref makes available other commands. Only some of them will be mentioned here. See [2] for the rest.

\nameref

The $\normalfont{$

\url

The command $\operatorname{Url}\{\langle \mathit{URL}\ \mathit{address}\rangle\}$ prints the $\langle \mathit{URL}\ \mathit{address}\rangle$ as a link that launches the local Internet surfer and leads to the corresponding page.

\hypertarget

Analogous to \label, the command \hypertarget{ $\langle key \rangle$ }{ $\langle text \rangle$ } makes the $\langle text \rangle$ to be the target of a cross reference.

\hyperlink

Analogous to \ref, the command \hyperlink{ $\langle key \rangle$ }{ $\langle expression \rangle$ } sets up an internal link whose target has been previously defined with \hypertarget.

\Acrobatmenu

Through the command $\arrownianderight Acrobatmenu{\arrownianderight Menu function}}{\arrownianderight Acrobatmenu{\arrownianderight Menu function}}$ of Acrobat Reader (or Exchange). For a list of the available functions, see section 4 of [2].

6.2 Overriding pittetd's preferences

As has been said, pittetd loads hyperref with a fixed set of options. In order to access the package keeping control of it, it is needed to specify the nohyperref option for pittetd and then load hyperref:

\documentclass[nohyperref]{pittetd}

 $\usepackage[\langle personal\ options \rangle] \{hyperref\}$

This procedure is of course recommended only to users experienced with hyperref. A comprehensive list of hyperref's options is given in [5]. Here is the list of options that pittetd uses by default (when allowed to):

```
colorlinks,
hyperindex=false
bookmarks, bookmarksnumbered, bookmarksopen,
citecolor=blue, urlcolor=blue
```

An option not used by pittetd that might be relevant is backref, that makes the bibliographical entries produce links to the sections in which the corresponding \cite appear (there is also the alternative pagebackref, with links leading to the page of the \cite's).

In any case, it is always good to indicate the driver for hyperref, for example pdftex or dvipdfm, as an option to this package. In fact, when such an option is given to pittetd, all that is done by the latter is to pass it on to packages that need it, including hyperref, graphicx and color.

By loading hyperref manually, some automatic features of pittetd are lost: the bookmarks for the bibliography, the index, and the appendices; and the filling in of the 'Document Info' dialog box of Acrobat Reader. Figures and tables, however, will still create bookmarks. To get those bookmarks created was the thorniest issue in the writing of pittetd, and we have decided to keep this working even if the user has chosen to override pittetd's preferences about hyperref (see the code for \listoffigures and \listoftables).

\pdfbookmark

To create bookmarks additional to those that come from sections in the table of contents (or from the lists of figures and tables), hyperref provides the \pdfbookmark command:

```
\pdfbookmark[\langle level \rangle] \{\langle bookmark\ text \rangle\} \{\langle key \rangle\}
```

where $\langle level \rangle$ is 0 for chapters, 1 for sections, and so on. The $\langle key \rangle$ is a unique name chosen by the user. The bookmark will be appended to the panel in the current position, and will point to the page of the text, in which \pdfbookmark appears. For more complicated instances (bookmarks that lead to a different location in the document, or that lead to different documents), see sections 5.2.4 and 7.2 of [3].

7 Before submitting

The pittetd LATEX class is programmed to follow closely and consistently the FG. In general, the author of a thesis or dissertation needs not to be concerned about most of the formatting requirements (for example, checking the bookmarks and links one by one is unnecessary). However, this creates the danger of implying that nothing can go wrong. There are in fact some things beyond pittetd's control, and those things must be checked by the authors themselves (and will probably be checked closely by format reviewers). This section highlights the most common and likely problems.

- Captions of tables and figures. Captions for tables should appear at the top of the table, while those for figures go at the bottom. pittetd does not force nor check this requirement.
- Captions as bookmarks. Very long captions for tables and figures tend to be truncated when converted to bookmarks. Also, LATEX constructions (like formulas, cite commands, etc.) are lost. Sections 5.6.1 and 6.1 show two ways of dealing with these limitations.
- Capitalization of sections. The section titles are capitalized by pittetd in the text, but *not* in the bookmarks. The best thing is to provide \section with an already-all-capitals argument.
- The final option. Before submitting it is always very important to run the document with final option (i.e., adding 'final' to the list of options to \documentclass). This will catch and make evident any problems in the preliminary pages. See section 4.5.
- Bad line breaks. Sometimes LATEX cannot break a paragraph into lines satisfactorily. The result is one (or more) 'overfull' lines, that stick to the right of the margin. LATEX always gives a warning about each and every overfull, and these can be seen in the .log file. This file, a plain-text file, can (and should) be read for overfull and other kinds of warnings. Overfull warnings start with the text 'Overfull \hbox in paragraph'.
- Bad page breaks. Similarly, LATEX issues an 'underfull' warning for bad page breaking—when it is able to recognize it. But sometimes LATEX will break a page just after a heading, which is wrong. The best way to check page breaking is to make the pages fit the screen and go scanning quickly page by page (PgDn).

Warnings. There are also warnings about other things, such as incomplete cross references, undefined \cite's, etc., which are important to fix. The warnings are all collected in the .log file, and usually reveal at least one problem that had not been noticed before. It is not good to neglect reading this file; getting it to report no problems should be the crowning, final step in the thesis/dissertation production.

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- [4] Rodrigo De Castro, El Universo LATEX, 2nd. edition, Bogotá, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, 2003.
- [5] Sebastian Rahtz, hyperref package options, October 1999, file options.pdf, part of the hyperref package distribution. Available at pittetd's webpage.

Index

Numbers written in italics refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described. A list of mentioned packages is found under 'packages mentioned;' of environments under 'environments;' of pittetd options under 'options to pittetd.'

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\thesubsubsection $\underline{232}$	xspace package

8 The program

8.1 Identification

- 1 (*class)
- 2 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[1995/12/01]
- $3 \ProvidesClass{pittetd}[2004/08/17 v1.618]$
- 4 University of Pittsburgh ETD
- 5 (Electronic Thesis & Dissertations) class]

8.2 Declarations

- 6 \newwrite\@etdaux
- 7 \newif\if@errors
- 8 \newif\if@keywords
- 9 \newif\if@tables
- 10 \newif\if@figures
- 11 \newif\if@mainmatter\@mainmattertrue
- 12 \newif\if@hyper@ref\@hyper@reftrue
- 13 \newif\if@secletters
- 14 \newif\if@yeargiven\@yeargivenfalse
- 15 \newif\if@dategiven\@dategiventrue
- 16 \newlength\@chapterl
- 17 \newlength\@sectionl
- 18 \newlength\@subsectionl
- 19 \newlength\@subsubsectionl
- 20 \newlength\@singleline
- 21 \newlength\@presubs
- 22 \newlength\@presubsub
- 23 \newlength\@floatl
- 24 \newdimen\bibindent
- 25 \newlength\abovecaptionskip
- 26 \newlength\belowcaptionskip
- 27 \newcounter{@members}\setcounter{@members}{0}
- 28 \newcounter{@addprel}\setcounter{@addprel}{8}
- 29 \newcounter{@appno}\setcounter{@appno}{0}
- 30 \newcounter{chapter}
- 31 \newcounter{section}[chapter]
- 32 \newcounter{subsection} [section]
- 33 \newcounter{subsubsection}[subsection]
- 34 \newcounter{paragraph}
- 35 \newcounter{subparagraph}

```
36 \newcounter{figure}
37 \newcounter{table}
38 \newtoks\@expectedprelim
39 \newtoks\@committee
40 \newtoks\@coadv
```

8.3 Options

These come pretty unchanged from the standard classes:

```
41 \newcommand\@ptsize{}
42 \DeclareOption{10pt}{\renewcommand\@ptsize{0}}
43 \DeclareOption{11pt}{\renewcommand\@ptsize{1}}
44 \DeclareOption{12pt}{\renewcommand\@ptsize{2}}
45 \DeclareOption{leqno}{\input{leqno.clo}}
46 \DeclareOption{fleqn}{\input{fleqn.clo}}
47 \DeclareOption{openbib}{%
      \AtEndOfPackage{%
48
          \renewcommand\@openbib@code{%
49
               \advance\leftmargin\bibindent
50
               \itemindent -\bibindent
51
52
               \listparindent \itemindent
               \parsep \z@
53
              }%
54
          \renewcommand\newblock{\par}}}
55
   Now for pittetd's own options.
56 \newcommand\t@or@d{}
```

```
57 \newcommand\@this{}
58 \newcommand\@@degree{}
59 \DeclareOption{phd}{\renewcommand{\t@or@d}{phd}%
      \renewcommand\@this{Dissertation}%
60
      \renewcommand\@@degree{PhD}%
61
      \def\@degreesought{\textbf{Doctor of Philosophy}}%
62
      \def\@advisor{Director}}
64 \DeclareOption{ma}{\renewcommand{\t@or@d}{ma}}%
65
      \renewcommand\@this{Thesis}%
      \renewcommand\@@degree{M.A.}%
66
      \def\@degreesought{\textbf{Master of Arts}}%
67
      \def\@advisor{Advisor}}
69 \DeclareOption{ms}{\renewcommand{\t@or@d}{ms}%
      \renewcommand\@this{Thesis}%
70
      \renewcommand\@@@degree{M.S.}%
71
      \def\@degreesought{\textbf{Master of Sciences}}%
72
      \def\@advisor{Advisor}}
73
```

```
74 \DeclareOption{sectionnumbers}{\@seclettersfalse} 75 \DeclareOption{sectionletters}{\@secletterstrue}
```

The next are the 'stage' options. By declaration, \if@errors is false, so only final is required to mention it explicitly. See section 8.4 for the actual effect of this switch.

```
76 \DeclareOption{draft}{\setlength{\overfullrule}{5pt}}
77 \DeclareOption{semifinal}{\setlength{\overfullrule}{5pt}}
78 \DeclareOption{final}{\setlength{\overfullrule}{0pt}}%
79 \@errorstrue}
```

The following \let'ting of \nameref to \ref provides for the case that a document that has been processed all the time with hyperref is suddenly changed to nohyperref. If hyperref (the package) is to be loaded, it will redefine the command (fortunately it is defined with \def in nameref.sty; for a not-as-lucky case, see the handling of \texorpdfstring below).

```
80 \DeclareOption{nohyperref}{\let\nameref\ref\@hyper@reffalse}
```

Note that the 'options' pdftex and dvipdfm, advertised so much in the documentation above, are not actually defined in pittetd.cls. Because of LATEX options mechanism, they will be simply passed on to any package that is loaded.

Okay. Default options, and processing of any non-default:

```
81 \ExecuteOptions{12pt,semifinal,hyperref,phd}
82 \ProcessOptions
```

8.4 Stage and error handling

\@linemessage

Through \@linemessage and \@nolinemessage, whose actual performance depends on the 'stage' option, most problems will only warn, unless the final option has turned \if@errors true.

```
83 \newcommand\@linemessage[2]{%
84  \if@errors
85  \ClassError{pittetd}{#1}{#2}
86  \else
87  \ClassWarning{pittetd}{#1}
88  \fi}
```

\@nolinemessage

```
89 \newcommand\@nolinemessage[2]{\if@errors
90 \ClassError{pittetd}{#1}{#2}\else
91 \ClassWarningNoLine{pittetd}{#1}\fi}
```

8.5 Initialization

First, let's get the font size done: one file for each of the three available sizes. The length \@singleline is an important one: it is the space between two lines of text, which is exactly 1.5 of the regular spacing in a standard LATEX class (according to size). \normalsize is the only size that really sets everything up, and the only whose spacing is more than single line. The others modify only the font size itself, and are just a little more than single-spaced (as are all sizes in standard classes). Other things that depend on the font size are set in these files.

```
92 (/class)
93 (*10pt)
94 \setlength{\@singleline}{18\p@}
95 \renewcommand\normalsize{%
       \@setfontsize\normalsize\@xpt{18}%
96
       \abovedisplayskip 10\p@ \@plus2\p@ \@minus5\p@
97
       \abovedisplayshortskip \z@ \@plus3\p@
98
       \belowdisplayshortskip 6\p@ \@plus3\p@ \@minus3\p@
99
       \belowdisplayskip \abovedisplayskip
100
       \let\@listi\@listI}
102 \newcommand\small{\@setfontsize\small\@ixpt{11}}
103 \newcommand\footnotesize{\@setfontsize\footnotesize\@viiipt{9.5}}
104 \newcommand\scriptsize{\@setfontsize\scriptsize\@viipt\@viiipt}
105 \newcommand\tiny{\@setfontsize\tiny\@vpt\@vipt}
106 \newcommand\large{\@setfontsize\large\@xiipt{14}}
107 \newcommand\Large{\@setfontsize\Large\@xivpt{18}}
108 \newcommand\LARGE{\@setfontsize\LARGE\@xviipt{22}}
109 \newcommand\huge{\@setfontsize\huge\@xxpt{25}}
110 \newcommand\Huge{\@setfontsize\Huge\@xxvpt{30}}
111 \newcommand\singlespace{\@setfontsize\singlespace\@xpt\@xiipt}
112 \setlength\footnotesep{6.65\p0}
113 \setlength{\skip\footins}{9\p0 \@plus 4\p0 \@minus 2\p0}
114 \setlength\parindent{15\p0}
115 (/10pt)
116 (*11pt)
117 \setlength{\@singleline}{20.4\p@}
118 \renewcommand\normalsize{%
       \@setfontsize\normalsize\@xipt{20.4}%
```

```
\abovedisplayskip 11\p@ \@plus3\p@ \@minus6\p@
120
              \abovedisplayshortskip \z@ \@plus3\p@
121
122
              \belowdisplayshortskip 6.5\p@ \@plus3.5\p@ \@minus3\p@
              \belowdisplayskip \abovedisplayskip
123
124
              \let\@listi\@listI}
125 \newcommand\small{\@setfontsize\small\@xpt\@xiipt}
126 \mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mb
127 \newcommand\scriptsize{\@setfontsize\scriptsize\@viiipt{9.5}}
128 \newcommand\tiny{\@setfontsize\tiny\@vipt\@viipt}
129 \newcommand\large{\@setfontsize\large\@xiipt{14}}
130 \newcommand\Large{\@setfontsize\Large\@xivpt{18}}
131 \newcommand\LARGE{\@setfontsize\LARGE\@xviipt{22}}
132 \newcommand\huge{\@setfontsize\huge\@xxpt{25}}
133 \newcommand\Huge{\@setfontsize\Huge\@xxvpt{30}}
134 \newcommand\singlespace{\@setfontsize\singlespace\@xipt{13.6}}
135 \setlength\footnotesep{7.7\p0}
136 \setlength{\skip\footins}{10\p0 \@plus 4\p0 \@minus 2\p0}
137 \setlength\parindent{17\p0}
138 (/11pt)
139 (*12pt)
140 \setlength{\@singleline}{21.75\p@}
141 \renewcommand\normalsize{%
              \@setfontsize\normalsize\@xiipt{21.75}%
142
              \abovedisplayskip 12\p@ \@plus32\p@ \@minus7\p@
143
              \abovedisplayshortskip \z@ \@plus3\p@
144
145
              \belowdisplayshortskip 6.5\p@ \@plus3.5\p@ \@minus3\p@
              \belowdisplayskip \abovedisplayskip
146
              \let\@listi\@listI}
147
148 \newcommand\small{\@setfontsize\small\@xipt{13.6}}
149 \newcommand\footnotesize{\@setfontsize\footnotesize\@xpt\@xiipt}
150 \newcommand\scriptsize{\@setfontsize\scriptsize\@viiipt{9.5}}
151 \newcommand\tiny{\@setfontsize\tiny\@vipt\@viiipt}
152 \newcommand\large{\@setfontsize\large\@xivpt{18}}
153 \newcommand\Large{\@setfontsize\Large\@xviipt{22}}
154 \newcommand\LARGE{\@setfontsize\LARGE\@xxpt{25}}
155 \newcommand\huge{\@setfontsize\huge\@xxvpt{30}}
156 \let\Huge\huge
157 \newcommand\singlespace{\@setfontsize\singlespace\@xiipt{14.5}}
158 \setlength\footnotesep{8.4\p0}
159 \setlength{\skip\footins}{10.8\p@ \@plus 4\p@ \@minus 2\p@}
160 \setlength{\parindent}{19\p0}
161 \langle /12pt \rangle
162 (*class)
```

The right file is loaded next. For all sizes, the following \let's are true.

```
163 \input{pitetd1\@ptsize.clo}
164 \let\Small\footnotesize
165 \let\SMALL\scriptsize
166 \let\bibindent\parindent
```

Now for some initial values. The first five are needed to format the table of contents and the lists of tables and figures, and are to be changed by the \jobname.etd file below. Oh!, \normalfont must come before for em to make sense as a length unit.

```
167 \normalfont
168 \setlength\@chapterl{1.5em}
169 \setlength\@section1{1.5em}
170 \setlength\@subsection1{1em}
171 \setlength\@subsubsection1{1em}
172 \setlength\@float1{2.3em}
173 \newcommand\@phd{phd}
174 \newcommand\contentsname{CONTENTS}
175 \newcommand\listfigurename{LIST OF FIGURES}
176 \newcommand\listtablename{LIST OF TABLES}
177 \newcommand\bibname{BIBLIOGRAPHY}
178 \newcommand\indexname{INDEX}
179 \newcommand\figurename{Figure}
180 \newcommand\tablename{Table}
181 \newcommand\chaptername{Chapter}
182 \newcommand\appendixname{APPENDIX}
183 \newcommand\abstractname{}
184 \newcommand\convname{CONVENTIONS}
```

For the table of contents and related:

```
185 \setcounter{secnumdepth}{3}
186 \setcounter{tocdepth}{3}
187 \newcommand\@pnumwidth{1.55em}
188 \newcommand\@tocrmarg{2.55em}
189 \newcommand\@dotsep{4.5}
```

And here we go with the \jobname.etd file. It will tell pittetd whether there are tables and/or figures—switches \if@figures and \if@tables, both initially false—and the lengths \@chapterl, \@sectionl, etc., which hold the width of the widest label of each sectioning level and the widest float number (plus some extra space). The indentation of the sections in the

table of contents is equal to \@chapter1; that of the lesser levels (lengths \@presubs and \@presubsub) is then calculated as the sum of the widths of higher levels.

These calculations are necessary for potentially long Roman numerals of chapters. For example, in pittesis, the number VIII collides with the title of the chapter. And once we have to fix this, why not do it with all the levels, in all the cases? Likewise, if figures and tables are numbered within chapters, it is not that unlikely that expressions like 'VIII.10' have to appear in the corresponding list. The width has to be kept track of.

```
190 \InputIfFileExists{\jobname.etd}{}{%
191
       \if@errors
192
           \ClassWarningNoLine{pittetd}{%
               No \jobname.etd file. Entering semifinal mode}%
193
194
           \@errorsfalse
       \fi}
195
196 \if@errors\else\AtEndDocument{\ClassWarningNoLine{pittetd}{%
       Remember to run the document with 'final' option}}\fi
198 \setlength\@presubs{1\@sectionl}
199 \addtolength\@presubs{1\@chapterl}
200 \setlength\@presubsub{1\@presubs}
201 \addtolength\@presubsub{1\@subsectionl}
202 \newcommand*\l@chapter{%
203
       \@dottedtocline{0}{\z@}{\@chapterl}}
204 \newcommand*\l@section{%
       \@dottedtocline{1}{\@chapterl}{\@sectionl}}
206 \newcommand*\l@subsection{%
       \@dottedtocline{2}{\@presubs}{\@subsectionl}}
208 \newcommand*\l@subsubsection{%
209
       \@dottedtocline{3}{\@presubsub}{\@subsubsectionl}}
    Other parameters:
210 \setlength\arraycolsep{5\p0}
211 \setlength \tabcolsep{6p0}
212 \setlength\arrayrulewidth{.4\p0}
213 \setlength\doublerulesep{2\p0}
214 \setlength\tabbingsep{\labelsep}
215 \skip\@mpfootins=\skip\footins
216 \setlength\fboxsep{3\p0}
217 \setlength\fboxrule{.4\p0}
218 \@addtoreset{equation}{chapter}
219 \renewcommand\theequation{\ifnum \c@chapter>\z@
       \thechapter.\fi\@arabic\c@equation}
220
```

Page style and initialization:

```
221 \pagestyle{plain}
222 \pagenumbering{roman}
223 \setcounter{footnote}{0}
224 \let\@openbib@code\@empty
```

And just in case some LATEX commands need to know this:

```
225 \@twosidefalse
226 \@mparswitchfalse
227 \@twocolumnfalse
```

8.6 Counters and numbers

The issue here is the two kinds of section numbering, 1.1.1.1 or I.A.1.a. In the second case, the headings for each section is *not* to include the 'number' of the previous (I. First Chapter; but A. First section). This involves two subtleties concerning cross references in the text: firstly, a reference to 'section B' would mean nothing without the chapter 'number;' secondly, the 'number' bears a final period in headings, but we do not want the period to appear within the text.

\period@or@not \gobble@or@not This is handled with the \period@or@not and \gobble@or@not mechanisms. In principle, both commands expand to nothing, but when \@withperiod or \@withgobble are declared (always locally in a group), they expand to period or to gobble.

```
228 \let\period@or@not\relax
229 \def\@withperiod{\def\period@or@not{.}}
230 \let\gobble@or@not\relax
231 \def\@withgobble{\let\gobble@or@not\@gobble}
```

\thechapter
\thesection
\thesubsection
\thesubsubsection

Now section numbers have to be defined accordingly. A regular call to \thesubsection, such as that done by a \ref command, for example, will not produce a period nor gobble the previous stuff.

```
232 \renewcommand\thechapter{\if@secletters
233 \expandafter\@Roman\c@chapter\period@or@not
234 \else\@arabic\c@chapter\fi}
235 \renewcommand\thesection{\if@secletters
236 \gobble@or@not{\thechapter.}\expandafter\@Alph
237 \c@section\period@or@not
238 \else\thechapter.\@arabic\c@section\fi}
```

```
239 \renewcommand\thesubsection{\if@secletters
240 \gobble@or@not{\thesection.}\@arabic
241 \c@subsection\period@or@not
242 \else\thesection.\@arabic\c@subsection\fi}
243 \renewcommand\thesubsubsection{\if@secletters
244 \gobble@or@not{\thesubsection.}\@alph
245 \c@subsubsection\period@or@not
246 \else\thesubsection.\@arabic\c@subsubsection\fi}
```

\pdfstringdefPreHook

We also have to instruct hyperref how to handle these commands when building a PDF string. We take the chance to avoid a series of warnings for \ignorespace, and also tell about \acro, which is defined below.

```
247 \newcommand\pdfstringdefPreHook{%

248 \let\acro\relax

249 \let\ignorespaces\relax

250 \let\gobble@or@not\@gobble

251 \def\period@or@not{.}}
```

\thefigure \thetable \chapterfloats Next, floating-objects numbering. In principle it is consecutive, but the user might want to make it chapter-dependent. In implementing that option (as \chapterfloats), \thechapter cannot be used, since the \period@or@not would wrongly expand into a period in the bookmarks, creating double periods. And there is no way around it, so we have to use \c@chapter directly.

On the other hand, with \chapterfloats, floats in the appendices should be numbered 'A1,' not 'A.1.' This is achieved by using \if@mainmatter, since only \appendix sets \@mainmatterfalse.

```
252 \renewcommand\thefigure{\@arabic\c@figure}
253 \renewcommand\thetable{\@arabic\c@table}
254 \newcommand\chapterfloats{\@addtoreset{figure}{chapter}%
       \@addtoreset{table}{chapter}%
255
256
       \renewcommand\thefigure{%
257
           \if@mainmatter
258
                \if@secletters
                    \expandafter\@Roman\c@chapter
259
260
                \else\@arabic\c@chapter
261
                \fi.%
           \else\expandafter\@Alph\c@chapter\fi
262
263
           \@arabic\c@figure}%
       \renewcommand\thetable{%
264
           \if@mainmatter
265
                \if@secletters
266
```

```
267 \expandafter\@Roman\c@chapter
268 \else\@arabic\c@chapter
269 \fi.%
270 \else\expandafter\@Alph\c@chapter\fi
271 \@arabic\c@table}}
272 \@onlypreamble\chapterfloats
```

\regularenum

Finally, the labels for the four levels of the enumerate environment are set. In case the second numbering is used for sections, these labels are set to Roman, Alpha, arabic, alpha.

```
273 \newcommand\regularenum{%
       \renewcommand\theenumi{\@arabic\c@enumi}%
275
       \renewcommand\theenumii{\@alph\c@enumii}%
276
       \renewcommand\theenumiii{\@roman\c@enumiii}%
       \renewcommand\theenumiv{\@Alph\c@enumiv}}
277
278 \if@secletters
279
       \renewcommand\theenumi{\@Roman\c@enumi}
       \renewcommand\theenumii{\@Alph\c@enumii}
280
281
       \renewcommand\theenumiii{\@arabic\c@enumiii}
       \renewcommand\theenumiv{\@alph\c@enumiv}
282
283 \else\regularenum\fi
```

8.7 Layout parameters

This follows closely the standard classes.

```
284 \setlength\lineskip{1\p0}
285 \setlength\normallineskip{1\p0}
286 \setlength\parskip{0\p0 \@plus \p0}
287 \setlength{\smallskipamount}{%
288    .25\@singleline \@plus 1\p0 \@minus 1\p0}
289 \setlength{\medskipamount}{%
290    .5\@singleline \@plus 2\p0 \@minus 2\p0}
291 \setlength{\bigskipamount}{%
292    1\@singleline \@plus 4\p0 \@minus 4\p0}
293 \@lowpenalty 51
294 \@medpenalty 151
295 \@highpenalty 301
296 \clubpenalty 250
297 \widowpenalty 250
```

But page layout, being fixed here, is set directly and not through options.

```
298 \setlength\paperwidth{8.5in}
299 \setlength\textwidth{6.5in}
300 \setlength\oddsidemargin{\z0}
301 \setlength\paperheight{11in}
302 \setlength\textheight{9in}
303 \setlength\topskip{1\0ptsize \p0}
304 \setlength\maxdepth{.5\topskip}
305 \setlength\footskip{.5in}
306 \setlength\topmargin{\z0}
307 \setlength\headheight{\z0}
308 \setlength\headsep{\z0}
309 \setlength\marginparwidth{\z0}
310 \setlength\marginparsep{\z0}
```

By the way, if the **showidx** package is loaded, we should allow room for \marginpar's (lest a forest of overfull messages populates the .log file).

```
311 \AtBeginDocument{\@ifpackageloaded{showidx}{%
312 \setlength\marginparwidth{1in}
313 \setlength\marginparsep{2pt}}{}}
```

More layout: this follows the standard classes, with adapted values, and omitting the double-column parameters.

```
314 \setcounter{topnumber}{2}
315 \renewcommand{\topfraction}{.5}
 316 \setcounter{bottomnumber}{1}
 317 \renewcommand\bottomfraction{.3}
318 \setcounter{totalnumber}{3}
 319 \renewcommand\textfraction{.2}
 320 \renewcommand\floatpagefraction{.5}
 321 \setlength{\@fptop}{0\p@ \@plus 1fill}
 322 \setlength{\@fpsep}{8\p@ \@plus 1fill}
323 \end{0plus 1fill}
324 \left(\frac{\protect}{.5\protect}\right) . 5\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\protect\
 325 \setlength{\textfloatsep}%
                                                  {1.5\coloredge} \coloredge \col
 327 \end{\text{\timestep}} \{.5\end{\text{\congleline \congleline}} \end{\text{\congleline}} \
 328 \setlength\abovecaptionskip{\@singleline}
 329 \setlength\belowcaptionskip{\@singleline}
```

8.8 Font commands

```
330 \end{$\mathrm} $331 \end{$\mathrm} $331 \end{$\mathrm} $332 \end{$\mathsf} $332
```

```
333 \DeclareOldFontCommand{\bf}{\normalfont\bfseries}{\mathbf} 334 \DeclareOldFontCommand{\it}{\normalfont\itshape}{\mathit} 335 \DeclareOldFontCommand{\sl}{\normalfont\slshape}{\@nomath\sl} 336 \DeclareOldFontCommand{\sc}{\normalfont\scshape}{\@nomath\sc} 337 \DeclareRobustCommand*\cal{\@fontswitch\relax\mathcal} 338 \DeclareRobustCommand*\mit{\@fontswitch\relax\mathnormal}
```

Here comes the first thing we have to deal with for the achicago package, that makes \emph behave as \textsl, rather than \textit. For the use of patches, see section 8.10.

\acro The \acro command is an adaptation from the one in the ltugboat class:

```
346 \@ifundefined{acro}{%
       \DeclareRobustCommand\SMC{%
347
       \ifx\@currsize\normalsize\small\else
348
       \ifx\@currsize\singlesize\small\else
349
350
       \ifx\@currsize\small\footnotesize\else
           \ifx\@currsize\footnotesize\scriptsize\else
351
           \ifx\@currsize\large\normalsize\else
352
           \ifx\@currsize\Large\large\else
           \ifx\@currsize\LARGE\Large\else
354
355
               \ifx\@currsize\scriptsize\tiny\else
               \ifx\@currsize\tiny\tiny\else
356
               \ifx\@currsize\huge\LARGE\else
357
               \ifx\@currsize\Huge\huge\else
358
                   \small\SMC@unknown@warning
359
360
       \fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi
361
       }
       \newcommand\SMC@unknown@warning{\ClassWarning{pittetd}{%
362
           \string\SMC: unrecognized text font size
363
           command---using \string\small}}
364
       \newcommand\textSMC[1]{{\SMC #1}}
365
366
       \newcommand\acro[1]{\textSMC{#1}\@}}{}
```

8.9 Hyperref

We begin by loading hyperref; at the end of the preamble, the proper options are set. Here, the user will already have provided the information for the 'Document Info' dialog box (\@pdftitle, \@author, etc.). We take pride on pittetd having created the PDF file, too.

```
367 \if@hyper@ref
       \AtEndOfClass{%
368
369
           \usepackage[bookmarks, hyperindex=false] { hyperref } %
           \def\@pdfcreator{LaTeX, pittetd class, hyperref package}}
370
371
       \AtBeginDocument{%
           \hypersetup{bookmarksnumbered, %
372
                colorlinks, bookmarksopen, %
373
                linkcolor=blue,citecolor=blue,urlcolor=blue,%
374
375
                pdftitle=\@pdftitle,pdfauthor=\@author,%
376
                pdfkeywords=\@keywords,%
377
                pdfsubject=\the\subject}}
378 \fi
```

hyperref redefines \maketitle to implement the special footnotes for \author and so on. This is disabled here. Also, the switch \@hyper@ref is set to true \AtBeginDocument, in case the user has loaded it manually. If hyperref is not loaded, \texorpdfstring is not defined. Since it could be still used in the document (if it was ever typeset with hyperref in mind), we provide a definition it here.

```
379 \AtBeginDocument{\@ifpackageloaded{hyperref}{%
380    \let\maketitle\HyOrg@maketitle
381    \@hyper@reftrue}{%
382    \@hyper@reffalse
383    \let\texorpdfstring\@firstoftwo}}
```

8.10 Packages and patches

\patch \usewithpatch A difficult decision about the file extension for the patches. For one thing, an automatic search mechanism required the file name to be the same as the package's. But then extensions like .clo or .def, already in use by IATEX, could very well confuse pittetd, for it is possible that files called that way, but not designed for the class, are already installed in the system.

```
384 \newcommand*\patch[1]{\InputIfFileExists{#1.pit}{% 385 \ClassInfo{pittetd}{Patch for #1 loaded}}{% \ClassInfo{pittetd}{No patch found for #1}}}
```

```
387 \newcommand*\usewithpatch[2][\@empty]{%
388 \ifx\@empty#1\usepackage{#2}\else\usepackage[#1]{#2}\fi%
389 \patch{#2}}
390 \@onlypreamble\patch
```

The patches for the pitthesis and pittdiss classes are given below (section 8.11.14), and serve as illustration.

8.11 Preliminaries

8.11.1 Commands for the information

\title First of all, \title has to be redefined for the optional argument, but \author remains the same (it \gdef's \@author to its argument). However, standard-classes command \thanks is disabled here: it gobbles its argument and issues a warning.

```
391 \renewcommand*{\title}[2] [\@empty] {%
392 \gdef\@title{#2}\ifx\@empty#1%
393 \gdef\@pdftitle{#2}%
394 \else\gdef\@pdftitle{#1}\fi}
395 \renewcommand{\thanks}[1] {\ClassWarning{pittetd}{%
396 The argument of \string\thanks\space has been ignored.}}
```

\date For master's theses the committee may be omitted. I conclude that everything concerning the defense may be omitted too. So, pittetd needs a way to know whether it should typeset the text 'It was approved' or not, which means scanning the \date to see if it is void. In any case, default value is \today.

```
397 \renewcommand*{\date}[1]{%
398 \sbox\@tempboxa{\normalfont #1}
399 \ifnum\wd\@tempboxa>0\global\@dategiventrue
400 \else\global\@dategivenfalse\fi
401 \gdef\@date{\ #1\ }}
402 \edef\today{\ifcase\month\or
403 January\or February\or March\or April\or May\or June\or
404 July\or August\or September\or October\or November\or
405 December\fi\space\number\day, \number\year}
406 \date{\today}
```

\setyear The year, on the contrary, must be present. Since it is not a standard LATEX requirement, we provide for the user not having thought of it: it assumes

```
407 \edef\@year{\number\year}
                408 \newcommand{\setyear}[1]{%
                        \gdef\@year{#1}\@yeargiventrue}
                 And there are many other commands that regular LATEX never defined.
       \@degree
       \@school
                 They have to be kept from stopping the run, so we initialize some of values
                 to produce a warning (or error, according to stage).
                410 \newcommand\@degree{\@nolinemessage{No \string\degree\space
                        command}{It is required to list the author's previous
                        degree(s). Use the \string\degree\space (or \string\previousdegree\space command.}}
                412
                413 \newcommand\@school{\@nolinemessage{No \string\school\space
                        command}{It is required to name the school (and
                        optionally the department). Use the \string\school\space
                416
                        command.}}
                417 \newcommand\@@school{\relax}
        \degree User's commands, if any, will override the previous definitions. \previousdegree
\previousdegree is useful in case \degree is assigned other meaning by a package.
                418 \newcommand{\degree}[1]{\gdef\@degree{#1}}
                419 \let\previousdegree\degree
        \school \school defines one thing for the title page, another one for the committee
                 page.
                420 \newcommand\school[2][the]{\gdef\@school{#1\ \#2}%
                        \gdef\@@school{\uppercase{#2}}}
  \degreesought Now the only information missing is the degree sought, already initial-
                 ized, and 'Subject' and 'Keywords' for the Document Info dialog box.
       \subject
                 The former is best implemented as a token register (the user fills it in if
      \keywords
                 types \subject{...}). Both commands should be in the preamble, before
                 hyperref builds up the Document Info.
                422 \newcommand\degreesought[1]{\def\@degreesought{#1}}
                423 \newtoks\subject
                424 \def\@keywords{}
                425 \newcommand\keywords[1] {\gdef\@keywords{#1}}
                426 \@onlypreamble\subject
                427 \@onlypreamble\keywords
```

the current year and makes sure to remember that it was not provided.

8.11.2 The order

\@enable
\@disable

The mechanism by which pittetd checks that the preliminaries are in the right order is the next: each preliminary 'disables' those that cannot be placed afterwards, and 'enables' the one or more than can follow. 'Disable' and 'enable' mean 'create the right warning/error:'

```
428 \newcommand\@enable[2]{%
       \global\expandafter\let\csname @#1message\endcsname\relax
429
430
       \global\@expectedprelim{#2}}
   \newcommand\@disable[1]{%
431
432
       \global\expandafter\def\csname @#1message\endcsname{%
           \Clinemessage{Something is missing or misplaced.
433
               I was expecting \the\@expectedprelim\{%
434
               The preliminaries should be placed in the next order:
435
436
               \MessageBreak title, committee, [copyright],
437
               abstract, [preface/foreword], tableofcontents,
               [listoftables], [listoffigures].\MessageBreak
438
439
               \MessageBreak I think something is either missing or
               misplaced in your document. I will typeset things in
440
441
               the given order, but you should double-check.}}}
```

When something is 'enabled,' the 'expected preliminary' (used by pittetd when complaining) is changed (it's the second argument to \@enable). Note that the enabled preliminaries and expected ones are not necessarily the same, because there are optional preliminaries.

\@disable A second kind of 'disable' (\@disable) is for lists of tables or figures with no tables or figures in it:

```
442 \newcommand\@ddisable[2]{%
443 \global\expandafter\def\csname @#1message\endcsname{%
444 \@linemessage{There is no #2}{I have found no #2, so it
445 makes no sense to me to include a list of them.
446 Proceed, but expect an ugly heading followed by
447 nothing...}}
```

So, each preliminary has (and executes) its own \@...message command, which is a complaint or a relaxation, according to the enable-status. To initialize these commands, we need to:

```
448 \@enable{title}{\maketitle}
449 \@disable{committee}
450 \@disable{copyright}
```

```
451 \@disable{abstract}
452 \@disable{preface}
453 \@disable{table}
454 \@disable{lof}
455 \@disable{lot}
456 \@disable{conv}
```

8.11.3 Bookmarking the preliminaries

Every preliminary is bookmarked by default. This is done by placing an hypertarget and writing directly into the bookmark file, \@outlinefile (the bookmarks of figures and tables are discussed below). Option nohyperref turns this off, but in a round-about way: the test is no \if@hyper@ref, but \@ifundefined{@outlinefile}, because if no driver (pdftex or dvipdfm) is loaded by the user, hyperref will not create bookmarks anyway (it does not know which convention to use).

8.11.4 The title

\maketitle

```
457 \newcommand\maketitle{\@titlemessage
458
       \if@dategiven
           \if@yeargiven\else
459
                \ClassWarningNoLine{pittetd}{%
460
461
                    I assumed '\@year' for the year.
                    You can use \string\setyear\space to change it}%
462
           \fi
463
       \fi
464
       \@ifundefined{@outlinefile}{}{%
465
466
           \hypertarget{prelim.0}{}%
           \protected@write\@outlinefile{}{%
467
                \protect\BOOKMARK
468
                [0][]{prelim.0}{TITLE PAGE}{}}
469
       \thispagestyle{empty}%
470
```

I chose to ignore the '8 spaces' kind of stuff. That is more suited for typewriters than for T_EX, and far less robust, for multiple-line things could cause the information to overflow the page if the directions are followed at face value. A large font is used, with an interline spacing of around '2 spaces,' which is what the FG ask the most for in the title page. But for the '2 spaces' from the top, a \vskip is needed, and 1.3\@singleline

```
is about right (\@singleline \simeq 3s/2 \Rightarrow 4/3\@singleline \simeq 2s)!
471
       {\centering
472
           \fontsize\@xviipt{1.5\@singleline}\selectfont
           \null\vskip 1.3\@singleline
473
474
           {\bfseries\uppercase\expandafter{\Otitle}}\par
           \vfill
475
476
           by\par
           {\bfseries\@author}\par
477
478
           {\let\noexpand\relax\@degree}\par
           \vfill
479
           Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of\par
480
481
           \@school\ in partial fulfillment\par
482
           of the requirements for the degree of\par
           \@degreesought\par
483
484
           \vfill
           University of Pittsburgh\par
485
           \@year\par}
486
487
       \@enable{committee} {\makecommittee}
    And, to save memory:
       \global\let\thanks\relax
488
       \global\let\maketitle\relax
489
490
       \global\let\title\relax
       \global\let\author\relax
491
       \global\let\and\relax}
492
```

8.11.5 The committee page

\@commline
\@committee

The interesting thing here is the handling of committee members. First of all, the user shouldn't be asked to count the members—that sounds like a task for LATEX—and, second, the advisor could be just the first member mentioned.

```
493 \def\@commline{\ifhmode\\else\relax\fi}

494 \def\committeemember#1{%

495 \stepcounter{@members}

496 \@committee\expandafter{\the\@committee#1\@commline}}
```

Thus the register \@committee is a list of members separated by \@comline. The latter expands into \\ only when the list is actually typeset.

\committeepage Now for the actual page (which is typeset only if the user provided at least one \committeemember).

```
497 \newcommand\makecommittee{\clearpage\@committeemessage
       \ifnum\value{@members}>0
498
           \@ifundefined{@outlinefile}{}{%
499
500
                \hypertarget{prelim.1}{}%
                \protected@write\@outlinefile{}{%
501
502
                    \protect\BOOKMARK
                    [0][]{prelim.1}{COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP PAGE}{}}}
503
           \@committee\expandafter{\the\@committee\relax}%
504
505
           {\centering
           \normalsize\fontsize\f@size{1.3\@singleline}\selectfont
506
           \null\vskip 1.3\@singleline
507
508
           UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH\par
           \@@school\par
509
           \vfill
510
           This \lowercase\expandafter{\@this} was presented\\
511
           by\\[.67\@singleline]\@author\\[.67\@singleline]
512
           \if@dategiven
513
514
               It was defended on \\
               \@date\\ \else\ClassWarningNoLine{pittetd}{%
515
               You really should provide the date of the defense
516
                (command \string\date)}\fi
517
           \ifnum\value{@members}>1
518
                \if@dategiven and \else It was \fi
519
                approved by//
520
521
                \the\@committee
```

If more than one member is given, the advisor has yet to be found (the trick is done by \@getadvisor, defined below). If not, and the document is a dissertation, pittetd complains.

```
522 \expandafter\@getadvisor\the\@committee
523 \else
524 \ifx\t@or@d\@phd\@linemessage{Just one committee
525 member}{For Ph. D. dissertations, the whole committee
526 must be included. For the moment, I will typeset only
527 the advisor.}\fi
528 \vfill\fi
```

However, support for two advisors has to be given.

```
529 \@this\ \@advisor: \the\@committee\the\@coadv
530 \vfill
531 \newpage}
532 \renewcommand\committeemember[1]{\ClassError{pittetd}{%}
```

```
Command \string\committeemember\space after
533
               \string\makecommittee}{The new name will just be
534
535
               ignored.}}
           \let\makecommittee\relax
536
       \else\@linemessage{No members for the committee}{%
537
           I will ignore the \string\makecommittee\space command
           until you give me some names.}
539
       \fi
540
       \@enable{copyright}{\begin{abstract}}%
541
       \@enable{abstract}{\begin{abstract}}}
```

\@getadvisor

When \@getadvisor is called, it is followed by the whole committee, names separated by \@commline, and all followed by \relax. Thus this command can take only the first name. Note that by the moment \@getadvisor is called, the whole list of the committee has been typeset already, and that is why it can be redefined.

543 \def\@getadvisor#1\@commline#2\relax{\@committee{#1}}

\coadvisor The \coadvisor command simply redefines \@coadv (initially void) and \@advisor.

```
544 \newcommand\coadvisor[1]{%
545 \renewcommand\@advisor{Advisors}%
546 \@coadv{,\\#1}}
```

8.11.6 Copyright page

\copyrightpage

```
547 \newcommand\copyrightpage{\clearpage\@copyrightmessage

548 \null\vfill

549 {\centering\normalsize Copyright

550 \textcopyright\ by \@author\\\@year\\}%

551 \vfill\newpage

552 \@enable{abstract}{\begin{abstract}}}
```

8.11.7 The abstract

The optional argument is the title for the list of Keywords. The construction has to be done through a switch \@keywordstrue because environment arguments can only be used for the opening part. pittetd appends a period to the list, if it is not already there.

```
553 \newenvironment{abstract}[1][\@empty]
       {\ifx\@empty#1\else\@keywordstrue\def\@tempcsa{#1}\fi
554
555
       \clearpage\@abstractmessage
       \@afterindentfalse
556
557
       \typeout{Abstract}%
       \@ifundefined{@outlinefile}{}{%
558
           \hypertarget{prelim.2}{}%
559
           \protected@write\@outlinefile{}{%
560
               \protect\BOOKMARK
561
               [0][]{prelim.2}{ABSTRACT}{}}
562
       \null\nobreak\vskip 1in
563
564
       {\centering\normalfont
           {\bfseries\uppercase
565
           \expandafter{\@title}}\\[.3\@singleline]
566
           \@author, \@@@degree\\[.3\@singleline]
567
           University of Pittsburgh, \@year\par}
568
       \par\vspace{1\@singleline}\@afterheading}%
569
570
       {\if@keywords
           \medskip\begin{description}\item[\@tempcsa]\@keywords
571
           {\normalsfcodes\ifnum\spacefactor=\sfcode'.\else.\fi}
572
           \end{description}\fi
573
574
       \@disable{copyright}%
       \newpage\@enable{table}{\tableofcontents}}
576 \newenvironment{abstract*}[1][\@empty]
       {\ifx\@empty#1\else\@keywordstrue\def\@tempcsa{#1}\fi
577
       \clearpage\@abstractmessage
578
579
       \@afterindentfalse
580
       \typeout{Abstract}%
       \@ifundefined{@outlinefile}{}{%
581
           \hypertarget{prelim.2}{}%
582
           \protected@write\@outlinefile{}{%
583
               \protect\BOOKMARK
584
585
               [0][]{prelim.2}{ABSTRACT}{}}
       \null\nobreak\vskip 1in
586
       {\centering\normalfont
587
           {\bfseries ABSTRACT\\[.3\@singleline]
588
589
           \uppercase\expandafter{\@title}}\\[.3\@singleline]
590
           \@author, \@@@degree\\[.3\@singleline]
591
           University of Pittsburgh, \@year\par}
       \par\vspace{1\@singleline}\@afterheading}%
592
       {\if@keywords
593
           \medskip\begin{description}\item[\@tempcsa]\@keywords
594
           {\normalsfcodes\ifnum\spacefactor=\sfcode'.\else.\fi}
595
596
           \end{description}\fi
       \@disable{copyright}%
597
```

8.11.8 The table of contents

\tableofcontents

```
599 \newcommand\tableofcontents{\clearpage\@tablemessage
       \typeout{Table of Contents}%
600
       \@ifundefined{@outlinefile}{}{%
601
           \hypertarget{prelim.4}{}%
602
603
           \protected@write\@outlinefile{}{%
                \protect\BOOKMARK
604
                [0][]{prelim.4}{TABLE OF CONTENTS}{}}
605
606
607
       \null\vskip 1in
608
       {\normalfont\bfseries\centering
           TABLE OF CONTENTS\par}
609
       \par\vspace{54\p0}%
610
       {\@withperiod\@withgobble\@starttoc{toc}}%
611
612
       \if@tables
           \@enable{lot}{\listoftables}%
613
       \else
614
           \@@disable{lot}{tables}
615
           \if@figures
616
                \@enable{lof}{\listoffigures}%
617
           \else
618
                \@@disable{lof}{figures}%
619
                \@enable{preface}{the first chapter}%
620
                \@enable{conv}{the first chapter}%
621
622
           \fi
       \fi\@disable{preface}}
623
```

8.11.9 Bookmarking tables and figures

So far things have been at most challenging. But when it came to book-marking the tables and figures, research and hard thinking had to be done. The main problem is that the location (within the bookmarks panel) of the bookmarks for tables and figures does not reflect their location in the document. So the immediate approach, modifying the figure and table environments to make them append a bookmark, does not work (the bookmarks would be appended in the current position of the panel). On the other hand, modifying those environments clearly invites incompatibilities, so it is only the last resource.

\prepare@bookmarks

hyperref builds the bookmarks from information contained in the .out file. Each sectioning command, for example, appends a bookmark command to this file. So, the only way to get the bookmarks for floats in the right place is to make the .out file call another file where the table or figure bookmarks are compiled. At the beginning I thought that the figures and tables (actually, the \caption command) would append lines to these additional files. But that involved changing very basic LATEX commands, and also having to deal with different hyperref drivers. And, after all, the information would be basically the same as that already compiled in the .lot and .lof files. So, the point is to redefine the commands there included to interpret those files in terms of bookmarks. That is what \prepare@bookmarks does:

```
624 \def\prepare@bookmarks#1{%
625
       \def\@prelim{#1}%
626
       \def\numberline##1{##1. }
       \let\\\relax
627
       \def\contentsline##1##2##3##4{%
628
          \pdfstringdef\@tempcsa{##2}%
629
          \@expandedBOOKMARK{##4}{\@tempcsa}{prelim.\@prelim}}}
630
631
   \def\@expandedBOOKMARK#1#2{\edef\reserved@a{%
       \noexpand\BOOKMARK[1][-]{#1}{#2}}\reserved@a}
632
```

The \let'ting of \\ to \relax is a due to a subtlety with strong bug flavor. When hyperref is converting TEX strings into PDF ones, \escapechar is defined to be the \ character, by means of \escapechar'\\. But then, just before reading the bookmarks, \escapechar is \let to \@gobble. So \escapechar'\\ expands into \@gobble'\\, which ultimately renders \\. LATEX then complains that "there is no line here to end." On the other hand, \@expandedBOOKMARK is needed because otherwise #2 (\@tempcsa) is not expanded.

But, after this tricky preparation (which of course has to take place within a group), the .out line can be instructed to read and interpret the .lot and .lof files.

8.11.10 The list of tables

\listoftables

```
633 \newcommand\listoftables{\clearpage\@lotmessage 634 \typeout{List of Tables}% 635 \@ifundefined{@outlinefile}{}{%
```

```
\hypertarget{prelim.5}{}%
636
           \protected@write\@outlinefile{}{%
637
                \protect\BOOKMARK
638
                [0][]{prelim.5}{LIST OF TABLES}{}%
639
Here:
640
                \protect\begingroup\protect\makeatletter
641
                \protect\prepare@bookmarks5
                \protect\@input{\jobname.lot}
642
                \protect\endgroup}}
643
       \null\vskip 1in
644
645
       {\normalfont\bfseries\centering
646
           LIST OF TABLES\par}
       \par\vspace{54\p0}\%
647
       \@starttoc{lot}%
648
649
       \newpage
650
       \ifOfigures\Oenable{lof}{\listoffigures}\else
           \@enable{preface}{the first chapter}%
651
           \@enable{conv}{the first chapter}%
652
       fi
653
```

The width for the table numbers in the list depends on the widest float number (\@floatl), which is calculated at the end of the job, and written in the .etd file. Here it is used:

 $654 \mbox{ newcommand*}\l@table{\@dottedtocline{1}{1.5em}{\@floatl}}$

8.11.11 The list of figures

\listoffigures This is analogous.

```
655 \mbox{\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\clearpage\cle
                                         \typeout{List of Figures}%
656
                                         \@ifundefined{@outlinefile}{}{%
657
658
                                                                 \hypertarget{prelim.6}{}%
                                                                \protected@write\@outlinefile{}{%
659
                                                                                         \protect\BOOKMARK
660
                                                                                         [0][]{prelim.6}{LIST OF FIGURES}{}%
661
                                                                                         \protect\begingroup\protect\makeatletter
662
                                                                                         \protect\prepare@bookmarks6
663
664
                                                                                         \protect\@input{\jobname.lof}
                                                                                         \protect\endgroup}}
665
                                        \null\vskip 1in
666
                                        {\normalfont\bfseries\centering
667
```

```
668 LIST OF FIGURES\par\
669 \par\vspace{54\p0}%
670 \@starttoc{lof}\newpage
671 \@enable{preface}{the first chapter}%
672 \@disable{lot}\
673 \let\l@figure\l@table
```

8.11.12 The preface

\preface The only difference with other preliminaries is that this makes it into the table of contents. \addcontents creates the bookmark automatically.

```
674 \newcommand\preface{%
675
       \clearpage\@prefacemessage
       \@afterindentfalse
676
677
       \typeout{Preface}%
678
       \phantomsection
       \addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{\bfseries PREFACE}
679
680
        \null\vskip 1in
       {\normalfont\bfseries\centering
681
           PREFACE\par}
682
       \par\vspace{1.5\@singleline}
683
       \@enable{conv}{the first chapter}%
684
       \@afterheading}
685
```

8.11.13 Additional preliminaries

\preliminarychapter

```
686 \newcommand\preliminarychapter[1]{%
       \clearpage\@afterindentfalse
687
       \typeout{#1}
688
       \@ifundefined{@outlinefile}{}{%
689
690
           \hypertarget{prelim.\the\c@@addprel}{}%
691
           \protected@write\@outlinefile{}{%
                \protect\BOOKMARK
692
                [0] []{prelim.\the\c@@addprel}{#1}{}}
693
           }%
694
695
       \null\vskip 1in
696
       {\normalfont\bfseries\centering
           #1\par}
697
       \par\vspace{1.5\@singleline}
698
       \@afterheading}
699
```

8.11.14 Support for other Pitt classes

These two patches serve as an illustration of patches in general. The \@ifundefined line makes sure the patch is not loaded twice. Of course, the final \let is companion. \makeatletter and \makeatother are a needed security measure.

For pitthesis:

```
700 \langle / class \rangle
701 (*pitthesis)
702 \makeatletter
703 \@ifundefined{pittthesis@patch}{\relax}{\endinput}
704 \let\degrees\degree
705 \def\degree#1{\renewcommand\degreesought{#1}}
706 \let\university\@gobble
707 \let\proposal\@gobble
708 \let\advisor\committeemember
709 \let\coadvisor\committeemember
710 \newenvironment{acknowledgements}{%
       \preliminarychapter{ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS}%
       \@linemessage{Acknowledgments should be included in the
712
       preface}{I'm complaining because this comes from the
713
       'pittthesis' class. You haven't been reading my
714
       warnings.}}{\relax}
716 \newenvironment{committeesignature}[1][5]{\relax}{\makecommittee}
717 \let\advisorname\@gobble
718 \let\chairpersonname\@gobble
719 \let\authortitle\@gobble
720 \newenvironment{appendices}{\appendix}{\relax}
721 \newenvironment{singleappendix}{\appendix}{\relax}
722 \let\pittthesis@patch\@empty
723 \makeatother
724 (/pitthesis)
    For pittdiss:
725 \langle *pittdiss \rangle
726 \makeatletter
727 \@ifundefined{pittdiss@patch}\relax\endinput
728 \let\disstitle\title
729 \let\dissauthor\author
730 \newcommand\diplomaone[1]{\gdef\@degree{#1}}
731 \newcommand\diplomatwo[1]{\xdef\@degree{%
732
       \@degree\noexpand\noexpand
       \noexpand\noexpand\noexpand\noexpand\\#1}}
733
```

```
734 \newcommand\diplomathree[1]{\xdef\@degree{%
       \@degree\noexpand\noexpand\\#1}}
736 \newcommand\diplomafour[1]{\xdef\@degree{\@degree\noexpand\\#1}}
737 \let\university\@gobble
738 \let\degree\degreesought
739 \let\degreeabr\@gobble
740 \left| \text{dissyear} \right|
741 \newcommand\dissdate[1]{\date{#1, \@year}}
742 \let\doctype\@gobble
743 \newcommand\chair[1]{\@striptitle#1\relax}
744 \def\@striptitle#1:#2\relax{\committeemember{#2}}
745 \let\committeetwo\committeemember
746 \let\committeethree\committeemember
747 \let\committeefour\committeemember
748 \let\committeefive\committeemember
749 \let\committeesix\committeemember
750 \let\disstitlepage\maketitle
751 \let\committeepage\makecommittee
752 \newenvironment{nomenclature}{\preliminarychapter{NOMENCLATURE}
753
       \@linemessage{Nomenclature is not a recognized
       preliminary. }{I'm complaining because this comes from the
754
       'pittdiss' class. You haven't been reading my
755
       warnings.}}{\relax}
757 \let\appendices\appendix
758 \let\pittdiss@patch\@empty
759 \makeatother
760 (/pittdiss)
761 (*class)
```

8.12 Sectioning

\@startsection Section commands in the preliminaries create non-numbered divisions.

This initial definition makes it happen:

```
762 \def\@startsection#1#2#3#4#5#6{%
763
       \if@noskipsec \leavevmode \fi
764
       \par
765
       \@afterindentfalse
       \@tempskipa #4\relax
766
       \@tempskipa -\@tempskipa
767
       \if@nobreak
768
           \everypar{}%
769
770
       \else
771
           \addpenalty\@secpenalty\addvspace\@tempskipa
```

```
772
      \fi
773
      \@ifstar
774
          {\ClassWarning{pittetd}{Starred
              \expandafter\string\csname #1\endcsname*\space
775
776
              has been treated as
              \expandafter\string\csname #1\endcsname}%
777
778
          {\@ssect{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}}}
779
```

\@startbody \chapter When the first \chapter appears, it acts also as the starting point of the body of the document: the page numbering is set to arabic, and sectioning commands are redefined.

```
780 \def\@startbody{%
781
       \pagenumbering{arabic}%
       \global\def\@startsection##1##2##3##4##5##6{%
782
           \@getlength{##1}%
783
           \if@noskipsec \leavevmode \fi
784
785
           \par
786
           \@afterindentfalse
           \@tempskipa ##4\relax
787
           \@tempskipa -\@tempskipa
788
           \if@nobreak
789
                \everypar{}%
790
           \else
791
792
                \addpenalty\@secpenalty\addvspace\@tempskipa
           \fi
793
794
           \@ifstar
                {\ClassWarning{pittetd}{Starred
795
                    \expandafter\string\csname ##1\endcsname*\space
796
                    has been treated as
797
                    \expandafter\string\csname ##1\endcsname}%
798
                \@dblarg{\@sect{##1}{##2}{##3}{##4}{##5}{##6}}}%
799
                {\@dblarg{\@sect{##1}{##2}{##3}{##4}{##5}{##6}}}}%
800
801
       \renewcommand\chapter{\clearpage\global\@topnum\z@
           \@afterindentfalse
802
803
           \@ifstar{%
                \ClassWarning{pittetd}{Starred
804
805
                    \string\chapter*\space has been treated as
806
                    \string\chapter}%
                \@dblarg{\@chapter}}{\@dblarg\@chapter}}}
807
808 \newcommand\chapter{\clearpage\@startbody\chapter}
```

8.12.1 Chapters and sections

The actual chapters invoke \@chapter. The deferring construction with \@chapter \@@chapter makes sure the chapter's title gets capitalized in the table of \@@chapter contents.

```
809 \def\@chapter[#1]#2{%
                                                     \refstepcounter{chapter}%
                                                      \@getlengthchapter
                                     811
                                                      {\@withperiod\typeout{Chapter\space\thechapter}}%
                                     812
                                                      \uppercase{\@@chapter{#1}}%
                                     813
                                                      \null\vskip 1in
                                     814
                                                     {\@withperiod\normalfont\bfseries\centering
                                     815
                                                               \if@mainmatter\thechapter\if@secletters\else.0\fi\quad\fi
                                     816
                                                               \uppercase\expandafter{#2}\par}
                                     817
                                                      \par\vspace{2\@singleline}\@afterheading}
                                     819 \def\@@chapter#1{\addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{{\bfseries
                                                      \protect\numberline{\thechapter\if@secletters\else.0\fi}#1}}}
                                     820
              \section The rest of sectioning commands invoke \@startsection. Note that all
                                      \@withperiod's and \@withgobble's will be expanded inside a group.
       \subsection
\subsubsection
                                    821 \newcommand\section{\@startsection{section}{1}\%
                                                     {\z0}{-2\coloredge} \coloredge 
                                                     {1\@singleline \@plus .2ex}{\@withperiod\@withgobble%
                                     823
                                                     \centering\normalfont\bfseries\expandafter\MakeUppercase}}
                                     824
                                     825 \newcommand\subsection{\@startsection{subsection}%
                                                     826
                                     827
                                                     {.5\@singleline \@plus .2ex}%
                                     828
                                                     {\@withperiod\@withgobble\normalfont\expandafter\bfseries}}
                                     829 \newcommand\subsubsection{\@startsection{subsubsection}%
                                                     830
                                                     {-1em}{\@withperiod\@withgobble
                                     831
                                     832
                                                               \normalfont\expandafter\bfseries}}
                                              The following are disabled:
                                     833 \let\part\@gobble
                                    834 \let\paragraph\@gobble
                                    835 \let\subparagraph\@gobble
```

\@getlengthchapter Now, \chapter's and \...section's keep track of the widest numbers by \Ogetlength means of the following commands:

836 \newcommand\@getlengthchapter{\begingroup\normalfont

```
\@withgobble\@withperiod
837
       \settowidth\@tempskipa{%
838
           {\bfseries\thechapter\if@secletters\else0\fi}\quad
839
           \mathbb{}^{mbox{}}
840
       \ifnum\@tempskipa > \@chapterl
841
            \global\@chapterl =\@tempskipa
842
       \fi
843
844
       \endgroup}
845 \newcommand\@getlength[1] {\begingroup\normalfont
       \@withgobble\@withperiod
       \stepcounter{#1}%
847
848
       \settowidth\@tempskipa{\csname the#1\endcsname.\ \mbox{}}%
       \ifnum\@tempskipa > \csname @#11\endcsname
849
           \global\csname 0#11\endcsname = \0tempskipa
850
       \fi
851
       \addtocounter{#1}{-1}
852
       \endgroup}
853
```

8.12.2 Appendices

\appendix \@appendix \@@appendix Only important thing: keeping track of the number of appendices, done through @appno. Minor details: redefinition of \@currentlabel to make \nameref refer to 'APPENDIX' instead of the title; and redefinition of \thefigure and \thetable to omit period after the chapter number, in case \chapterfloats has been issued.

```
854 \newcommand\appendix{%
       \@mainmatterfalse
855
       \setcounter{chapter}{0}%
856
       \setcounter{section}{0}%
857
       \ifnum 2>\value{@appno}
858
859
           \gdef\thechapter{}%
           \gdef\thesection{A.\@arabic\c@section}%
860
861
       \else
           \gdef\thechapter{ \@Alph{\c@chapter}}
862
863
       \fi
       \renewcommand\chapter{\clearpage\global\@topnum\z@
864
           \@afterindentfalse
865
           \protected@write\@auxout{}%
866
867
                {\string\stepcounter{\string @appno}}%
           \@ifstar{%
868
869
                \ClassWarning{pittetd}{Starred
                    \string\chapter*\space has been treated as
870
                    \string\chapter}%
871
```

```
\@dblarg{\@appendix}}{\@dblarg\@appendix}}
872
       \let\appendix\relax}
873
874 \def\@appendix[#1]#2{\refstepcounter{chapter}%
       \xdef\@currentlabelname{\appendixname\thechapter}%
875
876
       \typeout{Appendix\thechapter}%
877
       \uppercase{\@@appendix{#1}}%
       \null\vskip 1in
878
       {\normalfont\bfseries\centering
879
           APPENDIX\thechapter\\[2\@singleline]
880
881
           \uppercase\expandafter{#2}\par}
       \par\vspace{2\@singleline}\@afterheading}
882
883 \def\@@appendix#1{\addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{%
       {\bfseries APPENDIX\thechapter. #1}}}
884
    There are no \...matter commands in pittetd.
885 \let\frontmatter\relax
886 \let\backmatter\relax
887 \let\mainmatter\relax
```

8.13 Floating objects

The two-column (starred) versions are implemented just for completeness. They might be used if the document is converted from other classes.

The following is the main difference with standard classes: the widest label has to be tracked down. This could have been implemented as part of \@makecaption, instead of repeated four times here (in addition, there might be figures with no caption, and the test will still run). But I prefer to change here and not there, \@makecaption is probably redefined by many packages. caption2 for one.

```
895 \end@float
896 \settowidth\@tempskipa{%
897 \thetable\ \mbox{}}%
898 \ifnum\@tempskipa > \@float1
899 \global\@float1 = \@tempskipa
```

```
\fi}
900
901 \newenvironment{table*}
       {\global\@tablestrue
902
           \singlespace\@dblfloat{table}}{%
903
904
           \end@dblfloat
905
           \settowidth\@tempskipa{%
               \theta \
906
           \ifnum\@tempskipa > \@floatl
907
                \global\@floatl = \@tempskipa
908
909
           fi
910 \def\fps@figure{tbp}
911 \def\ftype@figure{1}
912 \def\ext@figure{lof}
913 \def\fnum@figure{Figure\nobreakspace\thefigure}
914 \newenvironment{figure}
       {\global\@figurestrue
           \singlespace\@float{figure}}{%
916
917
           \end@float
918
           \settowidth\@tempskipa{%
                \thefigure\ \mbox{}}%
919
           \ifnum\@tempskipa > \@floatl
920
                \global\@floatl = \@tempskipa
921
           fi
922
923 \newenvironment{figure*}
       {\global\@figurestrue
924
           \singlespace\@dblfloat{figure}}{%
925
           \end@dblfloat
926
           \settowidth\@tempskipa{%
927
928
               \thefigure\ \mbox{}}%
929
           \ifnum\@tempskipa > \@floatl
                \global\@floatl = \@tempskipa
930
           \fi}
931
```

\Constant This modified version of \Constant Constant can be lost if some package redefines it, but it would not hurt much. Only the warning would be lost.

```
932 \def\@makecaption#1#2{%
933 \vskip\abovecaptionskip
934 \sbox\@tempboxa{#1: #2}%
935 \ifdim \wd\@tempboxa >\hsize
936 {\let\nobreakspace\Space\ClassWarning{pittetd}{%
937 The caption of #1 is longer than one line}}%
938 #1: #2\par
939 \else
```

```
940 \global\@minipagefalse

941 \hb@xt@\hsize{\hfil\box\@tempboxa\hfil}%

942 \fi

943 \vskip\belowcaptionskip}
```

8.14 Lists

```
944 \setlength\leftmargini\parindent
945 \leftmargin\leftmargini
946 \setlength\leftmarginii{2.2em}
947 \setlength\leftmarginiii{1.87em}
948 \setlength\leftmarginiv{1.7em}
949 \setlength\leftmarginv{1em}
950 \setlength\leftmarginvi{1em}
951 \setlength\labelsep{.5em}
952 \setlength\labelwidth{\leftmargini}
953 \addtolength\labelwidth{-\labelsep}
954 \setlength\partopsep{\@ptsize\p@ \@plus 1\p@ \@minus 1\p@}
955 \addtolength\partopsep{1.5\p0}
956 \@beginparpenalty -\@lowpenalty
957 \@endparpenalty -\@lowpenalty
958 \@itempenalty -\@lowpenalty
959 \def\@listi{\topsep\smallskipamount
960
       \leftmargin\leftmargini
       \parsep \z@ \@plus 2\p@
961
       \itemsep \z0 \@plus 2\p0}
962
963 \let\@listI\@listi\@listi
964 \def\@listii{\leftmargin\leftmarginii
       \labelwidth\leftmarginii
966
       \advance\labelwidth-\labelsep
967
       \topsep \z@ \@plus 2\p@
       \parsep \z@ \@plus\p@
968
       \itemsep \parsep}
969
970 \def\@listiii{\leftmargin\leftmarginiii
971
       \labelwidth\leftmariniii
       \advance\labelwidth-\labelsep
972
973
       \topsep \z@ \@plus\p@
       \parsep \z@
974
       \itemsep \topsep}
975
976 \def\@listiv{\leftmargin\leftmarginiv
977
       \labelwidth\leftmarginiv
       \advance\labelwidth-\labelsep}
978
979 \def\@listiv{\leftmargin\leftmarginv
       \labelwidth\leftmarginv
```

```
\advance\labelwidth-\labelsep}
981
982 \def\@listiv{\leftmargin\leftmarginvi
       \labelwidth\leftmarginvi
       \advance\labelwidth-\labelsep}
984
985 \newcommand\labelenumi{\theenumi.}
986 \newcommand\labelenumii{\theenumii.}
987 \newcommand\labelenumiii{\theenumiii.}
988 \newcommand\labelenumiv{\theenumiv.}
989 \newcommand\labelitemi{\textbullet}
990 \newcommand\labelitemii{\normalfont\bfseries\textendash}
991 \newcommand\labelitemiii{\textasteriskcentered}
992 \newcommand\labelitemiv{\textperiodcentered}
993 \newenvironment{description}
       {\list{}{\labelwidth\z@ \itemindent-\leftmargin
994
995
           \let\makelabel\descriptionlabel}}
       {\endlist}
996
997 \newcommand*\descriptionlabel[1]{%
       \hspace\labelsep\normalfont\bfseries #1}
998
```

8.15 Miscellaneous environments

```
999 \newenvironment{verse}
        {\let\\\@centercr
1000
1001
        \left\{ \right\} 
            \itemindent -1.5em
1002
            \listparindent\itemindent
1003
            \rightmargin\leftmargin
1004
            \advance\leftmargin 1.5em}
1005
1006
        \item\relax}
1007
        {\endlist}
```

Since quotation and quote are redefined (against FG) by the achicago package, we must include the following definitions in the patch.

```
1008 \newenvironment{quotation}\relax\relax
1009 \newenvironment{quote}\relax\relax
1010 (/class)
1011 (*class | achicago)
1012 \renewenvironment{quotation}
        {\list{}{\topsep\medskipamount
1013
            \listparindent 1.5em\relax
1014
            \itemindent \listparindent
1015
            \rightmargin \leftmargin
1016
            \parsep \z@ \@plus\p@}
1017
        \item\small\relax}
1018
```

```
1019 {\endlist}
1020 \renewenvironment{quote}
1021 {\list{}{\topsep\medskipamount}
1022 \rightmargin\leftmargin}%
1023 \item\relax\small}
1024 {\endlist}
1025 \( / \class \ | \achicago \)
1026 \( * \class \)
```

8.16 Footnotes

```
1027 \renewcommand\footnoterule{%}
1028 \kern-3\p0
1029 \hrule\@width.3\columnwidth
1030 \kern2.6\p0}
1031 \@addtoreset{footnote}{chapter}
1032 \newcommand\@makefntext[1]{%}
1033 \parindent 1em%
1034 \noindent
1035 \hb@xt@1.8em{\hss\@makefnmark}#1}
```

8.17 Bibliography

The thebibliography environment calls for \@safebibliography, which takes care of the heading, bookmark, spacing, etc.

```
1036 \newenvironment{thebibliography}[1]{%
        \@safebibliography
1037
        \list{\@biblabel{\@arabic\c@enumiv}}%
1038
1039
        {\settowidth\labelwidth{\@biblabel{#1}}%
        \leftmargin\labelwidth
1040
        \advance\leftmargin\labelsep
1041
        \@openbib@code
1042
1043
        \usecounter{enumiv}%
1044
        \let\p@enumiv\@empty
        \renewcommand\theenumiv{\@arabic\c@enumiv}}%
1045
        \sloppy
1046
        \clubpenalty4000
1047
        \@clubpenalty \clubpenalty
1048
1049
        \widowpenalty4000%
        \sfcode'\.\@m}
1050
        {\def\@noitemerr{\@latex@warning{Empty
1051
            'thebibliography' environment}}%
1052
        \endlist}
1053
```

\@safebibliography The spacing within entries is \singlespacing. Between entries, \itemsep

applies.

```
1054 \newcommand\@safebibliography{%
        \renewcommand\chapter{\@ifstar{\@gobble}{\@gobble}}%
        \renewcommand\section{\@ifstar{\@gobble}{\@gobble}}%
1056
        \renewcommand\@mkboth[2]{\relax}%
1057
        \clearpage\null\vskip 1in
1058
1059
        \tvpeout{\bibname}%
        \@ifundefined{@outlinefile}{}{\phantomsection}%
1060
1061
        \addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{{\bfseries\protect\bibname}}%
        {\normalfont\bfseries\centering\bibname\par}%
1062
        \par\vspace{2\@singleline}%
1063
        \singlespace
1064
1065
        \let\@listi\@listI
        \setlength{\itemsep}{.5\@singleline \@plus 4\p@}%
1066
1067
        \def\@listi{\topsep\z@
            \leftmargin\leftmargini
1068
            \parsep \z@ \@plus 2\p@
1069
1070
            \itemsep .5\@singleline \@plus 2\p@}
        \@afterheading
1071
        \let\@safebibliography\relax}
1072
```

\safebibliography \@safebibliography is also used by \safebibliography.

```
1073 \newcommand\safebibliography{\@safebibliography\bibliography} 1074 \newcommand\newblock{\hskip .11em\@plus.33em\@minus.07em}
```

The natbib package handles the spacing not with \itemsep, but with the new \bibsep. As far as I know, this is the only thing we need to make the package work, so it is done here rather than in a patch.

Support for the achicago package, on the contrary, goes to a patch:

```
1077 (/class)
1078 (*achicago)
1079 \renewenvironment*{thebibliography}{%
        \@safebibliography
1080
1081
        \begin{list}{}{%
            \leftmargin\z@
1082
            \advance\leftmargin\labelsep
1083
            \advance\leftmargin\bibindent
1084
            \itemindent -\bibindent
1085
1086
            \listparindent \itemindent
```

```
\parsep \z@
1087
            \itemsep .5\@singleline \@plus 4\p@}
1088
1089
        \sfcode'\.=\@m
        \let\@biblabel\Gobble
1090
        \sloppy
1091
        \clubpenalty4000 \widowpenalty4000
1092
1093
        \def\@noitemerr{\@latex@warning{Empty
1094
             'thebibliography' environment}}%
1095
        \relax\end{list}}
1097 \let\achicago@patch\@empty
1098 \makeatother
1099 (/achicago)
1100 (*class)
```

8.17.1 The index

```
1101 \newenvironment{theindex}{%
        \clearpage\typeout{\indexname}%
1102
        \@ifundefined{@outlinefile}{}{\phantomsection}%
1103
        \verb|\addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{{\bfseries\protect\indexname}}|%
1104
1105
        \twocolumn[\null\vskip 1in{\normalfont\bfseries\centering
            \indexname\par}\par\vspace{2\@singleline}]%
1106
1107
        \thispagestyle{plain}\parindent\z0
        \columnseprule \z@
1108
        \columnsep 35\p@
1109
        \parskip\z@ \@plus .3\p@\relax
1110
        \small
1111
        \let\item\@idxitem}
1112
        {\clearpage}
1114 \newcommand\@idxitem{\par\hangindent 40\p@}
1115 \newcommand\subitem{\@idxitem \hspace*{20\p@}}
1116 \newcommand\subsubitem{\@idxitem \hspace*{30\p@}}
1117 \newcommand\indexspace{\par\vskip10\p@ \@plus5\p@ \@minus3\p@
1118
        \relax}
```

8.18 The .etd file

The LATEX run of the document has carefully taken note of certain values for the next run. It is now time to write them down in the .etd file.

```
1119 \AtEndDocument{\immediate\openout\@etdaux=\jobname.etd
1120 \if@tables
1121 \immediate\write\@etdaux{\string\@tablestrue}
1122 \fi
```

```
1123
      \if@figures
          \immediate\write\@etdaux{\string\@figurestrue}
1124
1125
      \immediate\write\@etdaux{%
1126
        \verb|\tring\etlength{\tring\etlengterl}{\the\etlengterl}|
1127
      \immediate\write\@etdaux{%
1128
        1129
      \immediate\write\@etdaux{%
1130
        1131
      \immediate\write\@etdaux{%
1132
        \verb|\string\etlength{\string\@subsubsection1}{\the\@subsubsection1}||
1133
      \immediate\write\@etdaux{%
1134
        \string\setlength{\string\@floatl}{\the\@floatl}}
1135
      \immediate\closeout\@etdaux}
1136
```

And that is it.