## PlainT<sub>E</sub>X Verbatim

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An inline verbatim such as this is  $\inline$  can be made with the code |...|. If visible spaces are desired, use 0|...| instead, which will produce this  $\inline$  inline. A display verbatim such as

```
this is \display can be made with ||...||. If visible spaces are desired, use ||...|| instead, which will produce this \display.
```

Every normal  $T_EX$  character (except |) as well as all of the special characters can be used inside this environment, as shown in the following example:

```
!$@$#%^&*()-+=\ /.,;''^th@<is$ ]\bye *is{ #a ''1\rho > *\tes<t* \undefined .??["
```

Normally, the pipe character | can only be used inside the display verbatim ||...||. However, the macros \makepipeother and \makepipeactive turn the character | into a normal character and back into an active character, respectively. This can be used as follows:

```
1 \makepipeother
2 || this is a | pipe ||
3 \makepipeactive
```

There is also the macro \pipe which expands to

```
macro: -> \bgroup\string|\egroup
```

displaying the literal |. Of course, this cannot be used inside the |...| or ||...|| environments. The character @ is able to be used regularly, and can also be used at the end of lines. Code such as

```
1 this is a t@st
2 @
3
4 this is a test@
5
6 \bye
```

will compile as expected. These verbatim environments also obey spaces, lines, and blank lines.