

With the `[shortform]` option, examples can be typeset like this:

- (1) This is an example.
- (2) This is a second example.
 - a. It has sub-examples.
 - b. *Ungrammatical are this sentence.
 - i. And yet, it has sub-examples. Like this one.
 - ii. And this one.

Of course, examples can be in footnotes.¹,²

There are some advanced features, like concise label assignment:

- (3) This example will have the label `foo`.
- (4) `#`This example will have the label `bar`, and will be marked unacceptable.

Now we can refer to the above examples by using `\ex{foo}` and `\exref{bar}`, like this: (3) and (4).

And if you want to manually supply the example number, use `\ex[(mynumber)]` (as with `\item`):

- (42) This example is numbered 42.

This can be used to do cross-references, like this:

- (3) This example will have the label ‘foo’.

In `[shortform]` mode, all the usual commands remain available, and you can mix the two freely (though maybe you should not do that):

- (5) *A sentence.
- (6) Another one.
- (7) ??Another sentence.

¹Examples in footnotes are numbered differently, but still can be referred to via (i):

- (i) This is an example in a footnote.

²

- (i) The footnote counter starts anew in each footnote.