

latexindent.pl

Version 3.12



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latexindent.pl is a Perl script that indents .tex (and other) files according to an indentation scheme that the user can modify to suit their taste. Environments, including those with alignment delimiters (such as `tabular`), and commands, including those that can split braces and brackets across lines, are *usually* handled correctly by the script. Options for `verbatim`-like environments and commands, together with indentation after headings (such as `chapter`, `section`, etc) are also available. The script also has the ability to modify line breaks, and to add comment symbols and blank lines; furthermore, it permits string or regex-based substitutions. All user options are customisable via the switches and the YAML interface; you can find a quick start guide in Section 1.4 on page 11.



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*and contributors! See Section 11.2 on page 138. For all communication, please visit [11].



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SECTION 1



Introduction

1.1 Thanks

I first created `latexindent.pl` to help me format chapter files in a big project. After I blogged about it on the T_EX stack exchange [1] I received some positive feedback and follow-up feature requests. A big thank you to Harish Kumar [15] who helped to develop and test the initial versions of the script.

The YAML-based interface of `latexindent.pl` was inspired by the wonderful `arara` tool; any similarities are deliberate, and I hope that it is perceived as the compliment that it is. Thank you to Paulo Cereda and the team for releasing this awesome tool; I initially worried that I was going to have to make a GUI for `latexindent.pl`, but the release of `arara` has meant there is no need.

There have been several contributors to the project so far (and hopefully more in the future!); thank you very much to the people detailed in Section 11.2 on page 138 for their valued contributions, and thank you to those who report bugs and request features at [11].

1.2 License

`latexindent.pl` is free and open source, and it always will be; it is released under the GNU General Public License v3.0.

Before you start using it on any important files, bear in mind that `latexindent.pl` has the option to overwrite your `.tex` files. It will always make at least one backup (you can choose how many it makes, see page 26) but you should still be careful when using it. The script has been tested on many files, but there are some known limitations (see Section 10). You, the user, are responsible for ensuring that you maintain backups of your files before running `latexindent.pl` on them. I think it is important at this stage to restate an important part of the license here:

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

There is certainly no malicious intent in releasing this script, and I do hope that it works as you expect it to; if it does not, please first of all make sure that you have the correct settings, and then feel free to let me know at [11] with a complete minimum working example as I would like to improve the code as much as possible.



Before you try the script on anything important (like your thesis), test it out on the sample files in the `test-case` directory [11].

If you have used any version 2. of `latexindent.pl`, there are a few changes to the interface; see appendix F on page 148 and the comments throughout this document for details.*

1.3 About this documentation

As you read through this documentation, you will see many listings; in this version of the documentation, there are a total of 539. This may seem a lot, but I deem it necessary in presenting the various different options of `latexindent.pl` and the associated output that they are capable of producing.

The different listings are presented using different styles:

```
LISTING 1: demo-tex.tex
demonstration .tex file
```

This type of listing is a `.tex` file.



LISTING 2:
fileExtensionPreference

```
44 fileExtensionPreference:
45   .tex: 1
46   .sty: 2
47   .cls: 3
48   .bib: 4
```

This type of listing is a .yaml file; when you see line numbers given (as here) it means that the snippet is taken directly from defaultSettings.yaml, discussed in detail in Section 5 on page 25.

LISTING 3: modifyLineBreaks -m

```
486 modifyLineBreaks:
487   preserveBlankLines: 1
488   condenseMultipleBlankLinesInto: 1
```

This type of listing is a .yaml file, but it will only be relevant when the -m switch is active; see Section 6 on page 71 for more details.

LISTING 4: replacements -r

```
618 replacements:
619   -
620     amalgamate: 1
621   -
622     this: 'latexindent.pl'
623     that: 'pl.latexindent'
624     lookForThis: 1
625     when: before
```

This type of listing is a .yaml file, but it will only be relevant when the -r switch is active; see Section 7 on page 117 for more details.

N: 2017-06-25

You will occasionally see dates shown in the margin (for example, next to this paragraph!) which detail the date of the version in which the feature was implemented; the 'N' stands for 'new as of the date shown' and 'U' stands for 'updated as of the date shown'. If you see ✨, it means that the feature is either new (N) or updated (U) as of the release of the current version; if you see ✨ attached to a listing, then it means that listing is new (N) or updated (U) as of the current version. If you have not read this document before (and even if you have!), then you can ignore every occurrence of the ✨; they are simply there to highlight new and updated features. The new and updated features in this documentation (V3.12) are on the following pages:

<i>-k, -check switch (N)</i>	19
<i>-kv, -checkv: check verbose switch (N)</i>	20
<i>-n, -lines switch (N)</i>	20
<i>textWrapOptions: masterDocument now mainDocument (U)</i>	76
<i>removeParagraphLineBreaks: masterDocument now mainDocument (U)</i>	85
<i>line switch demonstration (N)</i>	126

1.4 Quick start

If you'd like to get started with latexindent.pl then simply type

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex
```

from the command line. If you receive an error message such as that given in Listing 5, then you need to install the missing perl modules.

LISTING 5: Possible error messages

```
Can't locate File/HomeDir.pm in @INC (@INC contains:
/Library/Perl/5.12/darwin-thread-multi-2level/Library/Perl/5.12
/Network/Library/Perl/5.12/darwin-thread-multi-2level
/Network/Library/Perl/5.12
/Library/Perl/Updates/5.12.4/darwin-thread-multi-2level
/Library/Perl/Updates/5.12.4
/System/Library/Perl/5.12/darwin-thread-multi-2level/System/Library/Perl/5.12
/System/Library/Perl/Extras/5.12/darwin-thread-multi-2level
/System/Library/Perl/Extras/5.12.) at helloworld.pl line 10.
BEGIN failed--compilation aborted at helloworld.pl line 10.
```



`latexindent.pl` ships with a script to help with this process; if you run the following script, you should be prompted to install the appropriate modules.

```
cmh:~$ perl latexindent-module-installer.pl
```

You might also like to see <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/19590042/error-cant-locate-file-homedir-pm-in-inc>, for example, as well as appendix A on page 140.

1.5 A word about regular expressions

As you read this documentation, you may encounter the term *regular expressions*. I've tried to write this documentation in such a way so as to allow you to engage with them or not, as you prefer. This documentation is not designed to be a guide to regular expressions, and if you'd like to read about them, I recommend [10].

SECTION 2



Demonstration: before and after

Let's give a demonstration of some before and after code – after all, you probably won't want to try the script if you don't much like the results. You might also like to watch the video demonstration I made on youtube [27]

As you look at Listings 6 to 11, remember that `latexindent.pl` is just following its rules, and there is nothing particular about these code snippets. All of the rules can be modified so that you can personalise your indentation scheme.

In each of the samples given in Listings 6 to 11 the 'before' case is a 'worst case scenario' with no effort to make indentation. The 'after' result would be the same, regardless of the leading white space at the beginning of each line which is stripped by `latexindent.pl` (unless a `verbatim`-like environment or `noIndentBlock` is specified – more on this in Section 5).

LISTING 6: `filecontents1.tex`

```
\begin{filecontents}{mybib.bib}
@online{strawberryperl,
title="Strawberry Perl",
url="http://strawberryperl.com/"}
@online{cmhblog,
title="A Perl script ..."
url="..."}
\end{filecontents}
```

LISTING 7: `filecontents1.tex` default output

```
\begin{filecontents}{mybib.bib}
  @online{strawberryperl,
    title="Strawberry Perl",
    url="http://strawberryperl.com/"}
  @online{cmhblog,
    title="A Perl script ..."
    url="..."}
\end{filecontents}
```

LISTING 8: `tikzset.tex`

```
\tikzset{
shrink inner sep/.code={
\pgfkeysgetvalue...
\pgfkeysgetvalue...
}
}
```

LISTING 9: `tikzset.tex` default output

```
\tikzset{
  shrink inner sep/.code={
    \pgfkeysgetvalue...
    \pgfkeysgetvalue...
  }
}
```

LISTING 10: `pstricks.tex`

```
\def\Picture#1{%
\def\stripH{#1}%
\begin{pspicture}[showgrid]
\psforeach{\row}{%
{{3,2.8,2.7,3,3.1}},%
{2.8,1,1.2,2,3},%
...
}}{%
\expandafter...
}
\end{pspicture}}
```

LISTING 11: `pstricks.tex` default output

```
\def\Picture#1{%
  \def\stripH{#1}%
  \begin{pspicture}[showgrid]
    \psforeach{\row}{%
      {{3,2.8,2.7,3,3.1}},%
      {2.8,1,1.2,2,3},%
      ...
    }{%
      \expandafter...
    }
  }
\end{pspicture}}
```

SECTION 3



How to use the script

`latexindent.pl` ships as part of the T_EXLive distribution for Linux and Mac users; `latexindent.exe` ships as part of the T_EXLive and MiK_TE_X distributions for Windows users. These files are also available from github [11] should you wish to use them without a T_EX distribution; in this case, you may like to read appendix B on page 143 which details how the `path` variable can be updated.

In what follows, we will always refer to `latexindent.pl`, but depending on your operating system and preference, you might substitute `latexindent.exe` or simply `latexindent`.

There are two ways to use `latexindent.pl`: from the command line, and using `arara`; we discuss these in Section 3.1 and Section 3.2 respectively. We will discuss how to change the settings and behaviour of the script in Section 5 on page 25.

`latexindent.pl` ships with `latexindent.exe` for Windows users, so that you can use the script with or without a Perl distribution. If you plan to use `latexindent.pl` (i.e, the original Perl script) then you will need a few standard Perl modules – see appendix A on page 140 for details; in particular, note that a module installer helper script is shipped with `latexindent.pl`.

N: 2018-01-13

3.1 From the command line

`latexindent.pl` has a number of different switches/flags/options, which can be combined in any way that you like, either in short or long form as detailed below. `latexindent.pl` produces a `.log` file, `indent.log`, every time it is run; the name of the log file can be customised, but we will refer to the log file as `indent.log` throughout this document. There is a base of information that is written to `indent.log`, but other additional information will be written depending on which of the following options are used.

N: 2017-06-25

`-v, -version`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -v
```

This will output only the version number to the terminal.

`-h, -help`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -h
```

As above this will output a welcome message to the terminal, including the version number and available options.

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex
```

This will operate on `myfile.tex`, but will simply output to your terminal; `myfile.tex` will not be changed by `latexindent.pl` in any way using this command.

`-w, -overwrite`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -w myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --overwrite myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex --overwrite
```



This *will* overwrite `myfile.tex`, but it will make a copy of `myfile.tex` first. You can control the name of the extension (default is `.bak`), and how many different backups are made – more on this in Section 5, and in particular see `backupExtension` and `onlyOneBackUp`.

Note that if `latexindent.pl` can not create the backup, then it will exit without touching your original file; an error message will be given asking you to check the permissions of the backup file.

`-o=output.tex, -outputfile=output.tex`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -o=output.tex myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -o=output.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --outputfile=output.tex myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --outputfile output.tex myfile.tex
```

This will indent `myfile.tex` and output it to `output.tex`, overwriting it (`output.tex`) if it already exists¹. Note that if `latexindent.pl` is called with both the `-w` and `-o` switches, then `-w` will be ignored and `-o` will take priority (this seems safer than the other way round).

Note that using `-o` as above is equivalent to using

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex > output.tex
```

N: 2017-06-25

You can call the `-o` switch with the name of the output file *without* an extension; in this case, `latexindent.pl` will use the extension from the original file. For example, the following two calls to `latexindent.pl` are equivalent:

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -o=output
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -o=output.tex
```

N: 2017-06-25

You can call the `-o` switch using a `+` symbol at the beginning; this will concatenate the name of the input file and the text given to the `-o` switch. For example, the following two calls to `latexindent.pl` are equivalent:

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -o+=new
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -o=myfilenew.tex
```

N: 2017-06-25

You can call the `-o` switch using a `++` symbol at the end of the name of your output file; this tells `latexindent.pl` to search successively for the name of your output file concatenated with `0, 1, ...` while the name of the output file exists. For example,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -o=output++
```

tells `latexindent.pl` to output to `output0.tex`, but if it exists then output to `output1.tex`, and so on.

Calling `latexindent.pl` with simply

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -o=++
```

tells it to output to `myfile0.tex`, but if it exists then output to `myfile1.tex` and so on.

The `+` and `++` feature of the `-o` switch can be combined; for example, calling

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -o+=out++
```

¹Users of version 2.* should note the subtle change in syntax



tells `latexindent.pl` to output to `myfileout0.tex`, but if it exists, then try `myfileout1.tex`, and so on.

There is no need to specify a file extension when using the `++` feature, but if you wish to, then you should include it *after* the `++` symbols, for example

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -o+=out++.tex
```

See appendix F on page 148 for details of how the interface has changed from Version 2.2 to Version 3.0 for this flag.

`-s`, `-silent`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -s myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -s
```

Silent mode: no output will be given to the terminal.

`-t`, `-trace`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -t myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -t
```

Tracing mode: verbose output will be given to `indent.log`. This is useful if `latexindent.pl` has made a mistake and you're trying to find out where and why. You might also be interested in learning about `latexindent.pl`'s thought process – if so, this switch is for you, although it should be noted that, especially for large files, this does affect performance of the script.

`-tt`, `-ttrace`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -tt myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -tt
```

More detailed tracing mode: this option gives more details to `indent.log` than the standard trace option (note that, even more so than with `-t`, especially for large files, performance of the script will be affected).

`-l`, `-local[=myyaml.yaml,other.yaml,...]`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=myyaml.yaml myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l myyaml.yaml myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l first.yaml,second.yaml,third.yaml myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=first.yaml,second.yaml,third.yaml myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -l=first.yaml,second.yaml,third.yaml
```

`latexindent.pl` will always load `defaultSettings.yaml` (rhymes with camel) and if it is called with the `-l` switch and it finds `localSettings.yaml` in the same directory as `myfile.tex`, then, if not found, it looks for `localSettings.yaml` (and friends, see Section 4.2 on page 22) in the current working directory, then these settings will be added to the indentation scheme. Information will be given in `indent.log` on the success or failure of loading `localSettings.yaml`.

The `-l` flag can take an *optional* parameter which details the name (or names separated by commas) of a YAML file(s) that resides in the same directory as `myfile.tex`; you can use this option if you would like to load a settings file in the current working directory that is *not* called `localSettings.yaml`. In fact, you can specify both *relative* and *absolute paths* for your YAML files; for example

U: 2021-03-14

U: 2017-08-21



```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=../myyaml.yaml myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=/home/cmhughes/Desktop/myyaml.yaml myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=C:\Users\cmhughes\Desktop\myyaml.yaml myfile.tex
```

You will find a lot of other explicit demonstrations of how to use the `-l` switch throughout this documentation,

N: 2017-06-25

You can call the `-l` switch with a '+' symbol either before or after another YAML file; for example:

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l+=myyaml.yaml myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l "+_myyaml.yaml" myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=myyaml.yaml+ myfile.tex
```

which translate, respectively, to

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=localSettings.yaml,myyaml.yaml myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=localSettings.yaml,myyaml.yaml myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=myyaml.yaml,localSettings.yaml myfile.tex
```

Note that the following is *not* allowed:

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l+myyaml.yaml myfile.tex
```

and

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l + myyaml.yaml myfile.tex
```

will *only* load `localSettings.yaml`, and `myyaml.yaml` will be ignored. If you wish to use spaces between any of the YAML settings, then you must wrap the entire list of YAML files in quotes, as demonstrated above.

N: 2017-06-25

You may also choose to omit the `yaml` extension, such as

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=localSettings,myyaml myfile.tex
```

`-y, -yaml=yaml settings`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -y="defaultIndent:_'"
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -y="defaultIndent:_',maximumIndentation:'_"
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -y="indentRules:_one:_'\t\t\t'"
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex
-y='modifyLineBreaks:environments:EndStartsOnOwnLine:3' -m
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex
-y='modifyLineBreaks:environments:one:EndStartsOnOwnLine:3' -m
```

N: 2017-08-21

You can specify YAML settings from the command line using the `-y` or `-yaml` switch; sample demonstrations are given above. Note, in particular, that multiple settings can be specified by separating them via commas. There is a further option to use a ; to separate fields, which is demonstrated in Section 4.3 on page 23.

Any settings specified via this switch will be loaded *after* any specified using the `-l` switch. This is discussed further in Section 4.4 on page 23.

`-d, -onlydefault`



```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -d myfile.tex
```

Only defaultSettings.yaml: you might like to read Section 5 before using this switch. By default, latexindent.pl will always search for indentconfig.yaml or .indentconfig.yaml in your home directory. If you would prefer it not to do so then (instead of deleting or renaming indentconfig.yaml or .indentconfig.yaml) you can simply call the script with the -d switch; note that this will also tell the script to ignore localSettings.yaml even if it has been called with the -l switch; latexindent.pl will also ignore any settings specified from the -y switch.

U: 2017-08-21

-c, -cruft=<directory>

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -c=/path/to/directory/ myfile.tex
```

If you wish to have backup files and indent.log written to a directory other than the current working directory, then you can send these 'cruft' files to another directory. Note the use of a trailing forward slash.

-g, -logfile=<name of log file>

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -g=other.log myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -g other.log myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --logfile other.log myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -g other.log
```

By default, latexindent.pl reports information to indent.log, but if you wish to change the name of this file, simply call the script with your chosen name after the -g switch as demonstrated above.

N: 2021-05-07

If latexindent.pl can not open the log file that you specify, then the script will operate, and no log file will be produced; this might be helpful to users who wish to specify the following, for example

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -g /dev/null myfile.tex
```

-sl, -screenlog

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -sl myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -screenlog myfile.tex
```

N: 2018-01-13

Using this option tells latexindent.pl to output the log file to the screen, as well as to your chosen log file.

-m, -modifylinebreaks

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -modifylinebreaks myfile.tex
```

One of the most exciting developments in Version 3.0 is the ability to modify line breaks; for full details see Section 6 on page 71

latexindent.pl can also be called on a file without the file extension, for example

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile
```

and in which case, you can specify the order in which extensions are searched for; see Listing 16 on page 25 for full details.

STDIN



```
cmh:~$ cat myfile.tex | latexindent.pl
cmh:~$ cat myfile.tex | latexindent.pl -
```

N: 2018-01-13

`latexindent.pl` will allow input from STDIN, which means that you can pipe output from other commands directly into the script. For example assuming that you have content in `myfile.tex`, then the above command will output the results of operating upon `myfile.tex`.

If you wish to use this feature with your own local settings, via the `-l` switch, then you should finish your call to `latexindent.pl` with a `-` sign:

```
cmh:~$ cat myfile.tex | latexindent.pl -l=mysettings.yaml -
```

U: 2018-01-13

Similarly, if you simply type `latexindent.pl` at the command line, then it will expect (STDIN) input from the command line.

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl
```

Once you have finished typing your input, you can press

- CTRL+D on Linux
- CTRL+Z followed by ENTER on Windows

to signify that your input has finished. Thanks to [4] for an update to this feature.

-r, -replacement

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -replacement myfile.tex
```

N: 2019-07-13

You can call `latexindent.pl` with the `-r` switch to instruct it to perform replacements/substitutions on your file; full details and examples are given in Section 7 on page 117.

-rv, -replacementrespectverb

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -rv myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -replacementrespectverb myfile.tex
```

N: 2019-07-13

You can instruct `latexindent.pl` to perform replacements/substitutions by using the `-rv` switch, but will *respect verbatim code blocks*; full details and examples are given in Section 7 on page 117.

-rr, -onlyreplacement


```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -rr myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -onlyreplacement myfile.tex
```

N: 2019-07-13

You can instruct `latexindent.pl` to skip all of its other indentation operations and *only* perform replacements/substitutions by using the `-rr` switch; full details and examples are given in Section 7 on page 117.

-k, -check

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -k myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -check myfile.tex
```

N: 2021-09-16 

You can instruct `latexindent.pl` to check if the text after indentation matches that given in the original file.



The exit code of `latexindent.pl` is 0 by default. If you use the `-k` switch then


- if the text after indentation matches that given in the original file, then the exit code is 0;
- if the text after indentation does *not* match that given in the original file, then the exit code is 1.

The value of the exit code may be important to those wishing to, for example, check the status of the indentation in continuous integration tools such as GitHub Actions. Full details of the exit codes of `latexindent.pl` are given in Table 1.

A simple diff will be given in `indent.log`.

`-kv`, `-checkv`


```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -kv myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -checkv myfile.tex
```

N: 2021-09-16 

The `check verbose` switch is exactly the same as the `-k` switch, except that it is *verbose*, and it will output the (simple) diff to the terminal, as well as to `indent.log`.

`-n`, `-lines=MIN-MAX`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -n 5-8 myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -lines 5-8 myfile.tex
```

N: 2021-09-16 

The `lines` switch instructs `latexindent.pl` to operate only on specific line ranges within `myfile.tex`. Complete demonstrations are given in Section 8.

3.2 From arara

Using `latexindent.pl` from the command line is fine for some folks, but others may find it easier to use from `arara`; you can find the `arara` rule for `latexindent.pl` and its associated documentation at [3].

3.3 Summary of exit codes

Assuming that you call `latexindent.pl` on `myfile.tex`

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex
```

then `latexindent.pl` can exit with the exit codes given in Table 1.

TABLE 1: Exit codes for `latexindent.pl`

exit code	indentation	status
0	✓	success; if <code>-k</code> or <code>-kv</code> active, indented text matches original
0	✗	success; if <code>-version</code> or <code>-help</code> , no indentation performed
1	✓	success, and <code>-k</code> or <code>-kv</code> active; indented text <i>different</i> from original
2	✗	failure, <code>defaultSettings.yaml</code> could not be read
3	✗	failure, <code>myfile.tex</code> not found
4	✗	failure, <code>myfile.tex</code> exists but cannot be read
5	✗	failure, <code>-w</code> active, and back-up file cannot be written
6	✗	failure, <code>-c</code> active, and <code>cruft</code> directory does not exist

SECTION 4



indentconfig.yaml, local settings and the -y switch

The behaviour of `latexindent.pl` is controlled from the settings specified in any of the YAML files that you tell it to load. By default, `latexindent.pl` will only load `defaultSettings.yaml`, but there are a few ways that you can tell it to load your own settings files.

4.1 indentconfig.yaml and .indentconfig.yaml

`latexindent.pl` will always check your home directory for `indentconfig.yaml` and `.indentconfig.yaml` (unless it is called with the `-d` switch), which is a plain text file you can create that contains the *absolute* paths for any settings files that you wish `latexindent.pl` to load. There is no difference between `indentconfig.yaml` and `.indentconfig.yaml`, other than the fact that `.indentconfig.yaml` is a 'hidden' file; thank you to [9] for providing this feature. In what follows, we will use `indentconfig.yaml`, but it is understood that this could equally represent `.indentconfig.yaml`. If you have both files in existence then `indentconfig.yaml` takes priority.

For Mac and Linux users, their home directory is `/username` while Windows (Vista onwards) is `C:\Users\username`² Listing 12 shows a sample `indentconfig.yaml` file.

LISTING 12: `indentconfig.yaml` (sample)

```
# Paths to user settings for latexindent.pl
#
# Note that the settings will be read in the order you
# specify here- each successive settings file will overwrite
# the variables that you specify

paths:
- /home/cmhughes/Documents/yamlfiles/mysettings.yaml
- /home/cmhughes/folder/othersettings.yaml
- /some/other/folder/anynameyouwant.yaml
- C:\Users\chughes\Documents\mysettings.yaml
- C:\Users\chughes\Desktop\test spaces\more spaces.yaml
```

Note that the `.yaml` files you specify in `indentconfig.yaml` will be loaded in the order in which you write them. Each file doesn't have to have every switch from `defaultSettings.yaml`; in fact, I recommend that you only keep the switches that you want to *change* in these settings files.

To get started with your own settings file, you might like to save a copy of `defaultSettings.yaml` in another directory and call it, for example, `mysettings.yaml`. Once you have added the path to `indentconfig.yaml` you can change the switches and add more code-block names to it as you see fit – have a look at Listing 13 for an example that uses four tabs for the default indent, adds the `tabbing` environment/command to the list of environments that contains alignment delimiters; you might also like to refer to the many YAML files detailed throughout the rest of this documentation.

²If you're not sure where to put `indentconfig.yaml`, don't worry `latexindent.pl` will tell you in the log file exactly where to put it assuming it doesn't exist already.



LISTING 13: mysettings.yaml (example)

```
# Default value of indentation
defaultIndent: "\t\t\t\t\t"

# environments that have tab delimiters, add more
# as needed
lookForAlignDelims:
  tabbing: 1
```

You can make sure that your settings are loaded by checking `indent.log` for details – if you have specified a path that `latexindent.pl` doesn't recognise then you'll get a warning, otherwise you'll get confirmation that `latexindent.pl` has read your settings file ³.



When editing `.yaml` files it is *extremely* important to remember how sensitive they are to spaces. I highly recommend copying and pasting from `defaultSettings.yaml` when you create your first `whateveryoulike.yaml` file.

If `latexindent.pl` can not read your `.yaml` file it will tell you so in `indent.log`.

[N: 2021-06-19](#)

If you find that `latexindent.pl` does not read your YAML file, then it might be as a result of the default commandline encoding not being UTF-8; normally this will only occur for Windows users. In this case, you might like to explore the encoding option for `indentconfig.yaml` as demonstrated in Listing 14.

LISTING 14: The encoding option for indentconfig.yaml

```
encoding: GB2312
paths:
- D:\cmh\latexindent.yaml
```

Thank you to [22] for this contribution; please see appendix D on page 146 and details within [21] for further information.

4.2 localSettings.yaml and friends

The `-l` switch tells `latexindent.pl` to look for `localSettings.yaml` and/or friends in the *same directory* as `myfile.tex`. For example, if you use the following command

[U: 2021-03-14](#)

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l myfile.tex
```

then `latexindent.pl` will search for and then, assuming they exist, load each of the following files in the following order:

1. `localSettings.yaml`
2. `latexindent.yaml`
3. `.localSettings.yaml`
4. `.latexindent.yaml`

These files will be assumed to be in the same directory as `myfile.tex`, or otherwise in the current working directory. You do not need to have all of the above files, usually just one will be sufficient. In what follows, whenever we refer to `localSettings.yaml` it is assumed that it can mean any of the four named options listed above.

If you'd prefer to name your `localSettings.yaml` file something different, (say, `mysettings.yaml` as in Listing 13) then you can call `latexindent.pl` using, for example,

³Windows users may find that they have to end `.yaml` files with a blank line



```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=mysettings.yaml myfile.tex
```

Any settings file(s) specified using the `-l` switch will be read *after* `defaultSettings.yaml` and, assuming they exist, any user setting files specified in `indentconfig.yaml`.

Your settings file can contain any switches that you'd like to change; a sample is shown in Listing 15, and you'll find plenty of further examples throughout this manual.

LISTING 15: `localSettings.yaml` (example)

```
# verbatim environments - environments specified
# here will not be changed at all!
verbatimEnvironments:
  cmhenvironment: 0
  myenv: 1
```

You can make sure that your settings file has been loaded by checking `indent.log` for details; if it can not be read then you receive a warning, otherwise you'll get confirmation that `latexindent.pl` has read your settings file.

4.3 The -y|yaml switch

N: 2017-08-21

You may use the `-y` switch to load your settings; for example, if you wished to specify the settings from Listing 15 using the `-y` switch, then you could use the following command:

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -y="verbatimEnvironments:cmhenvironment:0;myenv:1" myfile.tex
```

Note the use of `;` to specify another field within `verbatimEnvironments`. This is shorthand, and equivalent, to using the following command:

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl
-y="verbatimEnvironments:cmhenvironment:0,verbatimEnvironments:myenv:1"
myfile.tex
```

You may, of course, specify settings using the `-y` switch as well as, for example, settings loaded using the `-l` switch; for example,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=mysettings.yaml
-y="verbatimEnvironments:cmhenvironment:0;myenv:1" myfile.tex
```

Any settings specified using the `-y` switch will be loaded *after* any specified using `indentconfig.yaml` and the `-l` switch.

If you wish to specify any regex-based settings using the `-y` switch, it is important not to use quotes surrounding the regex; for example, with reference to the 'one sentence per line' feature (Section 6.5 on page 91) and the listings within Listing 335 on page 93, the following settings give the option to have sentences end with a semicolon

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m
--yaml='modifyLineBreaks:oneSentencePerLine:sentencesEndWith:other:\;'
```

4.4 Settings load order

`latexindent.pl` loads the settings files in the following order:

1. `defaultSettings.yaml` is always loaded, and can not be renamed;
2. `anyUserSettings.yaml` and any other arbitrarily-named files specified in `indentconfig.yaml`;



3. `localSettings.yaml` but only if found in the same directory as `myfile.tex` and called with `-l` switch; this file can be renamed, provided that the call to `latexindent.pl` is adjusted accordingly (see Section 4.2). You may specify both relative and absolute paths to other YAML files using the `-l` switch, separating multiple files using commas;
4. any settings specified in the `-y` switch.

A visual representation of this is given in Figure 1.

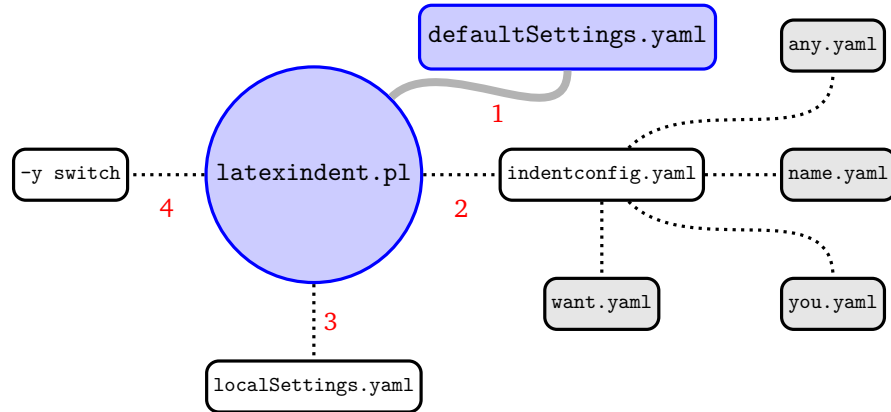


FIGURE 1: Schematic of the load order described in Section 4.4; solid lines represent mandatory files, dotted lines represent optional files. `indentconfig.yaml` can contain as many files as you like. The files will be loaded in order; if you specify settings for the same field in more than one file, the most recent takes priority.

SECTION 5



defaultSettings.yaml

`latexindent.pl` loads its settings from `defaultSettings.yaml`. The idea is to separate the behaviour of the script from the internal working – this is very similar to the way that we separate content from form when writing our documents in \LaTeX .

If you look in `defaultSettings.yaml` you'll find the switches that govern the behaviour of `latexindent.pl`. If you're not sure where `defaultSettings.yaml` resides on your computer, don't worry as `indent.log` will tell you where to find it. `defaultSettings.yaml` is commented, but here is a description of what each switch is designed to do. The default value is given in each case; whenever you see *integer* in *this* section, assume that it must be greater than or equal to 0 unless otherwise stated.

For most of the settings in `defaultSettings.yaml` that are specified as integers, then we understand 0 to represent 'off' and 1 to represent 'on'. For fields that allow values other than 0 or 1, it is hoped that the specific context and associated commentary should make it clear which values are allowed.

```
fileExtensionPreference: <fields>
```

`latexindent.pl` can be called to act on a file without specifying the file extension. For example we can call

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile
```

in which case the script will look for `myfile` with the extensions specified in `fileExtensionPreference` in their numeric order. If no match is found, the script will exit. As with all of the fields, you should change and/or add to this as necessary.

LISTING 16: `fileExtensionPreference`

```
44 fileExtensionPreference:
45   .tex: 1
46   .sty: 2
47   .cls: 3
48   .bib: 4
```

Calling `latexindent.pl myfile` with the (default) settings specified in Listing 16 means that the script will first look for `myfile.tex`, then `myfile.sty`, `myfile.cls`, and finally `myfile.bib` in order⁴.

5.1 Backup and log file preferences

```
backupExtension: <extension name>
```

If you call `latexindent.pl` with the `-w` switch (to overwrite `myfile.tex`) then it will create a backup file before doing any indentation; the default extension is `.bak`, so, for example, `myfile.bak0` would be created when calling `latexindent.pl myfile.tex` for the first time.

By default, every time you subsequently call `latexindent.pl` with the `-w` to act upon `myfile.tex`, it will create successive back up files: `myfile.bak1`, `myfile.bak2`, etc.

⁴Throughout this manual, listings shown with line numbers represent code taken directly from `defaultSettings.yaml`.



`onlyOneBackUp`: *(integer)*

If you don't want a backup for every time that you call `latexindent.pl` (so you don't want `myfile.bak1`, `myfile.bak2`, etc) and you simply want `myfile.bak` (or whatever you chose `backupExtension` to be) then change `onlyOneBackUp` to 1; the default value of `onlyOneBackUp` is 0.

`maxNumberOfBackUps`: *(integer)*

Some users may only want a finite number of backup files, say at most 3, in which case, they can change this switch. The smallest value of `maxNumberOfBackUps` is 0 which will *not* prevent backup files being made; in this case, the behaviour will be dictated entirely by `onlyOneBackUp`. The default value of `maxNumberOfBackUps` is 0.

`cycleThroughBackUps`: *(integer)*

Some users may wish to cycle through backup files, by deleting the oldest backup file and keeping only the most recent; for example, with `maxNumberOfBackUps`: 4, and `cycleThroughBackUps` set to 1 then the copy procedure given below would be obeyed.

```
cmh:~$ copy myfile.bak1 to myfile.bak0
cmh:~$ copy myfile.bak2 to myfile.bak1
cmh:~$ copy myfile.bak3 to myfile.bak2
cmh:~$ copy myfile.bak4 to myfile.bak3
```

The default value of `cycleThroughBackUps` is 0.

`logFilePreferences`: *(fields)*

`latexindent.pl` writes information to `indent.log`, some of which can be customized by changing `logFilePreferences`; see Listing 17. If you load your own user settings (see Section 4 on page 21) then `latexindent.pl` will detail them in `indent.log`; you can choose not to have the details logged by switching `showEveryYamlRead` to 0. Once all of your settings have been loaded, you can see the amalgamated settings in the log file by switching `showAmalgamatedSettings` to 1, if you wish.

LISTING 17: `logFilePreferences`

```
88 logFilePreferences:
89   showEveryYamlRead: 1
90   showAmalgamatedSettings: 0
91   showDecorationStartCodeBlockTrace: 0
92   showDecorationFinishCodeBlockTrace: 0
93   endLogFileWith: '-----'
94   showGitHubInfoFooter: 1
95   Dumper:
96     Terse: 1
97     Indent: 1
98     Useqq: 1
99     Deparse: 1
100    Quotekeys: 0
101    Sortkeys: 1
102    Pair: " => "
```

[N: 2018-01-13](#)

When either of the trace modes (see page 16) are active, you will receive detailed information in `indent.log`. You can specify character strings to appear before and after the notification of a found code block using, respectively, `showDecorationStartCodeBlockTrace` and `showDecorationFinishCodeBlockTrace`. A demonstration is given in appendix C on page 145.



The log file will end with the characters given in `endLogFileWith`, and will report the GitHub address of `latexindent.pl` to the log file if `showGitHubInfoFooter` is set to 1.

U: 2021-03-14

Note: `latexindent.pl` no longer uses the `log4perl` module to handle the creation of the logfile.

U: 2021-06-19

Some of the options for Perl's Dumper module can be specified in Listing 17; see [7] and [6] for more information. These options will mostly be helpful for those calling `latexindent.pl` with the `-tt` option described in Section 3.1.

5.2 Verbatim code blocks

`verbatimEnvironments`: *<fields>*

A field that contains a list of environments that you would like left completely alone – no indentation will be performed on environments that you have specified in this field, see Listing 18.

LISTING 18: <code>verbatimEnvironments</code>		LISTING 19: <code>verbatimCommands</code>	
106	<code>verbatimEnvironments:</code>	112	<code>verbatimCommands:</code>
107	<code>verbatim: 1</code>	113	<code>verb: 1</code>
108	<code>lstlisting: 1</code>	114	<code>lstinline: 1</code>
109	<code>minted: 1</code>		

Note that if you put an environment in `verbatimEnvironments` and in other fields such as `lookForAlignDelims` or `noAdditionalIndent` then `latexindent.pl` will *always* prioritize `verbatimEnvironments`.

`verbatimCommands`: *<fields>*

A field that contains a list of commands that are verbatim commands, for example `\lstinline`; any commands populated in this field are protected from line breaking routines (only relevant if the `-m` is active, see Section 6 on page 71).

With reference to Listing 19, by default `latexindent.pl` looks for `\verb` immediately followed by another character, and then it takes the body as anything up to the next occurrence of the character; this means that, for example, `\verb!x+3!` is treated as a `verbatimCommands`.

`noIndentBlock`: *<fields>*

If you have a block of code that you don't want `latexindent.pl` to touch (even if it is *not* a verbatim-like environment) then you can wrap it in an environment from `noIndentBlock`; you can use any name you like for this, provided you populate it as demonstrate in Listing 20.

LISTING 20: <code>noIndentBlock</code>	
119	<code>noIndentBlock:</code>
120	<code>noindent: 1</code>
121	<code>cmhtest: 1</code>

Of course, you don't want to have to specify these as null environments in your code, so you use them with a comment symbol, `%`, followed by as many spaces (possibly none) as you like; see Listing 21 for example.



LISTING 21: noIndentBlock.tex

```
% \begin{noindent}
some before text
    this code
        won't
    be touched
        by
        latexindent.pl!
some after text
% \end{noindent}
```

Important note: it is assumed that the noindent block statements specified in this way appear on their own line.

N: 2021-06-19

The noIndentBlock fields can also be specified in terms of begin and end fields. We use the code in Listing 22 to demonstrate this feature.

LISTING 22: noIndentBlock1.tex

```
some before text
    this code
        won't
    be touched
        by
        latexindent.pl!
some after text
```

The settings given in Listings 23 and 24 are equivalent:

LISTING 23: noindent1.yaml

```
noIndentBlock:
  demo:
    begin: 'some\hbefore'
    body: '.*?'
    end: 'some\hafter\htext'
    lookForThis: 1
```

LISTING 24: noindent2.yaml

```
noIndentBlock:
  demo:
    begin: 'some\hbefore'
    end: 'some\hafter\htext'
```

LISTING 25: noindent3.yaml

```
noIndentBlock:
  demo:
    begin: 'some\hbefore'
    body: '.*?'
    end: 'some\hafter\htext'
    lookForThis: 0
```

Upon running the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l noindent1.yaml noindent1
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l noindent2.yaml noindent1
```

then we receive the output given in Listing 26.

LISTING 26: noIndentBlock1.tex using Listing 23 or Listing 24

```
some before text
    this code
        won't
    be touched
        by
        latexindent.pl!
some after text
```

The begin, body and end fields for noIndentBlock are all *regular expressions*. If the body field is not specified, then it takes a default value of `.*?` which is written explicitly in Listing 23. In this context, we interpret `.*?` in words as *the fewest number of characters (possibly none) until the 'end' field is reached*.

The lookForThis field is optional, and can take the values 0 (off) or 1 (on); by default, it is assumed to be 1 (on).

Using Listing 25 demonstrates setting lookForThis to 0 (off); running the command



```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l noindent3.yaml noindent1
```

gives the output in Listing 27.

LISTING 27: noIndentBlock1.tex using Listing 25

```
some before text
this code
won't
be touched
by
latexindent.pl!
some after text
```

We will demonstrate this feature later in the documentation in Listing 527.

5.3 filecontents and preamble

```
fileContentsEnvironments: <field>
```

Before `latexindent.pl` determines the difference between preamble (if any) and the main document, it first searches for any of the environments specified in `fileContentsEnvironments`, see Listing 28. The behaviour of `latexindent.pl` on these environments is determined by their location (preamble or not), and the value `indentPreamble`, discussed next.

LISTING 28: fileContentsEnvironments

```
125 fileContentsEnvironments:
126     filecontents: 1
127     filecontents*: 1
```

```
indentPreamble: 0|1
```

The preamble of a document can sometimes contain some trickier code for `latexindent.pl` to operate upon. By default, `latexindent.pl` won't try to operate on the preamble (as `indentPreamble` is set to 0, by default), but if you'd like `latexindent.pl` to try then change `indentPreamble` to 1.

```
lookForPreamble: <fields>
```

Not all files contain preamble; for example, `sty`, `cls` and `bib` files typically do *not*. Referencing Listing 29, if you set, for example, `.tex` to 0, then regardless of the setting of the value of `indentPreamble`, preamble will not be assumed when operating upon `.tex` files.

LISTING 29: lookForPreamble

```
133 lookForPreamble:
134     .tex: 1
135     .sty: 0
136     .cls: 0
137     .bib: 0
```

```
preambleCommandsBeforeEnvironments: 0|1
```

Assuming that `latexindent.pl` is asked to operate upon the preamble of a document, when this switch is set to 0 then environment code blocks will be sought first, and then command code blocks. When this switch is set to 1, commands will be sought first. The example that first motivated this switch contained the code given in Listing 30.



LISTING 30: Motivating preambleCommandsBeforeEnvironments

```
...
preheadhook={\begin{mdframed}[style=myframedstyle]},
postfoothook=\end{mdframed},
...
```

5.4 Indentation and horizontal space

```
defaultIndent: ⟨horizontal space⟩
```

This is the default indentation used in the absence of other details for the code block with which we are working. The default value is `\t` which means a tab; we will explore customisation beyond `defaultIndent` in Section 5.8 on page 48.

If you're interested in experimenting with `latexindent.pl` then you can *remove* all indentation by setting `defaultIndent: ""`.

```
removeTrailingWhitespace: ⟨fields⟩
```

Trailing white space can be removed both *before* and *after* processing the document, as detailed in Listing 31; each of the fields can take the values 0 or 1. See Listings 418 to 420 on page 106 for before and after results. Thanks to [28] for providing this feature.

LISTING 31:
removeTrailingWhitespace

```
150 removeTrailingWhitespace:
151   beforeProcessing: 0
152   afterProcessing: 1
```

LISTING 32: removeTrailingWhitespace (alt)

```
removeTrailingWhitespace: 1
```

[N: 2017-06-28](#)

You can specify `removeTrailingWhitespace` simply as 0 or 1, if you wish; in this case, `latexindent.pl` will set both `beforeProcessing` and `afterProcessing` to the value you specify; see Listing 32.

5.5 Aligning at delimiters

```
lookForAlignDelims: ⟨fields⟩
```

This contains a list of code blocks that are operated upon in a special way by `latexindent.pl` (see Listing 33). In fact, the fields in `lookForAlignDelims` can actually take two different forms: the *basic* version is shown in Listing 33 and the *advanced* version in Listing 36; we will discuss each in turn.

LISTING 33: lookForAlignDelims (basic)

```
lookForAlignDelims:
  tabular: 1
  tabularx: 1
  longtable: 1
  array: 1
  matrix: 1
  ...
```

Specifying code blocks in this field instructs `latexindent.pl` to try and align each column by its alignment delimiters. It does have some limitations (discussed further in Section 10), but in many cases it will produce results such as those in Listings 34 and 35.



N: 2020-03-21

- `alignFinalDoubleBackSlash` optionally specifies if the *final* double back slash should be used for alignment (default: 0);

N: 2020-03-21

- `dontMeasure` optionally specifies if user-specified cells, rows or the largest entries should *not* be measured (default: 0);

N: 2020-03-21

- `delimiterRegex` optionally specifies the pattern matching to be used for the alignment delimiter (default: `'(?!\\\)(&)'`);

N: 2020-03-21

- `delimiterJustification` optionally specifies the justification for the alignment delimiters (default: left); note that this feature is only useful if you have delimiters of different lengths in the same column, discussed in Section 5.5.4.

We will explore most of these features using the file `tabular2.tex` in Listing 37 (which contains a `\multicolumn` command), and the YAML files in Listings 38 to 44; we will explore `alignFinalDoubleBackSlash` in Listing 65; the `dontMeasure` feature will be described in Section 5.5.3, and `delimiterRegex` in Section 5.5.4.

LISTING 37: `tabular2.tex`

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
A& B & C & & D\\
AAA& BBB & CCC & & DDD\\
\multicolumn{2}{c}{first heading} & \multicolumn{2}{c}{second heading}\\
one& two & three & & four\\
five& six & & & \\
seven & & & & \\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 38: `tabular2.yaml`

```
lookForAlignDelims:
  tabular:
    multiColumnGrouping: 1
```

LISTING 39: `tabular3.yaml`

```
lookForAlignDelims:
  tabular:
    alignRowsWithoutMaxDelims: 0
```

LISTING 40: `tabular4.yaml`

```
lookForAlignDelims:
  tabular:
    spacesBeforeAmpersand: 4
```

LISTING 41: `tabular5.yaml`

```
lookForAlignDelims:
  tabular:
    spacesAfterAmpersand: 4
```

LISTING 42: `tabular6.yaml`

```
lookForAlignDelims:
  tabular:
    alignDoubleBackSlash: 0
```

LISTING 43: `tabular7.yaml`

```
lookForAlignDelims:
  tabular:
    spacesBeforeDoubleBackSlash: 0
```

LISTING 44: `tabular8.yaml`

```
lookForAlignDelims:
  tabular:
    justification: "right"
```

On running the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular2.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular2.tex -l tabular2.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular2.tex -l tabular3.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular2.tex -l tabular2.yaml,tabular4.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular2.tex -l tabular2.yaml,tabular5.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular2.tex -l tabular2.yaml,tabular6.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular2.tex -l tabular2.yaml,tabular7.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular2.tex -l tabular2.yaml,tabular8.yaml
```




we obtain the respective outputs given in Listings 45 to 52.

LISTING 45: tabular2.tex default output

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
A & & & & \\
AAA & & & & \\
\multicolumn{2}{c}{first heading} & \multicolumn{2}{c}{second heading} & \\
one & & & & \\
five & & & & \\
seven & & & & \\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 46: tabular2.tex using Listing 38

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
A & B & & & \\
AAA & BBB & & & \\
\multicolumn{2}{c}{first heading} & \multicolumn{2}{c}{second heading} & \\
one & two & & & \\
five & & & & \\
seven & & & & \\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 47: tabular2.tex using Listing 39

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
A & B & C & D & \\
AAA & BBB & CCC & DDD & \\
\multicolumn{2}{c}{first heading} & \multicolumn{2}{c}{second heading} & \\
one & two & three & four & \\
five & & six & & \\
seven & & & & \\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 48: tabular2.tex using Listings 38 and 40

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
A & B & & & \\
AAA & BBB & & & \\
\multicolumn{2}{c}{first heading} & \multicolumn{2}{c}{second heading} & \\
one & two & & & \\
five & & & & \\
seven & & & & \\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 49: tabular2.tex using Listings 38 and 41

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
A & B & & & \\
AAA & BBB & & & \\
\multicolumn{2}{c}{first heading} & \multicolumn{2}{c}{second heading} & \\
one & two & & & \\
five & & & & \\
seven & & & & \\
\end{tabular}
```



LISTING 50: tabular2.tex using Listings 38 and 42

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
A      & B                & & & C      & D \\
AAA    & BBB              & & & CCC    & DDD \\
\multicolumn{2}{c}{first heading} & & & \multicolumn{2}{c}{second heading} \\
one    & two              & & & three  & four \\
five   &                  & & & six    & \\
seven &                  & & & & \\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 51: tabular2.tex using Listings 38 and 43

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
A      & B                & & & C      & D                & \\
AAA    & BBB              & & & CCC    & DDD              & \\
\multicolumn{2}{c}{first heading} & & & \multicolumn{2}{c}{second heading} & \\
one    & two              & & & three  & four             & \\
five   &                  & & & six    &                  & \\
seven &                  & & & &                  & \\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 52: tabular2.tex using Listings 38 and 44

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
& & A & B & & C & D \\
& & AAA & BBB & & CCC & DDD \\
\multicolumn{2}{c}{first heading} & & & \multicolumn{2}{c}{second heading} \\
& & one & two & & three & four \\
& & five & & & six & \\
& & seven & & & & \\
\end{tabular}
```

Notice in particular:

- in both Listings 45 and 46 all rows have been aligned at the ampersand, even those that do not contain the maximum number of ampersands (3 ampersands, in this case);
- in Listing 45 the columns have been aligned at the ampersand;
- in Listing 46 the `\multicolumn` command has grouped the 2 columns beneath *and* above it, because `multiColumnGrouping` is set to 1 in Listing 38;
- in Listing 47 rows 3 and 6 have *not* been aligned at the ampersand, because `alignRowsWithoutMaxDelims` has been set to 0 in Listing 39; however, the `\` have still been aligned;
- in Listing 48 the columns beneath and above the `\multicolumn` commands have been grouped (because `multiColumnGrouping` is set to 1), and there are at least 4 spaces *before* each aligned ampersand because `spacesBeforeAmpersand` is set to 4;
- in Listing 49 the columns beneath and above the `\multicolumn` commands have been grouped (because `multiColumnGrouping` is set to 1), and there are at least 4 spaces *after* each aligned ampersand because `spacesAfterAmpersand` is set to 4;
- in Listing 50 the `\` have *not* been aligned, because `alignDoubleBackSlash` is set to 0, otherwise the output is the same as Listing 46;
- in Listing 51 the `\` have been aligned, and because `spacesBeforeDoubleBackSlash` is set to 0, there are no spaces ahead of them; the output is otherwise the same as Listing 46;
- in Listing 52 the cells have been *right*-justified; note that cells above and below the `\multicol` statements have still been group correctly, because of the settings in Listing 38.



5.5.1 lookForAlignDelims: spacesBeforeAmpersand

U: 2021-06-19

The `spacesBeforeAmpersand` can be specified in a few different ways. The *basic* form is demonstrated in Listing 40, but we can customise the behaviour further by specifying if we would like this value to change if it encounters a *leading blank column*; that is, when the first column contains only zero-width entries. We refer to this as the *advanced* form.

We demonstrate this feature in relation to Listing 53; upon running the following command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl aligned1.tex -o=+-default
```

then we receive the default output given in Listing 54.

LISTING 53: aligned1.tex	LISTING 54: aligned1-default.tex
<pre>\begin{aligned} & a & b, \\ & c & d. \end{aligned}</pre>	<pre>\begin{aligned} & a & b, \\ & c & d. \end{aligned}</pre>

The settings in Listings 55 to 58 are all equivalent; we have used the not-yet discussed `noAdditionalIndent` field (see Section 5.8 on page 48) which will assist in the demonstration in what follows.

LISTING 55: sba1.yaml	LISTING 56: sba2.yaml
<pre>noAdditionalIndent: aligned: 1 lookForAlignDelims: aligned: 1</pre>	<pre>noAdditionalIndent: aligned: 1 lookForAlignDelims: aligned: spacesBeforeAmpersand: 1</pre>
LISTING 57: sba3.yaml	LISTING 58: sba4.yaml
<pre>noAdditionalIndent: aligned: 1 lookForAlignDelims: aligned: spacesBeforeAmpersand: default: 1</pre>	<pre>noAdditionalIndent: aligned: 1 lookForAlignDelims: aligned: spacesBeforeAmpersand: leadingBlankColumn: 1</pre>

Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl aligned1.tex -l sba1.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl aligned1.tex -l sba2.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl aligned1.tex -l sba3.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl aligned1.tex -l sba4.yaml
```

then we receive the (same) output given in Listing 59; we note that there is *one space* before each ampersand.

LISTING 59: aligned1-mod1.tex
<pre>\begin{aligned} & a & b, \\ & c & d. \end{aligned}</pre>

We note in particular:

- Listing 55 demonstrates the *basic* form for `lookForAlignDelims`; in this case, the default values are specified as in Listing 36 on page 31;
- Listing 56 demonstrates the *advanced* form for `lookForAlignDelims` and specified `spacesBeforeAmpersand`. The default value is 1;



- Listing 57 demonstrates the new *advanced* way to specify `spacesBeforeAmpersand`, and for us to set the default value that sets the number of spaces before ampersands which are *not* in leading blank columns. The default value is 1.

We note that `leadingBlankColumn` has not been specified in Listing 57, and it will inherit the value from default;

- Listing 58 demonstrates spaces to be used before ampersands for *leading blank columns*. We note that *default* has not been specified, and it will be set to 1 by default.

We can customise the space before the ampersand in the *leading blank column* of Listing 59 by using either of Listings 60 and 61, which are equivalent.

LISTING 60: sba5.yaml	LISTING 61: sba6.yaml
<pre>noAdditionalIndent: aligned: 1 lookForAlignDelims: aligned: spacesBeforeAmpersand: leadingBlankColumn: 0</pre>	<pre>noAdditionalIndent: aligned: 1 lookForAlignDelims: aligned: spacesBeforeAmpersand: leadingBlankColumn: 0 default: 1</pre>

Upon running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl aligned1.tex -l sba5.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl aligned1.tex -l sba6.yaml
```

then we receive the (same) output given in Listing 62. We note that the space before the ampersand in the *leading blank column* has been set to 0 by Listing 61.

We can demonstrated this feature further using the settings in Listing 64 which give the output in Listing 63.

LISTING 62: aligned1-mod5.tex	LISTING 63: aligned1.tex using Listing 64	LISTING 64: sba7.yaml
<pre>\begin{aligned} & a & b, \\ & c & d. \end{aligned}</pre>	<pre>\begin{aligned} & a& b, \\ & c& d. \end{aligned}</pre>	<pre>noAdditionalIndent: aligned: 1 lookForAlignDelims: aligned: spacesBeforeAmpersand: leadingBlankColumn: 3 default: 0</pre>

5.5.2 lookForAlignDelims: alignFinalDoubleBackSlash

N: 2020-03-21

We explore the `alignFinalDoubleBackSlash` feature by using the file in Listing 65. Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular4.tex -o+=-default
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular4.tex -o+=-FDBS
-y="lookForAlignDelims:tabular:alignFinalDoubleBackSlash:1"
```

then we receive the respective outputs given in Listing 66 and Listing 67.

LISTING 65: tabular4.tex	LISTING 66: tabular4-default.tex	LISTING 67: tabular4-FDBS.tex
<pre>\begin{tabular}{lc} Name & \shortstack{Hi \\ Lo} \\ Foo & Bar \\ \end{tabular}</pre>	<pre>\begin{tabular}{lc} Name & \shortstack{Hi \\ Lo} \\ Foo & Bar \\ \end{tabular}</pre>	<pre>\begin{tabular}{lc} Name & \shortstack{Hi \\ Lo} \\ Foo & Bar \\ \end{tabular}</pre>

We note that in:



- Listing 66, by default, the *first* set of double back slashes in the first row of the tabular environment have been used for alignment;
- Listing 67, the *final* set of double back slashes in the first row have been used, because we specified `alignFinalDoubleBackSlash` as 1.

As of Version 3.0, the alignment routine works on mandatory and optional arguments within commands, and also within ‘special’ code blocks (see `specialBeginEnd` on page 42); for example, assuming that you have a command called `\matrix` and that it is populated within `lookForAlignDelims` (which it is, by default), and that you run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl matrix1.tex
```

then the before-and-after results shown in Listings 68 and 69 are achievable by default.

LISTING 68: matrix1.tex	LISTING 69: matrix1.tex default output
<pre>\matrix [1&2 &3\\ 4&5&6]{ 7&8 &9\\ 10&11&12 }</pre>	<pre>\matrix [1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6]{ 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 10 & 11 & 12 }</pre>

If you have blocks of code that you wish to align at the `&` character that are *not* wrapped in, for example, `\begin{tabular} ... \end{tabular}`, then you can use the mark up illustrated in Listing 70; the default output is shown in Listing 71. Note that the `%*` must be next to each other, but that there can be any number of spaces (possibly none) between the `*` and `\begin{tabular}`; note also that you may use any environment name that you have specified in `lookForAlignDelims`.

LISTING 70: align-block.tex	LISTING 71: align-block.tex default output
<pre>%* \begin{tabular} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & & 6 & \\ %* \end{tabular}</pre>	<pre>%* \begin{tabular} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & & 6 & \\ %* \end{tabular}</pre>

With reference to Table 2 on page 49 and the, yet undiscussed, fields of `noAdditionalIndent` and `indentRules` (see Section 5.8 on page 48), these comment-marked blocks are considered environments.

5.5.3 lookForAlignDelims: the dontMeasure feature

N: 2020-03-21

The `lookForAlignDelims` field can, optionally, receive the `dontMeasure` option which can be specified in a few different ways. We will explore this feature in relation to the code given in Listing 72; the default output is shown in Listing 73.

LISTING 72: tabular-DM.tex	LISTING 73: tabular-DM.tex default output
<pre>\begin{tabular}{cccc} aaaaaa&bbbbbb&ccc&dd\\ 11&2&33&4\\ 5&66&7&8 \end{tabular}</pre>	<pre>\begin{tabular}{cccc} aaaaaa & bbbbbb & ccc & dd \\ 11 & 2 & 33 & 4 \\ 5 & 66 & 7 & 8</pre>

The `dontMeasure` field can be specified as `largest`, and in which case, the largest element will not be measured; with reference to the YAML file given in Listing 75, we can run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular-DM.tex -l=dontMeasure1.yaml
```

and receive the output given in Listing 74.



LISTING 74: tabular-DM.tex using Listing 75

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
aaaaaa & bbbbbb & ccc & dd \\
11 & 2 & 33 & 4 \\
5 & 66 & 7 & 8
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 75: dontMeasure1.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
  tabular:
    dontMeasure: largest
```

We note that the *largest* column entries have not contributed to the measuring routine.

The dontMeasure field can also be specified in the form demonstrated in Listing 77. On running the following commands,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular-DM.tex -l=dontMeasure2.yaml
```

we receive the output in Listing 76.

LISTING 76: tabular-DM.tex using Listing 77 or Listing 79

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
aaaaaa & bbbbbb & ccc & dd \\
11 & 2 & 33 & 4 \\
5 & 66 & 7 & 8
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 77: dontMeasure2.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
  tabular:
    dontMeasure:
      - aaaaaa
      - bbbbbb
      - ccc
      - dd
```

We note that in Listing 77 we have specified entries not to be measured, one entry per line.

The dontMeasure field can also be specified in the forms demonstrated in Listing 79 and Listing 80. Upon running the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular-DM.tex -l=dontMeasure3.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular-DM.tex -l=dontMeasure4.yaml
```

we receive the output given in Listing 78

LISTING 78: tabular-DM.tex using Listing 79 or Listing 79

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
aaaaaa & bbbbbb & ccc & dd \\
11 & 2 & 33 & 4 \\
5 & 66 & 7 & 8
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 79: dontMeasure3.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
  tabular:
    dontMeasure:
      -
        this: aaaaaa
        applyTo: cell
      -
        this: bbbbbb
      - ccc
      - dd
```

LISTING 80: dontMeasure4.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
  tabular:
    dontMeasure:
      -
        regex: [a-z]
        applyTo: cell
```

We note that in:

- Listing 79 we have specified entries not to be measured, each one has a *string* in the *this* field, together with an optional specification of *applyTo* as *cell*;
- Listing 80 we have specified entries not to be measured as a *regular expression* using the *regex* field, together with an optional specification of *applyTo* as *cell* field, together with an optional specification of *applyTo* as *cell*.

In both cases, the default value of *applyTo* is *cell*, and does not need to be specified.

We may also specify the *applyTo* field as *row*, a demonstration of which is given in Listing 82; upon running



```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular-DM.tex -l=dontMeasure5.yaml
```

we receive the output in Listing 81.

LISTING 81: tabular-DM.tex using Listing 82

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
aaaaaa & bbbbbb & ccc & dd \\
11 & 2 & 33 & 4 \\
5 & 66 & 7 & 8
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 82: dontMeasure5.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
  tabular:
    dontMeasure:
      -
        this: aaaaaa&bbbb&ccc&dd\\
        applyTo: row
```

Finally, the applyTo field can be specified as row, together with a regex expression. For example, for the settings given in Listing 84, upon running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabular-DM.tex -l=dontMeasure6.yaml
```

we receive the output in Listing 83.

LISTING 83: tabular-DM.tex using Listing 84

```
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
aaaaaa & bbbbbb & ccc & dd \\
11 & 2 & 33 & 4 \\
5 & 66 & 7 & 8
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 84: dontMeasure6.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
  tabular:
    dontMeasure:
      -
        regex: [a-z]
        applyTo: row
```

5.5.4 lookForAlignDelims: the delimiterRegEx and delimiterJustification feature

N: 2020-03-21

The delimiter alignment will, by default, align code blocks at the ampersand character. The behaviour is controlled by the `delimiterRegEx` field within `lookForAlignDelims`; the default value is `'(?!(\\)(&)'`, which can be read as: *an ampersand, as long as it is not immediately preceded by a backslash*.



Important: note the ‘capturing’ parenthesis in the (&) which are necessary; if you intend to customise this field, then be sure to include them appropriately.

We demonstrate how to customise this with respect to the code given in Listing 85; the default output from `latexindent.pl` is given in Listing 86.

LISTING 85: tabbing.tex

```
\begin{tabbing}
aa \=   bb \= cc \= dd \= ee \\
\>2\> 1 \> 7 \> 3 \\
\>3 \> 2\>8\> 3 \\
\>4 \>2 \\
\end{tabbing}
```

LISTING 86: tabbing.tex default output

```
\begin{tabbing}
aa \=   bb \= cc \= dd \= ee \\
\>2\> 1 \> 7 \> 3 \\
\>3 \> 2\>8\> 3 \\
\>4 \>2 \\
\end{tabbing}
```

Let’s say that we wish to align the code at either the `\=` or `\>`. We employ the settings given in Listing 88 and run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabbing.tex -l=delimiterRegEx1.yaml
```

to receive the output given in Listing 87.



LISTING 87: tabbing.tex using Listing 88

```
\begin{tabbing}
  aa \= bb \= cc \= dd \= ee \\
    \> 2 \> 1 \> 7 \> 3 \\
    \> 3 \> 2 \> 8 \> 3 \\
    \> 4 \> 2 \\
\end{tabbing}
```

LISTING 88: delimiterRegEx1.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
  tabbing:
    delimiterRegEx: '\\(?:=|>)'
```

We note that:

- in Listing 87 the code has been aligned, as intended, at both the \= and \>;
- in Listing 88 we have heeded the warning and captured the expression using grouping parenthesis, specified a backslash using \\ and said that it must be followed by either = or >.

We can explore `delimiterRegEx` a little further using the settings in Listing 90 and run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabbing.tex -l=delimiterRegEx2.yaml
```

to receive the output given in Listing 89.

LISTING 89: tabbing.tex using Listing 90

```
\begin{tabbing}
  aa \=  bb \= cc \= dd \= ee \\
    \> 2 \> 1 \> 7 \> 3 \\
    \> 3 \> 2 \> 8 \> 3 \\
    \> 4 \> 2 \\
\end{tabbing}
```

LISTING 90: delimiterRegEx2.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
  tabbing:
    delimiterRegEx: '\\>'
```

We note that only the \> have been aligned.

Of course, the other `lookForAlignDelims` options can be used alongside the `delimiterRegEx`; regardless of the type of delimiter being used (ampersand or anything else), the fields from Listing 36 on page 31 remain the same; for example, using the settings in Listing 92, and running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabbing.tex -l=delimiterRegEx3.yaml
```

to receive the output given in Listing 91.

LISTING 91: tabbing.tex using Listing 92

```
\begin{tabbing}
  aa\=bb\=cc\=dd\=ee \\
    \>2 \>1 \>7 \>3 \\
    \>3 \>2 \>8 \>3 \\
    \>4 \>2 \\
\end{tabbing}
```

LISTING 92: delimiterRegEx3.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
  tabbing:
    delimiterRegEx: '\\(?:=|>)'
    spacesBeforeAmpersand: 0
    spacesAfterAmpersand: 0
```

It is possible that delimiters specified within `delimiterRegEx` can be of different lengths. Consider the file in Listing 93, and associated YAML in Listing 95. Note that the Listing 95 specifies the option for the delimiter to be either # or \>, *which are different lengths*. Upon running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabbing1.tex -l=delimiterRegEx4.yaml -o+=-mod4
```

we receive the output in Listing 94.



LISTING 93: tabbing1.tex

```
\begin{tabbing}
  1#22\>333\\
  xxx#aaa#yyyyy\\
  .##&\\
\end{tabbing}
```

LISTING 94: tabbing1-mod4.tex

```
\begin{tabbing}
  1 # 22 \> 333 \\
  xxx # aaa # yyyy \\
  . # # & \\
\end{tabbing}
```

LISTING 95: delimiterRegEx4.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
  tabbing:
    delimiterRegEx: '(#|\>)'
```

You can set the *delimiter* justification as either left (default) or right, which will only have effect when delimiters in the same column have different lengths. Using the settings in Listing 97 and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tabbing1.tex -l=delimiterRegEx5.yaml -o=+-mod5
```

gives the output in Listing 96.

LISTING 96: tabbing1-mod5.tex

```
\begin{tabbing}
  1 # 22 \> 333 \\
  xxx # aaa # yyyy \\
  . # # & \\
\end{tabbing}
```

LISTING 97: delimiterRegEx5.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
  tabbing:
    delimiterRegEx: '(#|\>)'
    delimiterJustification: right
```

Note that in Listing 96 the second set of delimiters have been *right aligned* – it is quite subtle!

5.6 Indent after items, specials and headings

```
indentAfterItems: {fields}
```

The environment names specified in `indentAfterItems` tell `latexindent.pl` to look for `\item` commands; if these switches are set to 1 then indentation will be performed so as indent the code after each item. A demonstration is given in Listings 99 and 100

LISTING 98: indentAfterItems

```
228 indentAfterItems:
229   itemize: 1
230   enumerate: 1
231   description: 1
232   list: 1
```

LISTING 99: items1.tex

```
\begin{itemize}
\item some text here
  some more text here
\item another item
  some more text here
\end{itemize}
```

LISTING 100: items1.tex default output

```
\begin{itemize}
  \item some text here
    some more text here
  some more text here
\item another item
  some more text here
\end{itemize}
```

```
itemNames: {fields}
```

If you have your own item commands (perhaps you prefer to use `myitem`, for example) then you can put populate them in `itemNames`. For example, users of the exam document class might like to add parts to `indentAfterItems` and part to `itemNames` to their user settings (see Section 4 on page 21 for details of how to configure user settings, and Listing 13 on page 22 in particular .)

LISTING 101: itemNames

```
238 itemNames:
239   item: 1
240   myitem: 1
```



`specialBeginEnd: <fields>`

U: 2017-08-21

The fields specified in `specialBeginEnd` are, in their default state, focused on math mode begin and end statements, but there is no requirement for this to be the case; Listing 102 shows the default settings of `specialBeginEnd`.

LISTING 102: `specialBeginEnd`

```

244 specialBeginEnd:
245   displayMath:
246     begin: '\\\[
247     end: '\\]'
248     lookForThis: 1
249   inlineMath:
250     begin: '(?!\\$)(?!\\$)\\$(?!\\$)'
251     end: '(?!\\$)\\$(?!\\$)'
252     lookForThis: 1
253   displayMathTeX:
254     begin: '\\$$'
255     end: '\\$$'
256     lookForThis: 1
257   specialBeforeCommand: 0

```

The field `displayMath` represents `\[...]`, `inlineMath` represents `...$` and `displayMathTeX` represents `$$...$$`. You can, of course, rename these in your own YAML files (see Section 4.2 on page 22); indeed, you might like to set up your own special begin and end statements.

A demonstration of the before-and-after results are shown in Listings 103 and 104.

LISTING 103: `special1.tex` before

```

The function  $f$  has formula
\[
f(x)=x^2.
\]
If you like splitting dollars,
$
g(x)=f(2x)
$

```

LISTING 104: `special1.tex` default output

```

The function  $f$  has formula
\[
f(x)=x^2.
\]
If you like splitting dollars,
$
g(x)=f(2x)
$

```

For each field, `lookForThis` is set to 1 by default, which means that `latexindent.pl` will look for this pattern; you can tell `latexindent.pl` not to look for the pattern, by setting `lookForThis` to 0.

N: 2017-08-21

There are examples in which it is advantageous to search for `specialBeginEnd` fields *before* searching for commands, and the `specialBeforeCommand` switch controls this behaviour. For example, consider the file shown in Listing 105.

LISTING 105: `specialLR.tex`

```

\begin{equation}
\left[
\sqrt{
a+b
}
\right]
\end{equation}

```

Now consider the YAML files shown in Listings 106 and 107



LISTING 106: specialsLeftRight.yaml

```
specialBeginEnd:
  leftRightSquare:
    begin: '\\left\[\'
    end: '\\right\[\'
    lookForThis: 1
```

LISTING 107:
specialBeforeCommand.yaml

```
specialBeginEnd:
  specialBeforeCommand: 1
```

Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl specialLR.tex -l=specialsLeftRight.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl specialLR.tex -l=specialsLeftRight.yaml,specialBeforeCommand.yaml
```

we receive the respective outputs in Listings 108 and 109.

LISTING 108: specialLR.tex using
Listing 106

```
\begin{equation}
  \left[
    \sqrt{
      a+b
    }
  \right]
\end{equation}
```

LISTING 109: specialLR.tex using
Listings 106 and 107

```
\begin{equation}
  \left[
    \sqrt{
      a+b
    }
  \right]
\end{equation}
```

Notice that in:

- Listing 108 the `\left` has been treated as a *command*, with one optional argument;
- Listing 109 the `specialBeginEnd` pattern in Listing 106 has been obeyed because Listing 107 specifies that the `specialBeginEnd` should be sought *before* commands.

N: 2018-04-27

You can, optionally, specify the middle field for anything that you specify in `specialBeginEnd`. For example, let's consider the `.tex` file in Listing 110.

LISTING 110: special2.tex

```
\If
something 0
\ElsIf
something 1
\ElsIf
something 2
\ElsIf
something 3
\Else
something 4
\EndIf
```

Upon saving the YAML settings in Listings 111 and 113 and running the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl special2.tex -l=middle
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl special2.tex -l=middle1
```

then we obtain the output given in Listings 112 and 114.



LISTING 111: middle.yaml

```
specialBeginEnd:
  If:
    begin: '\\If'
    middle: '\\ElsIf'
    end: '\\EndIf'
    lookForThis: 1
```

LISTING 112: special2.tex using Listing 111

```
\If
  something 0
\ElsIf
  something 1
\ElsIf
  something 2
\ElsIf
  something 3
\Else
  something 4
\EndIf
```

LISTING 113: middle1.yaml

```
specialBeginEnd:
  If:
    begin: '\\If'
    middle:
      - '\\ElsIf'
      - '\\Else'
    end: '\\EndIf'
    lookForThis: 1
```

LISTING 114: special2.tex using Listing 113

```
\If
  something 0
\ElsIf
  something 1
\ElsIf
  something 2
\ElsIf
  something 3
\Else
  something 4
\EndIf
```

We note that:

- in Listing 112 the bodies of each of the `Elsif` statements have been indented appropriately;
- the `Else` statement has *not* been indented appropriately in Listing 112 – read on!
- we have specified multiple settings for the `middle` field using the syntax demonstrated in Listing 113 so that the body of the `Else` statement has been indented appropriately in Listing 114.

[N: 2018-08-13](#)

You may specify fields in `specialBeginEnd` to be treated as verbatim code blocks by changing `lookForThis` to be `verbatim`.

For example, beginning with the code in Listing 116 and the YAML in Listing 115, and running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl special3.tex -l=special-verb1
```

then the output in Listing 116 is unchanged.

LISTING 115: special-verb1.yaml

```
specialBeginEnd:
  displayMath:
    lookForThis: verbatim
```

LISTING 116: special3.tex and output using Listing 115

```
\[
  special code
blocks
  can be
  treated
  as verbatim\]
```

We can combine the `specialBeginEnd` with the `lookForAlignDelims` feature. We begin with the code in Listing 117.



LISTING 117: special-align.tex

```

\begin{tikzpicture}
  \path (A) edge node {0,1,L}(B)
  edge node {1,1,R} (C)
  (B) edge [loop above]node {1,1,L}(B)
  edge node {0,1,L}(C)
  (C) edge node {0,1,L}(D)
  edge [bend left]node {1,0,R}(E)
  (D) edge[loop below] node {1,1,R}(D)
  edge node {0,1,R}(A)
  (E) edge[bend left] node {1,0,R} (A);
\end{tikzpicture}

```

Let's assume that our goal is to align the code at the edge and node text; we employ the code given in Listing 118 and run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl special-align.tex -l edge-node1.yaml -o=+-mod1
```

to receive the output in Listing 119.

LISTING 118: edge-node1.yaml

```

specialBeginEnd:
  path:
    begin: '\\path'
    end: ';'
    lookForThis: 1
    specialBeforeCommand: 1

lookForAlignDelims:
  path:
    delimiterRegEx: '(edge|node)'

```

LISTING 119: special-align.tex using Listing 118

```

\begin{tikzpicture}
  \path (A) edge           node {0,1,L}(B)
          edge           node {1,1,R} (C)
  (B) edge [loop above] node {1,1,L}(B)
          edge           node {0,1,L}(C)
  (C) edge           node {0,1,L}(D)
          edge [bend left] node {1,0,R}(E)
  (D) edge [loop below] node {1,1,R}(D)
          edge           node {0,1,R}(A)
  (E) edge [bend left]  node {1,0,R} (A);
\end{tikzpicture}

```

The output in Listing 119 is not quite ideal. We can tweak the settings within Listing 118 in order to improve the output; in particular, we employ the code in Listing 120 and run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl special-align.tex -l edge-node2.yaml -o=+-mod2
```

to receive the output in Listing 121.

LISTING 120: edge-node2.yaml

```

specialBeginEnd:
  path:
    begin: '\\path'
    end: ';'
    specialBeforeCommand: 1

lookForAlignDelims:
  path:
    delimiterRegEx:
      '(edge|node|h*\{[0-9,A-Z]+\})'

```

LISTING 121: special-align.tex using Listing 120

```

\begin{tikzpicture}
  \path (A) edge           node {0,1,L} (B)
          edge           node {1,1,R} (C)
  (B) edge [loop above] node {1,1,L} (B)
          edge           node {0,1,L} (C)
  (C) edge           node {0,1,L} (D)
          edge [bend left] node {1,0,R} (E)
  (D) edge [loop below] node {1,1,R} (D)
          edge           node {0,1,R} (A)
  (E) edge [bend left]  node {1,0,R} (A);
\end{tikzpicture}

```

U: 2021-06-19

The lookForThis field can be considered optional; by default, it is assumed to be 1, which is demonstrated in Listing 120.



`indentAfterHeadings: (fields)`

This field enables the user to specify indentation rules that take effect after heading commands such as `\part`, `\chapter`, `\section`, `\subsection*`, or indeed any user-specified command written in this field.⁵

LISTING 122: `indentAfterHeadings`

```

267 indentAfterHeadings:
268   part:
269     indentAfterThisHeading: 0
270     level: 1
271   chapter:
272     indentAfterThisHeading: 0
273     level: 2
274   section:
275     indentAfterThisHeading: 0
276     level: 3

```

The default settings do *not* place indentation after a heading, but you can easily switch them on by changing `indentAfterThisHeading` from 0 to 1. The `level` field tells `latexindent.pl` the hierarchy of the heading structure in your document. You might, for example, like to have both `section` and `subsection` set with `level: 3` because you do not want the indentation to go too deep.

You can add any of your own custom heading commands to this field, specifying the level as appropriate. You can also specify your own indentation in `indentRules` (see Section 5.8 on page 48); you will find the default `indentRules` contains `chapter: " "` which tells `latexindent.pl` simply to use a space character after `chapter` headings (once `indent` is set to 1 for `chapter`).

For example, assuming that you have the code in Listing 123 saved into `headings1.yaml`, and that you have the text from Listing 124 saved into `headings1.tex`.

LISTING 123: `headings1.yaml`

```

indentAfterHeadings:
  subsection:
    indentAfterThisHeading: 1
    level: 1
  paragraph:
    indentAfterThisHeading: 1
    level: 2

```

LISTING 124: `headings1.tex`

```

\subsection{subsection title}
subsection text
subsection text
\paragraph{paragraph title}
paragraph text
paragraph text
\paragraph{paragraph title}
paragraph text
paragraph text

```

If you run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl headings1.tex -l=headings1.yaml
```

then you should receive the output given in Listing 125.

⁵There is a slight difference in interface for this field when comparing Version 2.2 to Version 3.0; see appendix F on page 148 for details.



LISTING 125: headings1.tex using Listing 123

```

\subsection{subsection title}
  \subsection text
  \subsection text
  \paragraph{paragraph title}
  \paragraph text
  \paragraph text
  \paragraph{paragraph title}
  \paragraph text
  \paragraph text

```

LISTING 126: headings1.tex second modification

```

\subsection{subsection title}
  \subsection text
  \subsection text
\paragraph{paragraph title}
  \paragraph text
  \paragraph text
\paragraph{paragraph title}
  \paragraph text
  \paragraph text

```

Now say that you modify the YAML from Listing 123 so that the paragraph level is 1; after running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl headings1.tex -l=headings1.yaml
```

you should receive the code given in Listing 126; notice that the paragraph and subsection are at the same indentation level.

`maximumIndentation:` *(horizontal space)*

N: 2017-08-21

You can control the maximum indentation given to your file by specifying the `maximumIndentation` field as horizontal space (but *not* including tabs). This feature uses the `Text::Tabs` module [25], and is *off* by default.

For example, consider the example shown in Listing 127 together with the default output shown in Listing 128.

LISTING 127: mult-nested.tex

```

\begin{one}
one
\begin{two}
two
\begin{three}
three
\begin{four}
four
\end{four}
\end{three}
\end{two}
\end{one}

```

LISTING 128: mult-nested.tex default output

```

\begin{one}
  \one
  \begin{two}
    \two
    \begin{three}
      \three
      \begin{four}
        \four
      \end{four}
    \end{three}
  \end{two}
\end{one}

```

Now say that, for example, you have the `max-indentation1.yaml` from Listing 129 and that you run the following command:

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl mult-nested.tex -l=max-indentation1
```

You should receive the output shown in Listing 130.



LISTING 129: max-indentation1.yaml

```
maximumIndentation: " "
```

LISTING 130: mult-nested.tex using Listing 129

```
\begin{one}
  one
  \begin{two}
    two
    \begin{three}
      three
      \begin{four}
        four
        \end{four}
      \end{three}
    \end{two}
  \end{one}
```

Comparing the output in Listings 128 and 130 we notice that the (default) tabs of indentation have been replaced by a single space.

In general, when using the `maximumIndentation` feature, any leading tabs will be replaced by equivalent spaces except, of course, those found in `verbatimEnvironments` (see Listing 18 on page 27) or `noIndentBlock` (see Listing 20 on page 27).

5.7 The code blocks known latexindent.pl

As of Version 3.0, `latexindent.pl` processes documents using code blocks; each of these are shown in Table 2.

[N: 2019-07-13](#)

We will refer to these code blocks in what follows. Note that the fine tuning of the definition of the code blocks detailed in Table 2 is discussed in Section 9 on page 132.

5.8 noAdditionalIndent and indentRules

`latexindent.pl` operates on files by looking for code blocks, as detailed in Section 5.7; for each type of code block in Table 2 on the next page (which we will call a *thing*) in what follows) it searches YAML fields for information in the following order:

1. `noAdditionalIndent` for the *name* of the current *thing*;
2. `indentRules` for the *name* of the current *thing*;
3. `noAdditionalIndentGlobal` for the *type* of the current *thing*;
4. `indentRulesGlobal` for the *type* of the current *thing*.

Using the above list, the first piece of information to be found will be used; failing that, the value of `defaultIndent` is used. If information is found in multiple fields, the first one according to the list above will be used; for example, if information is present in both `indentRules` and in `noAdditionalIndentGlobal`, then the information from `indentRules` takes priority.

We now present details for the different type of code blocks known to `latexindent.pl`, as detailed in Table 2 on the following page; for reference, there follows a list of the code blocks covered.

5.8.1	Environments and their arguments	50
5.8.2	Environments with items	56
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5.8.6	afterHeading code blocks	62
5.8.7	The remaining code blocks	64
5.8.7.1	keyEqualsValuesBracesBrackets	64

TABLE 2: Code blocks known to `latexindent.pl`

Code block	characters allowed in name	example
environments	<code>a-zA-Z@*0-9_\\</code>	<code>\begin{myenv}</code> body of myenv <code>\end{myenv}</code>
optionalArguments	<i>inherits</i> name from parent (e.g environment name)	[opt arg text]
mandatoryArguments	<i>inherits</i> name from parent (e.g environment name)	{ mand arg text }
commands	<code>+a-zA-Z@*0-9_:</code>	<code>\mycommand(arguments)</code>
keyEqualsValuesBracesBrackets	<code>a-zA-Z@*0-9_/. \h\{\}:\#-</code>	<code>my key/.style=(arguments)</code>
namedGroupingBracesBrackets	<code>0-9\.a-zA-Z@* ><</code>	<code>in(arguments)</code>
UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets	<i>No name!</i>	{ or [or , or \& or) or (or \$ followed by <code>(arguments)</code>
ifElseFi	<code>@a-zA-Z</code> but must begin with either <code>\if</code> of <code>\@if</code>	<code>\ifnum...</code> ... <code>\else</code> ... <code>\fi</code>
items	User specified, see Listings 98 and 101 on page 41	<code>\begin{enumerate}</code> <code>\item ...</code> <code>\end{enumerate}</code>
specialBeginEnd	User specified, see Listing 102 on page 42	<code>\[</code> ... <code>\]</code>
afterHeading	User specified, see Listing 122 on page 46	<code>\chapter{title}</code> ... <code>\section{title}</code>
filecontents	User specified, see Listing 28 on page 29	<code>\begin{filecontents}</code> ... <code>\end{filecontents}</code>



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5.8.8	Summary	65

5.8.1 Environments and their arguments

There are a few different YAML switches governing the indentation of environments; let's start with the code shown in Listing 131.

LISTING 131: myenv.tex

```
\begin{outer}
\begin{myenv}
  body of environment
body of environment
  body of environment
\end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

`noAdditionalIndent: <fields>`

If we do not wish myenv to receive any additional indentation, we have a few choices available to us, as demonstrated in Listings 132 and 133.

LISTING 132:

myenv-noAdd1.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
  myenv: 1
```

LISTING 133:

myenv-noAdd2.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
  myenv:
    body: 1
```

On applying either of the following commands,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv.tex -l myenv-noAdd1.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv.tex -l myenv-noAdd2.yaml
```

we obtain the output given in Listing 134; note in particular that the environment myenv has not received any *additional* indentation, but that the outer environment *has* still received indentation.

LISTING 134: myenv.tex output (using either Listing 132 or Listing 133)

```
\begin{outer}
  \begin{myenv}
    body of environment
  body of environment
    body of environment
  \end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

Upon changing the YAML files to those shown in Listings 135 and 136, and running either

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv.tex -l myenv-noAdd3.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv.tex -l myenv-noAdd4.yaml
```

we obtain the output given in Listing 137.



```
LISTING 135:
myenv-noAdd3.yaml

noAdditionalIndent:
  myenv: 0
```

```
LISTING 136:
myenv-noAdd4.yaml

noAdditionalIndent:
  myenv:
    body: 0
```

LISTING 137: myenv.tex output (using either Listing 135 or Listing 136)

```
\begin{outer}
  \begin{myenv}
    body of environment
    body of environment
    body of environment
  \end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

Let's now allow myenv to have some optional and mandatory arguments, as in Listing 138.

LISTING 138: myenv-args.tex

```
\begin{outer}
\begin{myenv}[%
  optional argument text
  optional argument text]%
  { mandatory argument text
  mandatory argument text}
  body of environment
body of environment
  body of environment
\end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

Upon running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -l=myenv-noAdd1.yaml myenv-args.tex
```

we obtain the output shown in Listing 139; note that the optional argument, mandatory argument and body *all* have received no additional indent. This is because, when noAdditionalIndent is specified in 'scalar' form (as in Listing 132), then *all* parts of the environment (body, optional and mandatory arguments) are assumed to want no additional indent.

LISTING 139: myenv-args.tex using Listing 132

```
\begin{outer}
  \begin{myenv}[%
    optional argument text
    optional argument text]%
  { mandatory argument text
  mandatory argument text}
  body of environment
  body of environment
  body of environment
  \end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

We may customise noAdditionalIndent for optional and mandatory arguments of the myenv environment, as shown in, for example, Listings 140 and 141.



LISTING 140:
myenv-noAdd5.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
  myenv:
    body: 0
    optionalArguments: 1
    mandatoryArguments: 0
```

LISTING 141:
myenv-noAdd6.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
  myenv:
    body: 0
    optionalArguments: 0
    mandatoryArguments: 1
```

Upon running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv.tex -l myenv-noAdd5.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv.tex -l myenv-noAdd6.yaml
```

we obtain the respective outputs given in Listings 142 and 143. Note that in Listing 142 the text for the *optional* argument has not received any additional indentation, and that in Listing 143 the *mandatory* argument has not received any additional indentation; in both cases, the *body* has not received any additional indentation.

LISTING 142: myenv-args.tex using Listing 140

```
\begin{outer}
  \begin{myenv}[%
    optional argument text
    optional argument text]%
  { mandatory argument text
    mandatory argument text}
  body of environment
  body of environment
  body of environment
\end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

LISTING 143: myenv-args.tex using Listing 141

```
\begin{outer}
  \begin{myenv}[%
    optional argument text
    optional argument text]%
  { mandatory argument text
    mandatory argument text}
  body of environment
  body of environment
  body of environment
\end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

`indentRules:` *(fields)*

We may also specify indentation rules for environment code blocks using the `indentRules` field; see, for example, Listings 144 and 145.

LISTING 144: myenv-rules1.yaml

```
indentRules:
  myenv: "  "
```

LISTING 145: myenv-rules2.yaml

```
indentRules:
  myenv:
    body: "   "
```

On applying either of the following commands,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv.tex -l myenv-rules1.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv.tex -l myenv-rules2.yaml
```

we obtain the output given in Listing 146; note in particular that the environment `myenv` has received one tab (from the outer environment) plus three spaces from Listing 144 or 145.



LISTING 146: myenv.tex output (using either Listing 144 or Listing 145)

```

\begin{outer}
  \begin{myenv}
    \body_of_environment
    \body_of_environment
    \body_of_environment
  \end{myenv}
\end{outer}

```

If you specify a field in `indentRules` using anything other than horizontal space, it will be ignored.

Returning to the example in Listing 138 that contains optional and mandatory arguments. Upon using Listing 144 as in

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv-args.tex -l=myenv-rules1.yaml
```

we obtain the output in Listing 147; note that the body, optional argument and mandatory argument of `myenv` have *all* received the same customised indentation.

LISTING 147: myenv-args.tex using Listing 144

```

\begin{outer}
  \begin{myenv} [%
    \optional_argument_text
    \optional_argument_text] %
  \{ \mandatory_argument_text
    \mandatory_argument_text}
  \body_of_environment
  \body_of_environment
  \body_of_environment
  \end{myenv}
\end{outer}

```

You can specify different indentation rules for the different features using, for example, Listings 148 and 149

LISTING 148: myenv-rules3.yaml

```

indentRules:
  myenv:
    body: "  "
    optionalArguments: "  "

```

LISTING 149: myenv-rules4.yaml

```

indentRules:
  myenv:
    body: "  "
    mandatoryArguments: "\t\t"

```

After running

```

cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv-args.tex -l myenv-rules3.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv-args.tex -l myenv-rules4.yaml

```

then we obtain the respective outputs given in Listings 150 and 151.



LISTING 150: myenv-args.tex using Listing 148

```
\begin{outer}
  \begin{myenv} [%
    \optional_argument_text
    \optional_argument_text] %
    { \mandatory_argument_text
      \mandatory_argument_text }
    body_of_environment
    body_of_environment
    body_of_environment
  \end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

LISTING 151: myenv-args.tex using Listing 149

```
\begin{outer}
  \begin{myenv} [%
    \optional_argument_text
    \optional_argument_text] %
    { \mandatory_argument_text
      \mandatory_argument_text }
    body_of_environment
    body_of_environment
    body_of_environment
  \end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

Note that in Listing 150, the optional argument has only received a single space of indentation, while the mandatory argument has received the default (tab) indentation; the environment body has received three spaces of indentation.

In Listing 151, the optional argument has received the default (tab) indentation, the mandatory argument has received two tabs of indentation, and the body has received three spaces of indentation.

`noAdditionalIndentGlobal: {fields}`

Assuming that your environment name is not found within neither `noAdditionalIndent` nor `indentRules`, the next place that `latexindent.pl` will look is `noAdditionalIndentGlobal`, and in particular for the `environments` key (see Listing 152).

LISTING 152: noAdditionalIndentGlobal

```
325 noAdditionalIndentGlobal:
326   environments: 0
```

Let's say that you change the value of `environments` to 1 in Listing 152, and that you run

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv-args.tex -l env-noAdditionalGlobal.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv-args.tex -l myenv-rules1.yaml,env-noAdditionalGlobal.yaml
```

The respective output from these two commands are in Listings 153 and 154; in Listing 153 notice that *both* environments receive no additional indentation but that the arguments of `myenv` still *do* receive indentation. In Listing 154 notice that the *outer* environment does not receive additional indentation, but because of the settings from `myenv-rules1.yaml` (in Listing 144 on page 52), the `myenv` environment still *does* receive indentation.

LISTING 153: myenv-args.tex using Listing 152

```
\begin{outer}
\begin{myenv} [%
  optional argument text
  optional argument text] %
{ mandatory argument text
  mandatory argument text }
body of environment
body of environment
body of environment
\end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

LISTING 154: myenv-args.tex using Listings 144 and 152

```
\begin{outer}
\begin{myenv} [%
  optional argument text
  optional argument text] %
{ mandatory argument text
  mandatory argument text }
body of environment
body of environment
body of environment
\end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

In fact, `noAdditionalIndentGlobal` also contains keys that control the indentation of optional and mandatory arguments; on referencing Listings 155 and 156



LISTING 155:
opt-args-no-add-glob.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndentGlobal:
  optionalArguments: 1
```

LISTING 156:
mand-args-no-add-glob.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndentGlobal:
  mandatoryArguments: 1
```

we may run the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv-args.tex -local opt-args-no-add-glob.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv-args.tex -local mand-args-no-add-glob.yaml
```

which produces the respective outputs given in Listings 157 and 158. Notice that in Listing 157 the *optional* argument has not received any additional indentation, and in Listing 158 the *mandatory* argument has not received any additional indentation.

LISTING 157: myenv-args.tex using
Listing 155

```
\begin{outer}
  \begin{myenv}[%
    optional argument text
    optional argument text]%
    { mandatory argument text
      mandatory argument text}
  body of environment
  body of environment
  body of environment
\end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

LISTING 158: myenv-args.tex using
Listing 156

```
\begin{outer}
  \begin{myenv}[%
    optional argument text
    optional argument text]%
    { mandatory argument text
      mandatory argument text}
  body of environment
  body of environment
  body of environment
\end{myenv}
\end{outer}
```

`indentRulesGlobal: {fields}`

The final check that `latexindent.pl` will make is to look for `indentRulesGlobal` as detailed in Listing 159.

LISTING 159: indentRulesGlobal

```
341 indentRulesGlobal:
342   environments: 0
```

If you change the `environments` field to anything involving horizontal space, say " ", and then run the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv-args.tex -l env-indentRules.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv-args.tex -l myenv-rules1.yaml,env-indentRules.yaml
```

then the respective output is shown in Listings 160 and 161. Note that in Listing 160, both the environment blocks have received a single-space indentation, whereas in Listing 161 the outer environment has received single-space indentation (specified by `indentRulesGlobal`), but `myenv` has received " ", as specified by the particular `indentRules` for `myenv` Listing 144 on page 52.



LISTING 160: myenv-args.tex using Listing 159

```

\begin{outer}
  \begin{myenv}[%
    optional_argument_text
    optional_argument_text]%
  {mandatory_argument_text
    mandatory_argument_text}
  body_of_environment
  body_of_environment
  body_of_environment
\end{myenv}
\end{outer}

```

LISTING 161: myenv-args.tex using Listings 144 and 159

```

\begin{outer}
  \begin{myenv}[%
    optional_argument_text
    optional_argument_text]%
  {mandatory_argument_text
    mandatory_argument_text}
  body_of_environment
  body_of_environment
  body_of_environment
\end{myenv}
\end{outer}

```

You can specify `indentRulesGlobal` for both optional and mandatory arguments, as detailed in Listings 162 and 163

LISTING 162:

opt-args-indent-rules-glob.yaml

```

indentRulesGlobal:
  optionalArguments: "\t\t"

```

LISTING 163:

mand-args-indent-rules-glob.yaml

```

indentRulesGlobal:
  mandatoryArguments: "\t\t"

```

Upon running the following commands

```

cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv-args.tex -local opt-args-indent-rules-glob.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myenv-args.tex -local mand-args-indent-rules-glob.yaml

```

we obtain the respective outputs in Listings 164 and 165. Note that the *optional* argument in Listing 164 has received two tabs worth of indentation, while the *mandatory* argument has done so in Listing 165.

LISTING 164: myenv-args.tex using Listing 162

```

\begin{outer}
  \begin{myenv}[%
    \t\t optional argument text
    \t\t optional argument text]%
  {mandatory argument text
    mandatory argument text}
  body of environment
  body of environment
  body of environment
\end{myenv}
\end{outer}

```

LISTING 165: myenv-args.tex using Listing 163

```

\begin{outer}
  \begin{myenv}[%
    \t\t optional argument text
    \t\t optional argument text]%
  {mandatory argument text
    \t\t mandatory argument text}
  body of environment
  body of environment
  body of environment
\end{myenv}
\end{outer}

```

5.8.2 Environments with items

With reference to Listings 98 and 101 on page 41, some commands may contain `item` commands; for the purposes of this discussion, we will use the code from Listing 99 on page 41.

Assuming that you've populated `itemNames` with the name of your `item`, you can put the item name into `noAdditionalIndent` as in Listing 166, although a more efficient approach may be to change the relevant field in `itemNames` to 0. Similarly, you can customise the indentation that your `item` receives using `indentRules`, as in Listing 167

LISTING 166: item-noAdd1.yaml

```

noAdditionalIndent:
  item: 1
# itemNames:
#   item: 0

```

LISTING 167: item-rules1.yaml

```

indentRules:
  item: " "

```




Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl items1.tex -local item-noAdd1.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl items1.tex -local item-rules1.yaml
```

the respective outputs are given in Listings 168 and 169; note that in Listing 168 that the text after each item has not received any additional indentation, and in Listing 169, the text after each item has received a single space of indentation, specified by Listing 167.

LISTING 168: items1.tex using Listing 166

```
\begin{itemize}
  \item some text here
    some more text here
    some more text here
  \item another item
    some more text here
\end{itemize}
```

LISTING 169: items1.tex using Listing 167

```
\begin{itemize}
  \item some text here
  \item some more text here
  \item some more text here
  \item another item
  \item some more text here
\end{itemize}
```

Alternatively, you might like to populate `noAdditionalIndentGlobal` or `indentRulesGlobal` using the `items` key, as demonstrated in Listings 170 and 171. Note that there is a need to ‘reset/remove’ the `item` field from `indentRules` in both cases (see the hierarchy description given on page 48) as the `item` command is a member of `indentRules` by default.

LISTING 170:
items-noAdditionalGlobal.yaml

```
indentRules:
  item: 0
noAdditionalIndentGlobal:
  items: 1
```

LISTING 171:
items-indentRulesGlobal.yaml

```
indentRules:
  item: 0
indentRulesGlobal:
  items: " "
```

Upon running the following commands,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl items1.tex -local items-noAdditionalGlobal.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl items1.tex -local items-indentRulesGlobal.yaml
```

the respective outputs from Listings 168 and 169 are obtained; note, however, that *all* such item commands without their own individual `noAdditionalIndent` or `indentRules` settings would behave as in these listings.

5.8.3 Commands with arguments

Let’s begin with the simple example in Listing 172; when `latexindent.pl` operates on this file, the default output is shown in Listing 173.⁶

LISTING 172: mycommand.tex

```
\mycommand
{
  mand arg text
  mand arg text}
[
  opt arg text
  opt arg text
]
```

LISTING 173: mycommand.tex default output

```
\mycommand
{
  mand arg text
  mand arg text}
[
  opt arg text
  opt arg text
]
```

As in the environment-based case (see Listings 132 and 133 on page 50) we may specify `noAdditionalIndent` either in ‘scalar’ form, or in ‘field’ form, as shown in Listings 174 and 175

⁶The command code blocks have quite a few subtleties, described in Section 5.9 on page 66.



LISTING 174:
mycommand-noAdd1.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
  mycommand: 1
```

LISTING 175:
mycommand-noAdd2.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
  mycommand:
    body: 1
```

After running the following commands,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl mycommand.tex -l mycommand-noAdd1.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl mycommand.tex -l mycommand-noAdd2.yaml
```

we receive the respective output given in Listings 176 and 177

LISTING 176: mycommand.tex using
Listing 174

```
\mycommand
{
  mand arg text
  mand arg text}
[
  opt arg text
  opt arg text
]
```

LISTING 177: mycommand.tex using
Listing 175

```
\mycommand
{
  mand arg text
  mand arg text}
[
  opt arg text
  opt arg text
]
```

Note that in Listing 176 that the ‘body’, optional argument *and* mandatory argument have *all* received no additional indentation, while in Listing 177, only the ‘body’ has not received any additional indentation. We define the ‘body’ of a command as any lines following the command name that include its optional or mandatory arguments.

We may further customise noAdditionalIndent for mycommand as we did in Listings 140 and 141 on page 52; explicit examples are given in Listings 178 and 179.

LISTING 178:
mycommand-noAdd3.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
  mycommand:
    body: 0
    optionalArguments: 1
    mandatoryArguments: 0
```

LISTING 179:
mycommand-noAdd4.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
  mycommand:
    body: 0
    optionalArguments: 0
    mandatoryArguments: 1
```

After running the following commands,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl mycommand.tex -l mycommand-noAdd3.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl mycommand.tex -l mycommand-noAdd4.yaml
```

we receive the respective output given in Listings 180 and 181.

LISTING 180: mycommand.tex using
Listing 178

```
\mycommand
{
  mand arg text
  mand arg text}
[
  opt arg text
  opt arg text
]
```

LISTING 181: mycommand.tex using
Listing 179

```
\mycommand
{
  mand arg text
  mand arg text}
[
  opt arg text
  opt arg text
]
```



Attentive readers will note that the body of `mycommand` in both Listings 180 and 181 has received no additional indent, even though `body` is explicitly set to 0 in both Listings 178 and 179. This is because, by default, `noAdditionalIndentGlobal` for commands is set to 1 by default; this can be easily fixed as in Listings 182 and 183.

```

LISTING 182:
mycommand-noAdd5.yaml
noAdditionalIndent:
  mycommand:
    body: 0
    optionalArguments: 1
    mandatoryArguments: 0
noAdditionalIndentGlobal:
  commands: 0

```

```

LISTING 183:
mycommand-noAdd6.yaml
noAdditionalIndent:
  mycommand:
    body: 0
    optionalArguments: 0
    mandatoryArguments: 1
noAdditionalIndentGlobal:
  commands: 0

```

After running the following commands,

```

cmh:~$ latexindent.pl mycommand.tex -l mycommand-noAdd5.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl mycommand.tex -l mycommand-noAdd6.yaml

```

we receive the respective output given in Listings 184 and 185.

```

LISTING 184: mycommand.tex using
Listing 182
\mycommand
{
  mand arg text
  mand arg text}
[
  opt arg text
  opt arg text
]

```

```

LISTING 185: mycommand.tex using
Listing 183
\mycommand
{
  mand arg text
  mand arg text}
[
  opt arg text
  opt arg text
]

```

Both `indentRules` and `indentRulesGlobal` can be adjusted as they were for *environment* code blocks, as in Listings 148 and 149 on page 53 and Listings 159, 162 and 163 on pages 55–56.

5.8.4 ifelsefi code blocks

Let's use the simple example shown in Listing 186; when `latexindent.pl` operates on this file, the output as in Listing 187; note that the body of each of the `\if` statements have been indented, and that the `\else` statement has been accounted for correctly.

```

LISTING 186: ifelsefi1.tex
\ifodd\radius
\ifnum\radius<14
\pgfmathparse{100-(\radius)*4};
\else
\pgfmathparse{200-(\radius)*3};
\fi\fi

LISTING 187: ifelsefi1.tex default output
\ifodd\radius
  \ifnum\radius<14
    \pgfmathparse{100-(\radius)*4};
  \else
    \pgfmathparse{200-(\radius)*3};
\fi\fi

```

It is recommended to specify `noAdditionalIndent` and `indentRules` in the 'scalar' form only for these type of code blocks, although the 'field' form would work, assuming that `body` was specified. Examples are shown in Listings 188 and 189.

```

LISTING 188:
ifnum-noAdd.yaml
noAdditionalIndent:
  ifnum: 1

```

```

LISTING 189:
ifnum-indent-rules.yaml
indentRules:
  ifnum: " "

```

After running the following commands,



```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl ifelsefi1.tex -local ifnum-noAdd.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl ifelsefi1.tex -l ifnum-indent-rules.yaml
```

we receive the respective output given in Listings 190 and 191; note that in Listing 190, the `ifnum` code block has *not* received any additional indentation, while in Listing 191, the `ifnum` code block has received one tab and two spaces of indentation.

LISTING 190: `ifelsefi1.tex` using Listing 188

```
\ifodd\radius
  \ifnum\radius<14
    \pgfmathparse{100-(\radius)*4};
  \else
    \pgfmathparse{200-(\radius)*3};
  \fi\fi
```

LISTING 191: `ifelsefi1.tex` using Listing 189

```
\ifodd\radius
  \ifnum\radius<14
    \tab\pgfmathparse{100-(\radius)*4};
  \else
    \tab\pgfmathparse{200-(\radius)*3};
  \fi\fi
```

We may specify `noAdditionalIndentGlobal` and `indentRulesGlobal` as in Listings 192 and 193.

LISTING 192:
`ifelsefi-noAdd-glob.yaml`

```
noAdditionalIndentGlobal:
  ifElseFi: 1
```

LISTING 193:
`ifelsefi-indent-rules-global.yaml`

```
indentRulesGlobal:
  ifElseFi: " "
```

Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl ifelsefi1.tex -local ifelsefi-noAdd-glob.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl ifelsefi1.tex -l ifelsefi-indent-rules-global.yaml
```

we receive the outputs in Listings 194 and 195; notice that in Listing 194 neither of the `ifelsefi` code blocks have received indentation, while in Listing 195 both code blocks have received a single space of indentation.

LISTING 194: `ifelsefi1.tex` using Listing 192

```
\ifodd\radius
\ifnum\radius<14
\pgfmathparse{100-(\radius)*4};
\else
\pgfmathparse{200-(\radius)*3};
\fi\fi
```

LISTING 195: `ifelsefi1.tex` using Listing 193

```
\ifodd\radius
 \ifnum\radius<14
  \pgfmathparse{100-(\radius)*4};
 \else
  \pgfmathparse{200-(\radius)*3};
 \fi\fi
```

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We can further explore the treatment of `ifElseFi` code blocks in Listing 196, and the associated default output given in Listing 197; note, in particular, that the bodies of each of the ‘or’ statements have been indented.

LISTING 196: `ifelsefi2.tex`

```
\ifcase#1
zero%
\or
one%
\or
two%
\or
three%
\else
default
\fi
```

LISTING 197: `ifelsefi2.tex` default output

```
\ifcase#1
  zero%
\or
  one%
\or
  two%
\or
  three%
\else
  default
\fi
```



5.8.5 specialBeginEnd code blocks

Let's use the example from Listing 103 on page 42 which has default output shown in Listing 104 on page 42.

It is recommended to specify `noAdditionalIndent` and `indentRules` in the 'scalar' form for these type of code blocks, although the 'field' form would work, assuming that body was specified. Examples are shown in Listings 198 and 199.

LISTING 198:
displayMath-noAdd.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndent:
  displayMath: 1
```

LISTING 199:
displayMath-indent-rules.yaml

```
indentRules:
  displayMath: "\t\t\t"
```

After running the following commands,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl special1.tex -local displayMath-noAdd.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl special1.tex -l displayMath-indent-rules.yaml
```

we receive the respective output given in Listings 200 and 201; note that in Listing 200, the `displayMath` code block has *not* received any additional indentation, while in Listing 201, the `displayMath` code block has received three tabs worth of indentation.

LISTING 200: special1.tex using
Listing 198

```
The function $f$ has formula
\[
f(x)=x^2.
\]
If you like splitting dollars,
$
  g(x)=f(2x)
$
```

LISTING 201: special1.tex using
Listing 199

```
The function $f$ has formula
\[
\t\t\tf(x)=x^2.
\]
If you like splitting dollars,
$
\t\t\tg(x)=f(2x)
$
```

We may specify `noAdditionalIndentGlobal` and `indentRulesGlobal` as in Listings 202 and 203.

LISTING 202:
special-noAdd-glob.yaml

```
noAdditionalIndentGlobal:
  specialBeginEnd: 1
```

LISTING 203:
special-indent-rules-global.yaml

```
indentRulesGlobal:
  specialBeginEnd: " "
```

Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl special1.tex -local special-noAdd-glob.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl special1.tex -l special-indent-rules-global.yaml
```

we receive the outputs in Listings 204 and 205; notice that in Listing 204 neither of the special code blocks have received indentation, while in Listing 205 both code blocks have received a single space of indentation.



LISTING 204: special1.tex using Listing 202

```
The function  $f$  has formula
\[
f(x)=x^2.
\]
If you like splitting dollars,
$
g(x)=f(2x)
$
```

LISTING 205: special1.tex using Listing 203

```
The function  $f$  has formula
\[
f(x)=x^2.
\]
If you like splitting dollars,
$
g(x)=f(2x)
$
```

5.8.6 afterHeading code blocks

Let's use the example Listing 206 for demonstration throughout this Section. As discussed on page 46, by default `latexindent.pl` will not add indentation after headings.

LISTING 206: headings2.tex

```
\paragraph{paragraph
title}
paragraph text
paragraph text
```

On using the YAML file in Listing 208 by running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl headings2.tex -l headings3.yaml
```

we obtain the output in Listing 207. Note that the argument of `paragraph` has received (default) indentation, and that the body after the heading statement has received (default) indentation.

LISTING 207: headings2.tex using Listing 208

```
\paragraph{paragraph
  title}
  paragraph text
  paragraph text
```

LISTING 208: headings3.yaml

```
indentAfterHeadings:
  paragraph:
    indentAfterThisHeading: 1
    level: 1
```

If we specify `noAdditionalIndent` as in Listing 210 and run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl headings2.tex -l headings4.yaml
```

then we receive the output in Listing 209. Note that the arguments *and* the body after the heading of `paragraph` has received no additional indentation, because we have specified `noAdditionalIndent` in scalar form.

LISTING 209: headings2.tex using Listing 210

```
\paragraph{paragraph
title}
paragraph text
paragraph text
```

LISTING 210: headings4.yaml

```
indentAfterHeadings:
  paragraph:
    indentAfterThisHeading: 1
    level: 1
noAdditionalIndent:
  paragraph: 1
```

Similarly, if we specify `indentRules` as in Listing 212 and run analogous commands to those above, we receive the output in Listing 211; note that the *body*, *mandatory argument* and content *after the heading* of `paragraph` have *all* received three tabs worth of indentation.



LISTING 211: headings2.tex using Listing 212

```
\paragraph{paragraph
  ¶  ¶  ¶  ¶  ¶  ¶  ¶  ¶  ¶  ¶title}
  ¶  ¶  ¶paragraph text
  ¶  ¶  ¶paragraph text
```

LISTING 212: headings5.yaml

```
indentAfterHeadings:
  paragraph:
    indentAfterThisHeading: 1
    level: 1
indentRules:
  paragraph: "\t\t\t"
```

We may, instead, specify `noAdditionalIndent` in ‘field’ form, as in Listing 214 which gives the output in Listing 213.

LISTING 213: headings2.tex using Listing 214

```
\paragraph{paragraph
  title}
paragraph text
paragraph text
```

LISTING 214: headings6.yaml

```
indentAfterHeadings:
  paragraph:
    indentAfterThisHeading: 1
    level: 1
noAdditionalIndent:
  paragraph:
    body: 0
    mandatoryArguments: 0
    afterHeading: 1
```

Analogously, we may specify `indentRules` as in Listing 216 which gives the output in Listing 215; note that mandatory argument text has only received a single space of indentation, while the body after the heading has received three tabs worth of indentation.

LISTING 215: headings2.tex using Listing 216

```
\paragraph{paragraph
  ¶  ¶  ¶title}
  ¶  ¶  ¶paragraph text
  ¶  ¶  ¶paragraph text
```

LISTING 216: headings7.yaml

```
indentAfterHeadings:
  paragraph:
    indentAfterThisHeading: 1
    level: 1
indentRules:
  paragraph:
    mandatoryArguments: " "
    afterHeading: "\t\t\t"
```

Finally, let’s consider `noAdditionalIndentGlobal` and `indentRulesGlobal` shown in Listings 218 and 220 respectively, with respective output in Listings 217 and 219. Note that in Listing 218 the *mandatory argument* of `paragraph` has received a (default) tab’s worth of indentation, while the body after the heading has received *no additional indentation*. Similarly, in Listing 219, the *argument* has received both a (default) tab plus two spaces of indentation (from the global rule specified in Listing 220), and the remaining body after `paragraph` has received just two spaces of indentation.

LISTING 217: headings2.tex using Listing 218

```
\paragraph{paragraph
  title}
paragraph text
paragraph text
```

LISTING 218: headings8.yaml

```
indentAfterHeadings:
  paragraph:
    indentAfterThisHeading: 1
    level: 1
noAdditionalIndentGlobal:
  afterHeading: 1
```

LISTING 219: headings2.tex using Listing 220

```
\paragraph{paragraph
  ¶¶¶title}
¶¶¶paragraph¶text
¶¶¶paragraph¶text
```

LISTING 220: headings9.yaml

```
indentAfterHeadings:
  paragraph:
    indentAfterThisHeading: 1
    level: 1
indentRulesGlobal:
  afterHeading: " "
```



5.8.7 The remaining code blocks

Referencing the different types of code blocks in Table 2 on page 49, we have a few code blocks yet to cover; these are very similar to the `commands` code block type covered comprehensively in Section 5.8.3 on page 57, but a small discussion defining these remaining code blocks is necessary.

5.8.7.1 keyEqualsValuesBracesBrackets

`latexindent.pl` defines this type of code block by the following criteria:

- it must immediately follow either `{` OR `[` OR `,` with comments and blank lines allowed.
- then it has a name made up of the characters detailed in Table 2 on page 49;
- then an `=` symbol;
- then at least one set of curly braces or square brackets (comments and line breaks allowed throughout).

See the `keyEqualsValuesBracesBrackets:` `follow` and `keyEqualsValuesBracesBrackets:` `name` fields of the fine tuning section in Listing 511 on page 132

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An example is shown in Listing 221, with the default output given in Listing 222.

LISTING 221: `pgfkeys1.tex`

```
\pgfkeys{/tikz/.cd,
start coordinate/.initial={0,
\vertfactor},
}
```

LISTING 222: `pgfkeys1.tex` default output

```
\pgfkeys{/tikz/.cd,
  \start coordinate/.initial={0,
  \  \  \  \vertfactor},
}
```

In Listing 222, note that the maximum indentation is three tabs, and these come from:

- the `\pgfkeys` command's mandatory argument;
- the `start coordinate/.initial` key's mandatory argument;
- the `start coordinate/.initial` key's body, which is defined as any lines following the name of the key that include its arguments. This is the part controlled by the `body` field for `noAdditionalIndent` and friends from page 48.

5.8.7.2 namedGroupingBracesBrackets

This type of code block is mostly motivated by `tikz`-based code; we define this code block as follows:

- it must immediately follow either *horizontal space* OR *one or more line breaks* OR `{` OR `[` OR `$` OR `)` OR `(`
- the name may contain the characters detailed in Table 2 on page 49;
- then at least one set of curly braces or square brackets (comments and line breaks allowed throughout).

See the `NamedGroupingBracesBrackets:` `follow` and `NamedGroupingBracesBrackets:` `name` fields of the fine tuning section in Listing 511 on page 132

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A simple example is given in Listing 223, with default output in Listing 224.

LISTING 223: `child1.tex`

```
\coordinate
child[grow=down]{
edge from parent [antiparticle]
node [above=3pt] {$C$}
}
```

LISTING 224: `child1.tex` default output

```
\coordinate
child[grow=down]{
  \edge from parent [antiparticle]
  \node [above=3pt] {$C$}
}
```

In particular, `latexindent.pl` considers `child`, `parent` and `node` all to be `namedGroupingBracesBrackets`⁷. Referencing Listing 224, note that the maximum indentation is two tabs, and these come from:

⁷You may like to verify this by using the `-tt` option and checking `indent.log`!



- the child's mandatory argument;
- the child's body, which is defined as any lines following the name of the namedGroupingBracesBrackets that include its arguments. This is the part controlled by the *body* field for noAdditionalIndent and friends from page 48.

5.8.7.3 UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets

occur in a variety of situations; specifically, we define this type of code block as satisfying the following criteria:

- it must immediately follow either { OR [OR , OR & OR) OR (OR \$;
- then at least one set of curly braces or square brackets (comments and line breaks allowed throughout).

See the UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets: follow field of the fine tuning section in Listing 511 on page 132

N: 2019-07-13

An example is shown in Listing 225 with default output give in Listing 226.

LISTING 225: psforeach1.tex

```
\psforeach{\row}{%
{
{3,2.8,2.7,3,3.1}},%
{2.8,1,1.2,2,3},%
}
```

LISTING 226: psforeach1.tex default output

```
\psforeach{\row}{%
  {
    {3,2.8,2.7,3,3.1}},%
    {2.8,1,1.2,2,3},%
  }
```

Referencing Listing 226, there are *three* sets of unnamed braces. Note also that the maximum value of indentation is three tabs, and these come from:

- the \psforeach command's mandatory argument;
- the *first* un-named braces mandatory argument;
- the *first* un-named braces *body*, which we define as any lines following the first opening { or [that defined the code block. This is the part controlled by the *body* field for noAdditionalIndent and friends from page 48.

Users wishing to customise the mandatory and/or optional arguments on a *per-name* basis for the UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets should use always-un-named.

5.8.7.4 filecontents

code blocks behave just as environments, except that neither arguments nor items are sought.

5.8.8 Summary

Having considered all of the different types of code blocks, the functions of the fields given in Listings 227 and 228 should now make sense.

LISTING 227: noAdditionalIndentGlobal

```
325 noAdditionalIndentGlobal:
326   environments: 0
327   commands: 1
328   optionalArguments: 0
329   mandatoryArguments: 0
330   ifElseFi: 0
331   items: 0
332   keyEqualsValuesBracesBrackets: 0
333   namedGroupingBracesBrackets: 0
334   UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets: 0
335   specialBeginEnd: 0
336   afterHeading: 0
337   filecontents: 0
```

LISTING 228: indentRulesGlobal

```
341 indentRulesGlobal:
342   environments: 0
343   commands: 0
344   optionalArguments: 0
345   mandatoryArguments: 0
346   ifElseFi: 0
347   items: 0
348   keyEqualsValuesBracesBrackets: 0
349   namedGroupingBracesBrackets: 0
350   UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets: 0
351   specialBeginEnd: 0
352   afterHeading: 0
353   filecontents: 0
```



5.9 Commands and the strings between their arguments

The command code blocks will always look for optional (square bracketed) and mandatory (curly braced) arguments which can contain comments, line breaks and ‘beamer’ commands `<.*?>` between them. There are switches that can allow them to contain other strings, which we discuss next.

```
commandCodeBlocks: {fields}
```

U: 2018-04-27

The `commandCodeBlocks` field contains a few switches detailed in Listing 229.

LISTING 229: `commandCodeBlocks`

```

356 commandCodeBlocks:
357   roundParenthesesAllowed: 1
358   stringsAllowedBetweenArguments:
359     -
360     amalgamate: 1
361     - 'node'
362     - 'at'
363     - 'to'
364     - 'decoration'
365     - '\+\+'
366     - '\-\-'
367     - '\#\#\d'
368   commandNameSpecial:
369     -
370     amalgamate: 1
371     - '@ifnextchar\['
```

```
roundParenthesesAllowed: 0|1
```

The need for this field was mostly motivated by commands found in code used to generate images in PSTricks and tikz; for example, let’s consider the code given in Listing 230.

LISTING 230: `pstricks1.tex`

```

\defFunction[algebraic]{torus}(u,v)
{(2+cos(u))*cos(v+\Pi)}
{(2+cos(u))*sin(v+\Pi)}
{sin(u)}
```

LISTING 231: `pstricks1` default output

```

\defFunction[algebraic]{torus}(u,v)
{(2+cos(u))*cos(v+\Pi)}
{(2+cos(u))*sin(v+\Pi)}
{sin(u)}
```

Notice that the `\defFunction` command has an optional argument, followed by a mandatory argument, followed by a round-parenthesis argument, (u, v) .

By default, because `roundParenthesesAllowed` is set to 1 in Listing 229, then `latexindent.pl` will allow round parenthesis between optional and mandatory arguments. In the case of the code in Listing 230, `latexindent.pl` finds *all* the arguments of `defFunction`, both before and after (u, v) .

The default output from running `latexindent.pl` on Listing 230 actually leaves it unchanged (see Listing 231); note in particular, this is because of `noAdditionalIndentGlobal` as discussed on page 59.

Upon using the YAML settings in Listing 233, and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl pstricks1.tex -l noRoundParentheses.yaml
```

we obtain the output given in Listing 232.



LISTING 232: pstricks1.tex using Listing 233

```
\defFunction[algebraic]{torus}(u,v)
{(2+cos(u))*cos(v+\Pi)}
  {(2+cos(u))*sin(v+\Pi)}
  {sin(u)}
```

Notice the difference between Listing 231 and Listing 232; in particular, in Listing 232, because round parentheses are *not* allowed, `latexindent.pl` finds that the `\defFunction` command finishes at the first opening round parenthesis. As such, the remaining braced, mandatory, arguments are found to be `UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets` (see Table 2 on page 49) which, by default, assume indentation for their body, and hence the tabbed indentation in Listing 232.

Let's explore this using the YAML given in Listing 235 and run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl pstricks1.tex -l defFunction.yaml
```

then the output is as in Listing 234.

LISTING 234: pstricks1.tex using Listing 235

```
\defFunction[algebraic]{torus}(u,v)
└{(2+cos(u))*cos(v+\Pi)}
└{(2+cos(u))*sin(v+\Pi)}
└{sin(u)}
```

Notice in Listing 234 that the *body* of the `defFunction` command i.e, the subsequent lines containing arguments after the command name, have received the single space of indentation specified by Listing 235.

`stringsAllowedBetweenArguments: {fields}`

`tikz` users may well specify code such as that given in Listing 236; processing this code using `latexindent.pl` gives the default output in Listing 237.

LISTING 236: tikz-node1.tex

```
\draw[thin]
(c)└to[in=110,out=-90]
++(0,-0.5cm)
node[below,align=left,scale=0.5]
```

LISTING 237: tikz-node1 default output

```
\draw[thin]
(c)└to[in=110,out=-90]
++(0,-0.5cm)
node[below,align=left,scale=0.5]
```

With reference to Listing 229 on the previous page, we see that the strings

`to`, `node`, `++`

are all allowed to appear between arguments; importantly, you are encouraged to add further names to this field as necessary. This means that when `latexindent.pl` processes Listing 236, it consumes:

- the optional argument `[thin]`
- the round-bracketed argument `(c)` because `roundParenthesesAllowed` is 1 by default
- the string `to` (specified in `stringsAllowedBetweenArguments`)
- the optional argument `[in=110,out=-90]`
- the string `++` (specified in `stringsAllowedBetweenArguments`)
- the round-bracketed argument `(0,-0.5cm)` because `roundParenthesesAllowed` is 1 by default



- the string node (specified in `stringsAllowedBetweenArguments`)
- the optional argument [`below,align=left,scale=0.5`]

We can explore this further, for example using Listing 239 and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tikz-node1.tex -l draw.yaml
```

we receive the output given in Listing 238.

LISTING 238: tikz-node1.tex using Listing 239

```
\draw[thin]
  (c) to[in=110,out=-90]
  ++(0,-0.5cm)
  node[below,align=left,scale=0.5]
```

LISTING 239: draw.yaml

```
indentRules:
  draw:
    body: " "
```

Notice that each line after the `\draw` command (its ‘body’) in Listing 238 has been given the appropriate two-spaces worth of indentation specified in Listing 239.

Let’s compare this with the output from using the YAML settings in Listing 241, and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl tikz-node1.tex -l no-strings.yaml
```

given in Listing 240.

LISTING 240: tikz-node1.tex using Listing 241

```
\draw[thin]
(c) to[in=110,out=-90]
++(0,-0.5cm)
node[below,align=left,scale=0.5]
```

LISTING 241: no-strings.yaml

```
commandCodeBlocks:

  stringsAllowedBetweenArguments:
    0
```

In this case, `latexindent.pl` sees that:

- the `\draw` command finishes after the `(c)`, as `stringsAllowedBetweenArguments` has been set to 0 so there are no strings allowed between arguments;
- it finds a `namedGroupingBracesBrackets` called `to` (see Table 2 on page 49) *with* argument [`in=110,out=-90`]
- it finds another `namedGroupingBracesBrackets` but this time called `node` with argument [`below,align=left,scale=0.5`]

Referencing Listing 229 on page 66,, we see that the first field in the `stringsAllowedBetweenArguments` is `amalgamate` and is set to 1 by default. This is for users who wish to specify their settings in multiple YAML files. For example, by using the settings in either Listing 242 or Listing 243 is equivalent to using the settings in Listing 244.

U: 2018-04-27



LISTING 242: amalgamate-demo.yaml

```
commandCodeBlocks:
  stringsAllowedBetweenArguments:
    - 'more'
    - 'strings'
    - 'here'
```

LISTING 243: amalgamate-demo1.yaml

```
commandCodeBlocks:
  stringsAllowedBetweenArguments:
    -
      amalgamate: 1
    - 'more'
    - 'strings'
    - 'here'
```

LISTING 244: amalgamate-demo2.yaml

```
commandCodeBlocks:
  stringsAllowedBetweenArguments:
    -
      amalgamate: 1
    - 'node'
    - 'at'
    - 'to'
    - 'decoration'
    - '\+\+'
    - '\-\-'
    - 'more'
    - 'strings'
    - 'here'
```

We specify `amalgamate` to be set to 0 and in which case any settings loaded prior to those specified, including the default, will be overwritten. For example, using the settings in Listing 245 means that only the strings specified in that field will be used.

LISTING 245: amalgamate-demo3.yaml

```
commandCodeBlocks:
  stringsAllowedBetweenArguments:
    -
      amalgamate: 0
    - 'further'
    - 'settings'
```

It is important to note that the `amalgamate` field, if used, must be in the first field, and specified using the syntax given in Listings 243 to 245.

We may explore this feature further with the code in Listing 246, whose default output is given in Listing 247.

LISTING 246: for-each.tex

```
\foreach \x/\y in {0/1,1/2}{
  body of foreach
}
```

LISTING 247: for-each default output

```
\foreach \x/\y in {0/1,1/2}{
  body of foreach
}
```

Let's compare this with the output from using the YAML settings in Listing 249, and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl for-each.tex -l foreach.yaml
```

given in Listing 248.

LISTING 248: for-each.tex using Listing 249

```
\foreach \x/\y in {0/1,1/2}{
  body of foreach
}
```

LISTING 249: foreach.yaml

```
commandCodeBlocks:
  stringsAllowedBetweenArguments:
    -
      amalgamate: 0
    - '\\x\\y'
    - 'in'
```

You might like to compare the output given in Listing 247 and Listing 248. Note, in particular, in Listing 247 that the `foreach` command has not included any of the subsequent strings, and that the braces have been treated as a `namedGroupingBracesBrackets`. In Listing 248 the `foreach` command has been allowed to have `\x/\y` and `in` between arguments because of the settings given



in Listing 249.

```
commandNameSpecial: {fields}
```

U: 2018-04-27

There are some special command names that do not fit within the names recognised by `latexindent.pl`, the first one of which is `\@ifnextchar[`. From the perspective of `latexindent.pl`, the whole of the text `\@ifnextchar[` is a command, because it is immediately followed by sets of mandatory arguments. However, without the `commandNameSpecial` field, `latexindent.pl` would not be able to label it as such, because the `[` is, necessarily, not matched by a closing `]`.

For example, consider the sample file in Listing 250, which has default output in Listing 251.

LISTING 250: `ifnextchar.tex`

```
\parbox{
\@ifnextchar[{\arg 1}{\arg 2}
}
```

LISTING 251: `ifnextchar.tex` default output

```
\parbox{
  \@ifnextchar[{\arg 1}{\arg 2}
}
```

Notice that in Listing 251 the `parbox` command has been able to indent its body, because `latexindent.pl` has successfully found the command `\@ifnextchar` first; the pattern-matching of `latexindent.pl` starts from *the inner most <thing> and works outwards*, discussed in more detail on page 115.

For demonstration, we can compare this output with that given in Listing 252 in which the settings from Listing 253 have dictated that no special command names, including the `\@ifnextchar[` command, should not be searched for specially; as such, the `parbox` command has been *unable* to indent its body successfully, because the `\@ifnextchar[` command has not been found.

LISTING 252: `ifnextchar.tex` using Listing 253

```
\parbox{
\@ifnextchar[{\arg 1}{\arg 2}
}
```

LISTING 253: `no-ifnextchar.yaml`

```
commandCodeBlocks:
  commandNameSpecial: 0
```

The `amalgamate` field can be used for `commandNameSpecial`, just as for `stringsAllowedBetweenArguments`. The same condition holds as stated previously, which we state again here:



It is important to note that the `amalgamate` field, if used, in either `commandNameSpecial` or `stringsAllowedBetweenArguments` must be in the first field, and specified using the syntax given in Listings 243 to 245.

SECTION 6



The -m (modifylinebreaks) switch

All features described in this section will only be relevant if the `-m` switch is used.

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`modifylinebreaks`: *{fields}*

As of Version 3.0, `latexindent.pl` has the `-m` switch, which permits `latexindent.pl` to modify line breaks, according to the specifications in the `modifyLineBreaks` field. *The settings in this field will only be considered if the `-m` switch has been used.* A snippet of the default settings of this field is shown in Listing 254.

LISTING 254: `modifyLineBreaks`

```
486 modifyLineBreaks:
487     preserveBlankLines: 1
488     condenseMultipleBlankLinesInto: 1
```

Having read the previous paragraph, it should sound reasonable that, if you call `latexindent.pl` using the `-m` switch, then you give it permission to modify line breaks in your file, but let's be clear:



If you call `latexindent.pl` with the `-m` switch, then you are giving it permission to modify line breaks. By default, the only thing that will happen is that multiple blank lines will be condensed into one blank line; many other settings are possible, discussed next.

`preserveBlankLines`: `0|1`

This field is directly related to *poly-switches*, discussed in Section 6.6. By default, it is set to 1, which means that blank lines will be *protected* from removal; however, regardless of this setting, multiple blank lines can be condensed if `condenseMultipleBlankLinesInto` is greater than 0, discussed next.

`condenseMultipleBlankLinesInto`: *{positive integer}*

Assuming that this switch takes an integer value greater than 0, `latexindent.pl` will condense multiple blank lines into the number of blank lines illustrated by this switch. As an example, Listing 255 shows a sample file with blank lines; upon running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -m -o++-mod1
```

the output is shown in Listing 256; note that the multiple blank lines have been condensed into one blank line, and note also that we have used the `-m` switch!

LISTING 255: `mlb1.tex`

before blank line

after blank line

after blank line

LISTING 256: `mlb1-mod1.tex`

before blank line

after blank line

after blank line

6.1 Text Wrapping

There are *many* different configuration options for the text wrapping routine of `latexindent.pl`, perhaps *too* many. The following sections are comprehensive, but quite long; in an attempt to to be brief, you might begin with the settings given in Section 6.1.1.



6.1.1 Text wrap quick start

Of all the available text wrapping options, I consider Listing 257 to be among the most helpful starting points.

LISTING 257: `textwrap-qs.yaml`

`-m`

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  textWrapOptions:
    columns: 80                # number of columns
    perCodeBlockBasis: 1      # per-code-block wrap
    beforeFindingChildCodeBlocks: 1 # wrap *before* finding child code blocks
    mainDocument: 1          # apply to main document
    afterHeading: 1          # after headings
    items: 1                  # within items
  removeParagraphLineBreaks: # remove line breaks within paragraphs
    mainDocument: 1
    afterHeading: 1
    items: 1
    beforeTextWrap: 1        # before wrapping text
```

You can read about `perCodeBlockBasis` in Section 6.1.3 and `removeParagraphLineBreaks` in Section 6.2.

If the settings in Listing 257 do not give your desired output, take a look at the demonstration in Section 6.3.1, in particular Listing 324.

6.1.2 `textWrapOptions`: modifying line breaks by text wrapping

N: 2017-05-27

When the `-m` switch is active `latexindent.pl` has the ability to wrap text using the options specified in the `textWrapOptions` field, see Listing 258.

LISTING 258: `textWrapOptions`

`-m`

```
513   textWrapOptions:
514     columns: 0
```

The value of `columns` specifies the column at which the text should be wrapped.

By default, the value of `columns` is 0, so `latexindent.pl` will *not* wrap text; if you change it to a value of 2 or more, then text will be wrapped after the character in the specified column.

By default, the text wrapping routine will operate *before* the code blocks have been searched for; text wrapping on a *per-code-block* basis is discussed in Section 6.1.3.

We consider the file give in Listing 259 for demonstration.

LISTING 259: `textwrap1.tex`

Here is a line of text that will be wrapped by `latexindent.pl`. Each line is quite long.

Here is a line of text that will be wrapped by `latexindent.pl`. Each line is quite long.

Using the file `textwrap1.yaml` in Listing 261, and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m textwrap1.tex -o textwrap1-mod1.tex -l textwrap1.yaml
```

we obtain the output in Listing 260.



LISTING 260: textwrap1-mod1.tex

```
Here is a line of
text that will be
wrapped by
latexindent.pl.
Each line is quite
long.
```

```
Here is a line of
text that will be
wrapped by
latexindent.pl.
Each line is quite
long.
```

The text wrapping routine is performed *after* verbatim environments have been stored, so verbatim environments and verbatim commands are exempt from the routine. For example, using the file in Listing 262,

LISTING 262: textwrap2.tex

```
Here is a line of text that will be wrapped by latexindent.pl. Each line is quite long.
```

```
\begin{verbatim}
  a long line in a verbatim environment, which will not be broken by latexindent.pl
\end{verbatim}
```

```
Here is a verb command: \verb!this will not be text wrapped!
```

and running the following command and continuing to use textwrap1.yaml from Listing 261,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m textwrap2.tex -o textwrap2-mod1.tex -l textwrap1.yaml
```

then the output is as in Listing 263.

LISTING 263: textwrap2-mod1.tex

```
Here is a line of
text that will be
wrapped by
latexindent.pl.
Each line is quite
long.
```

```
\begin{verbatim}
  a long line in a verbatim environment, which will not be broken by latexindent.pl
\end{verbatim}
```

```
Here is a verb
command:
\verb!this will not be text wrapped!
```

Furthermore, the text wrapping routine is performed after the trailing comments have been stored, and they are also exempt from text wrapping. For example, using the file in Listing 264

LISTING 264: textwrap3.tex

```
Here is a line of text that will be wrapped by latexindent.pl. Each line is quite long.
```

```
Here is a line % text wrapping does not apply to comments by latexindent.pl
```



and running the following command and continuing to use `textwrap1.yaml` from Listing 261,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m textwrap3.tex -o textwrap3-mod1.tex -l textwrap1.yaml
```

then the output is as in Listing 265.

LISTING 265: `textwrap3-mod1.tex`

```
Here is a line of
text that will be
wrapped by
latexindent.pl.
Each line is quite
long.
```

```
Here is a line
% text wrapping does not apply to comments by latexindent.pl
```

U: 2021-07-23

The default value of `huge` is `overflow`, which means that words will *not* be broken by the text wrapping routine, implemented by the `Text::Wrap` [26]. There are options to change the `huge` option for the `Text::Wrap` module to either `wrap` or `die`. Before modifying the value of `huge`, please bear in mind the following warning:



Changing the value of `huge` to anything other than `overflow` will slow down `latexindent.pl` significantly when the `-m` switch is active.

Furthermore, changing `huge` means that you may have some words or *commands*(!) split across lines in your `.tex` file, which may affect your output. I do not recommend changing this field.

For example, using the settings in Listings 267 and 269 and running the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m textwrap4.tex -o+=-mod2A -l textwrap2A.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m textwrap4.tex -o+=-mod2B -l textwrap2B.yaml
```

gives the respective output in Listings 266 and 268.

LISTING 266: `textwrap4-mod2A.tex`

```
He
re
is
a
li
ne
of
te
xt
.
```

LISTING 268: `textwrap4-mod2B.tex`

```
Here
is
a
line
of
text.
```

LISTING 267: `textwrap2A.yaml`

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  textWrapOptions:
    columns: 3
    huge: wrap
```

-m

LISTING 269: `textwrap2B.yaml`

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  textWrapOptions:
    columns: 3
```

-m

N: 2020-11-06

You can also specify the `tabstop` field as an integer value, which is passed to the text wrap module; see [26] for details. Starting with the code in Listing 270 with settings in Listing 271, and running



the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m textwrap-ts.tex -o+=-mod1 -l tabstop.yaml
```

gives the code given in Listing 272.

LISTING 270: textwrap-ts.tex

```
XUUUUUUUY
```

LISTING 271: tabstop.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  textWrapOptions:
    columns: 80
    tabstop: 9
```

LISTING 272: textwrap-ts-mod1.tex

```
XUUUUUUUY
```

You can specify separator, break and unexpand options in your settings in analogous ways to those demonstrated in Listings 269 and 271, and they will be passed to the `Text::Wrap` module. I have not found a useful reason to do this; see [26] for more details.

6.1.3 Text wrapping on a per-code-block basis

U: 2018-08-13

By default, if the value of `columns` is greater than 0 and the `-m` switch is active, then the text wrapping routine will operate before the code blocks have been searched for. This behaviour is customisable; in particular, you can instead instruct `latexindent.pl` to apply `textWrap` on a per-code-block basis. Thanks to [30] for their help in testing and shaping this feature.

The full details of `textWrapOptions` are shown in Listing 273. In particular, note the field `perCodeBlockBasis`: 0.

LISTING 273: textWrapOptions

```
513 textWrapOptions:
514     columns: 0
515     huge: overflow # forbid mid-word line breaks
516     separator: ""
517     perCodeBlockBasis: 0
518     beforeFindingChildCodeBlocks: 0
519     all: 0
520     alignAtAmpersandTakesPriority: 1
521     environments:
522         quotation: 0
523     ifElseFi: 0
524     optionalArguments: 0
525     mandatoryArguments: 0
526     items: 0
527     specialBeginEnd: 0
528     afterHeading: 0
529     preamble: 0
530     filecontents: 0
531     mainDocument: 0
```

The code blocks detailed in Listing 273 are with direct reference to those detailed in Table 2 on page 49.

The only special case is the `mainDocument` field; this is designed for ‘chapter’-type files that may contain paragraphs that are not within any other code-blocks. The same notation is used between this feature and the `removeParagraphLineBreaks` described in Listing 292 on page 82; in fact, the two features can even be combined (this is detailed in Section 6.3 on page 88).

U: 2021-09-16

Note: `mainDocument` replaces `masterDocument` which was used in previous versions of `latexindent.pl`. The field `masterDocument` is still supported, but it is anticipated to be removed in a future version, so I recommend using `mainDocument` instead.

Let’s explore these switches with reference to the code given in Listing 274; the text outside of the environment is considered part of the `mainDocument`.



LISTING 274: textwrap5.tex

Before the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.

```
\begin{myenv}
```

Within the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.

```
\end{myenv}
```

After the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.

With reference to this code block, the settings given in Listings 275 to 277 each give the same output.

LISTING 275: textwrap3.yaml

-m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  textWrapOptions:
    columns: 30
    perCodeBlockBasis: 1
    all: 1
```

LISTING 276: textwrap4.yaml

-m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  textWrapOptions:
    columns: 30
    perCodeBlockBasis: 1
    environments: 1
    mainDocument: 1
```

LISTING 277: textwrap5.yaml

-m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  textWrapOptions:
    columns: 30
    perCodeBlockBasis: 1
    environments:
      myenv: 1
    mainDocument: 1
```

Let's explore the similarities and differences in the equivalent (with respect to Listing 274) syntax specified in Listings 275 to 277:

- in each of Listings 275 to 277 notice that `columns: 30`;
- in each of Listings 275 to 277 notice that `perCodeBlockBasis: 1`;
- in Listing 275 we have specified `all: 1` so that the text wrapping will operate upon *all* code blocks;
- in Listing 276 we have *not* specified `all`, and instead, have specified that text wrapping should be applied to each of `environments` and `mainDocument`;
- in Listing 277 we have specified text wrapping for `mainDocument` and on a *per-name* basis for `environments` code blocks.

Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -s textwrap5.tex -l=textwrap3.yaml -m
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -s textwrap5.tex -l=textwrap4.yaml -m
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -s textwrap5.tex -l=textwrap5.yaml -m
```

we obtain the output shown in Listing 278.

LISTING 278: textwrap5-mod3.tex

Before the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.

```
\begin{myenv}
```

Within the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.

```
\end{myenv}
```

After the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.

We can explore the idea of per-name text wrapping given in Listing 277 by using Listing 279.



LISTING 279: textwrap6.tex

Before the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.

```
\begin{myenv}
Within the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{myenv}
```

```
\begin{another}
Within the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{another}
```

After the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.

In particular, upon running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -s textwrap6.tex -l=textwrap5.yaml -m
```

we obtain the output given in Listing 280.

LISTING 280: textwrap6.tex using Listing 277

Before the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.

```
\begin{myenv}
  Within the environment; here
  is a line of text that can be
  wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{myenv}
```

```
\begin{another}
  Within the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{another}
```

After the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.

Notice that, because environments has been specified only for myenv (in Listing 277) that the environment named another has *not* had text wrapping applied to it.

The all field can be specified with exceptions which can either be done on a per-code-block or per-name basis; we explore this in relation to Listing 279 in the settings given in Listings 281 to 283.

LISTING 281: textwrap6.yaml

-m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  textWrapOptions:
    columns: 30
    perCodeBlockBasis: 1
  all:
    except:
      - environments
```

LISTING 282: textwrap7.yaml

-m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  textWrapOptions:
    columns: 30
    perCodeBlockBasis: 1
  all:
    except:
      - myenv
```

LISTING 283: textwrap8.yaml

-m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  textWrapOptions:
    columns: 30
    perCodeBlockBasis: 1
  all:
    except:
      - mainDocument
```

Upon running the commands



```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -s textwrap6.tex -l=textwrap6.yaml -m
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -s textwrap6.tex -l=textwrap7.yaml -m
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -s textwrap6.tex -l=textwrap8.yaml -m
```

we receive the respective output given in Listings 284 to 286.

LISTING 284: textwrap6.tex using Listing 281

Before the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.

```
\begin{myenv}
  Within the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{myenv}
```

```
\begin{another}
  Within the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{another}
```

After the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.

LISTING 285: textwrap6.tex using Listing 282

Before the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.

```
\begin{myenv}
  Within the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{myenv}
```

```
\begin{another}
  Within the environment; here
  is a line of text that can be
  wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{another}
```

After the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.



LISTING 286: textwrap6.tex using Listing 283

Before the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.

```
\begin{myenv}
  Within the environment; here
  is a line of text that can be
  wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{myenv}

\begin{another}
  Within the environment; here
  is a line of text that can be
  wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{another}
```

After the environment; here is a line of text that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.

Notice that:

- in Listing 284 the text wrapping routine has not been applied to any environments because it has been switched off (per-code-block) in Listing 281;
- in Listing 285 the text wrapping routine has not been applied to myenv because it has been switched off (per-name) in Listing 282;
- in Listing 286 the text wrapping routine has not been applied to mainDocument because of the settings in Listing 283.

The columns field has a variety of different ways that it can be specified; we've seen two basic ways already: the default (set to 0) and a positive integer (see Listing 279 on page 78, for example). We explore further options in Listings 287 to 289.

LISTING 287: textwrap9.yaml

-m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  textWrapOptions:
    columns:
      default: 30
      environments: 50
    perCodeBlockBasis: 1
  all: 1
```

LISTING 288: textwrap10.yaml

-m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  textWrapOptions:
    columns:
      default: 30
      environments:
        default: 50
    perCodeBlockBasis: 1
  all: 1
```

LISTING 289: textwrap11.yaml

-m

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  textWrapOptions:
    columns:
      default: 30
      environments:
        myenv: 50
        another: 15
    perCodeBlockBasis: 1
  all: 1
```

Listing 287 and Listing 288 are equivalent. Upon running the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -s textwrap6.tex -l=textwrap9.yaml -m
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -s textwrap6.tex -l=textwrap11.yaml -m
```

we receive the respective output given in Listings 290 and 291.



LISTING 290: textwrap6.tex using Listing 287

Before the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.

```
\begin{myenv}
  Within the environment; here is a line of text
  that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{myenv}
```

```
\begin{another}
  Within the environment; here is a line of text
  that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{another}
```

After the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.

LISTING 291: textwrap6.tex using Listing 289

Before the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.

```
\begin{myenv}
  Within the environment; here is a line of text
  that can be wrapped by latexindent.pl.
\end{myenv}
```

```
\begin{another}
  Within the
  environment;
  here is a line
  of text that
  can be wrapped
  by
  latexindent.pl.
\end{another}
```

After the environment; here
is a line of text that can be
wrapped by latexindent.pl.

Notice that:

- in Listing 290 the text for the mainDocument has been wrapped using 30 columns, while environments has been wrapped using 50 columns;
- in Listing 291 the text for myenv has been wrapped using 50 columns, the text for another has been wrapped using 15 columns, and mainDocument has been wrapped using 30 columns.

If you don't specify a default value on per-code-block basis, then the default value from columns will be inherited; if you don't specify a default value for columns then 80 will be used.

alignAtAmpersandTakesPriority is set to 1 by default; assuming that text wrapping is occurring on a per-code-block basis, and the current environment/code block is specified within Listing 33 on page 30 then text wrapping will be disabled for this code block.

If you wish to specify afterHeading commands (see Listing 122 on page 46) on a per-name basis, then you need to append the name with :heading, for example, you might use section:heading.



6.2 removeParagraphLineBreaks: modifying line breaks for paragraphs

N: 2017-05-27

When the `-m` switch is active `latexindent.pl` has the ability to remove line breaks from within paragraphs; the behaviour is controlled by the `removeParagraphLineBreaks` field, detailed in Listing 292. Thank you to [19] for shaping and assisting with the testing of this feature.

```
removeParagraphLineBreaks: {fields}
```

This feature is considered complimentary to the `oneSentencePerLine` feature described in Section 6.5 on page 91.

LISTING 292: `removeParagraphLineBreaks`

```
532   removeParagraphLineBreaks:
533     all: 0
534     beforeTextWrap: 0
535     alignAtAmpersandTakesPriority: 1
536     environments:
537       quotation: 0
538     ifElseFi: 0
539     optionalArguments: 0
540     mandatoryArguments: 0
541     items: 0
542     specialBeginEnd: 0
543     afterHeading: 0
544     preamble: 0
545     filecontents: 0
546     mainDocument: 0
```

This routine can be turned on *globally* for *every* code block type known to `latexindent.pl` (see Table 2 on page 49) by using the `all` switch; by default, this switch is *off*. Assuming that the `all` switch is off, then the routine can be controlled on a per-code-block-type basis, and within that, on a per-name basis. We will consider examples of each of these in turn, but before we do, let's specify what `latexindent.pl` considers as a paragraph:

- it must begin on its own line with either an alphabetic or numeric character, and not with any of the code-block types detailed in Table 2 on page 49;
- it can include line breaks, but finishes when it meets either a blank line, a `\par` command, or any of the user-specified settings in the `paragraphsStopAt` field, detailed in Listing 309 on page 87.

Let's start with the `.tex` file in Listing 293, together with the YAML settings in Listing 294.

LISTING 293: `shortlines.tex`

```
\begin{myenv}
The␣lines
in␣this
environment
are␣very
short
and␣contain
many␣linebreaks.
```

```
Another
paragraph.
\end{myenv}
```

LISTING 294: `remove-para1.yaml`

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  removeParagraphLineBreaks:
    all: 1
```

Upon running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m shortlines.tex -o shortlines1.tex -l remove-para1.yaml
```



then we obtain the output given in Listing 295.

LISTING 295: shortlines1.tex

```
\begin{myenv}
  The lines in this environment are very short and contain many linebreaks.

  Another paragraph.
\end{myenv}
```

Keen readers may notice that some trailing white space must be present in the file in Listing 293 which has crept in to the output in Listing 295. This can be fixed using the YAML file in Listing 418 on page 106 and running, for example,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m shortlines.tex -o shortlines1-tws.tex -l
remove-para1.yaml,removeTWS-before.yaml
```

in which case the output is as in Listing 296; notice that the double spaces present in Listing 295 have been addressed.

LISTING 296: shortlines1-tws.tex

```
\begin{myenv}
  The lines in this environment are very short and contain many linebreaks.

  Another paragraph.
\end{myenv}
```

Keeping with the settings in Listing 294, we note that the `all` switch applies to *all* code block types. So, for example, let's consider the files in Listings 297 and 298

LISTING 297: shortlines-mand.tex

```
\mycommand{
The lines
in this
command
are very
short
and contain
many linebreaks.

Another
paragraph.
}
```

LISTING 298: shortlines-opt.tex

```
\mycommand[
The lines
in this
command
are very
short
and contain
many linebreaks.

Another
paragraph.
]
```

Upon running the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m shortlines-mand.tex -o shortlines-mand1.tex -l remove-para1.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m shortlines-opt.tex -o shortlines-opt1.tex -l remove-para1.yaml
```

then we obtain the respective output given in Listings 299 and 300.

LISTING 299: shortlines-mand1.tex

```
\mycommand{
  The lines in this command are very short and contain many linebreaks.

  Another paragraph.
}
```



LISTING 300: shortlines-opt1.tex

```
\mycommand[
  The lines in this  command are very  short and contain many linebreaks.

  Another  paragraph.
]
```

Assuming that we turn *off* the `all` switch (by setting it to 0), then we can control the behaviour of `removeParagraphLineBreaks` either on a per-code-block-type basis, or on a per-name basis.

For example, let's use the code in Listing 301, and consider the settings in Listings 302 and 303; note that in Listing 302 we specify that *every* environment should receive treatment from the routine, while in Listing 303 we specify that *only* the one environment should receive the treatment.

LISTING 301: shortlines-envs.tex

```
\begin{one}
The lines
in this
environment
are very
short
and contain
many linebreaks.

Another
paragraph.
\end{one}

\begin{two}
The lines
in this
environment
are very
short
and contain
many linebreaks.

Another
paragraph.
\end{two}
```

LISTING 302: remove-para2.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  removeParagraphLineBreaks:
    environments: 1
```

LISTING 303: remove-para3.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  removeParagraphLineBreaks:
    environments:
      one: 1
```

Upon running the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m shortlines-envs.tex -o shortlines-envs2.tex -l remove-para2.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m shortlines-envs.tex -o shortlines-envs3.tex -l remove-para3.yaml
```

then we obtain the respective output given in Listings 304 and 305.



LISTING 304: shortlines-envs2.tex

```

\begin{one}
  The lines in this environment are very short and contain many linebreaks.

  Another paragraph.
\end{one}

\begin{two}
  The lines in this environment are very short and contain many linebreaks.

  Another paragraph.
\end{two}

```

LISTING 305: shortlines-envs3.tex

```

\begin{one}
  The lines in this environment are very short and contain many linebreaks.

  Another paragraph.
\end{one}

\begin{two}
  The lines
  in this
  environment
  are very
  short
  and contain
  many linebreaks.


  Another
  paragraph.
\end{two}

```

The remaining code-block types can be customised in analogous ways, although note that commands, `keyEqualsValuesBracesBrackets`, `namedGroupingBracesBrackets`, `UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets` are controlled by the `optionalArguments` and the `mandatoryArguments`.

The only special case is the `mainDocument` field; this is designed for ‘chapter’-type files that may contain paragraphs that are not within any other code-blocks. For example, consider the file in Listing 306, with the YAML settings in Listing 307.

Note: `mainDocument` replaces `masterDocument` which was used in previous versions of `latexindent.pl`. The field `masterDocument` is still supported, but it is anticipated to be removed in a future version, so I recommend using `mainDocument` instead.

U: 2021-09-16 



LISTING 306: shortlines-md.tex

The lines
in this
document
are very
short
and contain
many linebreaks.

Another
paragraph.

```
\begin{myenv}
The lines
in this
document
are very
short
and contain
many linebreaks.
\end{myenv}
```

LISTING 307: remove-para4.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  removeParagraphLineBreaks:
    mainDocument: 1
```

-m

Upon running the following command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m shortlines-md.tex -o shortlines-md4.tex -l remove-para4.yaml
```

then we obtain the output in Listing 308.

LISTING 308: shortlines-md4.tex

The lines in this document are very short and contain many linebreaks.

Another paragraph.

```
\begin{myenv}
  The lines
  in this
  document
  are very
  short
  and contain
  many linebreaks.
\end{myenv}
```

U: 2018-08-13

Note that the `all` field can take the same exceptions detailed in Listings 281 to 283.

`paragraphsStopAt:` *(fields)*

N: 2017-05-27

The paragraph line break routine considers blank lines and the `\par` command to be the end of a paragraph; you can fine tune the behaviour of the routine further by using the `paragraphsStopAt` fields, shown in Listing 309.



LISTING 309: paragraphsStopAt

```

547 paragraphsStopAt:
548     environments: 1
549     verbatim: 1
550     commands: 0
551     ifElseFi: 0
552     items: 0
553     specialBeginEnd: 0
554     heading: 0
555     filecontents: 0
556     comments: 0

```

The fields specified in `paragraphsStopAt` tell `latexindent.pl` to stop the current paragraph when it reaches a line that *begins* with any of the code-block types specified as 1 in Listing 309. By default, you'll see that the paragraph line break routine will stop when it reaches an environment or verbatim code block at the beginning of a line. It is *not* possible to specify these fields on a per-name basis.

Let's use the `.tex` file in Listing 310; we will, in turn, consider the settings in Listings 311 and 312.

LISTING 310: sl-stop.tex

```

These lines
are very
short
\emph{and} contain
many linebreaks.
\begin{myenv}
Body of myenv
\end{myenv}

```

```

Another
paragraph.
% a comment
% a comment

```

LISTING 311: stop-command.yaml

```

modifyLineBreaks:
  removeParagraphLineBreaks:
    paragraphsStopAt:
      commands: 1

```

LISTING 312: stop-comment.yaml

```

modifyLineBreaks:
  removeParagraphLineBreaks:
    paragraphsStopAt:
      comments: 1

```

Upon using the settings from Listing 307 on the previous page and running the commands

```

cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m sl-stop.tex -o sl-stop4.tex -l remove-para4.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m sl-stop.tex -o sl-stop4-command.tex -l=remove-para4.yaml,stop-command.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m sl-stop.tex -o sl-stop4-comment.tex -l=remove-para4.yaml,stop-comment.yaml

```

we obtain the respective outputs in Listings 313 to 315; notice in particular that:

- in Listing 313 the paragraph line break routine has included commands and comments;
- in Listing 314 the paragraph line break routine has *stopped* at the `emph` command, because in Listing 311 we have specified `commands` to be 1, and `emph` is at the beginning of a line;
- in Listing 315 the paragraph line break routine has *stopped* at the comments, because in Listing 312 we have specified `comments` to be 1, and the comment is at the beginning of a line.

In all outputs in Listings 313 to 315 we notice that the paragraph line break routine has stopped at `\begin{myenv}` because, by default, `environments` is set to 1 in Listing 309.

LISTING 313: sl-stop4.tex

```

These lines are very short \emph{and} contain many linebreaks.
\begin{myenv}
Body of myenv
\end{myenv}

Another paragraph. % a comment% a comment

```



LISTING 314: sl-stop4-command.tex

```

These lines are very short
\emph{and} contain
many linebreaks.
\begin{myenv}
  Body of myenv
\end{myenv}

Another paragraph. % a comment% a comment

```

LISTING 315: sl-stop4-comment.tex

```

These lines are very short \emph{and} contain many linebreaks.
\begin{myenv}
  Body of myenv
\end{myenv}

Another paragraph.
% a comment
% a comment

```

6.3 Combining removeParagraphLineBreaks and textWrapOptions

N: 2018-08-13

The text wrapping routine (Section 6.1 on page 72) and remove paragraph line breaks routine (Section 6.2 on page 82) can be combined.

We motivate this feature with the code given in Listing 316.

LISTING 316: textwrap7.tex

```

This paragraph
has line breaks throughout its paragraph;
we would like to combine
the textwrapping
and paragraph removal routine.

```

Applying the text wrap routine from Section 6.1 on page 72 with, for example, Listing 275 on page 77 gives the output in Listing 317.

LISTING 317: textwrap7.tex using Listing 275

```

This paragraph
has line breaks throughout
its paragraph;
we would like to combine
the textwrapping
and paragraph removal
routine.

```

The text wrapping routine has behaved as expected, but it may be desired to remove paragraph line breaks *before* performing the text wrapping routine. The desired behaviour can be achieved by employing the beforeTextWrap switch.

Explicitly, using the settings in Listing 319 and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m textwrap7.tex -l=textwrap12.yaml -o=+-mod12
```

we obtain the output in Listing 318.



LISTING 318: textwrap7-mod12.tex

```
This paragraph has line
breaks throughout its
paragraph; we would like to
combine the textwrapping and
paragraph removal routine.
```

LISTING 319: textwrap12.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  textWrapOptions:
    columns: 30
    perCodeBlockBasis: 1
    all: 1
  removeParagraphLineBreaks:
    all: 1
    beforeTextWrap: 1
```

In Listing 318 the paragraph line breaks have first been removed from Listing 316, and then the text wrapping routine has been applied. It is envisaged that variants of Listing 319 will be among the most useful settings for these two features.

6.3.1 text wrapping beforeFindingChildCodeBlocks

N: 2021-07-31

I think it likely that most users will wish to employ the `beforeFindingChildCodeBlocks` option for the text wrap routine.

To motivate its use, we begin with the file in Listing 320.

LISTING 320: textwrap-bfccb.tex

```
one
  two three four \test{test
  five six seven
eight nine} ten eleven
twelve thirteen
  fourteen fifteen sixteen seventeen
```

Using the settings in Listing 319 and running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m textwrap-bfccb.tex -l=textwrap12.yaml -o=+-mod12
```

gives the output in Listing 321

LISTING 321: textwrap-bfccb-mod12.tex

```
one two three four
\test{test five six seven eight
  nine} ten
eleven twelve thirteen
fourteen fifteen sixteen
seventeen
----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
   5  10  15  20  25  30  35  40
```

Note that we have added a ‘ruler’ to Listing 321 to assist with measuring.

The output in Listing 321 is not ideal, but it is *expected*. The reasoning is as follows:

- `latexindent.pl` first of all searches for code blocks (see Table 2 on page 49);
- it replaces each code block with a unique identifying string;
- with the settings of Listing 319 in place, it performs the paragraph line break removal, and then the text wrapping routine first of all on the `text` command, and then on the surrounding text;
- the surrounding text does not know that `text` is a command.

We can instruct `latexindent.pl` to perform text wrapping *before searching for child code blocks* by using the `beforeFindingChildCodeBlocks` field.



We save the *quick-start* settings from Listing 257 into Listing 322 and change the value of columns for demonstration. Upon running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m textwrap-bfccb.tex -l=textwrap13.yaml -o=+-mod13
```

we receive the output in Listing 323.

LISTING 322: textwrap13.yaml (tweaked quick start)

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  textWrapOptions:
    columns: 40 #<--- Changed from quick start
    perCodeBlockBasis: 1
    beforeFindingChildCodeBlocks: 1
    mainDocument: 1
    afterHeading: 1
    items: 1
  removeParagraphLineBreaks:
    mainDocument: 1
    afterHeading: 1
    items: 1
    beforeTextWrap: 1
```

LISTING 323: textwrap-bfccb-mod13.tex

```
one two three four \test{test five six
  seven eight nine} ten eleven twelve
thirteen fourteen fifteen sixteen
seventeen
----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
  5  10  15  20  25  30  35  40  45  50  55  60  65  70  75  80
```

This output is different from Listing 321, but is still not ideal, as the `test` command has indented its mandatory argument. We can employ `noAdditionalIndent` from Section 5.8 on page 48 in Listing 325 and run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m textwrap-bfccb.tex -l=textwrap14.yaml -o=+-mod14
```

to receive the output in Listing 324.

LISTING 324: textwrap-bfccb-mod14.tex

```
one two three four \test{test five six
seven eight nine} ten eleven twelve
thirteen fourteen fifteen sixteen
seventeen
----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
  5  10  15  20  25  30  35  40
```

LISTING 325: textwrap14.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  textWrapOptions:
    columns: 40
    perCodeBlockBasis: 1
    beforeFindingChildCodeBlocks: 1
    mainDocument: 1
    afterHeading: 1
    items: 1
  removeParagraphLineBreaks:
    mainDocument: 1
    afterHeading: 1
    items: 1
    beforeTextWrap: 1

noAdditionalIndent: #<--- NEW BIT
test: 1 #<--- NEW BIT
```

For reference, let's say that we had started from Listing 319, which instructs `latexindent.pl` to apply the text-wrapping and paragraph-line-break-removal routines to *all* code blocks. In order to



achieve the output in Listing 324, then we would need to employ an exception, which we demonstrate in Listing 326.

LISTING 326: `textwrap15.yaml` -m

```

modifyLineBreaks:
  textWrapOptions:
    columns: 40
    perCodeBlockBasis: 1
    beforeFindingChildCodeBlocks: 1
    all: 1
  removeParagraphLineBreaks:
    all:
      except:
        - test
    beforeTextWrap: 1

noAdditionalIndent:
  test: 1

```

6.4 Summary of text wrapping

N: 2021-07-31

I consider the most useful starting point for text wrapping to be given in Section 6.1.1 and Section 6.3.1.

Starting from Listing 257, it is likely that you will have to experiment with making adjustments (such as that given in Listing 325) depending on your preference.

It is important to note the following:

- verbatim code blocks of all types will *not* be affected by the text wrapping routine. See the demonstration in Listing 263 on page 74, together with environments: Listing 18 on page 27, commands: Listing 19 on page 27, `noIndentBlock`: Listing 20, `specialBeginEnd`: Listing 116 on page 44;
- comments will *not* be affected by the text wrapping routine (see Listing 265 on page 75);
- it is possible to wrap text on a per-code-block and a per-name basis;
- indentation is performed *after* the text wrapping routine; as such, indented code will likely exceed any maximum value set in the `columns` field.

U: 2018-08-13

6.5 `oneSentencePerLine`: modifying line breaks for sentences

N: 2018-01-13

You can instruct `latexindent.pl` to format your file so that it puts one sentence per line. Thank you to [17] for helping to shape and test this feature. The behaviour of this part of the script is controlled by the switches detailed in Listing 327, all of which we discuss next.



LISTING 327: oneSentencePerLine

```

489   oneSentencePerLine:
490     manipulateSentences: 0
491     removeSentenceLineBreaks: 1
492     textWrapSentences: 0
493     sentenceIndent: ""
494     sentencesFollow:
495       par: 1
496       blankLine: 1
497       fullStop: 1
498       exclamationMark: 1
499       questionMark: 1
500       rightBrace: 1
501       commentOnPreviousLine: 1
502       other: 0
503     sentencesBeginWith:
504       A-Z: 1
505       a-z: 0
506       other: 0
507     sentencesEndWith:
508       basicFullStop: 0
509       betterFullStop: 1
510       exclamationMark: 1
511       questionMark: 1
512       other: 0

```

`manipulateSentences: 0|1`

This is a binary switch that details if `latexindent.pl` should perform the sentence manipulation routine; it is *off* (set to 0) by default, and you will need to turn it on (by setting it to 1) if you want the script to modify line breaks surrounding and within sentences.

`removeSentenceLineBreaks: 0|1`

When operating upon sentences `latexindent.pl` will, by default, remove internal line breaks as `removeSentenceLineBreaks` is set to 1. Setting this switch to 0 instructs `latexindent.pl` not to do so.

For example, consider `multiple-sentences.tex` shown in Listing 328.

LISTING 328: multiple-sentences.tex

```

This is the first
sentence. This is the; second, sentence. This is the
third sentence.

```

```

This is the fourth
sentence! This is the fifth sentence? This is the
sixth sentence.

```

If we use the YAML files in Listings 330 and 332, and run the commands

```

cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences -m -l=manipulate-sentences.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences -m -l=keep-sen-line-breaks.yaml

```

then we obtain the respective output given in Listings 329 and 331.



LISTING 329: multiple-sentences.tex using Listing 330

```
This is the first sentence.
This is the; second, sentence.
This is the third sentence.
```

```
This is the fourth sentence!
This is the fifth sentence?
This is the sixth sentence.
```

LISTING 330: manipulate-sentences.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  oneSentencePerLine:
    manipulateSentences: 1
```

LISTING 331: multiple-sentences.tex using Listing 332

```
This is the first
sentence.
This is the; second, sentence.
This is the
third sentence.
```

```
This is the fourth
sentence!
This is the fifth sentence?
This is the
sixth sentence.
```

LISTING 332: keep-sen-line-breaks.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  oneSentencePerLine:
    manipulateSentences: 1
    removeSentenceLineBreaks: 0
```

Notice, in particular, that the ‘internal’ sentence line breaks in Listing 328 have been removed in Listing 329, but have not been removed in Listing 331.

The remainder of the settings displayed in Listing 327 on the preceding page instruct `latexindent.pl` on how to define a sentence. From the perspective of `latexindent.pl` a sentence must:

- *follow* a certain character or set of characters (see Listing 333); by default, this is either `\par`, a blank line, a full stop/period (`.`), exclamation mark (`!`), question mark (`?`) right brace (`}`) or a comment on the previous line;
- *begin* with a character type (see Listing 334); by default, this is only capital letters;
- *end* with a character (see Listing 335); by default, these are full stop/period (`.`), exclamation mark (`!`) and question mark (`?`).

In each case, you can specify the other field to include any pattern that you would like; you can specify anything in this field using the language of regular expressions.

LISTING 333: sentencesFollow

```
sentencesFollow:
  par: 1
  blankLine: 1
  fullStop: 1
  exclamationMark: 1
  questionMark: 1
  rightBrace: 1

  commentOnPreviousLine: 1
  other: 0
```

LISTING 334: sentencesBeginWith

```
sentencesBeginWith:
  A-Z: 1
  a-z: 0
  other: 0
```

LISTING 335: sentencesEndWith

```
sentencesEndWith:
  basicFullStop: 0
  betterFullStop: 1
  exclamationMark: 1
  questionMark: 1
  other: 0
```

6.5.1 sentencesFollow

Let’s explore a few of the switches in `sentencesFollow`; let’s start with Listing 328 on the previous page, and use the YAML settings given in Listing 337. Using the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences -m -l=sentences-follow1.yaml
```



we obtain the output given in Listing 336.

LISTING 336: multiple-sentences.tex using Listing 337

```
This is the first sentence.
This is the; second, sentence.
This is the third sentence.
```

```
This is the fourth
sentence!
This is the fifth sentence?
This is the sixth sentence.
```

LISTING 337: sentences-follow1.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  oneSentencePerLine:
    manipulateSentences: 1
  sentencesFollow:
    blankLine: 0
```

Notice that, because `blankLine` is set to 0, `latexindent.pl` will not seek sentences following a blank line, and so the fourth sentence has not been accounted for.

We can explore the other field in Listing 333 with the `.tex` file detailed in Listing 338.

LISTING 338: multiple-sentences1.tex

```
(Some sentences stand alone in brackets.) This is the first
sentence. This is the; second, sentence. This is the
third sentence.
```

Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences1 -m -l=manipulate-sentences.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences1 -m -l=manipulate-sentences.yaml,sentences-follow2.yaml
```

then we obtain the respective output given in Listings 339 and 340.

LISTING 339: multiple-sentences1.tex using Listing 330 on the preceding page

```
(Some sentences stand alone in brackets.) This is the first
sentence.
This is the; second, sentence.
This is the third sentence.
```

LISTING 340: multiple-sentences1.tex using Listing 341

```
(Some sentences stand alone in brackets.)
This is the first sentence.
This is the; second, sentence.
This is the third sentence.
```

LISTING 341: sentences-follow2.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  oneSentencePerLine:
    manipulateSentences: 1
  sentencesFollow:
    other: "\\")"
```

Notice that in Listing 339 the first sentence after the `)` has not been accounted for, but that following the inclusion of Listing 341, the output given in Listing 340 demonstrates that the sentence *has* been accounted for correctly.

6.5.2 sentencesBeginInit

By default, `latexindent.pl` will only assume that sentences begin with the upper case letters A-Z; you can instruct the script to define sentences to begin with lower case letters (see Listing 334), and we can use the other field to define sentences to begin with other characters.



LISTING 342: multiple-sentences2.tex

```
This is the first
sentence.

$a$ can
represent a
number. 7 is
at the beginning of this sentence.
```

Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences2 -m -l=manipulate-sentences.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences2 -m -l=manipulate-sentences.yaml,sentences-begin1.yaml
```

then we obtain the respective output given in Listings 343 and 344.

LISTING 343: multiple-sentences2.tex using Listing 330 on page 93

```
This is the first sentence.

$a$ can
represent a
number. 7 is
at the beginning of this sentence.
```

LISTING 344: multiple-sentences2.tex using Listing 345

```
This is the first sentence.

$a$ can represent a number.
7 is at the beginning of this sentence.
```

LISTING 345: sentences-begin1.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  oneSentencePerLine:
    manipulateSentences: 1
    sentencesBeginWith:
      other: "\$|[0-9]"
```

Notice that in Listing 343, the first sentence has been accounted for but that the subsequent sentences have not. In Listing 344, all of the sentences have been accounted for, because the other field in Listing 345 has defined sentences to begin with either \$ or any numeric digit, 0 to 9.

6.5.3 sentencesEndWith

Let's return to Listing 328 on page 92; we have already seen the default way in which `latexindent.pl` will operate on the sentences in this file in Listing 329 on page 93. We can populate the other field with any character that we wish; for example, using the YAML specified in Listing 347 and the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences -m -l=sentences-end1.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences -m -l=sentences-end2.yaml
```

then we obtain the output in Listing 346.

LISTING 346: multiple-sentences.tex using Listing 347

```
This is the first sentence.
This is the;
second, sentence.
This is the third sentence.

This is the fourth sentence!
This is the fifth sentence?
This is the sixth sentence.
```

LISTING 347: sentences-end1.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  oneSentencePerLine:
    manipulateSentences: 1
    sentencesEndWith:
      other: "\;|\;|\"
```



LISTING 348: multiple-sentences.tex
using Listing 349

```
This is the first sentence.
This is the;
second,
sentence.
This is the third sentence.

This is the fourth sentence!
This is the fifth sentence?
This is the sixth sentence.
```

LISTING 349: sentences-end2.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  oneSentencePerLine:
    manipulateSentences: 1
    sentencesEndWith:
      other: "\;|\;|\,"
    sentencesBeginWith:
      a-z: 1
```

There is a subtle difference between the output in Listings 346 and 348; in particular, in Listing 346 the word `sentence` has not been defined as a sentence, because we have not instructed `latexindent.pl` to begin sentences with lower case letters. We have changed this by using the settings in Listing 349, and the associated output in Listing 348 reflects this.

Referencing Listing 335 on page 93, you'll notice that there is a field called `basicFullStop`, which is set to 0, and that the `betterFullStop` is set to 1 by default.

Let's consider the file shown in Listing 350.

LISTING 350: url.tex

```
This sentence, \url{tex.stackexchange.com/} finishes here. Second sentence.
```

Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl url -m -l=manipulate-sentences.yaml
```

we obtain the output given in Listing 351.

LISTING 351: url.tex using Listing 330 on page 93

```
This sentence, \url{tex.stackexchange.com/} finishes here.
Second sentence.
```

Notice that the full stop within the url has been interpreted correctly. This is because, within the `betterFullStop`, full stops at the end of sentences have the following properties:

- they are ignored within `e.g.` and `i.e.`;
- they can not be immediately followed by a lower case or upper case letter;
- they can not be immediately followed by a hyphen, comma, or number.

If you find that the `betterFullStop` does not work for your purposes, then you can switch it off by setting it to 0, and you can experiment with the `other` field. You can also seek to customise the `betterFullStop` routine by using the *fine tuning*, detailed in Listing 511 on page 132.

The `basicFullStop` routine should probably be avoided in most situations, as it does not accommodate the specifications above. For example, using the following command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl url -m -l=alt-full-stop1.yaml
```

and the YAML in Listing 353 gives the output in Listing 352.

N: 2019-07-13



LISTING 352: url.tex using Listing 353

```
This sentence, \url{tex.
  stackexchange.com/} finishes here.Second sentence.
```

LISTING 353: alt-full-stop1.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  oneSentencePerLine:
    manipulateSentences: 1
    sentencesEndWith:
      basicFullStop: 1
      betterFullStop: 0
```

Notice that the full stop within the URL has not been accommodated correctly because of the non-default settings in Listing 353.

6.5.4 Features of the oneSentencePerLine routine

The sentence manipulation routine takes place *after* verbatim environments, preamble and trailing comments have been accounted for; this means that any characters within these types of code blocks will not be part of the sentence manipulation routine.

For example, if we begin with the .tex file in Listing 354, and run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences3 -m -l=manipulate-sentences.yaml
```

then we obtain the output in Listing 355.

LISTING 354: multiple-sentences3.tex

```
The first sentence continues after the verbatim
\begin{verbatim}
  there are sentences within this. These
  will not be operated
  upon by latexindent.pl.
\end{verbatim}
and finishes here. Second sentence % a commented full stop.
contains trailing comments,
which are ignored.
```

LISTING 355: multiple-sentences3.tex using Listing 330 on page 93

```
The first sentence continues after the verbatim \begin{verbatim}
  there are sentences within this. These
  will not be operated
  upon by latexindent.pl.
\end{verbatim} and finishes here.
Second sentence contains trailing comments, which are ignored.
% a commented full stop.
```

Furthermore, if sentences run across environments then, by default, the line breaks internal to the sentence will be removed. For example, if we use the .tex file in Listing 356 and run the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences4 -m -l=manipulate-sentences.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences4 -m -l=keep-sen-line-breaks.yaml
```

then we obtain the output in Listings 357 and 358.



LISTING 356: multiple-sentences4.tex

```
This sentence
\begin{itemize}
  \item continues
\end{itemize}
across itemize
and finishes here.
```

LISTING 357: multiple-sentences4.tex using Listing 330 on page 93

```
This sentence \begin{itemize} \item continues \end{itemize} across itemize and finishes here.
```

LISTING 358: multiple-sentences4.tex using Listing 332 on page 93

```
This sentence
\begin{itemize}
  \item continues
\end{itemize}
across itemize
and finishes here.
```

Once you've read Section 6.6, you will know that you can accommodate the removal of internal sentence line breaks by using the YAML in Listing 360 and the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences4 -m -l=item-rules2.yaml
```

the output of which is shown in Listing 359.

LISTING 359: multiple-sentences4.tex using Listing 360

```
This sentence
\begin{itemize}
  \item continues
\end{itemize}
across itemize and finishes here.
```

LISTING 360: item-rules2.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  oneSentencePerLine:
    manipulateSentences: 1
  items:
    ItemStartsOnOwnLine: 1
  environments:
    BeginStartsOnOwnLine: 1
    BodyStartsOnOwnLine: 1
    EndStartsOnOwnLine: 1
    EndFinishesWithLineBreak: 1
```

6.5.5 Text wrapping and indenting sentences

N: 2018-08-13

The oneSentencePerLine can be instructed to perform text wrapping and indentation upon sentences.

Let's use the code in Listing 361.

LISTING 361: multiple-sentences5.tex

```
A distinção entre conteúdo \emph{real} e conteúdo \emph{intencional} está
relacionada, ainda, à distinção entre o conceito husserliano de
\emph{experiência} e o uso popular desse termo. No sentido comum,
o \term{experimentado} é um complexo de eventos exteriores,
e o \term{experimentar} consiste em percepções (além de julgamentos e outros
atos) nas quais tais eventos aparecem como objetos, e objetos frequentemente
relacionados ao ego empírico.
```

Referencing Listing 363, and running the following command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences5 -m -l=sentence-wrap1.yaml
```

we receive the output given in Listing 362.



LISTING 362: multiple-sentences5.tex using Listing 363

A distinção entre conteúdo `\emph{real}` e conteúdo `\emph{intencional}` está relacionada, ainda, à distinção entre o conceito husserliano de `\emph{experiência}` e o uso popular desse termo. No sentido comum, o `\term{experimentado}` é um complexo de eventos exteriores, e o `\term{experimentar}` consiste em percepções (além de julgamentos e outros atos) nas quais tais eventos aparecem como objetos, e objetos frequentemente relacionados ao ego empírico.

If you wish to specify the `columns` field on a per-code-block basis for sentences, then you would use `sentence`; explicitly, starting with Listing 287 on page 80, for example, you would replace/append environments with, for example, `sentence: 50`.

If you specify `textWrapSentences` as 1, but do *not* specify a value for `columns` then the text wrapping will *not* operate on sentences, and you will see a warning in `indent.log`.

The indentation of sentences requires that sentences are stored as code blocks. This means that you may need to tweak Listing 335 on page 93. Let's explore this in relation to Listing 364.

LISTING 364: multiple-sentences6.tex

```
Consider the following:
\begin{itemize}
  \item firstly.
  \item secondly.
\end{itemize}
```

By default, `latexindent.pl` will find the full-stop within the first `item`, which means that, upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences6 -m -l=sentence-wrap1.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences6 -m -l=sentence-wrap1.yaml
-y="modifyLineBreaks:oneSentencePerLine:sentenceIndent: '"
```

we receive the respective output in Listing 365 and Listing 366.

LISTING 365: multiple-sentences6-mod1.tex using Listing 363

```
Consider the following: \begin{itemize} \item
  firstly.
\item secondly.
\end{itemize}
```

LISTING 366: multiple-sentences6-mod2.tex using Listing 363 and no sentence indentation

```
Consider the following: \begin{itemize} \item
  firstly.
  \item secondly.
\end{itemize}
```

We note that Listing 365 the `itemize` code block has *not* been indented appropriately. This is because the `oneSentencePerLine` has been instructed to store sentences (because Listing 363); each sentence is then searched for code blocks.

We can tweak the settings in Listing 335 on page 93 to ensure that full stops are not followed by `item` commands, and that the end of sentences contains `\end{itemize}` as in Listing 367 (if you intend to use this, ensure that you remove the line breaks from the other field).

LISTING 363: sentence-wrap1.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  oneSentencePerLine:
    manipulateSentences: 1
    removeSentenceLineBreaks: 1
    textWrapSentences: 1
    sentenceIndent: " "
  textWrapOptions:
    columns: 50
```

LISTING 367: `itemize.yaml`

```

modifyLineBreaks:
  oneSentencePerLine:
    manipulateSentences: 1
    sentencesEndWith:
      betterFullStop: 0
      other: '(?:\\.\\.)(?!\\h*[a-z])|(?:(<!(?:e\\.g)
              |(?:i\\.e)|(?:etc))))\\. (?:\\h*\\R*(?:\\end\\{itemize\\})?
              (?!(?:[a-z]|[A-Z]|\\-|\\,|[0-9]|(?:\\R|\\h)*\\item)))'

```

Upon running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl multiple-sentences6 -m -l=sentence-wrap1.yaml,itemize.yaml
```

we receive the output in Listing 368.

LISTING 368: `multiple-sentences6-mod3.tex` using Listing 363 and Listing 367

```

Consider the following: \begin{itemize} \item
                        firstly. \item secondly.
\end{itemize}

```

Notice that the sentence has received indentation, and that the `itemize` code block has been found and indented correctly.

6.6 Poly-switches

Every other field in the `modifyLineBreaks` field uses poly-switches, and can take one of the following integer values:

U: 2017-08-21

–1 *remove mode*: line breaks before or after the *<part of thing>* can be removed (assuming that `preserveBlankLines` is set to 0);

0 *off mode*: line breaks will not be modified for the *<part of thing>* under consideration;

1 *add mode*: a line break will be added before or after the *<part of thing>* under consideration, assuming that there is not already a line break before or after the *<part of thing>*;

2 *comment then add mode*: a comment symbol will be added, followed by a line break before or after the *<part of thing>* under consideration, assuming that there is not already a comment and line break before or after the *<part of thing>*;

N: 2017-08-21

3 *add then blank line mode*: a line break will be added before or after the *<part of thing>* under consideration, assuming that there is not already a line break before or after the *<part of thing>*, followed by a blank line;

N: 2019-07-13

4 *add blank line mode*: a blank line will be added before or after the *<part of thing>* under consideration, even if the *<part of thing>* is already on its own line.

In the above, *<part of thing>* refers to either the *begin statement*, *body* or *end statement* of the code blocks detailed in Table 2 on page 49. All poly-switches are *off* by default; `latexindent.pl` searches first of all for per-name settings, and then followed by global per-thing settings.

6.6.1 Poly-switches for environments

We start by viewing a snippet of `defaultSettings.yaml` in Listing 369; note that it contains *global* settings (immediately after the `environments` field) and that *per-name* settings are also allowed – in the case of Listing 369, settings for `equation*` have been specified for demonstration. Note that all poly-switches are *off* (set to 0) by default.



LISTING 369: environments

```

557   environments:
558       BeginStartsOnOwnLine: 0
559       BodyStartsOnOwnLine: 0
560       EndStartsOnOwnLine: 0
561       EndFinishesWithLineBreak: 0
562   equation*:
563       BeginStartsOnOwnLine: 0
564       BodyStartsOnOwnLine: 0
565       EndStartsOnOwnLine: 0
566       EndFinishesWithLineBreak: 0

```

Let's begin with the simple example given in Listing 370; note that we have annotated key parts of the file using ♠, ♥, ♦ and ♣, these will be related to fields specified in Listing 369.

LISTING 370: env-mlb1.tex

```
before words ♠ \begin{myenv}♥body of myenv♦\end{myenv}♣ after words
```

6.6.1.1 Adding line breaks: BeginStartsOnOwnLine and BodyStartsOnOwnLine

Let's explore BeginStartsOnOwnLine and BodyStartsOnOwnLine in Listings 371 and 372, and in particular, let's allow each of them in turn to take a value of 1.

LISTING 371: env-mlb1.yaml

```

modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    BeginStartsOnOwnLine: 1

```

LISTING 372: env-mlb2.yaml

```

modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    BodyStartsOnOwnLine: 1

```

After running the following commands,

```

cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb.tex -l env-mlb1.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb.tex -l env-mlb2.yaml

```

the output is as in Listings 373 and 374 respectively.

LISTING 373: env-mlb.tex using Listing 371

```

before words
\begin{myenv}body of myenv\end{myenv} after words

```

LISTING 374: env-mlb.tex using Listing 372

```

before words \begin{myenv}
body of myenv\end{myenv} after words

```

There are a couple of points to note:

- in Listing 373 a line break has been added at the point denoted by ♠ in Listing 370; no other line breaks have been changed;
- in Listing 374 a line break has been added at the point denoted by ♥ in Listing 370; furthermore, note that the *body* of myenv has received the appropriate (default) indentation.

Let's now change each of the 1 values in Listings 371 and 372 so that they are 2 and save them into env-mlb3.yaml and env-mlb4.yaml respectively (see Listings 375 and 376).

LISTING 375: env-mlb3.yaml

```

modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    BeginStartsOnOwnLine: 2

```

LISTING 376: env-mlb4.yaml

```

modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    BodyStartsOnOwnLine: 2

```

Upon running commands analogous to the above, we obtain Listings 377 and 378.

LISTING 377: env-mlb.tex using Listing 375

```

before words%
\begin{myenv}body of myenv\end{myenv} after words

```

LISTING 378: env-mlb.tex using Listing 376

```

before words \begin{myenv}%
body of myenv\end{myenv} after words

```



Note that line breaks have been added as in Listings 373 and 374, but this time a comment symbol has been added before adding the line break; in both cases, trailing horizontal space has been stripped before doing so.

N: 2017-08-21

Let's now change each of the 1 values in Listings 371 and 372 so that they are 3 and save them into `env-mlb5.yaml` and `env-mlb6.yaml` respectively (see Listings 379 and 380).

```
LISTING 379: env-mlb5.yaml -m
modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    BeginStartsOnOwnLine: 3
```

```
LISTING 380: env-mlb6.yaml -m
modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    BodyStartsOnOwnLine: 3
```

Upon running commands analogous to the above, we obtain Listings 381 and 382.

```
LISTING 381: env-mlb.tex using Listing 379
before words
\begin{myenv}body of myenv\end{myenv} after words
```

```
LISTING 382: env-mlb.tex using Listing 380
before words \begin{myenv}
body of myenv\end{myenv} after words
```

Note that line breaks have been added as in Listings 373 and 374, but this time a *blank line* has been added after adding the line break.

N: 2019-07-13

Let's now change each of the 1 values in Listings 379 and 380 so that they are 4 and save them into `env-beg4.yaml` and `env-body4.yaml` respectively (see Listings 383 and 384).

```
LISTING 383: env-beg4.yaml -m
modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    BeginStartsOnOwnLine: 4
```

```
LISTING 384: env-body4.yaml -m
modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    BodyStartsOnOwnLine: 4
```

We will demonstrate this poly-switch value using the code in Listing 385.

```
LISTING 385: env-mlb1.tex
before words
\begin{myenv}
body of myenv
\end{myenv}
after words
```

Upon running the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb1.tex -l env-beg4.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb1.tex -l env-body4.yaml
```

then we receive the respective outputs in Listings 386 and 387.

```
LISTING 386: env-mlb1.tex using Listing 383
before words
\begin{myenv}
  body of myenv
\end{myenv}
after words
```

```
LISTING 387: env-mlb1.tex using Listing 384
before words
\begin{myenv}
  body of myenv
\end{myenv}
after words
```

We note in particular that, by design, for this value of the poly-switches:

1. in Listing 386 a blank line has been inserted before the `\begin` statement, even though the `\begin` statement was already on its own line;
2. in Listing 387 a blank line has been inserted before the beginning of the *body*, even though it already began on its own line.



6.6.1.2 Adding line breaks using EndStartsOnOwnLine and EndFinishesWithLineBreak

Let's explore EndStartsOnOwnLine and EndFinishesWithLineBreak in Listings 388 and 389, and in particular, let's allow each of them in turn to take a value of 1.

```
LISTING 388: env-mlb7.yaml -m
modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    EndStartsOnOwnLine: 1
```

```
LISTING 389: env-mlb8.yaml -m
modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    EndFinishesWithLineBreak: 1
```

After running the following commands,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb.tex -l env-mlb7.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb.tex -l env-mlb8.yaml
```

the output is as in Listings 390 and 391.

LISTING 390: env-mlb.tex using Listing 388

```
before words \begin{myenv}body of myenv
\end{myenv} after words
```

LISTING 391: env-mlb.tex using Listing 389

```
before words \begin{myenv}body of myenv\end{myenv}
after words
```

There are a couple of points to note:

- in Listing 390 a line break has been added at the point denoted by \diamond in Listing 370 on page 101; no other line breaks have been changed and the `\end{myenv}` statement has *not* received indentation (as intended);
- in Listing 391 a line break has been added at the point denoted by \clubsuit in Listing 370 on page 101.

Let's now change each of the 1 values in Listings 388 and 389 so that they are 2 and save them into env-mlb9.yaml and env-mlb10.yaml respectively (see Listings 392 and 393).

```
LISTING 392: env-mlb9.yaml -m
modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    EndStartsOnOwnLine: 2
```

```
LISTING 393: env-mlb10.yaml -m
modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    EndFinishesWithLineBreak: 2
```

Upon running commands analogous to the above, we obtain Listings 394 and 395.

LISTING 394: env-mlb.tex using Listing 392

```
before words \begin{myenv}body of myenv%
\end{myenv} after words
```

LISTING 395: env-mlb.tex using Listing 393

```
before words \begin{myenv}body of myenv\end{myenv}%
after words
```

Note that line breaks have been added as in Listings 390 and 391, but this time a comment symbol has been added before adding the line break; in both cases, trailing horizontal space has been stripped before doing so.

N: 2017-08-21

Let's now change each of the 1 values in Listings 388 and 389 so that they are 3 and save them into env-mlb11.yaml and env-mlb12.yaml respectively (see Listings 396 and 397).

```
LISTING 396: env-mlb11.yaml -m
modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    EndStartsOnOwnLine: 3
```

```
LISTING 397: env-mlb12.yaml -m
modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    EndFinishesWithLineBreak: 3
```

Upon running commands analogous to the above, we obtain Listings 398 and 399.

LISTING 398: env-mlb.tex using Listing 396

```
before words \begin{myenv}body of myenv
\end{myenv} after words
```

LISTING 399: env-mlb.tex using Listing 397

```
before words \begin{myenv}body of myenv\end{myenv}
after words
```



Note that line breaks have been added as in Listings 390 and 391, and that a *blank line* has been added after the line break.

N: 2019-07-13

Let's now change each of the 1 values in Listings 396 and 397 so that they are 4 and save them into `env-end4.yaml` and `env-end-f4.yaml` respectively (see Listings 400 and 401).

```
LISTING 400: env-end4.yaml -m
modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    EndStartsOnOwnLine: 4
```

```
LISTING 401: env-end-f4.yaml -m
modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    EndFinishesWithLineBreak: 4
```

We will demonstrate this poly-switch value using the code from Listing 385 on page 102.

Upon running the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb1.tex -l env-end4.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb1.tex -l env-end-f4.yaml
```

then we receive the respective outputs in Listings 402 and 403.

```
LISTING 402: env-mlb1.tex using Listing 400
before words
\begin{myenv}
  body of myenv

\end{myenv}
after words
```

```
LISTING 403: env-mlb1.tex using Listing 401
before words
\begin{myenv}
  body of myenv
\end{myenv}

after words
```

We note in particular that, by design, for this value of the poly-switches:

1. in Listing 402 a blank line has been inserted before the `\end` statement, even though the `\end` statement was already on its own line;
2. in Listing 403 a blank line has been inserted after the `\end` statement, even though it already began on its own line.

6.6.1.3 poly-switches 1, 2, and 3 only add line breaks when necessary

If you ask `latexindent.pl` to add a line break (possibly with a comment) using a poly-switch value of 1 (or 2 or 3), it will only do so if necessary. For example, if you process the file in Listing 404 using poly-switch values of 1, 2, or 3, it will be left unchanged.

```
LISTING 404: env-mlb2.tex
before words
\begin{myenv}
  body of myenv
\end{myenv}
after words
```

```
LISTING 405: env-mlb3.tex
before words
\begin{myenv} %
  body of myenv%
\end{myenv}%
after words
```

Setting the poly-switches to a value of 4 instructs `latexindent.pl` to add a line break even if the *<part of thing>* is already on its own line; see Listings 386 and 387 and Listings 402 and 403.

In contrast, the output from processing the file in Listing 405 will vary depending on the poly-switches used; in Listing 406 you'll see that the comment symbol after the `\begin{myenv}` has been moved to the next line, as `BodyStartsOnOwnLine` is set to 1. In Listing 407 you'll see that the comment has been accounted for correctly because `BodyStartsOnOwnLine` has been set to 2, and the comment symbol has *not* been moved to its own line. You're encouraged to experiment with Listing 405 and by setting the other poly-switches considered so far to 2 in turn.



LISTING 406: env-mlb3.tex using
Listing 372 on page 101

```
before words
\begin{myenv}
  %
  body of myenv%
\end{myenv}%
after words
```

LISTING 407: env-mlb3.tex using
Listing 376 on page 101

```
before words
\begin{myenv} %
  body of myenv%
\end{myenv}%
after words
```

The details of the discussion in this section have concerned *global* poly-switches in the `environments` field; each switch can also be specified on a *per-name* basis, which would take priority over the global values; with reference to Listing 369 on page 101, an example is shown for the `equation*` environment.

6.6.1.4 Removing line breaks (poly-switches set to -1)

Setting poly-switches to `-1` tells `latexindent.pl` to remove line breaks of the *<part of the thing>*, if necessary. We will consider the example code given in Listing 408, noting in particular the positions of the line break highlighters, ♠, ♥, ♦ and ♣, together with the associated YAML files in Listings 409 to 412.

LISTING 408: env-mlb4.tex

```
before words ♠
\begin{myenv}♥
body of myenv♦
\end{myenv}♣
after words
```

LISTING 409: env-mlb13.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    BeginStartsOnOwnLine: -1
```

LISTING 410: env-mlb14.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    BodyStartsOnOwnLine: -1
```

LISTING 411: env-mlb15.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    EndStartsOnOwnLine: -1
```

LISTING 412: env-mlb16.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    EndFinishesWithLineBreak: -1
```

After running the commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb4.tex -l env-mlb13.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb4.tex -l env-mlb14.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb4.tex -l env-mlb15.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb4.tex -l env-mlb16.yaml
```

we obtain the respective output in Listings 413 to 416.

LISTING 413: env-mlb4.tex using
Listing 409

```
before words\begin{myenv}
  body of myenv
\end{myenv}
after words
```

LISTING 414: env-mlb4.tex using
Listing 410

```
before words
\begin{myenv}body of myenv
\end{myenv}
after words
```



LISTING 415: env-mlb4.tex using Listing 411

```
before words
\begin{myenv}
  body of myenv\end{myenv}
after words
```

LISTING 416: env-mlb4.tex using Listing 412

```
before words
\begin{myenv}
  body of myenv
\end{myenv}after words
```

Notice that in:

- Listing 413 the line break denoted by ♠ in Listing 408 has been removed;
- Listing 414 the line break denoted by ♥ in Listing 408 has been removed;
- Listing 415 the line break denoted by ♦ in Listing 408 has been removed;
- Listing 416 the line break denoted by ♣ in Listing 408 has been removed.

We examined each of these cases separately for clarity of explanation, but you can combine all of the YAML settings in Listings 409 to 412 into one file; alternatively, you could tell `latexindent.pl` to load them all by using the following command, for example

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb4.tex -l env-mlb13.yaml,env-mlb14.yaml,env-mlb15.yaml,env-mlb16.yaml
```

which gives the output in Listing 370 on page 101.

6.6.1.5 About trailing horizontal space

Recall that on page 30 we discussed the YAML field `removeTrailingWhitespace`, and that it has two (binary) switches to determine if horizontal space should be removed `beforeProcessing` and `afterProcessing`. The `beforeProcessing` is particularly relevant when considering the `-m` switch; let's consider the file shown in Listing 417, which highlights trailing spaces.

LISTING 417: env-mlb5.tex

```
before_words   ♠
\begin{myenv}  ♥
body_of_myenv ♦
\end{myenv}   ♣
after_words
```

LISTING 418: removeTWS-before.yaml

```
removeTrailingWhitespace:
  beforeProcessing: 1
```

The output from the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb5.tex -l env-mlb13.yaml,env-mlb14.yaml,env-mlb15.yaml,env-mlb16.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb5.tex -l
env-mlb13.yaml,env-mlb14.yaml,env-mlb15.yaml,env-mlb16.yaml,removeTWS-before.yaml
```

is shown, respectively, in Listings 419 and 420; note that the trailing horizontal white space has been preserved (by default) in Listing 419, while in Listing 420, it has been removed using the switch specified in Listing 418.

LISTING 419: env-mlb5.tex using Listings 413 to 416

```
before_words   \begin{myenv}body_of_myenv\end{myenv}after_words
```

LISTING 420: env-mlb5.tex using Listings 413 to 416 and Listing 418

```
before_words\begin{myenv}body_of_myenv\end{myenv}after_words
```

6.6.1.6 poly-switch line break removal and blank lines

Now let's consider the file in Listing 421, which contains blank lines.



LISTING 421: env-mlb6.tex

```
before words♥

\begin{myenv}♥

body of myenv◇

\end{myenv}♣

after words
```

Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb6.tex -l env-mlb13.yaml,env-mlb14.yaml,env-mlb15.yaml,env-mlb16.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb6.tex -l
env-mlb13.yaml,env-mlb14.yaml,env-mlb15.yaml,env-mlb16.yaml,UnpreserveBlankLines.yaml
```

we receive the respective outputs in Listings 423 and 424. In Listing 423 we see that the multiple blank lines have each been condensed into one blank line, but that blank lines have *not* been removed by the poly-switches – this is because, by default, `preserveBlankLines` is set to 1. By contrast, in Listing 424, we have allowed the poly-switches to remove blank lines because, in Listing 422, we have set `preserveBlankLines` to 0.

LISTING 423: env-mlb6.tex using Listings 413 to 416

```
before words

\begin{myenv}

body of myenv

\end{myenv}

after words
```

LISTING 424: env-mlb6.tex using Listings 413 to 416 and Listing 422

```
before words\begin{myenv}body of myenv\end{myenv}after words
```

We can explore this further using the blank-line poly-switch value of 3; let's use the file given in Listing 425.

LISTING 425: env-mlb7.tex

```
\begin{one} one text \end{one} \begin{two} two text \end{two}
```

Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb7.tex -l env-mlb12.yaml,env-mlb13.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m env-mlb7.tex -l
env-mlb13.yaml,env-mlb14.yaml,UnpreserveBlankLines.yaml
```

we receive the outputs given in Listings 426 and 427.

LISTING 426: env-mlb7-preserve.tex

```
\begin{one} one text \end{one}

\begin{two} two text \end{two}
```



LISTING 427: env-mlb7-no-preserve.tex

```
\begin{one} one text \end{one} \begin{two} two text \end{two}
```

Notice that in:

- Listing 426 that `\end{one}` has added a blank line, because of the value of `EndFinishesWithLineBreak` in Listing 397 on page 103, and even though the line break ahead of `\begin{two}` should have been removed (because of `BeginStartsOnOwnLine` in Listing 409 on page 105), the blank line has been preserved by default;
- Listing 427, by contrast, has had the additional line-break removed, because of the settings in Listing 422.

6.6.2 Poly-switches for double back slash

N: 2019-07-13

With reference to `lookForAlignDelims` (see Listing 33 on page 30) you can specify poly-switches to dictate the line-break behaviour of double back slashes in environments (Listing 35 on page 31), commands (Listing 69 on page 37), or special code blocks (Listing 104 on page 42). Note that for these poly-switches to take effect, the name of the code block must necessarily be specified within `lookForAlignDelims` (Listing 33 on page 30); we will demonstrate this in what follows.

Consider the code given in Listing 428.

LISTING 428: tabular3.tex

```
\begin{tabular}{cc}
  1 & 2 ★\\□ 3 & 4 ★\\□
\end{tabular}
```

Referencing Listing 428:

- DBS stands for *double back slash*;
- line breaks ahead of the double back slash are annotated by ★, and are controlled by `DBSStartsOnOwnLine`;
- line breaks after the double back slash are annotated by □, and are controlled by `DBSFinishesWithLineBreak`.

Let's explore each of these in turn.

6.6.2.1 Double back slash starts on own line

We explore `DBSStartsOnOwnLine` (★ in Listing 428); starting with the code in Listing 428, together with the YAML files given in Listing 430 and Listing 432 and running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m tabular3.tex -l DBS1.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m tabular3.tex -l DBS2.yaml
```

then we receive the respective output given in Listing 429 and Listing 431.

LISTING 429: tabular3.tex using Listing 430

```
\begin{tabular}{cc}
  1 & 2
  \\ 3 & 4
  \\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 430: DBS1.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    DBSStartsOnOwnLine: 1
```

LISTING 431: tabular3.tex using Listing 432

```
\begin{tabular}{cc}
  1 & 2 %
  \\ 3 & 4%
  \\
\end{tabular}
```

LISTING 432: DBS2.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    tabular:
      DBSStartsOnOwnLine: 2
```



We note that

- Listing 430 specifies `DBSStartsOnOwnLine` for *every* environment (that is within `lookForAlignDelims`, Listing 36 on page 31); the double back slashes from Listing 428 have been moved to their own line in Listing 429;
- Listing 432 specifies `DBSStartsOnOwnLine` on a *per-name* basis for `tabular` (that is within `lookForAlignDelims`, Listing 36 on page 31); the double back slashes from Listing 428 have been moved to their own line in Listing 431, having added comment symbols before moving them.

6.6.2.2 Double back slash finishes with line break

Let's now explore `DBSFinishesWithLineBreak` (□ in Listing 428); starting with the code in Listing 428, together with the YAML files given in Listing 434 and Listing 436 and running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m tabular3.tex -l DBS3.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m tabular3.tex -l DBS4.yaml
```

then we receive the respective output given in Listing 433 and Listing 435.

<p>LISTING 433: tabular3.tex using Listing 434</p> <pre>\begin{tabular}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ \end{tabular}</pre>	<p>LISTING 434: DBS3.yaml -m</p> <pre>modifyLineBreaks: environments: DBSFinishesWithLineBreak: 1</pre>
<p>LISTING 435: tabular3.tex using Listing 436</p> <pre>\begin{tabular}{cc} 1 & 2 \\% 3 & 4 \\ \end{tabular}</pre>	<p>LISTING 436: DBS4.yaml -m</p> <pre>modifyLineBreaks: environments: tabular: DBSFinishesWithLineBreak: 2</pre>

We note that

- Listing 434 specifies `DBSFinishesWithLineBreak` for *every* environment (that is within `lookForAlignDelims`, Listing 36 on page 31); the code following the double back slashes from Listing 428 has been moved to their own line in Listing 433;
- Listing 436 specifies `DBSFinishesWithLineBreak` on a *per-name* basis for `tabular` (that is within `lookForAlignDelims`, Listing 36 on page 31); the first double back slashes from Listing 428 have moved code following them to their own line in Listing 435, having added comment symbols before moving them; the final double back slashes have *not* added a line break as they are at the end of the body within the code block.

6.6.2.3 Double back slash poly-switches for specialBeginEnd

Let's explore the double back slash poly-switches for code blocks within `specialBeginEnd` code blocks (Listing 102 on page 42); we begin with the code within Listing 437.

<p>LISTING 437: special4.tex</p> <pre>\< a& =b \\ & =c\\ & =d\\ & =e \></pre>

Upon using the YAML settings in Listing 439, and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m special4.tex -l DBS5.yaml
```

then we receive the output given in Listing 438.

LISTING 438: special4.tex
using Listing 439

```
\<
  a & =b \\
    & =c \\
    & =d \\
    & =e %
\>
```

LISTING 439: DBS5.yaml

```
specialBeginEnd:
  cmhMath:
    lookForThis: 1
    begin: '\\<'
    end: '\\>'
lookForAlignDelims:
  cmhMath: 1
modifyLineBreaks:
  specialBeginEnd:
    cmhMath:
      DBSFinishesWithLineBreak: 1
      SpecialBodyStartsOnOwnLine: 1
      SpecialEndStartsOnOwnLine: 2
```

There are a few things to note:

- in Listing 439 we have specified `cmhMath` within `lookForAlignDelims`; without this, the double back slash poly-switches would be ignored for this code block;
- the `DBSFinishesWithLineBreak` poly-switch has controlled the line breaks following the double back slashes;
- the `SpecialEndStartsOnOwnLine` poly-switch has controlled the addition of a comment symbol, followed by a line break, as it is set to a value of 2.

6.6.2.4 Double back slash poly-switches for optional and mandatory arguments

For clarity, we provide a demonstration of controlling the double back slash poly-switches for optional and mandatory arguments. We begin with the code in Listing 440.

LISTING 440: mycommand2.tex

```
\mycommand [
  1&2 &3\\ 4&5&6]{
7&8 &9\\ 10&11&12
}
```

Upon using the YAML settings in Listings 442 and 444, and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m mycommand2.tex -l DBS6.yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m mycommand2.tex -l DBS7.yaml
```

then we receive the output given in Listings 441 and 443.

LISTING 441: mycommand2.tex
using Listing 442

```
\mycommand [
  1 & 2 & 3 %
  \\%
  4 & 5 & 6]{
  7 & 8 & 9 \\ 10&11&12
}
```

LISTING 442: DBS6.yaml

```
lookForAlignDelims:
  mycommand: 1
modifyLineBreaks:
  optionalArguments:
    DBSStartsOnOwnLine: 2
    DBSFinishesWithLineBreak: 2
```

LISTING 443: mycommand2.tex
using Listing 444

```
\mycommand [
  1&2   &3\\ 4&5&6]{
  7 & 8   & 9 %
  \\%
  10 & 11 & 12
}
```

LISTING 444: DBS7.yam1

```
lookForAlignDelims:
  mycommand: 1
modifyLineBreaks:
  mandatoryArguments:
    DBSStartsOnOwnLine: 2
    DBSFinishesWithLineBreak: 2
```

6.6.2.5 Double back slash optional square brackets

The pattern matching for the double back slash will also, optionally, allow trailing square brackets that contain a measurement of vertical spacing, for example `\\[3pt]`.

For example, beginning with the code in Listing 445

LISTING 445: pmatrix3.tex

```
\begin{pmatrix}
  1 & 2 \\[2pt] 3 & 4 \\ [ 3 ex] 5&6\\[
  4 pt ] 7 & 8
\end{pmatrix}
```

and running the following command, using Listing 434,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m pmatrix3.tex -l DBS3.yam1
```

then we receive the output given in Listing 446.

LISTING 446: pmatrix3.tex using Listing 434

```
\begin{pmatrix}
  1 & 2 \\[2pt]
  3 & 4 \\ [ 3 ex]
  5 & 6 \\[
  4 pt ]
  7 & 8
\end{pmatrix}
```

You can customise the pattern for the double back slash by exploring the *fine tuning* field detailed in Listing 511 on page 132.

6.6.3 Poly-switches for other code blocks

Rather than repeat the examples shown for the environment code blocks (in Section 6.6.1 on page 100), we choose to detail the poly-switches for all other code blocks in Table 3; note that each and every one of these poly-switches is *off by default*, i.e., set to 0.

Note also that, by design, line breaks involving `filecontents` and ‘comment-marked’ code blocks (Listing 70 on page 37) can *not* be modified using `latexindent.pl`. However, there are two poly-switches available for verbatim code blocks: `environments` (Listing 18 on page 27), `commands` (Listing 19 on page 27) and `specialBeginEnd` (Listing 115 on page 44).



TABLE 3: Poly-switch mappings for all code-block types

Code block	Sample	Poly-switch mapping
environment	before words♠ \begin{myenv}♥ body of myenv◇ \end{myenv}♣ after words	♠ BeginStartsOnOwnLine ♥ BodyStartsOnOwnLine ◇ EndStartsOnOwnLine ♣ EndFinishesWithLineBreak
ifelsefi	before words♠ \if...♥ body of if/or statement▲ \or▼ body of if/or statement★ \else□ body of else statement◇ \fi♣ after words	♠ IfStartsOnOwnLine ♥ BodyStartsOnOwnLine ▲ OrStartsOnOwnLine ▼ OrFinishesWithLineBreak ★ ElseStartsOnOwnLine □ ElseFinishesWithLineBreak ◇ FiStartsOnOwnLine ♣ FiFinishesWithLineBreak
optionalArguments	...♠ [♥ value before comma★, □ end of body of opt arg◇]♣ ...	♠ LSqBStartsOnOwnLine ⁸ ♥ OptArgBodyStartsOnOwnLine ★ CommaStartsOnOwnLine □ CommaFinishesWithLineBreak ◇ RSqBStartsOnOwnLine ♣ RSqBFinishesWithLineBreak
mandatoryArguments	...♠ {♥ value before comma★, □ end of body of mand arg◇ }♣ ...	♠ LCuBStartsOnOwnLine ⁹ ♥ MandArgBodyStartsOnOwnLine ★ CommaStartsOnOwnLine □ CommaFinishesWithLineBreak ◇ RCuBStartsOnOwnLine ♣ RCuBFinishesWithLineBreak
commands	before words♠ \mycommand♥ {arguments}	♠ CommandStartsOnOwnLine ♥ CommandNameFinishesWithLineBreak
namedGroupingBraces Brackets	before words♠ myname♥ {braces/brackets}	♠ NameStartsOnOwnLine ♥ NameFinishesWithLineBreak
keyEqualsValuesBraces Brackets	before words♠ key●=♥ {braces/brackets}	♠ KeyStartsOnOwnLine ● EqualsStartsOnOwnLine ♥ EqualsFinishesWithLineBreak
items	before words♠ \item♥ ...	♠ ItemStartsOnOwnLine ♥ ItemFinishesWithLineBreak
specialBeginEnd	before words♠ \[♥ body of special/middle★ \middle□ body of special/middle ◇ \]♣ after words	♠ SpecialBeginStartsOnOwnLine ♥ SpecialBodyStartsOnOwnLine ★ SpecialMiddleStartsOnOwnLine □ SpecialMiddleFinishesWithLineBreak ◇ SpecialEndStartsOnOwnLine ♣ SpecialEndFinishesWithLineBreak
verbatim	before words♠\begin{verbatim}	♠ VerbatimBeginStartsOnOwnLine

⁸LSqB stands for Left Square Bracket⁹LCuB stands for Left Curly Brace



N: 2019-05-05

body of verbatim \end{verbatim}♣ ♣ VerbatimEndFinishesWithLineBreak
after words

6.6.4 Partnering BodyStartsOnOwnLine with argument-based poly-switches

Some poly-switches need to be partnered together; in particular, when line breaks involving the *first* argument of a code block need to be accounted for using both `BodyStartsOnOwnLine` (or its equivalent, see Table 3 on the preceding page) and `LCuBStartsOnOwnLine` for mandatory arguments, and `LSqBStartsOnOwnLine` for optional arguments.

Let's begin with the code in Listing 447 and the YAML settings in Listing 449; with reference to Table 3 on the previous page, the key `CommandNameFinishesWithLineBreak` is an alias for `BodyStartsOnOwnLine`.

LISTING 447: mycommand1.tex

```
\mycommand
{
mand arg text
mand arg text}
{
mand arg text
mand arg text}
```

Upon running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m -l=mycom-mlb1.yaml mycommand1.tex
```

we obtain Listing 448; note that the *second* mandatory argument beginning brace `{` has had its leading line break removed, but that the *first* brace has not.

LISTING 448: mycommand1.tex using Listing 449

```
\mycommand
{
  mand arg text
  mand arg text}{
  mand arg text
  mand arg text}
```

LISTING 449: mycom-mlb1.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  commands:
    CommandNameFinishesWithLineBreak: 0
  mandatoryArguments:
    LCuBStartsOnOwnLine: -1
```

Now let's change the YAML file so that it is as in Listing 451; upon running the analogous command to that given above, we obtain Listing 450; both beginning braces `{` have had their leading line breaks removed.

LISTING 450: mycommand1.tex using Listing 451

```
\mycommand{
  mand arg text
  mand arg text}{
  mand arg text
  mand arg text}
```

LISTING 451: mycom-mlb2.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  commands:
    CommandNameFinishesWithLineBreak: -1
  mandatoryArguments:
    LCuBStartsOnOwnLine: -1
```

Now let's change the YAML file so that it is as in Listing 453; upon running the analogous command to that given above, we obtain Listing 452.



LISTING 452: mycommand1.tex using Listing 453

```
\mycommand
{
  mand arg text
  mand arg text}
{
  mand arg text
  mand arg text}
```

LISTING 453: mycom-mlb3.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  commands:
    CommandNameFinishesWithLineBreak: -1
  mandatoryArguments:
    LCuBStartsOnOwnLine: 1
```

6.6.5 Conflicting poly-switches: sequential code blocks

It is very easy to have conflicting poly-switches; if we use the example from Listing 447 on the preceding page, and consider the YAML settings given in Listing 455. The output from running

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m -l=mycom-mlb4.yaml mycommand1.tex
```

is given in Listing 455.

LISTING 454: mycommand1.tex using Listing 455

```
\mycommand
{
  mand arg text
  mand arg text}{
  mand arg text
  mand arg text}
```

LISTING 455: mycom-mlb4.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  mandatoryArguments:
    LCuBStartsOnOwnLine: -1
    RCuBFinishesWithLineBreak: 1
```

Studying Listing 455, we see that the two poly-switches are at opposition with one another:

- on the one hand, `LCuBStartsOnOwnLine` should *not* start on its own line (as poly-switch is set to `-1`);
- on the other hand, `RCuBFinishesWithLineBreak` *should* finish with a line break.

So, which should win the conflict? As demonstrated in Listing 454, it is clear that `LCuBStartsOnOwnLine` won this conflict, and the reason is that *the second argument was processed after the first* – in general, the most recently-processed code block and associated poly-switch takes priority.

We can explore this further by considering the YAML settings in Listing 457; upon running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m -l=mycom-mlb5.yaml mycommand1.tex
```

we obtain the output given in Listing 456.

LISTING 456: mycommand1.tex using Listing 457

```
\mycommand
{
  mand arg text
  mand arg text}
{
  mand arg text
  mand arg text}
```

LISTING 457: mycom-mlb5.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  mandatoryArguments:
    LCuBStartsOnOwnLine: 1
    RCuBFinishesWithLineBreak:
      -1
```

As previously, the most-recently-processed code block takes priority – as before, the second (i.e., *last*) argument. Exploring this further, we consider the YAML settings in Listing 459, which give associated output in Listing 458.



LISTING 458: mycommand1.tex using Listing 459

```
\mycommand
{
  mand arg text
  mand arg text}%
{
  mand arg text
  mand arg text}
```

LISTING 459: mycom-mlb6.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  mandatoryArguments:
    LCuBStartsOnOwnLine: 2
    RCuBFinishesWithLineBreak:
      -1
```

Note that a *%* has been added to the trailing first `}`; this is because:

- while processing the *first* argument, the trailing line break has been removed (`RCuBFinishesWithLineBreak` set to `-1`);
- while processing the *second* argument, `latexindent.pl` finds that it does *not* begin on its own line, and so because `LCuBStartsOnOwnLine` is set to `2`, it adds a comment, followed by a line break.

6.6.6 Conflicting poly-switches: nested code blocks

Now let's consider an example when nested code blocks have conflicting poly-switches; we'll use the code in Listing 460, noting that it contains nested environments.

LISTING 460: nested-env.tex

```
\begin{one}
one text
\begin{two}
two text
\end{two}
\end{one}
```

Let's use the YAML settings given in Listing 462, which upon running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m -l=nested-env-mlb1.yaml nested-env.tex
```

gives the output in Listing 461.

LISTING 461: nested-env.tex using Listing 462

```
\begin{one}
  one text
  \begin{two}
    two text\end{two}\end{one}
```

LISTING 462: nested-env-mlb1.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    EndStartsOnOwnLine: -1
    EndFinishesWithLineBreak: 1
```

In Listing 461, let's first of all note that both environments have received the appropriate (default) indentation; secondly, note that the poly-switch `EndStartsOnOwnLine` appears to have won the conflict, as `\end{one}` has had its leading line break removed.

To understand it, let's talk about the three basic phases of `latexindent.pl`:

1. Phase 1: packing, in which code blocks are replaced with unique ids, working from *the inside to the outside*, and then sequentially – for example, in Listing 460, the two environment is found *before* the one environment; if the `-m` switch is active, then during this phase:
 - line breaks at the beginning of the body can be added (if `BodyStartsOnOwnLine` is `1` or `2`) or removed (if `BodyStartsOnOwnLine` is `-1`);
 - line breaks at the end of the body can be added (if `EndStartsOnOwnLine` is `1` or `2`) or removed (if `EndStartsOnOwnLine` is `-1`);



- line breaks after the end statement can be added (if `EndFinishesWithLineBreak` is 1 or 2).
2. Phase 2: indentation, in which white space is added to the begin, body, and end statements;
 3. Phase 3: unpacking, in which unique ids are replaced by their *indented* code blocks; if the `-m` switch is active, then during this phase,
 - line breaks before begin statements can be added or removed (depending upon `BeginStartsOnOwnLine`);
 - line breaks after *end* statements can be removed but *NOT* added (see `EndFinishesWithLineBreak`).

With reference to Listing 461, this means that during Phase 1:

- the `two` environment is found first, and the line break ahead of the `\end{two}` statement is removed because `EndStartsOnOwnLine` is set to `-1`. Importantly, because, *at this stage*, `\end{two}` *does* finish with a line break, `EndFinishesWithLineBreak` causes no action.
- next, the `one` environment is found; the line break ahead of `\end{one}` is removed because `EndStartsOnOwnLine` is set to `-1`.

The indentation is done in Phase 2; in Phase 3 *there is no option to add a line break after the end statements*. We can justify this by remembering that during Phase 3, the `one` environment will be found and processed first, followed by the `two` environment. If the `two` environment were to add a line break after the `\end{two}` statement, then `latexindent.pl` would have no way of knowing how much indentation to add to the subsequent text (in this case, `\end{one}`).

We can explore this further using the poly-switches in Listing 464; upon running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m -l=nested-env-mlb2.yaml nested-env.tex
```

we obtain the output given in Listing 463.

LISTING 463: `nested-env.tex` using Listing 464

```
\begin{one}
  one text
  \begin{two}
    two text
  \end{two}\end{one}
```

LISTING 464: `nested-env-mlb2.yaml`

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    EndStartsOnOwnLine: 1
    EndFinishesWithLineBreak: -1
```

During Phase 1:

- the `two` environment is found first, and the line break ahead of the `\end{two}` statement is not changed because `EndStartsOnOwnLine` is set to 1. Importantly, because, *at this stage*, `\end{two}` *does* finish with a line break, `EndFinishesWithLineBreak` causes no action.
- next, the `one` environment is found; the line break ahead of `\end{one}` is already present, and no action is needed.

The indentation is done in Phase 2, and then in Phase 3, the `one` environment is found and processed first, followed by the `two` environment. *At this stage*, the `two` environment finds `EndFinishesWithLineBreak` is `-1`, so it removes the trailing line break; remember, at this point, `latexindent.pl` has completely finished with the `one` environment.

SECTION 7



The -r, -rv and -rr switches

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You can instruct `latexindent.pl` to perform replacements/substitutions on your file by using any of the `-r`, `-rv` or `-rr` switches:

- the `-r` switch will perform indentation and replacements, not respecting verbatim code blocks;
- the `-rv` switch will perform indentation and replacements, and *will* respect verbatim code blocks;
- the `-rr` switch will *not* perform indentation, and will perform replacements not respecting verbatim code blocks.

We will demonstrate each of the `-r`, `-rv` and `-rr` switches, but a summary is given in Table 4.

TABLE 4: The replacement mode switches

switch	indentation?	respect verbatim?
<code>-r</code>	✓	✗
<code>-rv</code>	✓	✓
<code>-rr</code>	✗	✗

The default value of the `replacements` field is shown in Listing 465; as with all of the other fields, you are encouraged to customise and change this as you see fit. The options in this field will *only* be considered if the `-r`, `-rv` or `-rr` switches are active; when discussing YAML settings related to the replacement-mode switches, we will use the style given in Listing 465.

LISTING 465: replacements

-r

```
618 replacements:
619 -
620   amalgamate: 1
621 -
622   this: 'latexindent.pl'
623   that: 'pl.latexindent'
624   lookForThis: 1
625   when: before
```

The first entry within the `replacements` field is `amalgamate`, and is *optional*; by default it is set to 1, so that replacements will be amalgamated from each settings file that you specify. As you'll see in the demonstrations that follow, there is no need to specify this field.

You'll notice that, by default, there is only *one* entry in the `replacements` field, but it can take as many entries as you would like; each one needs to begin with a `-` on its own line.

7.1 Introduction to replacements

Let's explore the action of the default settings, and then we'll demonstrate the feature with further examples. With reference to Listing 465, the default action will replace every instance of the text `latexindent.pl` with `pl.latexindent`.

Beginning with the code in Listing 466 and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r replace1.tex
```



gives the output given in Listing 467.

LISTING 466: replace1.tex	LISTING 467: replace1.tex default
Before text, latexindent.pl, after text.	Before text, pl.latexindent, after text.

If we don't wish to perform this replacement, then we can tweak the default settings of Listing 465 on the previous page by changing `lookForThis` to 0; we perform this action in Listing 469, and run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r replace1.tex -l=replace1.yaml
```

which gives the output in Listing 468.

LISTING 468: replace1.tex using Listing 469	LISTING 469: replace1.yaml -r
Before text, latexindent.pl, after text.	replacements: - amalgamate: 0 - this: latexindent.pl that: pl.latexindent lookForThis: 0

Note that in Listing 469 we have specified `amalgamate` as 0 so that the default replacements are overwritten.

We haven't yet discussed the `when` field; don't worry, we'll get to it as part of the discussion in what follows.

7.2 The two types of replacements

There are two types of replacements:

1. *string*-based replacements, which replace the string in *this* with the string in *that*. If you specify `this` and you do not specify `that`, then the `that` field will be assumed to be empty.
2. *regex*-based replacements, which use the `substitution` field.

We will demonstrate both in the examples that follow.

`latexindent.pl` chooses which type of replacement to make based on which fields have been specified; if the `this` field is specified, then it will make *string*-based replacements, regardless of if `substitution` is present or not.

7.3 Examples of replacements

Example 1 We begin with code given in Listing 470

LISTING 470: colsep.tex
<pre>\begin{env} 1 2 3\arraycolsep=3pt 4 5 6\arraycolsep=5pt \end{env}</pre>

Let's assume that our goal is to remove both of the `arraycolsep` statements; we can achieve this in a few different ways.

Using the YAML in Listing 472, and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r colsep.tex -l=colsep.yaml
```

then we achieve the output in Listing 471.



LISTING 471: colsep.tex using Listing 470

```
\begin{env}
  1 2 3
  4 5 6
\end{env}
```

LISTING 472: colsep.yaml

-r

```
replacements:
-
  this: \arraycolsep=3pt
-
  this: \arraycolsep=5pt
```

Note that in Listing 472, we have specified *two* separate fields, each with their own *this* field; furthermore, for both of the separate fields, we have not specified *that*, so the *that* field is assumed to be blank by `latexindent.pl`;

We can make the YAML in Listing 472 more concise by exploring the substitution field. Using the settings in Listing 474 and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r colsep.tex -l=colsep1.yaml
```

then we achieve the output in Listing 473.

LISTING 473: colsep.tex using Listing 474

```
\begin{env}
  1 2 3
  4 5 6
\end{env}
```

LISTING 474: colsep1.yaml

-r

```
replacements:
-
  substitution: s/\\arraycolsep=\d+pt//sg
```

The code given in Listing 474 is an example of a *regular expression*, which we may abbreviate to *regex* in what follows. This manual is not intended to be a tutorial on regular expressions; you might like to read, for example, [10] for a detailed covering of the topic. With reference to Listing 474, we do note the following:

- the general form of the substitution field is `s/regex/replacement/modifiers`. You can place any regular expression you like within this;
- we have ‘escaped’ the backslash by using `\\`
- we have used `\d+` to represent *at least* one digit
- the *s* modifier (in the `sg` at the end of the line) instructs `latexindent.pl` to treat your file as one single line;
- the *g* modifier (in the `sg` at the end of the line) instructs `latexindent.pl` to make the substitution *globally* throughout your file; you might try removing the *g* modifier from Listing 474 and observing the difference in output.

You might like to see <https://perldoc.perl.org/perlre.html#Modifiers> for details of modifiers; in general, I recommend starting with the *sg* modifiers for this feature.

Example 2 We’ll keep working with the file in Listing 470 on the preceding page for this example.

Using the YAML in Listing 476, and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r colsep.tex -l=multi-line.yaml
```

then we achieve the output in Listing 475.



LISTING 475: colsep.tex using Listing 476

```
multi-line!
```

LISTING 476: multi-line.yaml -r

```
replacements:
-
  this: |-
    \begin{env}
    1 2 3\arraycolsep=3pt
    4 5 6\arraycolsep=5pt
    \end{env}
  that: 'multi-line!'
```

With reference to Listing 476, we have specified a *multi-line* version of this by employing the *literal* YAML style `|-`. See, for example, <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/3790454/in-yaml-how-do-i-break-a-string-over-multiple-lines> for further options, all of which can be used in your YAML file.

This is a natural point to explore the `when` field, specified in Listing 465 on page 117. This field can take two values: *before* and *after*, which respectively instruct `latexindent.pl` to perform the replacements *before* indentation or *after* it. The default value is *before*.

Using the YAML in Listing 478, and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r colsep.tex -l=multi-line1.yaml
```

then we achieve the output in Listing 477.

LISTING 477: colsep.tex using Listing 478

```
\begin{env}
  1 2 3\arraycolsep=3pt
  4 5 6\arraycolsep=5pt
\end{env}
```

LISTING 478: multi-line1.yaml -r

```
replacements:
-
  this: |-
    \begin{env}
    1 2 3\arraycolsep=3pt
    4 5 6\arraycolsep=5pt
    \end{env}
  that: 'multi-line!'
  when: after
```

We note that, because we have specified `when: after`, that `latexindent.pl` has not found the string specified in Listing 478 within the file in Listing 470 on page 118. As it has looked for the string within Listing 478 *after* the indentation has been performed. After indentation, the string as written in Listing 478 is no longer part of the file, and has therefore not been replaced.

As a final note on this example, if you use the `-rr` switch, as follows,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -rr colsep.tex -l=multi-line1.yaml
```

then the `when` field is ignored, no indentation is done, and the output is as in Listing 475.

Example 3 An important part of the substitution routine is in *capture groups*.

Assuming that we start with the code in Listing 479, let's assume that our goal is to replace each occurrence of `$$...$$` with `\begin{equation*}... \end{equation*}`. This example is partly motivated by [tex stackexchange question 242150](https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/242150).



LISTING 479: displaymath.tex

```
before text  $a^2+b^2=4$  and  $c^2$ 

$$d^2+e^2 = f^2$$

and also  $g^2$ 

$$h^2$$

```

We use the settings in Listing 481 and run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r displaymath.tex -l=displaymath1.yaml
```

to receive the output given in Listing 480.

LISTING 480: displaymath.tex using Listing 481

```
before text  $\begin{equation*}a^2+b^2=4\end{equation*}$ 

$$\begin{equation*}d^2+e^2 = f^2\end{equation*}$$

and also  $\begin{equation*}g^2\end{equation*}$ 

$$\end{equation*}$$
 and some inline math:  $h^2$ 
```

LISTING 481: displaymath1.yaml

```
replacements:
-
  substitution: |-
    s/\$\$\$
    (.*?)
    \$\$/\begin{equation*}$1\end{equation*}/sgx
```

A few notes about Listing 481:

1. we have used the `x` modifier, which allows us to have white space within the regex;
2. we have used a capture group, `(.*?)` which captures the content between the `$$$...$$` into the special variable, `$1`;
3. we have used the content of the capture group, `$1`, in the replacement text.

See <https://perldoc.perl.org/perlre.html#Capture-groups> for a discussion of capture groups.

The features of the replacement switches can, of course, be combined with others from the toolkit of `latexindent.pl`. For example, we can combine the poly-switches of Section 6.6 on page 100, which we do in Listing 483; upon running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r -m displaymath.tex -l=displaymath1.yaml,equation.yaml
```

then we receive the output in Listing 482.



LISTING 482:
displaymath.tex using
Listings 481 and 483

```
before text%
\begin{equation*}%
  a^2+b^2=4%
\end{equation*}%
and%
\begin{equation*}%
  c^2%
\end{equation*}

\begin{equation*}
  d^2+e^2 = f^2
\end{equation*}
and also%
\begin{equation*}%
  g^2
\end{equation*}%
and some inline math: $h^2$
```

LISTING 483: equation.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  environments:
    equation*:
      BeginStartsOnOwnLine: 2
      BodyStartsOnOwnLine: 2
      EndStartsOnOwnLine: 2
      EndFinishesWithLineBreak: 2
```

Example 4 This example is motivated by [tex stackexchange question 490086](#). We begin with the code in Listing 484.

LISTING 484: phrase.tex

```
phrase 1      phrase 2 phrase 3      phrase 100
phrase 1      phrase 2 phrase 3      phrase 100
phrase 1      phrase 2 phrase 3      phrase 100
phrase 1      phrase 2 phrase 3      phrase 100
```

Our goal is to make the spacing uniform between the phrases. To achieve this, we employ the settings in Listing 486, and run the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r phrase.tex -l=hspace.yaml
```

which gives the output in Listing 485.

LISTING 485: phrase.tex using
Listing 486

```
phrase 1 phrase 2 phrase 3 phrase 100
phrase 1 phrase 2 phrase 3 phrase 100
phrase 1 phrase 2 phrase 3 phrase 100
phrase 1 phrase 2 phrase 3 phrase 100
```

LISTING 486: hspace.yaml

```
replacements:
  -
    substitution: s/\h+/ /sg
```

The `\h+` setting in Listing 486 says to replace *at least one horizontal space* with a single space.



Example 5 We begin with the code in Listing 487.

LISTING 487: references.tex

```
equation \eqref{eq:aa} and Figure \ref{fig:bb}
and table~\ref{tab:cc}
```

Our goal is to change each reference so that both the text and the reference are contained within one hyperlink. We achieve this by employing Listing 489 and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r references.tex -l=reference.yaml
```

which gives the output in Listing 488.

LISTING 488: references.tex using Listing 489

```
\hyperref{equation \ref*{eq:aa}} and \hyperref{Figure \ref*{fig:bb}}
and \hyperref{table \ref*{tab:cc}}
```

LISTING 489: reference.yaml

```
replacements:
-
  substitution: |-
    s/(
      equation
      |
      table
      |
      figure
      |
      section
    )
    (\h|~)*
    \{(?:eq)?
    ref\{(.*)\}\}/\hyperref{$1 \ref*{$3}}/sgxi
```

Referencing Listing 489, the | means *or*, we have used *capture groups*, together with an example of an *optional pattern*, (?:eq)?.

Example 6 Let's explore the three replacement mode switches (see Table 4 on page 117) in the context of an example that contains a verbatim code block, Listing 490; we will use the settings in Listing 491.

LISTING 490: verb1.tex

```
\begin{myenv}
body of verbatim
\end{myenv}
some verbatim
\begin{verbatim}
  body
  of
  verbatim
text
\end{verbatim}
text
```

LISTING 491: verbatim1.yaml

```
replacements:
-
  this: 'body'
  that: 'head'
```

Upon running the following commands,



```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r verb1.tex -l=verbatim1.yaml -o=+mod1
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -rv verb1.tex -l=verbatim1.yaml -o=+-rv-mod1
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -rr verb1.tex -l=verbatim1.yaml -o=+-rr-mod1
```

we receive the respective output in Listings 492 to 494

LISTING 492: verb1-mod1.tex	LISTING 493: verb1-rv-mod1.tex	LISTING 494: verb1-rr-mod1.tex
<pre>\begin{myenv} head of verbatim \end{myenv} some verbatim \begin{verbatim} head of verbatim text \end{verbatim} text</pre>	<pre>\begin{myenv} head of verbatim \end{myenv} some verbatim \begin{verbatim} body of verbatim text \end{verbatim} text</pre>	<pre>\begin{myenv} head of verbatim \end{myenv} some verbatim \begin{verbatim} head of verbatim text \end{verbatim} text</pre>

We note that:

1. in Listing 492 indentation has been performed, and that the replacements specified in Listing 491 have been performed, even within the verbatim code block;
2. in Listing 493 indentation has been performed, but that the replacements have *not* been performed within the verbatim environment, because the rv switch is active;
3. in Listing 494 indentation has *not* been performed, but that replacements have been performed, not respecting the verbatim code block.

See the summary within Table 4 on page 117.

Example 7 Let's explore the amalgamate field from Listing 465 on page 117 in the context of the file specified in Listing 495.

LISTING 495: amalg1.tex

```
one two three
```

Let's consider the YAML files given in Listings 496 to 498.

LISTING 496: amalg1-yaml.yaml

-r

```
replacements:
-
  this: one
  that: 1
```

LISTING 497: amalg2-yaml.yaml

-r

```
replacements:
-
  this: two
  that: 2
```

LISTING 498: amalg3-yaml.yaml

-r

```
replacements:
-
  amalgamate: 0
-
  this: three
  that: 3
```

Upon running the following commands,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r amalg1.tex -l=amalg1-yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r amalg1.tex -l=amalg1-yaml,amalg2-yaml
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -r amalg1.tex -l=amalg1-yaml,amalg2-yaml,amalg3-yaml
```

we receive the respective output in Listings 499 to 501.



LISTING 499: `amalg1.tex` using
Listing 496

```
1 two three
```

LISTING 500: `amalg1.tex` using
Listings 496 and 497

```
1 2 three
```

LISTING 501: `amalg1.tex` using
Listings 496 to 498

```
one two 3
```


We note that:

1. in Listing 499 the replacements from Listing 496 have been used;
2. in Listing 500 the replacements from Listings 496 and 497 have *both* been used, because the default value of `amalgamate` is 1;
3. in Listing 501 *only* the replacements from Listing 498 have been used, because the value of `amalgamate` has been set to 0.

SECTION 8



The `-lines` switch

N: 2021-09-16 

`latexindent.pl` can operate on a *selection* of lines of the file using the `-lines` or `-n` switch.

The basic syntax is `-lines MIN-MAX`, so for example


```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines 3-7 myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -n 3-7 myfile.tex
```

will only operate upon lines 3 to 7 in `myfile.tex`. All of the other lines will *not* be operated upon by `latexindent.pl`.

The options for the lines switch are:

- line range, as in `-lines 3-7`
- single line, as in `-lines 5`
- multiple line ranges separated by commas, as in `-lines 3-5,8-10`
- negated line ranges, as in `-lines !3-5` which translates to `-lines 1-2,6-N`, where N is the number of lines in your file.

We demonstrate this feature, and the available variations in what follows. We will use the file in Listing 502.

LISTING 502: `myfile.tex` 

```
1 Before the environments
2 \begin{one}
3   first block, first line
4   first block, second line
5   first block, third line
6   \begin{two}
7     second block, first line
8     second block, second line
9     second block, third line
10    second block, fourth line
11   \end{two}
12 \end{one}
```

Example 8 We demonstrate the basic usage using the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines 3-7 myfile.tex -o+~mod1
```

which instructs `latexindent.pl` to only operate on lines 3 to 7; the output is given in Listing 503.



LISTING 503: myfile-mod1.tex

```

1 Before the environments
2 \begin{one}
3 first block, first line
4 first block, second line
5 first block, third line
6 \begin{two}
7 second block, first line
8     second block, second line
9     second block, third line
10    second block, fourth line
11 \end{two}
12 \end{one}

```

The following two calls to `latexindent.pl` are equivalent

```

cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines 3-7 myfile.tex -o=+-mod1
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines 7-3 myfile.tex -o=+-mod1

```

as `latexindent.pl` performs a check to put the lowest number first.

Example 9 You can call the lines switch with only *one number* and in which case only that line will be operated upon. For example

```

cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines 5 myfile.tex -o=+-mod2

```

instructs `latexindent.pl` to only operate on line 5; the output is given in Listing 504.

LISTING 504: myfile-mod2.tex

```

1 Before the environments
2 \begin{one}
3     first block, first line
4     first block, second line
5 first block, third line
6     \begin{two}
7         second block, first line
8         second block, second line
9         second block, third line
10        second block, fourth line
11    \end{two}
12 \end{one}

```

The following two calls are equivalent:

```

cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines 5 myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines 5-5 myfile.tex

```

Example 10 If you specify a value outside of the line range of the file then `latexindent.pl` will ignore the lines argument, detail as such in the log file, and proceed to operate on the entire file.

For example, in the following call

```

cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines 11-13 myfile.tex

```



`latexindent.pl` will ignore the `lines` argument, and *operate on the entire file* because Listing 502 only has 12 lines.

Similarly, in the call


```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines -1-3 myfile.tex
```

`latexindent.pl` will ignore the `lines` argument, and *operate on the entire file* because we assume that negatively numbered lines in a file do not exist.

Example 11 You can specify *multiple line ranges* as in the following

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines 3-5,8-10 myfile.tex -o=+-mod3
```

which instructs `latexindent.pl` to operate upon lines 3 to 5 and lines 8 to 10; the output is given in Listing 505.

LISTING 505: myfile-mod3.tex 

```
1 Before the environments
2 \begin{one}
3 first block, first line
4 first block, second line
5 first block, third line
6   \begin{two}
7     second block, first line
8 second block, second line
9 second block, third line
10 second block, fourth line
11   \end{two}
12 \end{one}
```

The following calls to `latexindent.pl` are all equivalent

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines 3-5,8-10 myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines 8-10,3-5 myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines 10-8,3-5 myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines 10-8,5-3 myfile.tex
```

as `latexindent.pl` performs a check to put the lowest line ranges first, and within each line range, it puts the lowest number first.

Example 12 There's no limit to the number of line ranges that you can specify, they just need to be separated by commas. For example

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines 1-2,4-5,9-10,12 myfile.tex -o=+-mod4
```

has four line ranges: lines 1 to 2, lines 4 to 5, lines 9 to 10 and line 12. The output is given in Listing 506.



LISTING 506: myfile-mod4.tex

```

1 Before the environments
2 \begin{one}
3   first block, first line
4   first block, second line
5   first block, third line
6   \begin{two}
7     second block, first line
8     second block, second line
9     second block, third line
10    second block, fourth line
11    \end{two}
12 \end{one}

```

As previously, the ordering does not matter, and the following calls to `latexindent.pl` are all equivalent

```

cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines 1-2,4-5,9-10,12 myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines 2-1,4-5,9-10,12 myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines 4-5,1-2,9-10,12 myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines 12,4-5,1-2,9-10 myfile.tex

```

as `latexindent.pl` performs a check to put the lowest line ranges first, and within each line range, it puts the lowest number first.

Example 13 You can specify *negated line ranges* by using `!` as in

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines !5-7 myfile.tex -o=+-mod5
```

which instructs `latexindent.pl` to operate upon all of the lines *except* lines 5 to 7.

In other words, `latexindent.pl` *will* operate on lines 1 to 4, and 8 to 12, so the following two calls are equivalent:

```

cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines !5-7 myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines 1-4,8-12 myfile.tex

```

The output is given in Listing 507.

LISTING 507: myfile-mod5.tex

```

1 Before the environments
2 \begin{one}
3   first block, first line
4   first block, second line
5   first block, third line
6   \begin{two}
7     second block, first line
8     second block, second line
9     second block, third line
10    second block, fourth line
11    \end{two}
12 \end{one}

```




Example 14 You can specify *multiple negated line ranges* such as

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines !5-7,!9-10 myfile.tex -o=+-mod6
```

which is equivalent to:

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines 1-4,8,11-12 myfile.tex -o=+-mod6
```

The output is given in Listing 508.

LISTING 508: myfile-mod6.tex 

```
1 Before the environments
2 \begin{one}
3   first block, first line
4   first block, second line
5   first block, third line
6   \begin{two}
7     second block, first line
8     second block, second line
9     second block, third line
10    second block, fourth line
11   \end{two}
12 \end{one}
```


Example 15 If you specify a line range with anything other than an integer, then `latexindent.pl` will ignore the lines argument, and *operate on the entire file*.

Sample calls that result in the lines argument being ignored include the following:

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines 1-x myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines !y-3 myfile.tex
```

Example 16 We can, of course, use the lines switch in combination with other switches.

For example, let's use with the file in Listing 509.


LISTING 509: myfile1.tex 

```
1 Before the environments
2 \begin{one}
3   first block, first line
4   first block, second line
5   first block, third line
6   \begin{two} body \end{two}
7 \end{one}
```

We can demonstrate interaction with the `-m` switch (see Section 6 on page 71); in particular, if we use Listing 404 on page 104, Listing 388 on page 103 and Listing 389 on page 103 and run

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl --lines 6 myfile1.tex -o=+-mod1 -m -l env-mlb2,env-mlb7,env-mlb8 -o=+-mod1
```

then we receive the output in Listing 510.

LISTING 510: myfile1-mod1.tex 

```
1 Before the environments
2 \begin{one}
3   first block, first line
4   first block, second line
5   first block, third line
6 \begin{two}
7   body
8 \end{two}
9 \end{one}
```

SECTION 9



Fine tuning

N: 2019-07-13

`latexindent.pl` operates by looking for the code blocks detailed in Table 2 on page 49. The fine tuning of the details of such code blocks is controlled by the `fineTuning` field, detailed in Listing 511.

This field is for those that would like to peek under the bonnet/hood and make some fine tuning to `latexindent.pl`'s operating.



Making changes to the fine tuning may have significant consequences for your indentation scheme, proceed with caution!

LISTING 511: `fineTuning`

```
629 fineTuning:
630   environments:
631     name: '[a-zA-Z@*0-9_\\]+'
632   ifElseFi:
633     name: '(?!@?if[a-zA-Z@]*?\\{)@?if[a-zA-Z@]*?'
634   commands:
635     name: '[+a-zA-Z@*0-9_\\:]+?'
636   keyEqualsValuesBracesBrackets:
637     name: '[a-zA-Z@*0-9_\\.:#-]+[a-zA-Z@*0-9_\\.\\h\\{\\}:\\#-]*?'
638     follow: '(?:(<?!\\)\\{) | (?:(<?!\\)\\[)'
639   namedGroupingBracesBrackets:
640     name: '[0-9\\.a-zA-Z@*><]+?'
641     follow: '\\h|\\R|\\{ | \\[ | \\$ | \\) | \\('
642   UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets:
643     follow: '\\{ | \\[ | | & | \\) | \\( | \\$'
644   arguments:
645     before: '(?:#\\d\\h*;?;?\\/?)+|<.*?>'
646     between: '_|\\^|\\*'
647   trailingComments:
648     notPreceededBy: '(?<!\\)'
649   modifyLineBreaks:
650     betterFullStop:
651       '(?:\\.\\) (?!\\h*[a-z])) | (?: (?! (?: (?: e\\.g) | (?: i\\.e) | (?: etc)))) \\.(?! (?: [a-z] | [A-Z] | \\- | \\~ | \\, | [0-9]))'
652     doubleBackSlash: '\\\\(?!\\h*\\[\\h*\\d+\\h*[a-zA-Z]+\\h*\\])?'
653     comma: ','
```

The fields given in Listing 511 are all *regular expressions*. This manual is not intended to be a tutorial on regular expressions; you might like to read, for example, [10] for a detailed covering of the topic.

We make the following comments with reference to Listing 511:

1. the `environments:name` field details that the *name* of an environment can contain:
 - (a) a-z lower case letters
 - (b) A-Z upper case letters
 - (c) @ the @ 'letter'
 - (d) * stars
 - (e) 0-9 numbers



(f) `_` underscores

(g) `\` backslashes

The `+` at the end means *at least one* of the above characters.

2. the `ifElseFi:name` field:

(a) `@?` means that it *can possibly* begin with `@`

(b) followed by `if`

(c) followed by 0 or more characters from `a-z`, `A-Z` and `@`

(d) the `?` the end means *non-greedy*, which means ‘stop the match as soon as possible’

3. the `keyEqualsValuesBracesBrackets` contains some interesting syntax:

(a) `|` means ‘or’

(b) `(?: (?! \\) \{)` the `(?: ...)` uses a *non-capturing* group – you don’t necessarily need to worry about what this means, but just know that for the `fineTuning` feature you should only ever use *non-capturing* groups, and *not* capturing groups, which are simply `(...)`

(c) `(?! \\) \{` means a `{` but it can *not* be immediately preceded by a `\`

4. in the `arguments:before` field

(a) `\d\h*` means a digit (i.e. a number), followed by 0 or more horizontal spaces

(b) `;?, ?` means *possibly* a semi-colon, and possibly a comma

(c) `\<.*?\>` is designed for ‘beamer’-type commands; the `. *?` means anything in between `<...>`

5. the `modifyLineBreaks` field refers to fine tuning settings detailed in Section 6 on page 71. In particular:

(a) `betterFullStop` is in relation to the one sentence per line routine, detailed in Section 6.5 on page 91

(b) `doubleBackSlash` is in relation to the `DBSStartsOnOwnLine` and `DBSFinishesWithLineBreak` polswitches surrounding double back slashes, see Section 6.6.2 on page 108

(c) `comma` is in relation to the `CommaStartsOnOwnLine` and `CommaFinishesWithLineBreak` polswitches surrounding commas in optional and mandatory arguments; see Table 3 on page 112

It is not obvious from Listing 511, but each of the `follow`, `before` and `between` fields allow trailing comments, line breaks, and horizontal spaces between each character.

Example 17 As a demonstration, consider the file given in Listing 512, together with its default output using the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl finetuning1.tex
```

is given in Listing 513.

LISTING 512: finetuning1.tex	LISTING 513: finetuning1.tex default
<pre>\mycommand{ \rule{G -> +H[-G]CL} \rule{H -> -G[+H]CL} \rule{g -> +h[-g]cL} \rule{h -> -g[+h]cL} }</pre>	<pre>\mycommand{ \rule{G -> +H[-G]CL} \rule{H -> -G[+H]CL} \rule{g -> +h[-g]cL} \rule{h -> -g[+h]cL} }</pre>

It’s clear from Listing 513 that the indentation scheme has not worked as expected. We can



fine tune the indentation scheme by employing the settings given in Listing 515 and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl finetuning1.tex -l=fine-tuning1.yaml
```

and the associated (desired) output is given in Listing 514.

LISTING 514: finetuning1.tex using Listing 515

```
\mycommand{
  \rule{G -> +H[-G]CL}
  \rule{H -> -G[+H]CL}
  \rule{g -> +h[-g]cL}
  \rule{h -> -g[+h]cL}
}
```

LISTING 515: finetuning1.yaml

```
fineTuning:
  arguments:
    between:
      '_|\^|\*|\-\>|\-\|\\+|h|H|g|G'
```

Example 18 Let's have another demonstration; consider the file given in Listing 516, together with its default output using the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl finetuning2.tex
```

is given in Listing 517.

LISTING 516: finetuning2.tex

```
@misc{ wikilatex,
author = "{Wikipedia contributors}",
title = "LaTeX --- {Wikipedia}{,}",
note = "[Online; accessed 3-March-2020]"
}
```

LISTING 517: finetuning2.tex default

```
@misc{ wikilatex,
author = "{Wikipedia contributors}",
title = "LaTeX --- {Wikipedia}{,}",
note = "[Online; accessed 3-March-2020]"
}
```

It's clear from Listing 517 that the indentation scheme has not worked as expected. We can *fine tune* the indentation scheme by employing the settings given in Listing 519 and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl finetuning2.tex -l=fine-tuning2.yaml
```

and the associated (desired) output is given in Listing 518.

LISTING 518: finetuning2.tex using Listing 519

```
@misc{ wikilatex,
  author = "{Wikipedia contributors}",
  title = "LaTeX --- {Wikipedia}{,}",
  note = "[Online; accessed 3-March-2020]"
}
```

LISTING 519: finetuning2.yaml

```
fineTuning:
  NamedGroupingBracesBrackets:
    follow: '\h|R|\{|\[|\$|\)|\(|"'
  UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets:
    follow: '\{\|\[|,|\&|\)|\(|\|\$|"'
  arguments:
    between: '_|\^|\*|---'
```

In particular, note that the settings in Listing 519 specify that `NamedGroupingBracesBrackets` and `UnNamedGroupingBracesBrackets` can follow " and that we allow --- between arguments.

Example 19 You can tweak the `fineTuning` using the `-y` switch, but to be sure to use quotes appropriately. For example, starting with the code in Listing 520 and running the following command



```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m
-y='modifyLineBreaks:oneSentencePerLine:manipulateSentences:␣1,␣
modifyLineBreaks:oneSentencePerLine:sentencesBeginWith:a-z:␣1,␣
fineTuning:modifyLineBreaks:betterFullStop:␣
"(?:\.;|!:(?![a-z]))|(?:(<!(?:e\.g)|i\.e)|etc))\.(?!(?:[a-z]|[A-Z]|
issue-243.tex -o=+-mod1
```

gives the output shown in Listing 521.

LISTING 520: finetuning3.tex

```
We go; you see: this sentence \cite{tex:stackexchange} finishes here.
```

LISTING 521: finetuning3.tex using -y switch

```
We go;
you see:
this sentence \cite{tex:stackexchange} finishes here.
```

Example 20 We can tweak the `fineTuning` for how trailing comments are classified. For motivation, let's consider the code given in Listing 522

LISTING 522: finetuning4.tex

```
some before text
\href{Handbook%20for%30Spoken%40document.pdf}{my document}
some after text
```

We will compare the settings given in Listings 523 and 524.

LISTING 523: href1.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  textWrapOptions:
    columns: 80
    all: 1
  perCodeBlockBasis: 1
removeParagraphLineBreaks:
  all: 1
```

LISTING 524: href2.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  textWrapOptions:
    columns: 80
    all: 1
  perCodeBlockBasis: 1
removeParagraphLineBreaks:
  all: 1

fineTuning:
  trailingComments:
    notPreceededBy:
      '(?:(<!(Handbook)(?!for)(?!Spoken))'
```

Upon running the following commands

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m finetuning4.tex -o=+-mod1 -l=href1
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m finetuning4.tex -o=+-mod2 -l=href2
```

we receive the respective output in Listings 525 and 526.

LISTING 525: finetuning4.tex using Listing 523

```
some before text \href{Handbook some after text%20for%30Spoken%40document.pdf}{my document}
```

LISTING 526: finetuning4.tex using Listing 524

```
some before text \href{Handbook%20for%30Spoken%40document.pdf}{my document} some after text
```

We note that in:



- Listing 525 the trailing comments are assumed to be everything following the first comment symbol, which has meant that everything following it has been moved to the end of the line; this is undesirable, clearly!
- Listing 526 has fine-tuned the trailing comment matching, and says that % cannot be immediately preceded by the words ‘Handbook’, ‘for’ or ‘Spoken’, which means that none of the % symbols have been treated as trailing comments, and the output is desirable.

Another approach to this situation, which does not use `fineTuning`, is to use `noIndentBlock` which we discussed in Listing 20 on page 27; using the settings in Listing 527 and running the command

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -m finetuning4.tex -o=+-mod3 -l=href3
```

then we receive the same output given in Listing 526; see also `paragraphsStopAt` in Listing 309 on page 87.

LISTING 527: href3.yaml

```
modifyLineBreaks:
  textWrapOptions:
    columns: 80
    all: 1
    perCodeBlockBasis: 1
  removeParagraphLineBreaks:
    all: 1
    paragraphsStopAt:
      verbatim: 0

noIndentBlock:
  href:
    begin: '\\\href\[^\]*?\}\{'
    body: '[^\]*?'
    end: '\}'
```

With reference to the `body` field in Listing 527, we note that the `body` field can be interpreted as: the fewest number of zero or more characters that are not right braces. This is an example of character class.

SECTION 10



Conclusions and known limitations

There are a number of known limitations of the script, and almost certainly quite a few that are *unknown!*

For example, with reference to the multicolumn alignment routine in Listing 46 on page 33, when working with code blocks in which multicolumn commands overlap, the algorithm can fail.

Another limitation is to do with efficiency, particularly when the `-m` switch is active, as this adds many checks and processes. The current implementation relies upon finding and storing *every* code block (see the discussion on page 115); I hope that, in a future version, only *nested* code blocks will need to be stored in the ‘packing’ phase, and that this will improve the efficiency of the script.

U: 2019-07-13

You can run `latexindent` on any file; if you don’t specify an extension, then the extensions that you specify in `fileExtensionPreference` (see Listing 16 on page 25) will be consulted. If you find a case in which the script struggles, please feel free to report it at [11], and in the meantime, consider using a `noIndentBlock` (see page 27).

I hope that this script is useful to some; if you find an example where the script does not behave as you think it should, the best way to contact me is to report an issue on [11]; otherwise, feel free to find me on the <http://tex.stackexchange.com/users/6621/cmhughes>.

SECTION 11

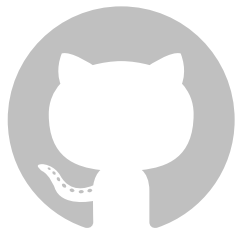


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11.1 External links

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SECTION A



Required Perl modules

If you intend to use `latexindent.pl` and *not* one of the supplied standalone executable files, then you will need a few standard Perl modules – if you can run the minimum code in Listing 528 (`perl helloworld.pl`) then you will be able to run `latexindent.pl`, otherwise you may need to install the missing modules – see appendices A.1 and A.2.

LISTING 528: `helloworld.pl`

```
#!/usr/bin/perl

use strict;
use warnings;
use utf8;
use PerlIO::encoding;
use Unicode::GCString;
use open 'std', ':encoding(UTF-8)';
use Text::Wrap;
use Text::Tabs;
use FindBin;
use YAML::Tiny;
use File::Copy;
use File::Basename;
use File::HomeDir;
use Encode;
use Getopt::Long;
use Data::Dumper;
use List::Util qw(max);

print "hello_world";
exit;
```

A.1 Module installer script

`latexindent.pl` ships with a helper script that will install any missing perl modules on your system; if you run

```
cmh:~$ perl latexindent-module-installer.pl
```

or

```
C:\Users\cmh>perl latexindent-module-installer.pl
```

then, once you have answered Y, the appropriate modules will be installed onto your distribution.

A.2 Manually installing modules

Manually installing the modules given in Listing 528 will vary depending on your operating system and Perl distribution.



A.2.1 Linux

A.2.1.1 perlbrew

Linux users may be interested in exploring Perlbrew [20]; an example installation would be:

```
cmh:~$ sudo apt-get install perlbrew
cmh:~$ perlbrew init
cmh:~$ perlbrew install perl-5.28.1
cmh:~$ perlbrew switch perl-5.28.1
cmh:~$ sudo apt-get install curl
cmh:~$ curl -L http://cpanmin.us | perl - App::cpanminus
cmh:~$ cpanm YAML::Tiny
cmh:~$ cpanm File::HomeDir
cmh:~$ cpanm Unicode::GCString
```

A.2.1.2 Ubuntu/Debian

For other distributions, the Ubuntu/Debian approach may work as follows

```
cmh:~$ sudo apt install perl
cmh:~$ sudo cpan -i App::cpanminus
cmh:~$ sudo cpanm YAML::Tiny
cmh:~$ sudo cpanm File::HomeDir
cmh:~$ sudo cpanm Unicode::GCString
```

or else by running, for example,

```
cmh:~$ sudo perl -MCPAN -e'install_␣"File::HomeDir"'
```

A.2.1.3 Ubuntu: using the texlive from apt-get

Ubuntu users that install texlive using apt-get as in the following

```
cmh:~$ sudo apt install texlive
cmh:~$ sudo apt install texlive-latex-recommended
```

may need the following additional command to work with latexindent.pl

```
cmh:~$ sudo apt install texlive-extra-utils
```

A.2.1.4 Alpine

If you are using Alpine, some Perl modules are not build-compatible with Alpine, but replacements are available through apk. For example, you might use the commands given in Listing 529; thanks to [12] for providing these details.



LISTING 529: alpine-install.sh

```
# Installing perl
apk --no-cache add miniperl perl-utils

# Installing incompatible latexindent perl dependencies via apk
apk --no-cache add \
  perl-log-dispatch \
  perl-namespace-autoclean \
  perl-specio \
  perl-unicode-linebreak

# Installing remaining latexindent perl dependencies via cpan
apk --no-cache add curl wget make
ls /usr/share/texmf-dist/scripts/latexindent
cd /usr/local/bin && \
  curl -L https://cpanmin.us/ -o cpanm && \
  chmod +x cpanm
cpanm -n App::cpanminus
cpanm -n File::HomeDir
cpanm -n Params::ValidationCompiler
cpanm -n YAML::Tiny
cpanm -n Unicode::GCString
```

Users of NixOS might like to see <https://github.com/cmhughes/latexindent.pl/issues/222> for tips.

A.2.2 Mac

Users of the Macintosh operating system might like to explore the following commands, for example:

```
cmh:~$ brew install perl
cmh:~$ brew install cpanm
cmh:~$
cmh:~$ cpanm YAML::Tiny
cmh:~$ cpanm File::HomeDir
cmh:~$ cpanm Unicode::GCString
```

A.2.3 Windows

Strawberry Perl users on Windows might use CPAN client. All of the modules are readily available on CPAN [5].

`indent.log` will contain details of the location of the Perl modules on your system. `latexindent.exe` is a standalone executable for Windows (and therefore does not require a Perl distribution) and caches copies of the Perl modules onto your system; if you wish to see where they are cached, use the `trace` option, e.g

```
C:\Users\cmh>latexindent.exe -t myfile.tex
```

SECTION B



Updating the path variable

`latexindent.pl` has a few scripts (available at [11]) that can update the path variables. Thank you to [14] for this feature. If you're on a Linux or Mac machine, then you'll want `CMakeLists.txt` from [11].

B.1 Add to path for Linux

To add `latexindent.pl` to the path for Linux, follow these steps:

1. download `latexindent.pl` and its associated modules, `defaultSettings.yaml`, to your chosen directory from [11];
2. within your directory, create a directory called `path-helper-files` and download `CMakeLists.txt` and `cmake_uninstall.cmake.in` from [11]/`path-helper-files` to this directory;
3. run

```
cmh:~$ ls /usr/local/bin
```

to see what is *currently* in there;

4. run the following commands

```
cmh:~$ sudo apt-get install cmake
cmh:~$ sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install build-essential
cmh:~$ mkdir build && cd build
cmh:~$ cmake ../path-helper-files
cmh:~$ sudo make install
```

5. run

```
cmh:~$ ls /usr/local/bin
```

again to check that `latexindent.pl`, its modules and `defaultSettings.yaml` have been added.

To *remove* the files, run

```
cmh:~$ sudo make uninstall
```

B.2 Add to path for Windows

To add `latexindent.exe` to the path for Windows, follow these steps:

1. download `latexindent.exe`, `defaultSettings.yaml`, `add-to-path.bat` from [11] to your chosen directory;
2. open a command prompt and run the following command to see what is *currently* in your `%path%` variable;



```
C:\Users\cmh>echo %path%
```

3. right click on `add-to-path.bat` and *Run as administrator*;
4. log out, and log back in;
5. open a command prompt and run

```
C:\Users\cmh>echo %path%
```

to check that the appropriate directory has been added to your `%path%`.

To *remove* the directory from your `%path%`, run `remove-from-path.bat` as administrator.

SECTION C



logFilePreferences

Listing 17 on page 26 describes the options for customising the information given to the log file, and we provide a few demonstrations here. Let's say that we start with the code given in Listing 530, and the settings specified in Listing 531.

LISTING 530: simple.tex

```
\begin{myenv}
  body of myenv
\end{myenv}
```

LISTING 531: logfile-prefs1.yaml

```
logFilePreferences:
  showDecorationStartCodeBlockTrace: "+++++"
  showDecorationFinishCodeBlockTrace: "-----"
```

If we run the following command (noting that `-t` is active)

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -t -l=logfile-prefs1.yaml simple.tex
```

then on inspection of `indent.log` we will find the snippet given in Listing 532.

LISTING 532: indent.log

```
+++++
TRACE: environment found: myenv
      No ancestors found for myenv
      Storing settings for myenvenvironments
      indentRulesGlobal specified (0) for environments, ...
      Using defaultIndent for myenv
      Putting linebreak after replacementText for myenv
      looking for COMMANDS and key = {value}
TRACE: Searching for commands with optional and/or mandatory arguments AND key =
      {value}
      looking for SPECIAL begin/end
TRACE: Searching myenv for special begin/end (see specialBeginEnd)
TRACE: Searching myenv for optional and mandatory arguments
      ... no arguments found
-----
```

Notice that the information given about `myenv` is 'framed' using `+++++` and `-----` respectively.

SECTION D



Encoding indentconfig.yaml

In relation to Section 4 on page 21, Windows users that encounter encoding issues with `indentconfig.yaml`, may wish to run the following command in either `cmd.exe` or `powershell.exe`:

```
C:\Users\cmh> chcp
```

They may receive the following result

```
C:\Users\cmh> Active code page: 936
```

and can then use the settings given in Listing 533 within their `indentconfig.yaml`, where 936 is the result of the `chcp` command.

LISTING 533: encoding demonstration for `indentconfig.yaml`

```
encoding: cp936
```

SECTION E



dos2unix linebreak adjustment

`dos2unixlinebreaks: <integer>`

N: 2021-06-19

If you use `latexindent.pl` on a dos-based Windows file on Linux then you may find that trailing horizontal space is not removed as you hope.

In such a case, you may wish to try setting `dos2unixlinebreaks` to 1 and employing, for example, the following command.

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -y="dos2unixlinebreaks:1" myfile.tex
```

See [29] for further details.

SECTION F



Differences from Version 2.2 to 3.0

There are a few (small) changes to the interface when comparing Version 2.2 to Version 3.0. Explicitly, in previous versions you might have run, for example,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -o myfile.tex outputfile.tex
```

whereas in Version 3.0 you would run any of the following, for example,

```
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -o=outputfile.tex myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl -o outputfile.tex myfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -o outputfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -o=outputfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -outputfile=outputfile.tex
cmh:~$ latexindent.pl myfile.tex -outputfile outputfile.tex
```

noting that the *output* file is given *next to* the `-o` switch.

The fields given in Listing 534 are *obsolete* from Version 3.0 onwards.

LISTING 534: Obsolete YAML fields from Version 3.0

```
alwaysLookforSplitBrackets
alwaysLookforSplitBrackets
checkunmatched
checkunmatchedELSE
checkunmatchedbracket
constructIfElseFi
```

There is a slight difference when specifying indentation after headings; specifically, we now write `indentAfterThisHeading` instead of `indent`. See Listings 535 and 536

LISTING 535:
indentAfterThisHeading in Version
2.2

```
indentAfterHeadings:
  part:
    indent: 0
    level: 1
```

LISTING 536:
indentAfterThisHeading in Version
3.0

```
indentAfterHeadings:
  part:
    indentAfterThisHeading: 0
    level: 1
```

To specify `noAdditionalIndent` for display-math environments in Version 2.2, you would write YAML as in Listing 537; as of Version 3.0, you would write YAML as in Listing 538 or, if you're using `-m` switch, Listing 539.



LISTING 537: noAdditionalIndent in
Version 2.2

```
noAdditionalIndent:  
  \[: 0  
  \]: 0
```

LISTING 538: noAdditionalIndent for
displayMath in Version 3.0

```
specialBeginEnd:  
  displayMath:  
    begin: '\\\['  
    end: '\\\]'  
    lookForThis: 0
```

LISTING 539: noAdditionalIndent for
displayMath in Version 3.0

```
noAdditionalIndent:  
  displayMath: 1
```

End





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