

1 *lineno.sty v5.4 2025/01/29*

2  
3 A L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X package to attach  
4 line numbers to paragraphs

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6 <https://github.com/latex-lineno/lineno>

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## 29 1 Introductions

30 (New v4.00) Parts of former first section have been rendered separate sub-  
 31 sections for package version v4.00. (/New v4.00)

## 1.1 Introduction to versions $v < 4$

This package provides line numbers on paragraphs. After  $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$  has broken a paragraph into lines there will be line numbers attached to them, with the possibility to make references through the  $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$   $\backslash\text{ref}$ ,  $\backslash\text{pageref}$  cross reference mechanism. This includes four issues:

- attach a line number on each line,
- create references to a line number,
- control line numbering mode,
- count the lines and print the numbers.

The first two points are implemented through patches to the output routine. The third by redefining  $\backslash\text{par}$ ,  $\backslash\text{@par}$  and  $\backslash\text{@@par}$ . The counting is easy, as long as you want the line numbers run through the text. If they shall start over at the top of each page, the aux-file as well as  $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ 's memory have to carry a load for each counted line.

I wrote this package for my wife Petra, who needs it for transcriptions of interviews. This allows her to precisely refer to passages in the text. It works well together with  $\backslash\text{marginpars}$ , but not too well with  $\text{displaymath}$ .  $\backslash\text{footnotes}$  are a problem, especially when they are split, but we may get there. (New v4.00 UL) Version v4.00 overcomes the problem, I believe. (/UL /New v4.00)

`lineno.sty` works surprisingly well with other packages, for example, `wrapfig.sty`. So please try if it works with whatever you need, and if it does, please tell me, and if it does not, tell me as well, so I can try to fix it.

## 1.2 Introduction to versions v4.00ff. (UL)

`lineno.sty` has been maintained by Stephan until version v3.14. From version v4.00 onwards, maintenance is shifting towards Uwe Lück (UL), who is the author of v4...code and of v4...changes in documentation. This came about as follows.

Since late 2002, Christian Tapp and Uwe Lück have employed `lineno.sty` for their `ednotes.sty`, a package supporting critical editions, while you find `ednotes.sty` and surrounding files in CTAN folder `/macros/latex/contrib/ednotes`.

Soon, some weaknesses of `lineno.sty` showed up, mainly since Christian's critical editions (using `ednotes.sty`) needed lots of  $\backslash\text{linelabels}$  and footnotes. (These weaknesses are due to weaknesses of  $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ 's  $\backslash\text{marginpar}$

1 mechanism that Stephan used for `\linelabel`.) So we changed some  
2 `lineno.sty` definitions in some extra files, which moreover offered new fea-  
3 tures. We sent these files to Stephan, hoping he would take the changes into  
4 `lineno.sty`. However, he was too short of time.

5 Writing a TUGboat article on Ednotes in 2004, we hoped to reduce the  
6 number of files in the Ednotes bundle and so asked Stephan again. Now he  
7 generously offered maintenance to me, so I could execute the changes on my  
8 own.

9 The improvements are as follows:

10 (i) Footnotes placement approaches intentions better (footnotes formerly  
11 liked to pile up at late pages).

12 (ii) The number of `\linelabels` in one paragraph is no longer limited to  
13 18.

14 (iii) `\pagebreak`, `\nopagebreak`, `\vspace`, and the star and optional ver-  
15 sions of `\` work as one would expect (section 8).

16 (iv) A command is offered which chooses the first line number to be printed  
17 in the margin (subsection 5.5).

18 (v) (New v4.1)  $\text{\LaTeX}$  tabular environments (optionally) get line numbers  
19 as well, and you can refer to them in the usual automatic way. (It may  
20 be considered a shortcoming that, precisely, *rows* are numbered, not  
21 lines.—See subsection 6.3.)

22 (vi) We are moving towards referring to math items (subsection 6.2 and the  
23 hooks in subsection 4.2). (/New v4.1)

24 (Thanks to Stephan for making this possible!)

25 Ednotes moreover profits from Stephan's offer with regard to the doc-  
26 umentation of our code which yielded these improvements formerly. This  
27 documentation now becomes printable, being part of the `lineno.sty` docu-  
28 mentation.

29 Of course, Stephan's previous `lineno.sty` versions were a great and  
30 ingenious work and exhibit greatest  $\text{\TeX}$  expertise. I never could have done  
31 this. I learnt a lot in studying the code when Christian pointed out strange  
32 output results and error messages, and there are still large portions of  
33 `lineno.sty` which I don't understand (consider only pagewise numbering  
34 of lines). Fortunately, Stephan has offered future help if needed.—My code  
35 for attaching line numbers to *tabular environments* (as mentioned above,

1 now still in `edtable.sty`) developed from macros which Stephan and Chris-  
 2 tian experimented with in December 2002. Stephan built the basics. (How-  
 3 ever, I then became too proud to follow his advice only to use and modify  
 4 `longtable.sty`.)

5 There are some issues concerning use of counters on which I don't agree  
 6 with Stephan and where I would like to change the code if `lineno.sty` is  
 7 "mine" as Stephan offered. However, Stephan is afraid of compatibility prob-  
 8 lems from which, in particular, his wife could suffer in the near future. So he  
 9 demanded that I change as little as possible for my first version. Instead of  
 10 executing changes that I plan I just offer my opinions at the single occasions.  
 11 I hope to get in touch this way with users who consider subtle features vital  
 12 which I consider strange.

13 On the other hand, the sections on improvements of the implementation  
 14 have been blown up very much and may be tiring and litte understandable  
 15 for mere *users*. These users may profit from the present presentation just by  
 16 jumping to sections 6 and 10. There is a user's guide `ulinen.tex` which may  
 17 be even more helpful, but it has not been updated for a while.

### 18 1.3 Availability

19 In case you have found the present file otherwise than from CTAN: A recent  
 20 version and documentation of this package should be available from CTAN  
 21 folder `/macros/latex/contrib/lineno`. Or mail to one of the addresses at top  
 22 of file.

### 23 1.4 Introductory code

24 This style option is written for L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub>, November 1994 or later, since we  
 25 need the `\protected@write` macro.

26 (New v4.00) And we use `\newcommand*` for controlling length of user  
 27 macro arguments, which has been available since December 1994. (/New  
 28 v4.00)

```
1 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[1994/12/01]
2 \ProvidesPackage{lineno}
3 [\filedate\space line numbers on paragraphs \fileversion]
4 \RequirePackage{etoolbox}
5 \RequirePackage{kvoptions}
```

## 1 2 Put the line numbers to the lines

2 (New v4.00) This section contained the most basic package code previously.  
 3 For various purposes of version 4... , much of these basics have been to be  
 4 modified. Much of my (UL's) reasoning on these modifications has been  
 5 to be reported. Sorry, the present section has been blown up awfully thus  
 6 and contains ramifications that may be difficult to trace. We add some  
 7 `\subsection` commands in order to cope with the new situation. (/New  
 8 v4.00)

### 9 2.1 Basic code of `lineno.sty` \output

10 The line numbers have to be attached by the output routine. We simply set  
 11 the `\interlinepenalty` to  $-100000$ . The output routine will be called after  
 12 each line in the paragraph, except the last, where we trigger by `\par`. The  
 13 `\linenopenalty` is small enough to compensate a bunch of penalties (e.g.,  
 14 with `\samepage`).

15 (New v3.04) Longtable uses `\penalty-30000`. The `lineno` penalty range  
 16 was shrunk to  $-188000 \dots -32000$ . (/New v3.04) (New v4.00) New values  
 17 are listed below (11111f.). (/New v4.00)

```
6 \newcount\linenopenalty\linenopenalty=-100000
```

18 (UL) Hm. It is never needed below that this is a counter.  
 19 `\def\linenopenalty{-100000\relax}` would do. (I guess this consumes  
 20 more memory, but it is more important to save counters than to save mem-  
 21 ory.) I was frightened by `-\linenopenalty` below, but indeed  $\TeX$  interprets  
 22 the string `--100000` as  $100000$ . Has any user or extension package writer ever  
 23 called `\linenopenalty=xxx`, or could I really change this?—The counter is  
 24 somewhat faster than the macro. Together with the compatibility question  
 25 this seems to support keeping the counter. (???) (/UL)

```
7 \mathchardef\linenopenaltypar=32000
```

26 So let's make a hook to `\output`, the direct way. The  $\LaTeX$  macro  
 27 `\@reinserts` puts the footnotes back on the page.

28 (New v3.01) `\@reinserts` badly screws up split footnotes. The bottom  
 29 part is still on the recent contributions list, and the top part will be put back  
 30 there after the bottom part. Thus, since `lineno.sty` does not play well with  
 31 `\inserts` anyway, we can safely experiment with `\holdinginserts`, without  
 32 making things much worse.

1 Or that's what I thought, but: Just activating `\holdinginserts` while  
 2 doing the `\par` will not do the trick: The `\output` routine may be called  
 3 for a real page break before all line numbers are done, and how can we get  
 4 control over `\holdinginserts` at that point?

5 Let's try this: When the `\output` routine is run with `\holdinginserts=3`  
 6 for a real page break, then we reset `\holdinginserts` and restart `\output`.

7 Then, again, how do we keep the remaining `\inserts` while doing further  
 8 line numbers?

9 If we find `\holdinginserts=-3` we activate it again after doing `\output`.  
 10 (/New v3.01)

11 (New v3.02) To work with `multicol.sty`, the original output routine is  
 12 now called indirectly, instead of being replaced. When `multicol.sty` changes  
 13 `\output`, it is a toks register, not the real thing. (/New v3.02)

14 (New v4.00) Two further complications are added.

15 (i) Problems with footnotes formerly resulted from L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X's `\@reinserts`  
 16 in `\@specialoutput` which Stephan's `\linelabel` called via the  
 17 `\marginpar` mechanism.

18 (ii) L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X commands using `\vadjust` formerly didn't work as one would  
 19 have hoped. The problem is as follows: Printing the line num-  
 20 ber results from a box that the output routine inserts at the  
 21 place of the `\interlinepenalty`. `\vadjust` items appear *above* the  
 22 `\interlinepenalty` (T<sub>E</sub>Xbook p. 105). So `\pagebreak`, e.g., for-  
 23 mally sent the line number to the next page, while the penalty from  
 24 `\nopagebreak` could not tie the following line, since it was screened  
 25 off by the line number box.—Our trick is putting the `\vadjust` items  
 26 into a list macro from which the output routine transfers them into the  
 27 vertical list, below the line number box.

28 In this case (ii), like in case (i), footnotes would suffer if `\holdinginserts`  
 29 were non-positive. Indeed, in both cases (i) and (ii) we tackle the foot-  
 30 note problem by extending that part of Stephan's output routine that  
 31 is active when `\holdinginserts` is positive. This extension writes the  
 32 line number `\newlabel` to the `.aux` file (which was formerly done under  
 33 `\holdinginserts = -3`) and handles the `\vadjust` items.—To trigger  
 34 `\output` and its `\linelabel` or, resp., `\vadjust` part, the list of signal penal-  
 35 ties started immediately before is increased here (first for `\linelabel`, second  
 36 for postponed `\vadjust` items):

8 `\mathchardef\@Mllbcodepen=11111`

9 `\mathchardef\@Mppvcodepen=11112`

1 (/New v4.00) (New v4.2) David Kastrup urges to use a private name instead  
 2 of `\the\output` (LaTeX-L-list). Otherwise an `\output` routine loaded later  
 3 and using `\newtoks\output` again may get lost entirely. So we change use of  
 4 `\@LN@output`, using it for the former purpose. Reference to what appeared  
 5 with the name of `\output` here lasts for a few lines and then is given away.

```
10 \let\@tempa\output
11 \newtoks\output
12 \let\@LN@output\output
13 \output=\expandafter{\the\@tempa}
```

6 Now we add two cases to Stephan's output routine. (New v4.00)

```
14 \@tempa={%
```

7 (/New 4.2)

```
15         \LineNoTest
16         \if@tempswa
```

8 (New v4.00) We insert recognition of waiting `\linelabel` items—

```
17         \ifnum\outputpenalty=-\@Mllbcodepen
18         \WriteLineNo
```

9 —and of waiting `\vadjust` items:

```
19         \else
20         \ifnum\outputpenalty=-\@Mppvacodepen
21         \PassVadjustList
22         \else
```

10 (/New v4.00) (New v4.2) Outsource “Standard” output—which occurs so  
 11 rarely—to subsection 2.3:

```
23         \LineNoLaTeXOutput
```

12 (/New v4.2) (New v4.00) Two new `\fis` for the `\linelabel` and `\vadjust`  
 13 tests—

```
24         \fi
25         \fi
```

14 —and the remaining is Stephan's code again: (/New v4.00)

```
26         \else
27         \MakeLineNo
28         \fi
29         }
```

15 (New v4.00) Our new macros `\WriteLineNo` and `\PassVadjustList` will be  
 16 dealt with in sections 4 and 8.1. (/New v4.00)



## 1 2.2 \LineNoTest

2 The float mechanism inserts `\interlinepenalty`s during `\output`. So care-  
 3 fully reset it before going on. Else we get doubled line numbers on every  
 4 float placed in horizontal mode, e.g, from `\linelabel`.

5 Sorry, neither a `\linelabel` nor a `\marginpar` should insert a penalty,  
 6 else the following line number could go to the next page. Nor should any  
 7 other float. So let us suppress the `\interlinepenalty` altogether with the  
 8 `\@nobreak` switch.

9 Since (ltspace.dtx, v1.2p)[1996/07/26], the `\@nobreaktrue` does it's job  
 10 globally. We need to do it locally here.

```

30 \def\LineNoTest{%
31   \let\@par\@@par
32   \ifnum\interlinepenalty<-\linenopenaltypar
33     \advance\interlinepenalty-\linenopenalty
34     \@LN@nobreaktrue
35     \fi
36   \@tempswatru
37   \ifnum\outputpenalty>-\linenopenaltypar\else
38     \ifnum\outputpenalty>-188000\relax
39       \@tempswafalse
40       \fi
41     \fi
42   }
43
44 \def\@LN@nobreaktrue{\let@if@nobreak@iftrue} % renamed v4.33

```

11 (UL) I thought here were another case of the save stack problem ex-  
 12 plained in *TEXbook*, p. 301, namely through both local and global chang-  
 13 ing `\if@nobreak`. However, `\@LN@nobreak` is called during `\@LN@output`  
 14 only, while `\@nobreaktrue` is called by *L*<sup>A</sup>*T*<sub>E</sub>*X*'s `\@startsection` only.  
 15 The latter never happens during `\@LN@output`. So there is no local  
 16 value of `\if@nobreak` on save stack when `\@nobreaktrue` acts, since  
 17 `\the\@LN@output` (where `\@LN@output` is a new name for the original  
 18 `\output`) is executed within a group (*TEXbook* p. 21). (/UL)

## 19 2.3 Other output routines (v4.2)

20 I had thought of dealing with bad interference of footnotes (and  
 21 `\enlargethispage`) with (real) `\marginpars` and floats *here*. Yet this is  
 22 done in

[http://\[CTAN\]/macros/latex/contrib/tamefloats/tameflts.sty](http://[CTAN]/macros/latex/contrib/tamefloats/tameflts.sty)

1 now, and I prefer striving for compatibility with the latter. (See there for ex-  
 2 panding on the problem.) This requires returning the special absolute value  
 3 of `\holdinginserts` that `lineno.sty` finds at the end of a newly type-  
 4 set paragraph—now done in subsection 3.1 (`\linenumberpar`). The former  
 5 `\LineNoHoldInsertsTest` has been filled into here. Note: when the follow-  
 6 ing code is invoked, we have `\if@tempswa = \iftrue`. WARNING: I am  
 7 still not sure whether the present code is good for cooperating with other  
 8 packages that use `\holdinginserts`.

```

45 \def\LineNoLaTeXOutput{%
46   \ifnum \holdinginserts=\thr@@ % v4.33 without \@tempswafalse
47     \global\holdinginserts=\thr@@
48     \unvbox\@cclv
49     \ifnum \outputpenalty=\@M \else \penalty\outputpenalty \fi
50   \else
51     \if@twocolumn \let\@makecol\@LN@makecol \fi
52     \the\@LN@output % finally following David Kastrup's advice.
53     \ifnum \holdinginserts=-\thr@@
54       \global\holdinginserts=\thr@@ \fi
55   \fi
56 }

```

9 *More on dealing with output routines from other packages:* Since  
 10 `lineno.sty`'s output routine is called at least once for each output line,  
 11 I think it should be in  $\text{\TeX}$ 's original `\output`, while output routines deal-  
 12 ing with building pages and with floats etc. should be filled into registers  
 13 addressed by `\output` after `\newtoks\output`. Therefore

- 14 1. `tameflts.sty` should be loaded *after* `lineno.sty`;
- 15 2. if a class changes `\output` (APS journal class `revtex4`, e.g.),  
 16 `lineno.sty` should be loaded by `\RequirePackage` [here pre-  
 17 sumably following some options in brackets]{`lineno`} *preceding*  
 18 `\documentclass`.
- 19 3. If you actually maintain such a class, please consider loading  
 20 `lineno.sty` on some draft option. The bunch of `lineno`'s package op-  
 21 tions may be a problem, but perhaps the purpose of your class is offering  
 22 only very few of `lineno`'s options anyway, maybe just one.

23 The latter may also be needed with classes that don't follow David Kastrup's  
 24 rule on changing `\output`.

## 1 2.4 \MakeLineNo: Actually attach line number

2 We have to return all the page to the current page, and add a box with the  
 3 line number, without adding breakpoints, glue or space. The depth of our  
 4 line number should be equal to the previous depth of the page, in case the  
 5 page breaks here, and the box has to be moved up by that depth.

6 The `\interlinepenalty` comes after the `\vadjust` from a `\linelabel`,  
 7 so we increment the line number *after* printing it. The macro  
 8 `\makeLineNumber` produces the text of the line number, see section 5.

9 (UL) I needed a while to understand the sentence on incrementing. Cor-  
 10 rectly: writing the `\newlabel` to the `.aux` file is triggered by the signal  
 11 penalty that `\end@float` inserts via `\vadjust`. However, this could be  
 12 changed by our new `\PostponeVadjust`. After `\c@linenumber` has been in-  
 13 troduced as a L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X counter, it might be preferable that it behaved like stan-  
 14 dard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X counters which are incremented shortly before printing. But this  
 15 may be of little practical relevance in this case, as `\c@linenumber` is driven in  
 16 a very non-standard way.—However still, this behaviour of `\c@linenumber`  
 17 generates a problem with our `edtable.sty`. (/UL).

18 Finally we put in the natural `\interlinepenalty`, except after the last  
 19 line.

20 (New v3.10) Frank Mittelbach points out that `box255` may be less deep  
 21 than the last box inside, so he proposes to measure the page depth with  
 22 `\boxmaxdepth=\maxdimen`. (/New v3.10)

23 (UL, New v4.00) We also resume the matter of `\vadjust` items that was  
 24 started in section 2.1.

25 T<sub>E</sub>X puts only nonzero interline penalties into the vertical list (T<sub>E</sub>Xbook  
 26 p. 105), while `lineno.sty` formerly replaced the signal interline penalty by  
 27 something closing with an explicit penalty of the value that the interline  
 28 penalty would have without `lineno.sty`. This is usually 0. Now, ex-  
 29 plicit vertical penalties can be very nasty with respect to `\nopagebreak`,  
 30 e.g., a low (even positive) `\widowpenalty` may force a widow where you  
 31 explicitly tried to forbid it by `\nopagebreak` (see explanation soon below).  
 32 The `\nopagebreak` we create here would never work if all those zero penal-  
 33 ties were present.—On the other hand, we cannot just omit Stephan's zero  
 34 penalties, because T<sub>E</sub>X puts a penalty of 10000 after what `lineno.sty` in-  
 35 serts (T<sub>E</sub>Xbook p. 125). This penalty must be overridden to allow page  
 36 breaks between ordinary lines. To revive `\nopagebreak`, we therefore re-  
 37 place those zero (or low) penalties by penalties that the user demanded by  
 38 `\nopagebreak`.—This mechanism is not perfect and does not exactly restore  
 39 the original L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X working of `\pagebreak` and `\nopagebreak`. Viz., if there  
 40 are several vertical penalties after a line which were produced by closely

1 sitting `\[no]pagebreaks`, without `lineno.sty` the lowest penalty would be  
 2 effective (cf. `TeXbook` exercise 14.10). Our mechanism, by contrast, chooses  
 3 the *last* user-set penalty of the line as the effective one. It would not be very  
 4 difficult to come more close to the original mechanism, but until someone  
 5 urges us we will cling to the present simple way. You may consider an ad-  
 6 vantage of the difference between our mechanism and the original one that  
 7 the user here can actually override low penalties by `\nopagebreak`, which  
 8 may be what a lay L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X user would expect. (/UL, /New v4.00)

```
57 \def\MakeLineNo{%
58   \LN@maybe@normalLineNumber           % v4.31
59   \boxmaxdepth\maxdimen\setbox\z@\vbox{\unvbox\@cclv}%
60   \@tempdima\dp\z@ \unvbox\z@
61   \sbox\@tempboxa{\hb@xt@\z@{\makeLineNumber}}%
```

9 (New v4.00) Previously,

```
10 %   \stepcounter{linenumber}%
```

11 followed. (Of course, there was no comment mark; I put it there to make  
 12 reading the actual code easy.)

13 (New v4.22: improved) Why not just

```
\global\advance\c@linenumber\@ne?
```

14 `\stepcounter` additionally resets “subordinate” counters, but which could  
 15 these (usefully) be? Again, may be column counters with `edtable.sty`!

16 But then, our `edtable.sty` and its `longtable` option should use it as  
 17 well. So use a shorthand supporting uniformity. You can even use it as  
 18 a hook for choosing `\global\advance\c@linenumber\@ne` instead of our  
 19 choice. (/New v4.22)

```
62 \stepLineNumber
```

20 (New v4.4) Now

```
63 \ht\@tempboxa\z@ \LN@depthbox
```

21 appends the box containing the line number without changing `\prevdepth`—  
 22 see end of section. Now is the time for inserting the ... (/New v4.4) `\adjust`  
 23 items. We cannot do this much later, because their right place is above the  
 24 artificial interline penalty which Stephan’s code will soon insert (cf. `TeXbook`  
 25 p. 105). The next command is just `\relax` if no `\adjust` items have been  
 26 accumulated for the current line. Otherwise it is a list macro inserting the  
 27 `\adjust` items and finally resetting itself. (This is made in section 8.1  
 28 below.) If the final item is a penalty, it is stored so it can compete with  
 29 other things about page breaking.

```
64 \LN@do@vadjusts
65 \count@\lastpenalty
```

1 At this place,

```
2 % \ifnum\outputpenalty=-\linenopenaltypar\else
```

3 originally followed. We need something *before* the `\else`:

```
66 \ifnum\outputpenalty=-\linenopenaltypar
67 \ifnum\count@=\z@ \else
```

4 So final `\pagebreak[0]` or `\nopagebreak[0]` has no effect—but this will  
5 make a difference after headings only, where nobody should place such a  
6 thing anyway.

```
68 \xdef\LN@parpgbrk{%
69 \penalty\the\count@
70 \global\let\noexpand\LN@parpgbrk
71 \noexpand\LN@screenoff@pen}% v4.4
```

7 That penalty will replace former `\kern\z@` in `\linenumberpar`, see subsec-  
8 tion 3.1.—A few days earlier, I tried to send just a penalty value. However,  
9 the `\kern\z@` in `\linenumberpar` is crucial, as I then found out. See below.—  
10 The final penalty is repeated, but this does no harm. (It would not be very  
11 difficult to avoid the repeating, but it may even be less efficient.) It may be  
12 repeated due to the previous `\xdef`, but it may be repeated as well below in  
13 the present macro where artificial interline penalty is to be overridden.

```
72 \fi
73 \else
```

14 (/New v4.00)

```
74 \@tempcnta\outputpenalty
75 \advance\@tempcnta -\linenopenaltypar
```

15 (New v4.00)

```
16 % \penalty\@tempcnta
```

17 followed previously. To give `\nopagebreak` a chance, we do

```
76 \penalty \ifnum\count@<\@tempcnta \@tempcnta \else \count@ \fi
```

1 instead.—In `linenox0.sty`, the `\else` thing once was omitted. Sergei  
 2 Mariev’s complaint (thanks!) showed that it is vital (see comment before  
 3 `\MakeLineNo`). The remaining `\fi` from previous package version closes the  
 4 `\ifnum\outputpenalty...` (/New v4.00)

```
77 \fi
78 }
```

5 (New v4.00)

```
79 \newcommand\stepLineNumber{\stepcounter{linenumber}}
```

6 For reason, see use above. (/New v4.00)  
 7 (New v4.4) The depth preserving trick is drawn here from `\MakeLineNo`  
 8 because it will be used again in section 3.1. (v5.3) Handle special value of  
 9 `\prevdepth=-1000pt`. (/v5.3)

```
80 \def\LN@depthbox{%
81 \ifdim\@tempdima=-1000pt
82 % \nointerlineskip is already set so we don't need set it again
83 % (and we shouldn't back up)
84 \else
85 \dp\@tempboxa=\@tempdima
86 \nointerlineskip
87 \kern-\@tempdima
88 \fi
89 \box\@tempboxa}
```

10 (/New v4.4)

## 11 3 Control line numbering

### 12 3.1 Inserting `\output` calls

13 The line numbering is controlled via `\par`. L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X saved the T<sub>E</sub>X-primitive  
 14 `\par` in `\@@par`. We push it one level further out, and redefine `\@@par` to  
 15 insert the `\interlinepenalty` needed to trigger the line numbering. And  
 16 we need to allow pagebreaks after a paragraph.

17 New (2.05beta): the `prevgraf` test. A paragraph that ends  
 18 with a displayed equation, a `\noindent\par` or `wrapfig.sty` produce  
 19 empty paragraphs. These should not get a spurious line number via  
 20 `\linenopenaltypar`.

```
90 \let\@@@par\@@par
91 \newcount\linenoprevgraf
```

1 (UL) And needs `\linenoprevgraf` to be a counter? Perhaps there may  
 2 be a paragraph having thousands of lines, so `\mathchardef` doesn't suffice  
 3 (really??). A macro ending on `\relax` might suffice, but would be somewhat  
 4 slow. I think I will use `\mathchardef` next time. Or has any user used  
 5 `\linenoprevgraf`? (/UL)

```

92 \def\linenumberpar{%
93   \ifvmode \@@@par \else
94     \ifinner \@@@par \else
95       \xdef\@LN@outer@holdins{\the\holdinginserts}% v4.2
96       \advance \interlinepenalty \linenopenalty
97       \linenoprevgraf \prevgraf
98       \global \holdinginserts \thr@@
99       \@@@par
100      \ifnum\prevgraf>\linenoprevgraf
101        \penalty-\linenopenaltypar
102      \fi

```

6 (New v4.00)

```

7 %           \kern\z@

```

8 was here previously. What for? According to *TEXbook* p. 125, Stephan's  
 9 interline penalty is changed into 10000. At the end of a paragraph, the  
 10 `\parskip` would follow that penalty of 10000, so there could be a page break  
 11 neither at the `\parskip` nor at the `\baselineskip` (*TEXbook* p. 110)—so  
 12 there could never be a page break between two paragraphs. So something  
 13 must screen off the 10000 penalty. Indeed, the `\kern` is a place to break.  
 14 (Stephan once knew this: see 'allow pagebreaks' above.)

15 Formerly, I tried to replace `\kern\z@` by

```

16 %           \penalty\@LN@parpgpen\relax

```

17 —but this allows a page break after heading. So:

```

103          \@LN@parpgbrk

```

18 These and similar changes were formerly done by `linenox1.sty`. (/New  
 19 v4.00)

20 (New v4.4) A `\belowdisplayskip` may precede the previous when the  
 21 paragraph ends on a display-math; or there may be a `\topsep` from a list, etc.  
 22 `\addvspace` couldn't take account for it with `\kern\z@` here. v4.32 therefore  
 23 moved the space down – with at least two bad consequences. Moreover, David  
 24 Josef Dev observes that `\kern\z@` may inappropriately yield column depth  
 25 0pt. For these reasons, we introduce `\@LN@screenoff@open` below. (/New  
 26 v4.4)

```

104     \global\holdinginserts\@LN@outer@holdins % v4.2
105     \advance\interlinepenalty -\linenopenalty
106     \fi      % from \ifinner ... \else
107     \fi}     % from \ifvmode ... \else

```

1 (New v4.00, v4.4) Initialize `\@LN@parpgbrk`, accounting for earlier space  
2 and for appropriate columndepth. We use former `\MakeLineNo`'s depth-  
3 preverving trick `\@LN@depthbox` again:

```

108 \def\@LN@screenoff@open{%
109   \ifdim\lastskip=\z@
110     \@tempdima\prevdepth \setbox\@tempboxa\@null
111     \@LN@depthbox          \fi}
112
113 \global\let\@LN@parpgbrk\@LN@screenoff@open

```

4 (/New v4.4, v4.00)

## 5 3.2 Turning on/off

6 The basic commands to enable and disable line numbers. `\@par` and `\par`  
7 are only touched, when they are `\let` to `\@@@par/\linenumberpar`. The line  
8 number may be reset to 1 with the star-form, or set by an optional argument  
9 [*number*].

10 (New v4.00) We add `\ifLineNumbers` etc. since a number of our new ad-  
11 justments need to know whether linenumbers is active. This just provides a  
12 kind of shorthand for `\ifx\@@par\linenumberpar`; moreover it is more sta-  
13 ble: who knows what may happen to `\@@par`?—A caveat: `\ifLineNumbers`  
14 may be wrong. E.g., it may be `\iffalse` where it acts, while a `\linenumbers`  
15 a few lines below—in the same paragraph—brings about that the line where  
16 the `\ifLineNumbers` appears gets a marginal number. (New v4.3) Just  
17 noticed: Such tricks have been disallowed with v4.11, see subsections 4.2  
18 and 3.2.—Moreover, the switching between meanings of `\linelabel` for a  
19 possible error message as of v4.11 is removed. Speed is difficult to esteem  
20 and also depends on applications. Just use the most simple code you find.  
21 (/New v4.3)

```

114 \newif\ifLineNumbers \LineNumbersfalse

```

22 (/New v4.00)

```

115 \def\linenumbers{%
116   \LineNumberstrue          % v4.00
117   \xdef\@LN@outer@holdins{\the\holdinginserts}% v4.3

```



1 (New v4.3) The previous line is for `{\linenomath}` in a first numbered para-  
 2 graph. (/New v4.3)

```

118 \let\@@par\linenumberpar
119 % \let\linelabel\LN@linelabel % v4.11, removed v4.3
120 \ifx\@par\@@par\let\@par\linenumberpar\fi
121 \ifx\par\@@par\let\par\linenumberpar\fi
122 \@LN@maybe@moduloresume % v4.31
123 \@ifnextchar[{\resetlinenumber}%]
124 {\@ifstar{\resetlinenumber}{}}%
125 }
126
127 \def\nolinenumbers{%
128 \LineNumbersfalse % v4.00
129 \let\@@par\@@@par
130 % \let\linelabel\LN@LError % v4.11, removed v4.3
131 \ifx\@par\linenumberpar\let\@par\@@@par\fi
132 \ifx\par\linenumberpar\let\par\@@@par\fi
133 }

```

3 (New v4.00) Moreover, it is useful to switch to `\nolinenumbers` in  
 4 `\@arrayparboxrestore`. We postpone this to section 8.2 where we'll have  
 5 an appending macro for doing this. (/New v4.00)

6 What happens with a display math? Since `\par` is not executed, when  
 7 breaking the lines before a display, they will not get line numbers. Sorry,  
 8 but I do not dare to change `\interlinepenalty` globally, nor do I want to  
 9 redefine the display math environments here.

### *display math*

10 See the subsection below, for a wrapper environment to make it work. But  
 11 that requires to wrap each and every display in your  $\LaTeX$  source (see option  
 12 `displaymath` in subsections 6.4 and 7.1 for some relief [UL]).

13 The next two commands are provided to turn on line numbering in  
 14 a specific mode. Please note the difference: for pagewise numbering,  
 15 `\linenumbers` comes first to inhibit it from seeing optional arguments, since  
 16 re-/presetting the counter is useless.

```

134 \def\pagewiselinenumbers{\linenumbers\setpagewiselinenumbers}
135 \def\runninglinenumbers{\setrunninglinenumbers\linenumbers}

```

17 Finally, it is a  $\LaTeX$  style, so we provide for the use of environments, includ-  
 18 ing the suppression of the following paragraph's indentation.

19 (UL) I am drawing the following private thoughts of Stephan's to publicity  
 20 so that others may think about them—or to remind myself of them in an  
 21 efficient way. (/UL)

```

1 % TO DO: add \par to \linenumbers, if called from an environment.
2 % To DO: add an \@endpe hack if \linenumbers are turned on
3 %       in horizontal mode. {\par\parskip\z@\noindent} or
4 %       something.

```

(UL) However, I rather think that `\linenumbers` and `\nolinenumbers` should execute a `\par` already. (Then the `\pars` in the following definitions should be removed.) (/UL)

```

136 \@namedef{linenumbers*}{\par\linenumbers*}
137 \@namedef{runninglinenumbers*}{\par\runninglinenumbers*}
138
139 \def\endlinenumbers{\par\@endpetrue}
140 \let\endrunninglinenumbers\endlinenumbers
141 \let\endpagewiselinenumbers\endlinenumbers
142 \expandafter\let\csname endlinenumbers*\endcsname\endlinenumbers
143 \expandafter\let\csname endrunninglinenumbers*\endcsname\endlinenumbers
144 \let\endnolinenumbers\endlinenumbers

```

### 3.3 Display math

Now we tackle the problem to get display math working. There are different options.

1. Precede every display math with a `\par`. Not too good.
2. Change `\interlinepenalty` and associates globally. Unstable.
3. Wrap each display math with a `{\linenomath}` environment.

We'll go for option 3. See if it works:

$$\textit{display math} \tag{1}$$

The star form `{\linenomath*}` should also number the lines of the display itself,

$$\begin{array}{l} \textit{multi} \qquad \qquad \textit{line} \end{array} \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textit{display} \qquad \qquad \textit{math} \end{array} \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textit{with} \\ \textit{array} \end{array} \tag{4}$$

including multiline displays.

First, here are two macros to turn on linenumbers on paragraphs preceding displays, with numbering the lines of the display itself, or without.

- 1 The `\ifx..` tests if line numbering is turned on. It does not harm to add  
 2 these wrappers in sections that are not numbered. Nor does it harm to wrap  
 3 a display twice, e.g, in case you have some `{equation}`s wrapped explicitly,  
 4 and later you redefine `\equation` to do it automatically.  
 5 (New v4.3) To avoid the spurious line number above a display in vmode,  
 6 I insert `\ifhmode`. (/New v4.3)

```

145 \newcommand\linenomathNonnumbers{%
146   \ifLineNumbers
147     \ifnum\interlinepenalty>-\linenopenaltypar
148       \global\holdinginserts\thr@@
149       \advance\interlinepenalty \linenopenalty
150       \ifhmode % v4.3
151         \advance\predisplaypenalty \linenopenalty
152       \fi
153     \fi
154   \fi
155   \ignorespaces
156 }
157
158 \newcommand\linenomathWithnumbers{%
159   \ifLineNumbers
160     \ifnum\interlinepenalty>-\linenopenaltypar
161       \global\holdinginserts\thr@@
162       \advance\interlinepenalty \linenopenalty
163       \ifhmode % v4.3
164         \advance\predisplaypenalty \linenopenalty
165       \fi
166       \advance\postdisplaypenalty \linenopenalty
167       \advance\interdisplaylinepenalty \linenopenalty
168     \fi
169   \fi
170   \ignorespaces
171 }

```

- 7 The `{linenomath}` environment has two forms, with and without a star. The  
 8 following two macros define the environment, where the starred/non-starred  
 9 form does/doesn't number the lines of the display or vice versa.

```

172 \newcommand\linenumberdisplaymath{%
173   \def\linenomath{\linenomathWithnumbers}%
174   \@namedef{linenomath*}{\linenomathNonnumbers}%
175 }
176
177 \newcommand\nolinenumberdisplaymath{%
178   \def\linenomath{\linenomathNonnumbers}%
179   \@namedef{linenomath*}{\linenomathWithnumbers}%

```

```

180 }
181
182 \def\endlinenomath{%
183   \ifLineNumbers                % v4.3
184   \global\holdinginserts\@LN@outer@holdins % v4.21
185   \fi
186   \global % v4.21 support for LaTeX2e earlier than 1996/07/26.
187   \@ignoretrue
188 }
189 \expandafter\let\csname endlinenomath*\endcsname\endlinenomath

```

- 1 The default is not to number the lines of a display. But the package option
- 2 `mathlines` may be used to switch that behavior.

```

190 \nolinenumberdisplaymath

```

## 3 4 Line number references

### 4 4.1 Internals

- 5 The only way to get a label to a line number in a paragraph is to ask the
- 6 output routine to mark it.

- 7 (New v4.00) The following two paragraphs don't hold any longer, see
- 8 below. (/New v4.00)

```

9 % We use the marginpar mechanism to hook to ~\output~ for a
10 % second time. Marginpars are floats with number $-1$, we
11 % fake marginpars with No $-2$. Originally, every negative
12 % numbered float was considered to be a marginpar.
13 %
14 % The float box number ~\@currbox~ is used to transfer the
15 % label name in a macro called ~\@LNL@~\angle{box-number}.

```

- 16 A `\newlabel` is written to the aux-file. The reference is to `\theLineNumber`,
- 17 *not* `\thelinenumber`. This allows to hook in, as done below for pagewise
- 18 line numbering.

- 19 (New v3.03) The `\@LN@ExtraLabelItems` are added for a hook to keep
- 20 packages like `{hyperref}` happy. (/New v3.03)

- 21 (New v4.00) We fire the `\marginpar` mechanism, so we leave L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X's
- 22 `\@addmarginpar` untouched.

```

23 % \let\@LN@addmarginpar\@addmarginpar
24 % \def\@addmarginpar{%
25 %   \ifnum\count\@currbox>-2\relax
26 %     \expandafter\@LN@addmarginpar

```

```

1 % \else
2 %   \@cons\@freelist\@currbox
3 %   \protected@write\@auxout{}\@%
4 %     \string\newlabel
5 %       {\csname @LNL@\the\@currbox\endcsname}%
6 %       {\theLineNumber}\thepage\@LN@ExtraLabelItems}}%
7 % \fi}

```

8 OK, we keep Stephan's \@LN@ExtraLabelItems: (/New v4.00)

```
191 \let\@LN@ExtraLabelItems\@empty
```

9 (New v4.00) We imitate the \marginpar mechanism without using the  
10 \@freelist boxes. \linelabel will indeed place a signal penalty  
11 (\@Mllbcodepen, new), and it will put a label into some list macro  
12 \@LN@labellist. A new part of the output routine will take the labels  
13 from the list and will write \newlabels to the .aux file.

14 The following is a version of L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X's \@xnext.

```
192 \def\@LN@xnext#1\@lt#2\@#3#4{\def#3{#1}\gdef#4{#2}}
```

15 This takes an item #1 from a list #4 into #3; to be used as  
16 \expandafter\@LN@xnext#4\@#3#4. Our lists use \@lt after each item  
17 for separating. Indeed, there will be another list macro which can appear as  
18 argument #4, this will be used for moving \vadjust items (section 8.1). The  
19 list for \linelabels is the following:

```
193 \global\let\@LN@labellist\@empty
```

20 The next is the new part of the output routine writing the \newlabel to the  
21 .aux file. Since it is no real page output, the page is put back to top of the  
22 main vertical list.

```

194 \def\WriteLineNo{%
195   \unvbox\@cclv
196   \expandafter \@LN@xnext \@LN@labellist \@
197     \@LN@label \@LN@labellist
198   \protected@write\@auxout{}\string\newlabel{\@LN@label}%
199     {\theLineNumber}\thepage\@LN@ExtraLabelItems}}%
200 }

```

23 (/New v4.00)

## 1 4.2 The `\linelabel` command

2 To refer to a place in line `\ref{\foo}` at page `\pageref{\foo}` you place a  
3 `\linelabel{\foo}` at that place.

4 (New v4.11)

```
5 % If you use this command outside a ~\linenumbers~
6 % paragraph, you will get references to some bogus
7 % line numbers, sorry. But we don't disable the command,
8 % because only the ~\par~ at the end of a paragraph may
9 % decide whether to print line numbers on this paragraph
10 % or not. A ~\linelabel~ may legally appear earlier than
11 % ~\linenumbers~.
```

See if it  
works:  
This  
paragraph  
starts on  
page 22,  
line 4.

12 This trick is better not allowed—see subsections 4.2 and 3.2. (/New v4.11)

13 `\linelabel`

14 `%`, via a fake float number `$$-2$`, `%%` new mechanism v4.00

15 puts a `\penalty` into a `\vadjust`, which triggers the pagebuilder after  
16 putting the current line to the main vertical list. A `\write` is placed  
17 on the main vertical list, which prints a reference to the current value of  
18 `\thelinenumber` and `\thepage` at the time of the `\shipout`.

19 A `\linelabel` is allowed only in outer horizontal mode. In outer ver-  
20 tical mode we start a paragraph, and ignore trailing spaces (by fooling  
21 `\@esphack`).

22 (New v4.00) We aim at relaxing the previous condition. We insert a hook  
23 `\@LN@mathhook` and a shorthand `\@LN@postlabel` to support the `mathrefs`  
24 option which allows `\linelabel` in math mode.

25 The next paragraph is no longer valid.

```
26 % The argument of ~\linelabel~ is put into a macro with a
27 % name derived from the number of the allocated float box.
28 % Much of the rest is dummy float setup.
```

29 (/New v4.00)

30 (New v4.11)

```
31 % \def\linelabel#1{%
```

32 I forgot `\linenumbers` today, costed me hours or so.

```
201 \def\@LN@LError{\PackageError{lineno}{%
202 \string\linelabel\space without \string\linenumbers}{%
203 Just see documentation. (New feature v4.11)}\@gobble}
```

1 (New v4.3) Here some things have changed for v4.3. The previous #1  
 2 has been replaced by `\@gobble`. Ensuing, the `\linelabel` error mes-  
 3 sage is re-implemented. I find it difficult to compare efficiency of slight  
 4 alternatives—so choose an easy one. Explicit switching in `\linenumbers`  
 5 and `\nolinenumbers` is an additional command that may better be avoided.

```
204 \newcommand\linelabel{%
205   \ifLineNumbers \expandafter \@LN@linelabel
206   \else          \expandafter \@LN@LError   \fi}
207
208 \gdef\@LN@linelabel#1{%
```

6 `\gdef` for hyperref “symbolically”. (/New v4.11)

```
209 \ifx\protect\@typeset@protect
```

7 ← And a `\linelabel` should never be replicated in a mark or a TOC entry.  
 8 (/New v4.3)

```
210 \ifvmode
211   \ifinner \else
212     \leavevmode \@bsphack \@savsk\p@
213   \fi
214 \else
215   \@bsphack
216 \fi
217 \ifhmode
218   \ifinner
219   \@parmoderr
220 \else
```

9 (New v4.00)

```
221   \@LN@postlabel{#1}%

10 %   \@floatpenalty -\@Mii
11 %   \@next\@currbox\@freelist
12 %       {\global\count\@currbox-2%
13 %       \expandafter\gdef\csname @LNL@the\@currbox\endcsname{#1}}%
14 %       {\@floatpenalty\z@ \@fltovf \def\@currbox{\@tempboxa}}%
15 %   \begingroup
16 %       \setbox\@currbox \color@vbox \vbox \bgroup \end@float
17 %   \endgroup
18 %   \@ignorefalse \@esphack
```

19 (/New v4.00)

```

222     \@esphack

1 (New v4.00) The \@ignorefalse was appropriate before because the
2 \@Esphack in \end@float set \@ignoretrue. Cf. LATEX's \@xympar. (/New
3 v4.00)

223     \fi
224     \else

4 (New v4.00)

225     \@LN@mathhook{#1}%

5 %     \@parmoderr

6 Instead of complaining, you may just do your job. (/New v4.00)

226     \fi
227     \fi
228     }

7 (New v4.00) The shorthand just does what happened with linenox0.sty
8 before ednmath0.sty (New v4.1: now mathrefs option) appeared, and the
9 hook is initialized to serve the same purpose. So errors come just where
10 Stephan had built them in, and this is just the LATEX \marginpar behaviour.

229 \def\@LN@postlabel#1{\g@addto@macro\@LN@labellist{#1\@1t}%
230     \vadjust{\penalty-\@M11bcodepen}}
231 \def\@LN@mathhook#1{\@parmoderr}

11 (/New v4.00)

```

## 5 The appearance of the line numbers

### 13 5.1 Basic code

The line numbers are set as `\tiny\sffamily\arabic{linenumber}`, 10pt left of the text. With options to place it right of the text, or . . .

16 . . . here are the hooks:



```

232 \def\makeLineNumberLeft{%
233   \hss\linenumberfont\LineNumber\hskip\linenumbersep}
234
235 \def\makeLineNumberRight{%
236   \linenumberfont\hskip\linenumbersep\hskip\columnwidth
237   \hb@xt@\linenumberwidth{\hss\LineNumber}\hss}
238
239 \def\linenumberfont{\normalfont\tiny\sffamily}
240
241 \newdimen\linenumbersep
242 \newdimen\linenumberwidth
243
244 \linenumbersep=10pt
245 \linenumberwidth=10pt

```

- 1 Margin switching requires pagewise numbering mode, but choosing the left or right margin for the numbers always works.

```

246 \def\switchlinenumbers{\@ifstar
247   {\let\makeLineNumberOdd\makeLineNumberRight
248     \let\makeLineNumberEven\makeLineNumberLeft}%
249   {\let\makeLineNumberOdd\makeLineNumberLeft
250     \let\makeLineNumberEven\makeLineNumberRight}%
251   }
252
253 \def\setmakelinenumbers#1{\@ifstar
254   {\let\makeLineNumberRunning#1%
255     \let\makeLineNumberOdd#1%
256     \let\makeLineNumberEven#1}%
257   {\ifx\c@linenumber\c@runninglinenumber
258     \let\makeLineNumberRunning#1%
259     \else
260       \let\makeLineNumberOdd#1%
261       \let\makeLineNumberEven#1%
262     \fi}%
263   }
264
265 \def\leftlinenumbers{\setmakelinenumbers\makeLineNumberLeft}
266 \def\rightlinenumbers{\setmakelinenumbers\makeLineNumberRight}
267
268 \leftlinenumbers*

```

\LineNumber is a hook which is used for the modulo stuff. It is the command  
 4 to use for the line number, when you customize \makeLineNumber. Use  
 \thelinenumber to change the outfit of the digits.

We will implement two modes of operation:

- 7 • numbers running through (parts of) the text

- 1 • `pagewise` numbers starting over with one on top of each page.

Both modes have their own count register, but only one is allocated as a  $\LaTeX$  counter, with the attached facilities serving both.

```
269 \newcounter{linenumber}
270 \newcount\c@pagewiselinenumber
271 \let\c@runninglinenumber\c@linenumber
```

- 4 Only the running mode counter may be reset, or preset, for individual paragraphs. The pagewise counter must give a unique anonymous number for each line.

7 (New v4.3) `\newcounter{linenumber}` was the only `\newcounter` in the whole package, and formerly I was near using `\newcount` instead. Yet `\newcounter` may be quite useful for `\includeonly`. It also supports resetting “subcounters”, but what could these be? Well, `edtable` might introduce a subcounter for columns. (Note that  $\LaTeX$ ’s setting commands would work with `\newcount\c@linenumber` already, apart from this. And perhaps sometimes `\refstepcounter{linenumber}` wouldn’t work—cf. my discussion of `\stepcounter` in subsection 2.4, similarly `\refstep...` would be quite useless. Even the usual redefinitions of `\thelinenumber` would work. It is nice, on the other hand, that `\thelinenumber` is predefined here.  $\LaTeX$ ’s initialization of the value perhaps just serves making clear  $\LaTeX$  counters should always be changed globally.—Shortened and improved the discussion here.)  
19 (/New v4.3)

(New v4.22) `\c@linenumber` usually is—globally—incremented by `\stepcounter` (at present), so resetting it locally would raise the save stack problem of  $\TeX$ book p. 301, moreover it would be is useless, there is no hope of keeping the values local (but see subsection 7.2). So I insert `\global:`  
22 (/New v4.22)

```
272 \newcommand*\resetlinenumber[1][\@ne]{%
273   \global                               % v4.22
274   \c@runninglinenumber#1\relax}
```

- 25 (New v4.00)

```
% \newcommand\resetlinenumber[1][1]{\c@runninglinenumber#1}
```

Added `\relax`, being quite sure that this does no harm and is quite important, as with `\setcounter` etc. I consider this a bug fix (although perhaps no user has ever had a problem with this). (/New v4.00)

(v4.22: I had made much fuss about resetting subordinate counters here—  
31 removed, somewhat postponed.)

## 1 5.2 Running line numbers

Running mode is easy, `\LineNumber` and `\theLineNumber` produce `\thelinenumber`, which defaults to `\arabic{linenumber}`, using the `\c@runninglinenumber` counter. This is the default mode of operation.

```
275 \def\makeRunningLineNumber{\makeLineNumberRunning}
276
277 \def\setrunninglinenumbers{%
278   \def\theLineNumber{\thelinenumber}%
279   \let\c@linenumber\c@runninglinenumber
280   \let\makeLineNumber\makeRunningLineNumber
281   }
282
283 \setrunninglinenumbers\resetlinenumber
```

## 5.3 Pagewise line numbers

Difficult, if you think about it. The number has to be printed when there is no means to know on which page it will end up, except through the aux-file. My solution is really expensive, but quite robust.

With version v2.00 the hashsize requirements are reduced, because we do not need one controlsequence for each line any more. But this costs some computation time to find out on which page we are.

`\makeLineNumber` gets a hook to log the line and page number to the aux-file. Another hook tries to find out what the page offset is, and subtracts it from the counter `\c@linenumber`. Additionally, the switch `\ifoddNumberedPage` is set true for odd numbered pages, false otherwise.

```
284 \def\setpagewiselinenumbers{%
285   \let\theLineNumber\thePagewiseLineNumber
286   \let\c@linenumber\c@pagewiselinenumber
287   \let\makeLineNumber\makePagewiseLineNumber
288   }
289
290 \def\makePagewiseLineNumber{\logtheLineNumber\getLineNumber
291   \ifoddNumberedPage
292     \makeLineNumberOdd
293   \else
294     \makeLineNumberEven
295   \fi
296   }
```

16 Each numbered line gives a line to the aux file

```
\@LN{<line>}{<page>}
```

1 very similar to the `\newlabel` business, except that we need an arabic representation of the page number, not what there might else be in `\thepage`.

```
297 \def\logtheLineNumber{\protected@write\auxout}{%
```

(New v4.00) (UL) As Daniel Doherty observed, the earlier line

```
4 % \string\@LN{\the\c@linenumber}\noexpand\the\c@page}}
```

here may lead into an infinite loop when the user resets the page number (think of `\pagenumbering`, e.g.). Stephan and I briefly discussed the matter and decided to introduce a “physical”-page counter to which `\logtheLineNumber` refers. It was Stephan’s idea to use `\c@page` for reliably augmenting the “physical”-page counter. However, this relies on the output routine once doing `\stepcounter{page}`. Before Stephan’s suggestion, I had thought of appending the stepping to L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X’s `\@outputpage`.—So the macro definition ends as follows.

```
298 \string\@LN{\the\c@linenumber}{%
```

13 (New v4.2) The ‘truepage’ counter must start with `\c@` so it works with `\include`, and the `\@addtoreset` below is needed for the same purpose.

```
299 \noexpand\the\c@LN@truepage}}}
```

```
300
```

```
301 \newcount\c@LN@truepage
```

```
302 \g@addto@macro\c@page{\global\advance\c@LN@truepage\@ne}
```

```
303 \@addtoreset{LN@truepage}{\@ckpt}
```

(/New v4.2) I had thought of offering more features of a L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X counter. However, the user should better *not* have access to this counter. `\c@page` should suffice as a pagewise master counter.—To be sure, along the present lines the user *can* manipulate `\c@LN@truepage` by `\stepcounter{page}`. E.g., she might do this in order to manually insert a photograph. Well, seems not to harm.

The above usage of `\g@addto@macro` and `\c@page` may be not as stable as Stephan intended. His proposal used `\xdef` directly. But he used `\c@page` as well, and who knows ... And as to `\g@addto@macro`, I have introduced it for list macros anyway. (/UL) (/New v4.00)

25 From the aux-file we get one macro `\LN@P{page}` for each page with line numbers on it. This macro calls four other macros with one argument each. These macros are dynamically defined to do tests and actions, to find out on which page the current line number is located.

28 We need sort of a pointer to the first page with line numbers, initialized to point to nothing:

```

304 \def\LastNumberedPage{first}
305 \def\LN@Pfirst{\nextLN\relax}

```

1 The four dynamic macros are initialized to reproduce themselves in an `\xdef`

```

306 \let\lastLN\relax % compare to last line on this page
307 \let\firstLN\relax % compare to first line on this page
308 \let\pageLN\relax % get the page number, compute the line number
309 \let\nextLN\relax % move to the next page

```

During the end-document run through the aux-files, we disable `\@LN`. I may put in a check here later, to give a rerun recommendation.

```

310 \AtEndDocument{\let\@LN@gobbletwo}

```

4 Now, this is the tricky part. First of all, the whole definition of `\@LN` is grouped, to avoid accumulation on the save stack. Somehow `\csname<cs>\endcsname` pushes an entry, which stays after an `\xdef` to that

7 `<cs>`.

If `\LN@P<page>` is undefined, initialize it with the current page and line number, with the *pointer-to-the-next-page* pointing to nothing. And the

10 macro for the previous page will be redefined to point to the current one.

If the macro for the current page already exists, just redefine the *last-line-number* entry.

13 Finally, save the current page number, to get the pointer to the following page later.

```

311 \def\@LN#1#2{\expandafter\@LN
312             \csname LN@P#2\@LN@column\expandafter\endcsname
313             \csname LN@P#2\endcsname
314             {#1}{#2}}
315
316 \def\@LN#1#2#3#4{\ifx#1\relax
317   \ifx#2\relax\gdef#2{#3}\fi
318   \expandafter\@LN\csname LN@P\LastNumberedPage\endcsname#1%
319   \xdef#1{\lastLN{#3}\firstLN{#3}%
320           \pageLN{#4}{\@LN@column}{#2}\nextLN\relax}%
321   \else
322     \def\lastLN##1{\noexpand\lastLN{#3}}%
323     \xdef#1{#1}%
324   \fi
325   \xdef\LastNumberedPage{#4C\@LN@column}}

```

The previous page macro gets its pointer to the current one, replacing the

16 `\relax` with the cs-token `\LN@P<page>`.

```

326 \def\@@LN#1#2{{\def\nextLN##1{\noexpand\nextLN\noexpand#2}%
327         \xdef#1{#1}}}

```

- 1 Now, to print a line number, we need to find the page, where it resides. This will most probably be the page where the last one came from, or maybe the next page. However, it can be a completely different one. We maintain a
- 4 cache, which is `\let` to the last page's macro. But for now it is initialized to expand `\LN@first`, where the pointer to the first numbered page has been stored in.

```

328 \def\NumberedPageCache{\LN@Pfirst}

```

- 7 To find out on which page the current `\c@linenumber` is, we define the four dynamic macros to do something useful and execute the current cache macro. `\lastLN` is run first, testing if the line number in question may be on a later
- 10 page. If so, disable `\firstLN`, and go on to the next page via `\nextLN`.

```

329 \def\testLastNumberedPage#1{\ifnum#1<\c@linenumber
330     \let\firstLN@gobble
331     \fi}

```

- Else, if `\firstLN` finds out that we need an earlier page, we start over from the beginning. Else, `\nextLN` will be disabled, and `\pageLN` will run
- 13 `\gotNumberedPage` with four arguments: the first line number on this column, the page number, the column number, and the first line on the page.

```

332 \def\testFirstNumberedPage#1{\ifnum#1>\c@linenumber
333     \def\nextLN##1{\testNextNumberedPage\LN@Pfirst}%
334     \else
335         \let\nextLN@gobble
336         \def\pageLN{\gotNumberedPage{#1}}%
337     \fi}

```

- We start with `\pageLN` disabled and `\nextLN` defined to continue the search
- 16 with the next page.

```

338 \long\def \@gobblethree #1#2#3{}
339
340 \def\testNumberedPage{%
341     \let\lastLN\testLastNumberedPage
342     \let\firstLN\testFirstNumberedPage
343     \let\pageLN@gobblethree
344     \let\nextLN\testNextNumberedPage
345     \NumberedPageCache
346 }

```

1 When we switch to another page, we first have to make sure that it is there.  
 If we are done with the last page, we probably need to run T<sub>E</sub>X again, but for  
 the rest of this run, the cache macro will just return four zeros. This saves a  
 4 lot of time, for example if you have half of an aux-file from an aborted run, in  
 the next run the whole page-list would be searched in vain again and again  
 for the second half of the document.

7 If there is another page, we iterate the search.

```

347 \def\testNextNumberedPage#1{\ifx#1\relax
348   \global\def\NumberedPageCache{\gotNumberedPage0000}%
349   \PackageWarningNoLine{lineno}%
350   {Line number reference failed, re-run to get it right}%
351 \else
352   \global\let\NumberedPageCache#1%
353 \fi
354 \testNumberedPage
355 }
```

To separate the official hooks from the internals there is this equivalence, to  
 hook in later for whatever purpose:

```

356 \let\getLineNumber\testNumberedPage
```

Let's see if  
 it finds the  
 label on  
 page 22,  
 line 4, and  
 back here  
 on page  
 31, line 8.

10 So, now we got the page where the number is on. We establish if we are on  
 an odd or even page, and calculate the final line number to be printed.

```

357 \newif\ifoddNumberedPage
358 \newif\ifcolumnwiselinenumbers
359 \columnwiselinenumbersfalse
360
361 \def\gotNumberedPage#1#2#3#4{\oddNumberedPagefalse
362 \ifodd \if@twocolumn #3\else #2\fi\relax\oddNumberedPagetrue\fi
363 \advance\c@linenumber\@ne
364 \ifcolumnwiselinenumbers
365   \subtractlinenumberoffset{#1}%
366 \else
367   \subtractlinenumberoffset{#4}%
368 \fi
369 }
```

13 You might want to run the pagewise mode with running line numbers, or  
 you might not. It's your choice:

```

370 \def\runningpagewiselinenumbers{%
371   \let\subtractlinenumberoffset\@gobble
372 }
373
```

```

374 \def\realpagewiselinenumbers{%
375   \def\subtractlinenumberoffset##1{\advance\c@linenumber-##1\relax}%
376   }
377
378 \realpagewiselinenumbers

```

- 1 For line number references, we need a protected call to the whole procedure, with the requested line number stored in the `\c@linenumber` counter. This is what gets printed to the aux-file to make a label:

```

379 \def\thePagewiseLineNumber{\protect
380   \getpagewiselinenumber{\the\c@linenumber}}%

```

- 4 And here is what happens when the label is referred to:

```

381 \def\getpagewiselinenumber#1{%
382   \c@linenumber #1\relax\testNumberedPage
383   \thelinenumber
384   }}

```

A summary of all per line expenses:

- 7 **CPU:** The `\output` routine is called for each line, and the page-search is done.

**DISK:** One line of output to the aux-file for each numbered line

- 10 **MEM:** One macro per page. Great improvement over v1.02, which had one control sequence per line in addition. It blew the hash table after some five thousand lines.

## 5.4 Twocolumn mode (New v3.06)

- 13 Twocolumn mode requires another patch to the `\output` routine, in order to print a column tag to the .aux file.

```

385 \AtBeginDocument{% v4.2, revtex4.cls (e.g.).
386 % <- TODO v4.4+: Or better in \LineNoLaTeXOutput!?
387   \let\LN@orig@makecol\@makecol}
388 \def\LN@makecol{%
389   \LN@orig@makecol
390   \setbox\@outputbox \vbox{%
391     \boxmaxdepth \@maxdepth
392     \protected@write\@auxout}{%
393       \string\LN@col{\if@firstcolumn1\else2\fi}%
394     }%

```



```

395     \box\@outputbox
396   }% \vbox
397 } %% TODO cf. revtexln.sty.
398
399 \def\@LN@col{\def\@LN@column} % v4.22, removed #1.
400 \@LN@col{1}

```

## 1 5.5 Numbering modulo $m$ , starting at $f$

Most users want to have only one in five lines numbered. `\LineNumber` is supposed to produce the outfit of the line number attached to the line, while `\thelinenum` is used also for references, which should appear even if they are not multiples of five.

(New v4.00) Moreover, some users want to control which line number should be printed first. Support of this is now introduced here—see `\firstlinenum` below.—`numline.sty` by Michael Jaegermann and James Fortune offers controlling which *final* line numbers should not be printed. What is it good for? We ignore this here until some user demands it.—Peter Wilson’s `ledmac.sty` offers much different choices of line numbers to be printed, due to Wayne Sullivan. (/New v4.00)

(New v4.22) `\c@linenumbermodulo` is rendered a fake counter, as discussed since v4.00. So it can no longer be set by `\setcounter`. `\modulolinenumbers` serves this purpose. Well, does anybody want to do what worked with `\addtocounter`? (Then please tell me.)—At least, `\value` still works. For the same purpose I rename the fake ‘firstlinenum’ counter `\n@...` to `\c@...` (/New v4.22)

```

19 % \newcount\c@linenumbermodulo % removed for v4.22

```

(New v4.00)

`\themodulolinenum` waits for being declared `\LineNumber` by `\modulolinenumbers`. (This has been so before, no change.) Here is how it looked before:

```

25 % \def\themodulolinenumber{\@tempcnta\c@linenumber
% \divide\@tempcnta\c@linenumbermodulo
% \multiply\@tempcnta\c@linenumbermodulo
% \ifnum\@tempcnta=\c@linenumber\thelinenum\fi
28 % }

```

(UL) This was somewhat slow. This arithmetic happens at every line. This time I tend to declare an extra line counter (as opposed to my usual recommendations to use counters as rarely as possible) which is stepped every

```

31

```

1 line. It could be incremented in the same way as `\c@LN@truepage` is incre-  
 mented via `\c@page!` This is another point in favour of `{\linenumber}` being  
 a L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X counter! When this new counter equals `\c@linenumbermodulo`, it is  
 4 reset, and `\thelinenumber` is executed.—It gets much slower by my support  
 of controlling the first line number below. I should improve this.—On the  
 other hand, time expense means very little nowadays, while the number of  
 7 T<sub>E</sub>X counters still is limited.

For the same purpose, moreover, attaching the line number box could be  
 intercepted earlier (in `\MakeLineNo`), without changing `\LineNumber`. How-  
 10 ever, this may be bad for the latter’s announcement as a wizard interface in  
 section 10. (/UL)

Here is the new code. It is very near to my `lnopatch.sty` code which  
 13 introduced the first line number feature before.—I add starting with a `\relax`  
 which is so often recommended—without understanding this really. At least,  
 it will not harm.—Former group braces appear as `\begingroup/\endgroup`  
 16 here.

```

401 \def\themodulolinenumber{\relax
402   \ifnum\c@linenumber<\c@firstlinenumber \else
403     \begingroup
404       \@tempcnta\c@linenumber
405       \advance\@tempcnta-\c@firstlinenumber
406       \divide\@tempcnta\c@linenumbermodulo
407       \multiply\@tempcnta\c@linenumbermodulo
408       \advance\@tempcnta\c@firstlinenumber
409       \ifnum\@tempcnta=\c@linenumber \thelinenumber \fi
410     \endgroup
411   \fi
412 }
```

(/New v4.00)

The user command to set the modulo counter: (New v4.31) ... a star  
 19 variant is introduced to implement Hillel Chayim Yisraeli’s idea to print  
 the first line number after an interruption of the edited text by some ed-  
 itor’s text, regardless of the modulo. If it is 1, it is printed only with  
 22 `\firstlinenumber{1}`. I.e., you use `\modulolinenumbers*` for the new  
 feature, without the star you get the simpler behaviour that we have had  
 so far. And you can switch back from the refined behaviour to the sim-  
 25 ple one by using `\modulolinenumbers` without the star.—This enhance-  
 ment is accompanied by a new package option `modulo*` which just executes  
`\modulolinenumbers*` (subsection 6.4).—‘With `\firstlinenumber{1}`’ ex-  
 28 actly means: ‘1’ is printed if and only if the last `\firstlinenumber` before or  
 in the paragraph that follows the “interruption” has argument ‘1’ (or some-  
 thing *expanding* to ‘1’, or (to) something that T<sub>E</sub>X “reads” as 1, e.g.: a T<sub>E</sub>X

1 count register storing 1).—At present, this behaviour may be unsatisfactory with pagewise line-numbering ... I'll make an experimental extra package if someone complains ...

```

413 \newcommand\modulolinenumbers{%
414   \@ifstar
415     {\def\LN@maybe@moduloresume{%
416       \global\let\LN@maybe@normalLineNumber
417         \LN@normalLineNumber}%
418       \LN@modulolinenos}%
419     {\let\LN@maybe@moduloresume\relax \LN@modulolinenos}%
420 }
421
422 \global\let\LN@maybe@normalLineNumber\relax
423 \let\LN@maybe@moduloresume\relax
424 \gdef\LN@normalLineNumber{%
425   \ifnum\c@linenumber=\c@firstlinenumber \else
426     \ifnum\c@linenumber>\@ne
427       \def\LineNumber{\thelinenumber}%
428     \fi
429   \fi

```

4 \def instead of \let enables taking account of a redefinition of \thelinenumber in a present numbering environment (e.g.).

```

430 \global\let\LN@maybe@normalLineNumber\relax}

```

7 Instead of changing \LineNumber directly by LN@moduloresume, these tricks enable \modulolinenumbers\* to act as locally as I can make it. I don't know how to avoid that the output routine switches back to the normal modulo behaviour by a global change. (An \aftergroup may fail in admittedly improbable cases.)

```

431 \newcommand*\LN@modulolinenos[1][\z@]{%

```

The definition of this macro is that of the former \modulolinenumbers. (/New v4.31)

```

432 \let\LineNumber\thelinenumber
433 \ifnum#1>\@ne
434   \chardef                               % v4.22, note below
435     \c@linenumbermodulo#1\relax
436 \else\ifnum#1=\@ne
13 %   \def\LineNumber{\thelinenumber}%

```

1 (New v4.00) I am putting something here to enable `\firstlinenumber` with `\c@linenumbermodulo = 1`. With `lnopatch.sty`, a trick was offered for this purpose. It is now obsolete.

```
437 \def\LineNumber{\@LN@ifgreat\thelinenumber}%
```

4 (/New v4.00)

```
438 \fi\fi
```

```
439 }
```

(New v4.00) The default of `\@LN@ifgreat` is

```
440 \let\@LN@ifgreat\relax
```

The previous changes as soon as `\firstlinenumber` is used:

```
441 \newcommand*\firstlinenumber[1]{%
```

```
442 \chardef\c@firstlinenumber#1\relax
```

7 No counter, little values allowed only—OK?—(UL) The change is local—OK? The good thing is that `\global\firstlinenumber{\langle number \rangle}` works. Moreover, `\modulolinenumbers` acts locally as well. (/UL)

10 (New v4.31)

```
443 \let\@LN@ifgreat\@LN@ifgreat@critical}
```

```
444
```

```
445 \def\@LN@ifgreat@critical{%
```

```
446 \ifnum\c@linenumber<\c@firstlinenumber
```

```
447 \expandafter \@gobble
```

```
448 \fi}%
```

(/New v4.31)

13 The default value of `\c@firstlinenumber` is 0. This is best for what one would expect from modulo printing.

```
449 \let\c@firstlinenumber=\z@
```

For usage and effects of `\modulolinenumbers` and `\firstlinenumbers`, please consult section 10. Two details on `\firstlinenumbers` here:

16 (i) `\firstlinenumber` acts on a paragraph if and only if (a) the paragraph is broken into lines “in line-numbering mode” (after `\linenumbers`, e.g.);  
 19 (b) it is the last occurrence of a `\firstlinenumbers` before or in the paragraph. (The practical applications of this that I can imagine don’t seem appealing to me.) Cf. the explanation above of how `\modulolinenumbers` and `\firstlinenumbers` interact—for this and for (ii), which is concerned  
 22 with possible arguments for `\firstlinenumbers`.

Note that the line numbers of the present section demonstrate the two devices. (/New v4.00)

```

450 \chardef\c@linenumbermodulo=5      % v4.2; ugly?
451 \modulolinenumbers[1]

```

1 (New v4.22) The new implementation through `\chardef` decreases the functionality and raises certain compatibility problems. I face this without fear. The maximum modulo value is now 255. I expect that this suffices for  
 4 usual applications. However, some users have “abused” `lineno.sty` to get `ednotes.sty` features without line numbers, so have set the modulo to a value beyond the total number of lines in their edition. This ought to be  
 7 replaced by `\let\makeLineNumber\relax`. (/New v4.22)

## 6 Package options

(New v4.1) The last heading formerly was the heading of what is now sub-  
 10 section 6.4. The options declared there were said to execute user commands only. This was wrong already concerning `displaymath` and `hyperref`. At least, however, these options were no or almost no occasion to skip definitions  
 13 or allocations. This is different with the options that we now insert.

### 6.1 Extended referencing to line numbers. (v4.2)

This subsection explains and declares package option `addpageno`.

16 If a line to whose number you refer by `\ref` is not on the present page, it may be useful to add the number of the page on which the line occurs—and perhaps it should not be added otherwise. In general, you could use  
 19 the Standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X package `varioref` for this. However, the latter usually produces verbose output like ‘on the preceding page’— unless customized—, while in critical editions, e.g., one may prefer just adding the page number  
 22 and some mark on the left of the line number, irrespectively of how far the page is apart etc. To support this, package option `addpageno` provides a command `\vpagelineref` to be used in place of `\ref`. This produces, e.g.,  
 25 ‘34.15’ when referring to line 15 on page 34 while the present page is not 34. You can customize the outcome, see the package file `vplref.sty` where the code and further details are. You may conceive of `\vpagelineref` as a  
 28 certain customization of `varioref`’s `\vref`.

This implies that option `addpageno` requires the files `vplref.sty` and `varioref.sty`. `addpageno` automatically loads both of them. Yet you can  
 31 also load `varioref.sty` on your own to use its package options.

Of course, you might better introduce a shorter command name for `\vpagelineref` for your work, while we cannot predict here what shorthand  
 34 will fit your work. E.g., `\newcommand{\lref}{\vpagelineref}`.

1 If you really want to add the page number in *any* case, use, e.g., some `\myref` instead of `\ref`, after

```
newcommand*\myref{\pageref{#1}.\ref{#1}}
```

or what you like. You don't need the `addpageno` option in this case.

4 `addpageno` is due to a suggestion by Sergei Mariev.

```
452 \DeclareVoidOption{addpageno}{%
453 \AtEndOfPackage{\RequirePackage{vplref}[2005/04/25]}}
```

## 6.2 `\linelabel` in math mode

We have made some first steps towards allowing `\linelabel` in math mode. Because our code for this is presently experimental, we leave it to the user to decide for the experiment by calling option `mathrefs`. We are in a hurry now and thus leave the code, explanations, and discussion in the separate package `ednmath0.sty`. Maybe we later find the time to improve the code and move the relevant content of `ednmath0.sty` to here. The optimal situation would be to define `\linelabel` from the start so it works in math mode, omitting the `mathrefs` option.

13 Actually, this package even provides adjustments for analogously allowing `ednotes.sty` commands in math mode. Loading the package is postponed to `\AtBeginDocument` when we know whether these adjustments are needed.

```
454 \DeclareVoidOption{mathrefs}{\AtBeginDocument
455 {\RequirePackage{ednmath0}[2004/08/20]}}
```

## 6.3 Arrays, tabular environments (Revised v4.11)

This subsection explains and declares package options `edtable`, `longtable`, and `nolongtablepatch`.

19 The standard  $\LaTeX$  tabular environments come as single boxes, so the `lineno.sty` versions before v4.00 treated them as (parts of) single lines, printing (at most) one line number beside each and stepping the line number counter once only. Moreover, `\linelabels` got lost. Of course, tables are usually so high that you will want to treat each row like a line. (Christian Tapp even desires that the lines of table entries belonging to a single row are treated like ordinary lines.) Footnotes get lost in such environments as well, which was bad for `ednotes.sty`.

28 We provide adjustments to count lines, print their numbers etc. as desired at least for *some*  $\LaTeX$  tabular environments. (Like with other details,

1 “some” is to some extent explained in `edtable.sty`.) We do this similarly as  
 with option `mathrefs` before. We leave code and explanations in the separate  
 package `edtable.sty`. (For wizards: this package provides adjustments for  
 4 `ednotes.sty` as well. However, in the present case we don’t try to avoid them  
 unless `ednotes.sty` is loaded.) Package option `edtable` defines—by load-  
 ing `edtable.sty`—an environment `{edtable}` which is able to change some  
 7 L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X tabular environments with the desired effects. (v4.11: `edtable.sty`  
 v1.3 counts L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X’s `{array}` [etc.] as a “tabular environment” as well.)

The `{edtable}` environment doesn’t help with `longtable.sty`, however.  
 10 To make up for this, `{longtable}` is adjusted in a different way—and this  
 happens only when another `lineno.sty` option `longtable` is called. In this  
 case, option `edtable` needn’t be called explicitly: option `longtable` works  
 13 as if `edtable` had been called.

Now, we are convinced that vertical spacing around `{longtable}` works  
 wrongly—see L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X bugs database tools/3180 and 3485, or see explanations  
 16 in the package `ltabptch.sty` (which is to be obtained from CTAN folder  
`/macros/latex/ltabptch`). Our conviction is so strong that the `longtable`  
 option loads—after `longtable.sty`—the patch package `ltabptch.sty`. If  
 19 the user doesn’t want this (maybe preferring her own arrangement with the  
 vertical spacing), she can forbid it by calling `nolongtablepatch`.

The following code just collects some choices, which are then executed  
 22 in section 6.7. We use an `\if...` without `\newif` since `\if...true` and  
`\if...false` would occur at most two times and only within the present  
 package. (`\AtEndOfClass{\RequirePackage{edtable}}` could be used in-  
 25 stead, I just overlooked this. Now I don’t change it because it allows to  
 change the version requirement at one place only.)

```

456 \let\if@LN@edtable\iffalse
457
458 \DeclareVoidOption{edtable}{\let\if@LN@edtable\iftrue}
459
460 \DeclareVoidOption{longtable}{\let\if@LN@edtable\iftrue}
461   \PassOptionsToPackage{longtable}{edtable}}
462
463 \DeclareVoidOption{nolongtablepatch}{%
464   \PassOptionsToPackage{nolongtablepatch}{edtable}}

```

(/New v4.1)

## 28 6.4 Switch among settings

There is a bunch of package options that execute user commands only.

- 1 Options `left` (`right`) put the line numbers on the left (right) margin.  
This works in all modes. `left` is the default.

```
465 \DeclareVoidOption{left}{\leftlinenumbers*}
466
467 \DeclareVoidOption{right}{\rightlinenumbers*}
```

- 4 Option `switch` (`switch*`) puts the line numbers on the outer (inner) margin of the text. This requires running the pagewise mode, but we turn off the page offset subtraction, getting sort of running numbers again. The `pagewise` option may restore true pagewise mode later.

```
468 \DeclareVoidOption{switch}{\setpagewiselinenumbers
469                               \switchlinenumbers
470                               \runningpagewiselinenumbers}
471
472 \DeclareVoidOption{switch*}{\setpagewiselinenumbers
473                               \switchlinenumbers*%
474                               \runningpagewiselinenumbers}
```

- 7 In twocolumn mode, we can switch the line numbers to the outer margin, and/or start with number 1 in each column. Margin switching is covered by the `switch` options.

```
475 \DeclareVoidOption{columnwise}{\setpagewiselinenumbers
476                               \columnwiselinenumberstrue
477                               \realpagewiselinenumbers}
```

- 10 The options `pagewise` and `running` select the major line number mechanism. `running` line numbers refer to a real counter value, which can be reset for any paragraph, even getting multiple paragraphs on one page starting with  
13 line number one. `pagewise` line numbers get a unique hidden number within the document, but with the opportunity to establish the page on which they finally come to rest. This allows the subtraction of the page offset, getting  
16 the numbers starting with 1 on top of each page, and margin switching in twoside formats becomes possible. The default mode is `running`.

- The order of declaration of the options is important here `pagewise` must  
19 come after `switch`, to override running pagewise mode. `running` comes last, to reset the running line number mode, e.g, after selecting margin switch mode for `pagewise` running. Once more, if you specify all three of the options  
22 [`switch,pagewise,running`], the result is almost nothing, but if you later say `\pagewiselinenumbers`, you get margin switching, with real pagewise line numbers.



```

478 \DeclareVoidOption{pagewise}{\setpagewiselinenumbers
479                               \realpagewiselinenumbers}
480
481 \DeclareVoidOption{running}{\setrunninglinenumbers}

```

- 1 The option `modulo` causes only those `linenumbers` to be printed which are multiples of five.

```

482 \DeclareVoidOption{modulo}{\modulolinenumbers\relax}

```

- Option `modulo*` modifies `modulo` in working like `\modulolinenumbers*`—see  
4 section 10.

```

483 \DeclareVoidOption{modulo*}{\modulolinenumbers*\relax}

```

- The package option `mathlines` switches the behavior of the `{linenomath}` environment with its star-form. Without this option, the `{linenomath}`  
7 environment does not number the lines of the display, while the star-form does. With this option, its just the opposite.

```

484 \DeclareVoidOption{mathlines}{\linenumberdisplaymath}

```

- `displaymath` now calls for wrappers of the standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X display math  
10 environment. This was previously done by `mlineno.sty`.

- (New v4.3) Option ‘displaymath’ becomes default according to Erik Luijten’s suggestion. I was finally convinced of this as soon as I discovered how to avoid a spurious line number above `\begin{linenomath}` (sub-  
13 section 3.3). `\endlinenomath` provides `\ignorespaces`, so what could go wrong now?

```

485 \DeclareVoidOption{displaymath}{%
486   \PackageWarningNoLine{lineno}{Option [displaymath] is obsolete}}

```

- 16 (/New v4.3)

- (New v5.3) Options ‘sep’ and ‘width’ set `\linenumbersep` (the separation of the line number to the text) and `\linenumberwidth` (the width of the line  
19 number box on the right margin) respectively; see section 10.1.

```

487 \DeclareStringOption[\linenumbersep]{sep}
488 \DeclareStringOption[\linenumberwidth]{width}
489 \AtBeginDocument{%
490   \linenumbersep=\lineno@sep%
491   \linenumberwidth=\lineno@width%
492 }

```

- (/New v5.3)

## 1 6.5 Compatibility with hyperref

The `hyperref` package, via `nameref`, requires three more groups in the second argument of a `\newlabel`. Well, why shouldn't it get them? (New v3.07) The presence of the `nameref` package is now detected automatically `\AtBeginDocument`. (/New v3.07) (Fixed in v3.09) We try to be smart, and test `\AtBeginDocument` if the `nameref` package is loaded, but `hyperref` postpones the loading of `nameref` too, so this is all in vain.

(New v4.3) But we can also test at the first `\linelabel`. Regarding the error-message for misplaced `\linelabel` from v4.11: previously, `\linenumbers` rendered `\linelabel` the genuine version of `\linelabel` from the start on. This doesn't work now, since `\@LN@linelabel` may change its meaning after the first `\linenumbers` and before a next one (if there is some). (/New v4.3)

```
493 \DeclareVoidOption{hyperref}{%
494   \PackageWarningNoLine{lineno}{Option [hyperref] is obsolete}}
495
496 \AtBeginDocument{%
497   \@ifpackageloaded{nameref}{%
```

(New v4.3) “Global” is merely “symbolic” `\AtBeginDoc...`. If `nameref` is not detected here, the next `\@LN@linelabel` will do almost the same, then globally indeed.

```
498   \gdef\@LN@ExtraLabelItems{{}}{}}%
499 }{%
500   \global\let\@LN@@linelabel\@LN@linelabel
501   \gdef\@LN@linelabel{%
```

`\@ifpackageloaded` is “preamble only”, its—very internal—preamble definition is replicated here:

```
502   \expandafter
503   \ifx\c@name ver@nameref.sty\endcsname\relax \else
504     \gdef\@LN@ExtraLabelItems{{}}{}}%
505   \fi
```

19 Now aim at the “usual” behaviour:

```
506   \global\let\@LN@linelabel\@LN@@linelabel
507   \global\let\@LN@@linelabel\relax
508   \@LN@linelabel
509 }%
510 }%
511 }
```

1 (New 5.4) Option to allow `\linelabel` with `\nolinenumbers`.

```
512 \DeclareVoidOption{nolinelabelerror}{\def\LN@LLerror{\relax}}
```

(/New 5.4) (/New v4.3)  
(New v4.1)

## 4 6.6 A note on calling so many options

The number of package options may stimulate worrying about how to *enter* all the options that one would like to use—they may not fit into one line.

7 Fortunately, you can safely break code lines after the commas separating the option names in the `\usepackage` command (no comment marks needed).

## 6.7 Execute options

10 We stop declaring options and execute the ones that are called by the user.  
(/New v4.1)

```
513 \ProcessKeyvalOptions*
```

(New v4.1) Now we know whether `edtable.sty` is wanted and (if it is) with  
13 which options it is to be called.

```
514 \if@LN@edtable \RequirePackage{edtable}[2005/03/07] \fi
```

(/New v4.1)

## 7 Package extensions

16 Some of the extensions in this section were previously supplied in separate `.sty` files.

### 7.1 `displaymath`

19 (New v4.3) From now on, you no longer need to type the `{linenomath}` environment with the `\[`, `{equation}`, and `{eqnarray}` environments—and you no longer need to use the former package option `displaymath` for this  
22 feature. (/New v4.3)

The standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X display math environments are wrapped in a `{linenomath}` environment.

1 (New 3.05) The `[fleqn]` option of the standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X classes defines the display math environments such that line numbers appear just fine. Thus, we need not do any tricks when `[fleqn]` is loaded, as indicated by presents  
4 of the `\mathindent` register. (/New 3.05)

(New 3.05a) for `{eqnarray}`s we rather keep the old trick. (/New 3.05a)

7 (New 3.08) Wrap `\[` and `\]` into `{linenomath}`, instead of `{displaymath}`. Also save the definition of `\equation`, instead of replicating the current L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X definition. (/New 3.08)

```
515 \ifundefined{mathindent}{
516
517 \let\LN@displaymath\[
518 \let\LN@enddisplaymath\]
519 \renewcommand\[{ \begin{linenomath}\LN@displaymath}%
520 \renewcommand\]{\LN@enddisplaymath\end{linenomath}}%

521 \let\LN@equation\equation
522 \let\LN@endequation\endequation
523 \renewenvironment{equation}%
524     {\linenomath\LN@equation}%
525     {\LN@endequation\endlinenomath}%
526
527 }{}% \ifundefined{mathindent} -- 3rd arg v4.2, was \par!
528
529 \let\LN@eqnarray\eqnarray
530 \let\LN@endeqnarray\endeqnarray
531 \renewenvironment{eqnarray}%
532     {\linenomath\LN@eqnarray}%
533     {\LN@endeqnarray\endlinenomath}%
```

10 (UL) Indeed. The L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X macros are saved for unnumbered mode, which is detected by `\linenomath`. (/UL)

## 7.2 Line numbers in internal vertical mode

13 The command `\internallinenumbers` adds line numbers in internal vertical mode, but with limitations: we assume fixed baseline skip.

(v4.22) v3.10 provided a global (`\global\advance`) as well as a local version (star-form, using `\c@internallinenumbers`). `\resetlinenumbers`  
16 acted locally and was here used with the global version—save stack danger, T<sub>E</sub>Xbook p. 301—in v4.00 I disabled the global version therefore. Now I find that it is better to keep a global version, and the now global  
19 `\resetlinenumbers` is perfect for this. The global version allows continuing the “internal” numbers in the ensuing “external” text, and—unless reset by brackets argument—continuing the above series of line numbers. As

1 with v3.10, the local version always starts with line number one. A new  
 \LN@iglobal steps \globally in the global version, otherwise it is \relax.  
 (I also remove all my stupid discussions as of v4.00. And I use \newcommand.)  
 4 (v4.22)

```

534 \let\LN@iglobal\global % v4.22
535
536 \newcommand\internallinenumbers{\setrunninglinenumbers
537   \let\@par\internallinenumberspar
538   \ifx\@par\@@par\let\@par\internallinenumberspar\fi
539   \ifx\par\@@par\let\par\internallinenumberspar\fi
540   \ifx\@par\linenumberspar\let\@par\internallinenumberspar\fi
541   \ifx\par\linenumberspar\let\par\internallinenumberspar\fi
542   \@ifnextchar[{\resetlinenumbers}%]
543     {\@ifstar{\let\c@linenumber\c@internallinenumbers
544               \let\LN@iglobal\relax % v4.22
545               \c@linenumber\@ne}}}%
546   }
547
548 \let\endinternallinenumbers\endlinenumbers
549 \@namedef{internallinenumbers*}{\internallinenumbers*}
550 \expandafter\let\csname endinternallinenumbers*\endcsname\endlinenumbers
551
552 \newcount\c@internallinenumbers
553 \newcount\c@internallinenumbers
554
555 \newcommand\internallinenumberspar{%
556   \ifvmode\@@par\else\ifinner\@@par\else\@@par
557   \begingroup
558     \c@internallinenumbers\prevgraf
559     \setbox\@tempboxa\hbox{\vbox{\makeinternalLinenumbers}}%
560     \ht\@tempboxa\z@
561     \ifdim\prevdepth=-1000pt
562       % \nointerlineskip is already set so we don't need set it again
563       % (and we shouldn't back up)
564     \else
565       \dp\@tempboxa\prevdepth
566       \nobreak\vskip-\prevdepth
567       \nointerlineskip
568     \fi
569     \box\@tempboxa
570   \endgroup
571   \fi\fi
572 }
573
574 \newcommand\makeinternalLinenumbers{%
575   \ifnum\c@internallinenumbers>\z@ % v4.2
576   \hb@xt@\z@{\makeLineNumber}%
577   \LN@iglobal % v4.22

```

```

578     \advance\c@linenumber\@ne
579     \advance\c@internallinenumber@m@ne
580     \expandafter\makeinternallinenumber\fi
581   }
582 % TODO v4.4+: star: line numbers right!? cf. lncapt.sty

```

### 1 7.3 Line number references with offset

This extension defines macros to refer to line numbers with an offset, e.g., to refer to a line which cannot be labeled directly (display math). This was formerly known as `rlineno.sty`.

To refer to a pagewise line number with offset:

```
\linerefp[OFFSET]{LABEL}
```

7 To refer to a running line number with offset:

```
\linerefr[OFFSET]{LABEL}
```

To refer to a line number labeled in the same mode as currently selected:

```
10 \lineref[OFFSET]{LABEL}
```

```

583 \newcommand\lineref{%
584   \ifx\c@linenumber\c@runninglinenumber
585     \expandafter\linerefr
586   \else
587     \expandafter\linerefp
588   \fi
589 }
590
591 \newcommand*\linerefp[2][\z@]{%
592   \let\@thelinenumber\thelinenumber
593   \edef\thelinenumber{\advance\c@linenumber#1\relax
594     \noexpand\@thelinenumber}%
595   \ref{#2}%
596 }}

```

This goes deep into L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X's internals.

```

597 \newcommand*\linerefr[2][\z@]{%
598   \def\@linerefadd{\advance\c@linenumber#1}%
599   \expandafter\@setref\csname r@#2\endcsname
600   \@linerefadd{#2}%
601 }}
602
603 \newcommand*\@linerefadd[2]{\c@linenumber=#1\@linerefadd\relax
604   \thelinenumber}

```

## 1 7.4 Numbered quotation environments

The `{numquote}` and `{numquotation}` environments are like `{quote}` and `{quotation}`, except there will be line numbers.

- 4 An optional argument gives the number to count from. A star `*` (inside or outside the closing `}`) prevent the reset of the line numbers. Default is to count from one.

- 7 (v4.22: A local version using `\c@internallinenum` might be useful, see subsection 7.2.)

```

605 \newcommand\quotelinenumbers
606   {\@ifstar\linenumbers{\@ifnextchar[\linenumbers{\linenumbers*}}}
607
608 \newdimen\quotelinenumberssep
609 \quotelinenumberssep=\linenumberssep
610 \let\quotelinenumbersfont\linenumbersfont
611
612 \newcommand\numquotelist
613   {\leftlinenumbers
614     \linenumberssep\quotelinenumberssep
615     \let\linenumbersfont\quotelinenumbersfont
616     \addtolength{\linenumberssep}{-\@totalleftmargin}%
617     \quotelinenumbers
618   }
619
620 \newenvironment{numquote}      {\quote\numquotelist}\endquote}
621 \newenvironment{numquotation} {\quotation\numquotelist}\endquotation}
622 \newenvironment{numquote*}    {\quote\numquotelist*}\endquote}
623 \newenvironment{numquotation*}{\quotation\numquotelist*}\endquotation}

```

## 7.5 Frame around a paragraph

- 10 The `{bframe}` environment draws a frame around some text, across page breaks, if necessary.

This works only for plain text paragraphs, without special height lines.

- 13 All lines must be `\baselineskip` apart, no display math.

```

624 \newenvironment{bframe}
625   {\par
626     \@tempdima\columnwidth
627     \advance\@tempdima 2\bframesep
628     \setbox\bframebox\hb@xt@\columnwidth{%
629       \hskip-\bframesep
630       \vrule\@width\bframerule\@height\baselineskip\@depth\bframesep
631       \advance\@tempdima-2\bframerule
632       \hskip\@tempdima
633       \vrule\@width\bframerule\@height\baselineskip\@depth\bframesep

```

```

634     \hskip-\bframesep
635   }%
636   \hbox{\hskip-\bframesep
637     \vrule\@width\@tempdima\@height\bframerule\@depth\z@}%
638   \nointerlineskip
639   \copy\bframebox
640   \nobreak
641   \kern-\baselineskip
642   \runninglinenumbers
643   \def\makeLineNumber{\copy\bframebox\hss}%
644 }
645 {\par
646   \ifdim\prevdepth=-1000pt \else
647     \kern-\prevdepth
648   \fi
649   \kern\bframesep
650   \nointerlineskip
651   \@tempdima\columnwidth
652   \advance\@tempdima 2\bframesep
653   \hbox{\hskip-\bframesep
654     \vrule\@width\@tempdima\@height\bframerule\@depth\z@}%
655 }
656
657 \newdimen\bframerule
658 \bframerule=\fboxrule
659
660 \newdimen\bframesep
661 \bframesep=\fboxsep
662
663 \newbox\bframebox

```

## 1 7.6 amsmath patches

(New v5.0) Patches `amsmath` to work with `lineno`. These patches used to be supplied by the `linenoamsmath` package. See `linenoamsmathdemo.pdf` for a demonstration. (/New v5.0)

(New v5.1) `lineno` tries to use  $\LaTeX$ 's hook management system to patch `amsmath`, so that the two packages may be loaded independently. This requires the October 2020 release of  $\LaTeX$ . As a fallback for older releases, `lineno` tests whether `amsmath` had already been loaded (by testing for the presence of the `gather` command) and if so applies the patches; otherwise if `amsmath` has not been loaded, no patches are applied, and a warning is issued. (/New v5.1)

(New v5.2) Fix `lineno` to work with `amsmath`'s `\allowdisplaybreaks` option. A side effect is that now `\*`  suppresses a line number on that line. This is because `\*`  prohibits a page break after a given line, and `lineno`



- 1 basically works by hijacking page breaks. It's probably not possible to fix this without losing the behaviour of `\\*`. (/New v5.2)

```

664 \ifdefined\AddToHook
665 \def\@LN@amsmath@patches#1{\AddToHook{package/amsmath/after}{#1}}
666 \else
667 \ifdefined\endgather
668 \def\@LN@amsmath@patches#1{#1}
669 \else
670 \PackageWarningNoLine{lineno}%
671   {'amsmath' must be loaded before 'lineno' for patches to be applied}
672 \def\@LN@amsmath@patches#1{\relax}
673 \fi
674 \fi
675
676 \@LN@amsmath@patches{
677 \newcommand*\@LN@amsmath@patch[1]{%
678 \cspreto{#1}{\linenomath}%
679 \cspreto{#1*}{\linenomath}%
680 \csappto{end#1}{\endlinenomath}%
681 \csappto{end#1*}{\endlinenomath}%
682 }
683 \newcount\@LN@amsmath@ams@eqpen
684 \cspreto{math@cr@}{%
685   %% Uncommenting the following 2 lines restores the line number on a line
686   %% ended with \\*, by making \\* act just like \\. This is probably
687   %% undesirable, however, so these lines are disabled.
688   % \global\@eqpen%
689   % \ifnum\dspbrk@lvl <z@ \interdisplaylinepenalty \else -\@getpen\dspbrk@lvl \fi%
690   \advance\@eqpen\@LN@amsmath@ams@eqpen\relax%
691 }
692 \newcommand*\@LN@amsmath@patch@ams[1]{%
693 \cspreto{#1}{%
694 \linenomath%
695 \postdisplaypenalty=0%
696 \global\@LN@amsmath@ams@eqpen\interdisplaylinepenalty%
697 }%
698 \cspreto{#1*}{%
699 \linenomath%
700 \postdisplaypenalty=0%
701 \global\@LN@amsmath@ams@eqpen\interdisplaylinepenalty%
702 }%
703 \csappto{end#1}{%
704 \global\@LN@amsmath@ams@eqpen\z@%
705 \endlinenomath%
706 }%
707 \csappto{end#1*}{%
708 \global\@LN@amsmath@ams@eqpen\z@%
709 \endlinenomath%

```

```

710   }%
711   }
712   \@LN@amsmath@patch{equation}
713   \@LN@amsmath@patch@ams{multline}
714   \@LN@amsmath@patch@ams{gather}
715   \@LN@amsmath@patch@ams{align}
716   \@LN@amsmath@patch@ams{alignat}
717   \@LN@amsmath@patch@ams{flalign}
718   \let\@LN@amsmath@ams@mmeasure\mmeasure@
719   \def\mmeasure@#1{%
720     \global\@LN@amsmath@ams@eqpen\z@%
721     \begingroup%
722     \interdisplaylinepenalty=0%
723     \@LN@amsmath@ams@mmeasure{#1}\}%
724     \endgroup%
725     \global\@LN@amsmath@ams@eqpen\interdisplaylinepenalty%
726   }
727 }

```

## 1 8 Move \vadjust items (New v4.00)

This section completes reviving `\pagebreak`, `\nopagebreak`, `\vspace`, and the star and optional form of `\`. This was started in section 2.1 and resumed in section 2.4 and subsection 3.1. The problem was explained in section 2.1: `\vadjust` items come out at a bad position, and the  $\LaTeX$  commands named before work with `\vadjust` indeed. Our solution was sketched there as well.

According to the caveat in subsection 3.2 concerning `\ifLineNumbers`, the  $\LaTeX$  commands enumerated may go wrong if you switch line numbering inside or at the end of a paragraph.

### 10 8.1 Redefining \vadjust

`\vadjust` will temporarily be changed into the following command.

```

728 \def\PostponeVadjust#1{%
729   \global\let\vadjust\@LN@vadjust

```

This undoes a `\global\let\vadjust\PostponeVadjust` which will start each of the refined  $\LaTeX$  commands. The `\globals` are most probably superfluous. They might be useful should one `\vadjust` appear in a group starting after the change of `\vadjust` into `\PostponeVadjust`. (UL) Even the undoing may be superfluous, cf. discussion in section 8.2 below. (UL)

```

730   \vadjust{\penalty-\@Mppvcodepen}%

```

```

731 \g@addto@macro\@LN@vadjustlist{#1\@lt}%
732 }
733 \let\@LN@@vadjust\vadjust
734 \global\let\@LN@vadjustlist\@empty
735 \global\let\@LN@do@vadjusts\relax

```

- 1 These \globals are just to remind that all the changes of the strings after \let should be \global (T<sub>E</sub>Xbook p. 301). \@LN@vadjustlist collects the \vadjust items of a paragraph. \PassVadjustList tears one
- 4 \vadjust item for the current line out of \@LN@vadjustlist and puts it into \@LN@do@vadjusts. The latter is encountered each line in \MakeLineNo (section 2.4), while those L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X \vadjust commands will come rather rarely.
- 7 So I decided that \@LN@do@vadjust is \relax until a \vadjust item is waiting. In the latter case, \@LN@do@vadjusts is turned into a list macro which resets itself to \relax when the other contents have been placed in the vertical list.—\PassVadjustList is invoked by the output routine (section 2.1),
- 10 so the \box255 must be put back.

```

736 \def\PassVadjustList{%
737   \unvbox\@cclv
738   \expandafter \@LN@xnext \@LN@vadjustlist \@@
739               \@tempa \@LN@vadjustlist
740   \ifx\@LN@do@vadjusts\relax
741     \gdef\@LN@do@vadjusts{\global\let\@LN@do@vadjusts\relax}%
742   \fi
743   \expandafter \g@addto@macro \expandafter \@LN@do@vadjusts
744     \expandafter {\@tempa}%
745 }

```

## 8.2 Redefining the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X commands

- 13 Now we change \pagebreak etc. so that they use \PostponeVadjust in place of \vadjust. We try to do this as independently as possible of the implementation of the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X commands to be redefined. Therefore,
- 16 we don't just copy macro definition code from any single implementation (say, latest L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X) and insert our changes, but attach a conditional \global\let\vadjust\PostponeVadjust to their left ends in a way which
- 19 should work rather independantly of their actual code. However, \vadjust should be the primitive again after execution of the command. So the \global\let... may be used only if it's guaranteed that a \vadjust is
- 22 near.—(UL) Sure? In line numbering mode, probably each \vadjust coming from a L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X command should be \PostponeVadjust. \marginpars and floats seem to be the only cases which are not explicitly dealt with in
- 25 the present section. This would be a way to avoid \@LN@nobreake>true! Of

1 course, the `\vadjust`s that the present package uses then must be replaced  
by `\@LN@vadjust`.—Maybe next time. (/UL)

4 The next command and something else will be added to the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X com-  
mands we are concerned with here.

```
746 \DeclareRobustCommand\@LN@changevadjust{%
747   \ifvmode\else\ifinner\else
748     \global\let\vadjust\PostponeVadjust
749   \fi\fi
750 }
```

(UL) What about math mode? Math display? Warn? (/UL)

7 `\@tempa` will now become a two place macro which adds first argu-  
ment (single token), enclosed by `\ifLineNumbers... \fi` to the left of sec-  
ond argument. As long as we need it, we can't use the star form of  
`\DeclareRobustCommand` or the like, because AMS-L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X uses `\@tempa` for  
10 `\@ifstar`. (New v4.41) And for the same reason, that `\CheckCommand*` had  
to be raised! (/New v4.41)

```
751 \CheckCommand*\@parboxrestore{\@arrayparboxrestore\let\\\@normalcr}
752
753 \def\@tempa#1#2{%
754   \expandafter \def \expandafter#2\expandafter{\expandafter
755     \ifLineNumbers\expandafter#1\expandafter\fi#2}%
756 }
```

13 (UL) This `\ifLineNumber` can be fooled by `\linenumbers` ahead etc. It  
might be better to place a signal penalty in any case and let the output  
routine decide what to do. (/UL)

16 We use the occasion to switch off `linenumbers` where they don't work  
anyway and where we don't want them, especially in footnotes:

```
757 \@tempa\nolinenumbers\@arrayparboxrestore
```

We hope this suffices ... let's check one thing at least: [(New v4.41) see  
`\CheckCommand` above (/New v4.41)]

19 Now for the main theme of the section. The next lines assume that  
`\vspace`, `\pagebreak`, and `\nopagebreak` use `\vadjust` whenever they occur  
outside vertical mode; moreover, that they don't directly read an argument.  
22 Indeed `\pagebreak` and `\nopagebreak` first call something which tests for a  
left bracket ahead, while `\vspace` first tests for a star.

```
758 \@tempa\@LN@changevadjust\vspace
759 \@tempa\@LN@changevadjust\pagebreak
760 \@tempa\@LN@changevadjust\nopagebreak
```

1 `\`, however, uses `\vadjust` only in star or optional form. We relax indepen-  
 2 dency of implementation in assuming that `\@normalcr` is the fragile version  
 3 of `\` (and we use `\@ifstar!`). (Using a copy of `\` would be safer, but an  
 4 ugly repetition of `\protect`.)

```

761 \DeclareRobustCommand\{\%
762   \ifLineNumbers
763     \expandafter \@LN@cr
764   \else
765     \expandafter \@normalcr
766   \fi
767 }
768 \def\@LN@cr{%
769   \@ifstar{\@LN@changevadjust\@normalcr*}%
770           {\@ifnextchar[{\@LN@changevadjust\@normalcr}\@normalcr}%
771 }

```

Moreover we hope that `\newline` never leads to a `\vadjust`, although names  
 of some commands invoked by `\` contain `newline`. At last, this seems to  
 7 have been OK since 1989 or even earlier.

8 Let's have a few tests. Testing `\pagebreak` and `\nopagebreak` would  
 9 be too expensive here, but—oops!—we have just experienced a successful  
 10 `\vspace*{.5\baselineskip}`. A `\`\*[.5\baselineskip]  
 11 may look even more drastical, but this time we are happy about it. Note  
 12 that the line numbers have moved with the lines. Without our changes, one  
 13 line number would have “anticipated” the move of the next line, just as you  
 14 can observe it now. (/New v4.00)

### 8.3 Reminder on obsolescence

15

(New v4.1) We have completed inclusion of the earlier extension packages  
 16 `linenox0.sty`, `linenox1.sty`, `lnopatch.sty`, and `linenoamsmath`. If one  
 17 of them is loaded, though, we produce an error message before something  
 18 weird happens. We avoid `\newif` because the switchings occur so rarely.  
 19

```

772 \AtBeginDocument{%
773   \let\ifLN@obsolete\iffalse
774   \@ifpackageloaded{linenox0}{\let\ifLN@obsolete\iftrue}\relax
775   \@ifpackageloaded{linenox1}{\let\ifLN@obsolete\iftrue}\relax
776   \@ifpackageloaded{lnopatch}{\let\ifLN@obsolete\iftrue}\relax
777   \@ifpackageloaded{linenoamsmath}{\let\ifLN@obsolete\iftrue}\relax
778   \ifLN@obsolete
779     \PackageError{lineno}{Obsolete extension package(s)}{%

```

```

780     As of \fileversion, 'lineno' includes the functionality of \MessageBreak
781     'linenox0', 'linenox1', 'lnopatch', and 'linenoamsmath'; \MessageBreak
782     these packages are therefore obsolete and must not be loaded.}%
783 \fi
784 }

```

## 1 9 The final touch

2 There is one deadcycle for each line number.

```

785 \advance\maxdeadcycles 100
786
787 \endinput

```

## 3 10 The user commands

4 The user commands to turn on and off line numbering are

5 `\linenumbers`

6 Turn on line numbering in the current mode.

7 `\linenumbers*`

8 and reset the line number to 1.

9 `\linenumbers[number]`

10 and start with *number*.

11 `\nolinelnumbers`

12 Turn off line numbering.

13 `\runninglinenumbers*[number]`

14 Turn on `running` line numbers, with the same optional arguments as  
 15 `\linenumbers`. The numbers are running through the text over page-  
 16 breaks. When you turn numbering off and on again, the numbers will  
 17 continue, except, of course, if you ask to reset or preset the counter.

18 `\pagewiselinenumbers`

19 Turn on `pagewise` line numbers. The lines on each page are numbered  
 20 beginning with one at the first `pagewise` numbered line.

<code>\resetlinenumber[⟨number⟩]</code>	1
Reset [Set] the line number to 1 [⟨number⟩].	2
<code>\setrunninglinenumbers</code>	3
Switch to running line number mode. Do <i>not</i> turn it on or off.	4
<code>\setpagewiselinenumbers</code>	5
Switch to pagewise line number mode. Do <i>not</i> turn it on or off.	6
<code>\switchlinenumbers*</code>	7
Causes margin switching in pagewise modes. With the star, put the line numbers on the inner margin.	8 9
<code>\leftlinenumbers*</code>	10
<code>\rightlinenumbers*</code>	11
Set the line numbers in the left/right margin. With the star this works for both modes of operation, without the star only for the currently selected mode.	12 13 14
<code>\runningpagewiselinenumbers</code>	15
When using the pagewise line number mode, do not subtract the page offset. This results in running line numbers again, but with the possibil- ity to switch margins. Be careful when doing line number referencing, this mode status must be the same while setting the paragraph and during references.	16 17 18 19 20
<code>\realpagewiselinenumbers</code>	21
Reverses the effect of <code>\runningpagewiselinenumbers</code> .	22
<code>\modulolinenumbers[⟨number⟩]</code>	23
Give a number only to lines which are multiples of [⟨number⟩]. If ⟨number⟩ is not specified, the current value in the counter <code>linenumbermodulo</code> is retained. ⟨number⟩=1 turns this off without changing <code>linenumbermodulo</code> . The counter is initialized to 5.	24 25 26 27
<code>\modulolinenumbers*[⟨number⟩]</code>	28
Like <code>\modulolinenumbers</code> , the only difference being that the first line number after a <code>\linenumbers</code> (or <code>\runninglinenumbers</code> , <code>\pagewiselinenumbers</code> , <code>\quotelinenumbers</code> ) is printed regard- less of the modulo—yet ‘1’ is printed only after (or ...)	29 30 31 32

1 `\firstlinenumber{1}`. This also applies to the first line of a  
 2 `{linenumbers}` or respective environment. See subsection 5.5 for an-  
 3 other explanation. The behaviour may be unsatisfactory with pagewise  
 4 line-numbering.

5 `\firstlinenumber`

6 `\firstlinenumber{⟨filino⟩}` brings about that (after it) line num-  
 7 bers less than `⟨filino⟩` do *not* appear in the margin. Moreover,  
 8 with `\modulolinenumbers[⟨number⟩]`, just the line numbers which  
 9 are `⟨filino⟩` plus a multiple of `⟨number⟩` are printed.—If you had  
 10 `\firstlinenumber{⟨pos⟩}` with some `⟨pos⟩ > 0` and want to switch  
 11 to printing multiples of, e.g., 4, you best do `\modulolinenumbers[4]`  
 12 and `\firstlinenumber{0}`. (See subsection 5.5 for technical details.)

13 `\linenumberdisplaymath`

14 Number the lines of a display math in a `{linenomath}` environment,  
 15 but do not in a `{linenomath*}` environment. This is used by the  
 16 package option `[mathlines]`.

17 `\nolinenumberdisplaymath`

18 Do not Number the lines of a display math in a `{linenomath}` envi-  
 19 ronment, but do in a `{linenomath*}` environment. This is the default.

20 `\linelabel`

21 Set a `\linelabel{⟨foo⟩}` to the line number where this commands is  
 22 in. Refer to it with the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X referencing commands `\ref{⟨foo⟩}` and  
 23 `\pageref{⟨foo⟩}`.

24 The commands can be used globally, locally within groups or as environ-  
 25 ments. It is important to know that they take action only when the `\par` is  
 26 executed. The `\end{⟨mode⟩linenumbers}` commands provide a `\par`. Ex-  
 27 amples:

```
28     {\linenumbers ⟨text⟩ \par}
29
30     \begin{linenumbers}
31     ⟨text⟩
32     \end{linenumbers}
33
34     ⟨paragraph⟩ {\linenumbers\par}
35
```



<code>\linenumbers</code>	1
<code>\par</code>	2
<code>\nolinelnumbers</code>	3
	4
<code>\linenumbers</code>	5
<code>\par</code>	6

(New v4.00) However, the examples containing `\par` show what you should *not* do, at least if you use `\pagebreak`, `\nopagebreak`, `\vspace`, `\*` or `\[space]`—cf. section 8.

The same care should be applied to the “wizard” devices `\ifLineNumbers` (subsection 3.2) and `\PostponeVadjust` (section 8.1). (/New v4.00)

(New v4.11) Oh, and the commands and environments of section s:Xt are missing. Sorry, I am in a hurry now. May be next time.—And the environments `{linenomath}` and `{linenomath*}` should get an own paragraph. In short, each math display, equation, or `{eqnarray}` should be “wrapped” in one of `{linenomath}` and `{linenomath*}`.

## 10.1 Customization hooks 17

There are several hooks to customize the appearance of the line numbers, and some low level hooks for special effects. 18  
19

`\thelinenumbers` 20

This macro should give the representation of the line number in the  $\LaTeX$ -counter `linenumbers`. The default is provided by  $\LaTeX$ :

`\arabic{linenumbers}` 23

`\makeLineNumbersLeft` 24

This macro is used to attach a line number to the left of the text page. This macro should fill an `\hbox` to `Opt` which will be placed at the left margin of the page, with the reference point aligned to the line to which it should give a number. Please use the macro `\LineNumber` to refer to the line number. 25  
26  
27  
28  
29

The default definition is 30

`\hss\linenumbersfont\LineNumber\hskip\linenumberssep` 31

`\makeLineNumbersRight` 32

Like `\makeLineNumbersLeft`, but for line numbers on the right margin. 33

The default definition is 34

```
1      \linenumberfont\hskip\linenumbersep\hskip\columnwidth
2      \hbox to\linenumberwidth{\hss\LineNumber}\hss
3 \linenumberfont
4     This macro is initialized to
5     \normalfont\tiny\sffamily
6 \linenumbersep
7     This dimension register sets the separation of the line number to the
8     text. Default value is 10pt.
9 \linenumberwidth
10    This dimension register sets the width of the line number box on the
11    right margin. The distance of the right edge of the text to the right
12    edge of the line number is \linenumbersep + \linenumberwidth. The
13    default value is 10pt.
14 \theLineNumber (for wizards)
15    This macro is called for printing a \newlabel entry to the aux-file.
16    Its definition depends on the mode. For running line numbers it's just
17    \thelinenumber, while in pagewise mode, the page offset subtraction
18    is done in here.
19 \makeLineNumber (for wizards)
20    This macro produces the line numbers. The definition depends
21    on the mode. In the running line numbers mode it just expands
22    \makeLineNumberLeft.
23 \LineNumber (for wizards)
24    This macro is called by \makeLineNumber to typeset the line num-
25    ber. This hook is changed by the modulo mechanism and by
26    \firstlinenumber.
```