lineno.sty  v4.41 2005/11/02

A \LaTeX{} package to attach
line numbers to paragraphs

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1 Introductions

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

1.1 Introduction to versions v < 4

This package provides line numbers on paragraphs. After TeX has broken
a paragraph into lines there will be line numbers attached to them, with
the possibility to make references through the \ref, \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 \par, \@par and \@@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 TeXs 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 \marginpars, but not too well with displaymath.
\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 ver-
sion 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—cf.

http://ednotes.sty.de.vu

—while you find ednotes.sty and surrounding files in CTAN folder
/macos/latex/contrib/ednotes.
Soon, some weaknesses of \texttt{lineno.sty} showed up, mainly since Christian’s critical editions (using \texttt{ednotes.sty}) needed lots of \texttt{\linelabel}s and footnotes. (These weaknesses are due to weaknesses of \LaTeX’s \texttt{\marginpar} mechanism that Stephan used for \texttt{\linelabel}.) So we changed some \texttt{lineno.sty} definitions in some extra files, which moreover offered new features. We sent these files to Stephan, hoping he would take the changes into \texttt{lineno.sty}. However, he was too short of time.

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

The improvements are as follows:

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

(ii) The number of \texttt{\linelabel}s in one paragraph is no longer limited to 18.

(iii) \texttt{\pagebreak}, \texttt{\nopagebreak}, \texttt{\vspace}, and the star and optional versions of \texttt{\}\ work as one would expect (section 8).

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

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

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

(Thanks to Stephan for making this possible!)

Ednotes moreover profits from Stephan’s offer with regard to the documentation of our code which yielded these improvements formerly. This documentation now becomes printable, being part of the \texttt{lineno.sty} documentation.

Of course, Stephan’s previous \texttt{lineno.sty} versions were a great and ingenious work and exhibit greatest \TeXpertise. I never could have done this. I learnt a lot in studying the code when Christian pointed out strange output results and error messages, and there are still large portions of \texttt{lineno.sty} which I don’t understand (consider only pagewise numbering
of lines). Fortunately, Stephan has offered future help if needed.—My code
for attaching line numbers to \textit{tabular environments} (as mentioned above,
now still in \texttt{editable.sty}) developed from macros which Stephan and Chris-
tian experimented with in December 2002. Stephan built the basics. (How-
ever, I then became too proud to follow his advice only to use and modify
\texttt{longtable.sty}.)

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

On the other hand, the sections on improvements of the implementation
have been blown up very much and may be tiring and little understandable
for mere \textit{users}. These users may profit from the present presentation just by
jumping to sections 6 and 10. There is a user’s guide \texttt{ulineno.tex} which may
be even more helpful, but it has not been updated for a while.

\section{Availability}

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

\section{Introductory code}

This style option is written for \LaTeX\textregistered, November 1994 or later, since we
need the \texttt{\textbackslash protected\textbackslash write} macro.

\begin{verbatim}
\NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[1994/12/01]
\ProvidesPackage{lineno}
\filedate{space line numbers on paragraphs \fileversion}
(/New v4.00)
\end{verbatim}
2 Put the line numbers to the lines

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

2.1 Basic code of lineno.sty \output

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

(New v3.04) Longtable uses \penalty−30000. The lineno penalty range was shrunk to −188000...−32000. (/New v3.04) (New v4.00) New values are listed below (11111f.). (/New v4.00)

\newcount\linenopenalty\linenopenalty=-100000

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

\mathchardef\linenopenaltypar=32000

So let’s make a hook to \output, the direct way. The \TeX macro \reinserts puts the footnotes back on the page.

(New v3.01) \reinserts badly screws up split footnotes. The bottom part is still on the recent contributions list, and the top part will be put back there after the bottom part. Thus, since lineno.sty does not play well with \inserts anyway, we can safely experiment with \holdinginserts, without making things much worse.
Or that’s what I thought, but: Just activating `\holdinginserts` while
doing the `\par` will not do the trick: The `\output` routine may be called
for a real page break before all line numbers are done, and how can we get
control over `\holdinginserts` at that point?

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

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

If we find `\holdinginserts=-3` we activate it again after doing `\output`.

(New v3.01) To work with `multicol.sty`, the original output routine is
now called indirectly, instead of being replaced. When `multicol.sty` changes
`\output`, it is a toks register, not the real thing. (/New v3.02)

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

(i) Problems with footnotes formerly resulted from `\@reinserts`
in `\@specialoutput` which Stephan’s `\linelabel` called via the
`\marginpar` mechanism.

(ii) `\TeX` commands using `\vadjust` formerly didn’t work as one would
have hoped. The problem is as follows: Printing the line number results from a box that the output routine inserts at the
place of the `\interlinepenalty`. `\vadjust` items appear *above* the
`\interlinepenalty` (\TeX{}book p. 105). So `\pagebreak`, e.g., formerly sent the line number to the next page, while the penalty from
`\nopagebreak` could not tie the following line, since it was screened
off by the line number box.—Our trick is putting the `\vadjust` items
into a list macro from which the output routine transfers them into the
vertical list, below the line number box.

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

\begin{verbatim}
\mathchardef\@Mllbcodepen=11111
\mathchardef\@Mppvacodepen=11112
\end{verbatim}
David Kastrup urges to use a private name instead of \texttt{\the\output} (LaTeX-L-list). Otherwise an \texttt{\output} routine loaded later and using \texttt{\newtoks\output} again may get lost entirely. So we change use of \texttt{\@LN\output}, using it for the former purpose. Reference to what appeared with the name of \texttt{\output} here lasts for a few lines and then is given away.

\let\@tempa\output
\let\@LN\output
\output=\expandafter{\the\@tempa}

Now we add two cases to Stephan’s output routine. (New v4.00)
\newtoks\output
\let\@LN\output
\output=\expandafter{\the\@tempa}

(New v4.00) (New v4.2) We insert recognition of waiting \linelabel items—

\ifnum\outputpenalty=-\@Mllbcpen
\WriteLineNo
\else
\ifnum\outputpenalty=-\@Mppvacpen
\PassVadjustList
\else
\fi
\fi

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

(New v4.00) (New v4.2) Two new \texttt{\fis} for the \linelabel and \vadjust tests—
\fi
\fi

—and the remaining is Stephan’s code again: (New v4.00)
\else
\MakeLineNo
\fi
}

(New v4.00) Our new macros \texttt{\WriteLineNo} and \texttt{\PassVadjustList} will be dealt with in sections 4 and 8.1. (New v4.00)
2.2 \LineNoTest

The float mechanism inserts \interlinepenalty during \output. So carefully reset it before going on. Else we get doubled line numbers on every float placed in horizontal mode, e.g. from \linelabel.

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

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

\def\LineNoTest{% \let\@par\@@par \ifnum\interlinepenalty<\linenopenaltypar \advance\interlinepenalty\linenopenalty \@LN@nobreaktrue \fi \@tempswatrue \ifnum\outputpenalty>\linenopenaltypar\else \ifnum\outputpenalty>-188000\relax \@tempswafalse \fi \fi \fi }

\def\@LN@nobreaktrue{\let\if@nobreak\iftrue} % renamed v4.33

(UL) I thought here were another case of the save stack problem explained in \TeXbook, p. 301, namely through both local and global changing \if@nobreak. However, \@LN@nobreak is called during \@LN@output only, while \@nobreaktrue is called by \LaTeX's \@startsection only. The latter never happens during \@LN@output. So there is no local value of \if@nobreak on save stack when \@nobreaktrue acts, since \the@LN@output (where \@LN@output is a new name for the original \output) is executed within a group (\TeXbook p. 21). (/UL)

2.3 Other output routines (v4.2)

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

http://[CTAN]/macros/latex/contrib/tamefloats/tameflts.sty
now, and I prefer striving for compatibility with the latter. (See there for expanding on the problem.) This requires returning the special absolute value of \texttt{\textbackslash holdinginserts} that \texttt{lineno.sty} finds at the end of a newly typeset paragraph—now done in subsection 3.1 (\texttt{\textbackslash linenumberpar}). The former \texttt{\textbackslash LineNoHoldInsertsTest} has been filled into here. Note: when the following code is invoked, we have \texttt{\textbackslash if\textbackslash tempswa = \textbackslash iftrue}. WARNING: I am still not sure whether the present code is good for cooperating with other packages that use \texttt{\textbackslash holdinginserts}.

\begin{verbatim}
\def\LineNoLaTeXOutput{%
  \ifnum \holdinginserts=\texttt{\textbackslash thr@@} % v4.33 without \texttt{\textbackslash tempswafalse}
    \global\holdinginserts=\texttt{\textbackslash thr@@}
    \unvbox\cclv
    \ifnum \outputpenalty=\texttt{\textbackslash @M} \else \penalty\outputpenalty \fi
  \else
    \if\twocolumn \let\makecol\@LN@makecol \fi
    \the\@LN@output % finally following David Kastrup’s advice.
    \ifnum \holdinginserts=\texttt{\textbackslash thr@@}
      \global\holdinginserts=\texttt{\textbackslash thr@@}
    \fi
  \fi
}
\end{verbatim}

More on dealing with output routines from other packages: Since \texttt{lineno.sty}’s output routine is called at least once for each output line, I think it should be in \TeX{}’s original \texttt{\textbackslash output}, while output routines dealing with building pages and with floats etc. should be filled into registers addressed by \texttt{\textbackslash output} after \texttt{\textbackslash newtoks\textbackslash output}. Therefore

1. \texttt{tameflts.sty} should be loaded after \texttt{lineno.sty};

2. if a class changes \texttt{\textbackslash output} (APS journal class revtex4, e.g.), \texttt{lineno.sty} should be loaded by \texttt{\textbackslash RequirePackage [here presumably following some options in brackets]{lineno} preceding \textbackslash documentclass}.

3. If you actually maintain such a class, please consider loading \texttt{lineno.sty} on some draft option. The bunch of lineno’s package options may be a problem, but perhaps the purpose of your class is offering only very few of lineno’s options anyway, maybe just one.

The latter may also be needed with classes that don’t follow David Kastrup’s rule on changing \texttt{\textbackslash output}.
2.4 \MakeLineNumber: Actually attach line number

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

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

(UL) I needed a while to understand the sentence on incrementing. Correctly: writing the \newlabel to the .aux file is triggered by the signal penalty that \@end@float inserts via \vadjust. However, this could be changed by our new \PostponeVadjust. After \c@linenumber has been introduced as a \LaTeX counter, it might be preferable that it behaved like standard \LaTeX counters which are incremented shortly before printing. But this may be of little practical relevance in this case, as \c@linenumber is driven in a very non-standard way.—However still, this behaviour of \c@linenumber generates a problem with our \edtable.sty. (/UL).

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

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

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

\TeX puts only nonzero interline penalties into the vertical list (\TeXbook p. 105), while \lineno.sty formerly replaced the signal interline penalty by something closing with an explicit penalty of the value that the interline penalty would have without \lineno.sty. This is usually 0. Now, explicit vertical penalties can be very nasty with respect to \nopagebreak, e.g., a low (even positive) \widowpenalty may force a widow where you explicitly tried to forbid it by \nopagebreak (see explanation soon below). The \nopagebreak we create here would never work if all those zero penalties were present.—On the other hand, we cannot just omit Stephan’s zero penalties, because \TeX puts a penalty of 10000 after what \lineno.sty inserts (\TeXbook p. 125). This penalty must be overridden to allow page breaks between ordinary lines. To revive \nopagebreak, we therefore replace those zero (or low) penalties by penalties that the user demanded by \nopagebreak.—This mechanism is not perfect and does not exactly restore the original \LaTeX working of \pagebreak and \nopagebreak. Viz., if there are several vertical penalties after a line which were produced by closely
sitting \[no\]pagebreaks, without lineno.sty the lowest penalty would be
effective (cf. TeXbook exercise 14.10). Our mechanism, by contrast, chooses
the last user-set penalty of the line as the effective one. It would not be very
difficult to come more close to the original mechanism, but until someone
urges us we will cling to the present simple way. You may consider an ad-
vantage of the difference between our mechanism and the original one that
the user here can actually override low penalties by \nopagebreak, which
may be what a lay \LaTeX user would expect. (/UL, /New v4.00)

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

(New v4.00) Previously,
\% \stepcounter{linenumber}%
followed. (Of course, there was no comment mark; I put it there to make
reading the actual code easy.)
(New v4.22: improved) Why not just
\global\advance\c@linenumber\@ne?
\stepcounter additionally resets “subordinate” counters, but which could
these (usefully) be? Again, may be column counters with editable.sty?!

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

\stepLineNumber

(New v4.4) Now
\ht@\@tempboxa\z@ @LN@depthbox

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

% \ifnum\outputpenalty=-\linenopenalty\else
originally followed. We need something before the \else:

\ifnum\outputpenalty=-\linenopenalty
\ifnum\count@=\z@ \else
So final \pagebreak[0] or \nopagebreak[0] has no effect—but this will
make a difference after headings only, where nobody should place such a
thing anyway.

\xdef\@LN@parpgbrk{%
\penalty\the\count@
\global\let\noexpand\@LN@parpgbrk
\noexpand\@LN@screenoff@pen}% v4.4

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

\fi
\else
(/New v4.00)
\@tempcnta\outputpenalty
\advance\@tempcnta -\linenopenalty

(New v4.00)
% \penalty\@tempcnta
followed previously. To give \nopagebreak a chance, we do
\penalty \ifnum\count@<\@tempcnta \@tempcnta \else \count@ \fi
instead.—In \texttt{linenox0.sty}, the \texttt{\textbackslash else} thing once was omitted. Sergei Mariev’s complaint (thanks!) showed that it is vital (see comment before \texttt{\textbackslash MakeLineNo}). The remaining \texttt{\textbackslash fi} from previous package version closes the \texttt{\textbackslash ifnum\textbackslash outputpenalty}... (/New v4.00)

\begin{verbatim}
\fi
\}
\end{verbatim}

(New v4.00)

\newcommand{\stepLineNumber}{\stepcounter{linenumber}}

For reason, see use above. (/New v4.00)

(New v4.4) The depth preserving trick is drawn here from \texttt{\textbackslash MakeLineNo} because it will be used again in section 3.1.

\begin{verbatim}
def@LN@depthbox{%
dp\@tempboxa=\@tempdima
\nointerlineskip \kern-\@tempdima \box\@tempboxa}
\end{verbatim}

(/New v4.4)

\section{Control line numbering}

\subsection{Inserting \texttt{\textbackslash output} calls}

The line numbering is controlled via \texttt{\textbackslash par}. \LaTeX saved the \TeX-primitive \texttt{\textbackslash par} in \texttt{@@par}. We push it one level further out, and redefine \texttt{@@par} to insert the \texttt{\interlinepenalty} needed to trigger the line numbering. And we need to allow page breaks after a paragraph.

New (2.05beta): the prevgraf test. A paragraph that ends with a displayed equation, a \texttt{\textbackslash noindent\textbackslash par} or \texttt{wrapfig.sty} produce empty paragraphs. These should not get a spurious line number via \texttt{\textbackslash linenopenalty\textbackslash par}.

\begin{verbatim}
\let@@@par@@par
\newcount{\linenoprevgraf}
\end{verbatim}

(UL) And needs \texttt{\textbackslash linenoprevgraf} to be a counter? Perhaps there may be a paragraph having thousands of lines, so \texttt{\mathchardef} doesn’t suffice (really??). A macro ending on \texttt{\textbackslash relax} might suffice, but would be somewhat slow. I think I will use \texttt{\mathchardef next time. Or has any user used \texttt{\linenoprevgraf}? (/UL)
was here previously. What for? According to \TeXbook p. 125, Stephan’s interline penalty is changed into 10000. At the end of a paragraph, the \parskip would follow that penalty of 10000, so there could be a page break neither at the \parskip nor at the \baselineskip (\TeXbook p. 110)—so there could never be a page break between two paragraphs. So something must screen off the 10000 penalty. Indeed, the \kern is a place to break. (Stephan once knew this: see ‘allow pagebreaks’ above.) Formerly, I tried to replace \kern\z@ by

\global\holdinginserts\@LN@outer\holdins % v4.2
\advance\interlinepenalty -\linenopenalty
\global\holdinginserts \thr@@
\@@@par
\ifnum\prevgraf>\linenoprevgraf
\penalty-\linenopenalty\par
\fi
\fi} % from \ifvmode \else \ifinner \else

\penalty-\linenopenalty\par

\kern\z@
\global\holdinginserts\@LN@outer\holdins % v4.2
\advance\interlinepenalty -\linenopenalty
\fi % from \ifinner \else \else
\fi} % from \ifvmode \else \else

\penalty\@LN@parpgpen\relax

\@LN@parpgbrk

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

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

\global\holdinginserts\@LN@outer\holdins % v4.2
\advance\interlinepenalty -\linenopenalty
\fi % from \ifinner \else
\fi} % from \ifvmode \else \else
(New v4.00, v4.4) Initialize \@LN@parpgbrk, accounting for earlier space and for appropriate columndepth. We use former \MakeLineNo’s depth-preverving trick \@LN@depthbox again:

\def\@LN@screenoff@pen{%
  \ifdim\lastskip=\z@\@tempdima\prevdepth \setbox\@tempboxa
  \null \@LN@depthbox \fi}
\global\let\@LN@parpgbrk\@LN@screenoff@pen

(/New v4.4, v4.00)

3.2 Turning on/off

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

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

(/New v4.3)

\newif\ifLineNumbers \LineNumbersfalse

(/New v4.00)

\def\linenumbers{%
  \LineNumberstrue \xdef\@LN@outer@holdins{\the\holdinginserts}%
}\newdef\linenomath{\linenomath}

(New v4.3) The previous line is for \{linenomath\} in a first numbered paragraph. (/New v4.3)
(New v4.00) Moreover, it is useful to switch to \nolinenumbers in \@arrayparboxrestore. We postpone this to section 8.2 where we’ll have an appending macro for doing this. (/New v4.00)

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

\textit{display math}

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

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

Finally, it is a \LaTeX style, so we provide for the use of environments, including the suppression of the following paragraph’s indentation.

(UL) I am drawing the following private thoughts of Stephan’s to publicity so that others may think about them—or to remind myself of them in an efficient way. (/UL)
% To DO: add \par to \linenumbering, if called from an environment.
% To DO: add an \endpe hack if \linenumbering are turned on
% in horizontal mode. \{par\parskip\z@\noindent\} or
% something.

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

\@namedef{linenumbering*}{\par\linenumbering*}
\@namedef{runninglinenumbering*}{\par\runninglinenumbering*}
\def\endlinenumbers{\par\@endpetrue}
\let\endrunninglinenumbers\endlinenumbers
\let\endpagewiselinenumbers\endlinenumbers
\expandafter\let\csname endlinenumbers*\endcsname\endlinenumbers
\expandafter\let\csname endrunninglinenumbers*\endcsname\endlinenumbers
\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:

\begin{displaymath}
\text{display math}
\end{displaymath} \hfill (1)

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

\begin{multline}
\text{multi line display math} \hfill (2)
\end{multline}

\begin{align}
\text{with array} \hfill (4)
\end{align}

including multiline displays.

First, here are two macros to turn on linenumbering on paragraphs pre-
ceeding displays, with numbering the lines of the display itself, or without.
The \texttt{ifx}.. tests if line numbering is turned on. It does not harm to add these wrappers in sections that are not numbered. Nor does it harm to wrap a display twice, e.g., in case you have some \texttt{equation}s wrapped explicitly, and later you redefine \texttt{equation} to do it automatically.

(New v4.3) To avoid the spurious line number above a display in vmode, I insert \texttt{ifhmode}. (/New v4.3)

The \{linenomath\} environment has two forms, with and without a star. The following two macros define the environment, where the stared/non-stared form does/doesn’t number the lines of the display or vice versa.

\begin{verbatim}
\newcommand\linenomathNonumbers{%
  \ifLineNumbers
    \ifnum\interlinepenalty>-\linenopenaltypar
      \global\holdinginserts\thr@@
      \advance\interlinepenalty \linenopenalty
      \ifhmode     \% v4.3
      \advance\predisplaypenalty \linenopenalty
    \fi
  \fi
  \fi
  \ignorespaces
}\}
\newcommand\linenomathWithnumbers{%
  \ifLineNumbers
    \ifnum\interlinepenalty>-\linenopenaltypar
      \global\holdinginserts\thr@@
      \advance\interlinepenalty \linenopenalty
      \ifhmode     \% v4.3
      \advance\predisplaypenalty \linenopenalty
      \advance\postdisplaypenalty \linenopenalty
      \advance\interdisplaylinepenalty \linenopenalty
    \fi
  \fi
  \fi
  \ignorespaces
}\}
\end{verbatim}
The default is not to number the lines of a display. But the package option `mathlines` may be used to switch that behavior.

4 Line number references

4.1 Internals

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

(New v4.00) The following two paragraphs don’t hold any longer, see below. (/New v4.00)

% We use the marginpar mechanism to hook to \output for a second time. Marginpars are floats with number $\$1$, we fake marginpars with No $\$2$. Originally, every negative numbered float was considered to be a marginpar.

% The float box number "\currbox" is used to transfer the label name in a macro called "\LN<box-number>.

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

(New v3.03) The `\LNExtraLabelItems` are added for a hook to keep packages like `{hyperref}` happy. (/New v3.03)

(New v4.00) We fire the `marginpar` mechanism, so we leave \TeX's `\addmarginpar` untouched.
OK, we keep Stephan’s \LN@ExtraLabelItems: (/New v4.00)

(\newenvironment{linelabel}{\linelabel}{})

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

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

To refer to a place in line \ref{⟨foo⟩} at page \pageref{⟨foo⟩} you place a \linelabel{⟨foo⟩} at that place.

\begin{verbatim}
\% If you use this command outside a \linenumbers paragraph, you will get references to some bogus \% line numbers, sorry. But we don't disable the command, \% because only the "par" at the end of a paragraph may \% decide whether to print line numbers on this paragraph \% or not. A \linelabel may legally appear earlier than \% \linenumbers.
\end{verbatim}

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

\linelabel

\begin{verbatim}
\% via a fake float number $-2$, \% new mechanism v4.00
\end{verbatim}

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

A \linelabel is allowed only in outer horizontal mode. In outer vertical mode we start a paragraph, and ignore trailing spaces (by fooling \@esphack).

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

The next paragraph is no longer valid.

\begin{verbatim}
\% The argument of "\linelabel" is put into a macro with a \% name derived from the number of the allocated float box. \% Much of the rest is dummy float setup.
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
(/New v4.00)
\end{verbatim}

(New v4.11)

\begin{verbatim}
\% \def\linelabel#1{%
\end{verbatim}

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

\newcommand\linelabel{
\ifLineNumbers \expandafter \@LN@linelabel \else \expandafter \@LN@LLerror \fi}
\gdef\@LN@linelabel#1{\gdef for hyperref “symbolically”. (/New v4.11)
\gdef\@LN@Lerror#1{}% \@floatpenalty \@Mii
% \@next \@currbox \@freelist
% {\global \count\@currbox -2%}
% \expandafter \gdef \csname @LNL@the@currbox\endcsname {#1}%
% \{\@floatpenalty \z@ \@fltovf \def \@currbox (\@tempboxa )%}
\begingroup
\setbox \@currbox \color \vbox \bgroup \end@float
\endgroup
\@ignorefalse \@esphack
(/New v4.00)
5  THE APPEARANCE OF THE LINE NUMBERS

\@esphack

(New v4.00) The \@ignorefalse was appropriate before because the \@Esphack in \endfloat set \ignoretrue. Cf. \LaTeX's \@xympar. (/New v4.00)

\@LN@mathhook{#1}\
% \@parmoderr

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

\fi
\fi
}

(New v4.00) The shorthand just does what happened with \texttt{linenox0.sty} before \texttt{edmmath0.sty} (New v4.1: now \texttt{mathrefs} option) appeared, and the hook is initialized to serve the same purpose. So errors come just where Stephan had built them in, and this is just the \LaTeX \texttt{\marginpar} behaviour.

\def\@LN@postlabel#1{\g@addto@macro\@LN@labellist{#1\@lt}\
\vadjust{\penalty-\@Mllbcodepen}}
\def\@LN@mathhook#1{\@parmoderr}

(/New v4.00)

5  The appearance of the line numbers

5.1 Basic code

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

. . . here are the hooks:
Margin switching requires \texttt{pagewise} numbering mode, but choosing the left or right margin for the numbers always works.

\begin{verbatim}
\def\switchlinenumbers{\@ifstar
  \let\makeLineNumberOdd\makeLineNumberRight
  \let\makeLineNumberEven\makeLineNumberLeft
}{\let\makeLineNumberOdd\makeLineNumberLeft
  \let\makeLineNumberEven\makeLineNumberRight}
\def\setmakelinenumbers#1{\@ifstar
  \let\makeLineNumberRunning#1
  \let\makeLineNumberOdd#1
  \let\makeLineNumberEven#1
}{\ifx\c@linenumber\c@runninglinenumber
  \let\makeLineNumberRunning#1
  \let\makeLineNumberOdd#1
  \let\makeLineNumberEven#1
\else
  \let\makeLineNumberRunning#1
  \let\makeLineNumberOdd#1
  \let\makeLineNumberEven#1
\fi}
\def\leftlinenumbers{\setmakelinenumbers\makeLineNumberLeft}
\def\rightlinenumbers{\setmakelinenumbers\makeLineNumberRight}
\leftlinenumbers*
\rightlinenumbers
\end{verbatim}

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

We will implement two modes of operation:

\begin{itemize}
  \item numbers \texttt{running} through (parts of) the text
5 THE APPEARANCE OF THE LINE NUMBERS

• 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.

\begin{verbatim}
\newcounter{linenumber}
\newcount\c@pagewise linenumber
\let\c@runninglinenumber\c@linenumber
\end{verbatim}

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.

(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, \texttt{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 \texttt{\refstepcounter{linenumber}} wouldn’t work—cf. my discussion of \texttt{\stepcounter} in subsection 2.4, similarly \texttt{\refstep...} would be quite useless. Even the usual redefinitions of \texttt{\thelinenum} would work. It is nice, on the other hand, that \texttt{\thelinenum} 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.)

(New v4.22) \c@linenumber usually is—globally—incremented by \texttt{\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 \texttt{\global}: (New v4.22)

\begin{verbatim}
\newcommand*{\resetlinenumber}[1]{%\relax}
\global % v4.22 \c@runninglinenumber#1\relax
\end{verbatim}

(New v4.00)

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

Added \texttt{\relax}, being quite sure that this does no harm and is quite important, as with \texttt{\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—removed, somewhat postponed.)
5.2 Running line numbers

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

\def\makeRunningLineNumber{\makeLineNumberRunning}
\def\setrunninglinenumbers{\def\theLineNumber{\helinenumber}\let\c@linenumber\c@runninglinenumber\let\makeLineNumber\makeRunningLineNumber\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.

\def\setpagewiselinenumbers{\let\theLineNumber\thePagewiseLineNumber\let\c@linenumber\c@pagewiselinumber\let\makeLineNumber\makePagewiseLineNumber\resetlinenumber}
\def\makePagewiseLineNumber{\logtheLineNumber\getLineNumber\ifoddNumberedPage\makeLineNumberOdd\else\makeLineNumberEven\fi}

Each numbered line gives a line to the aux file

\@LN{(line)}{(page)}
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`.

\def\logtheLineNumber{\protected@write\@auxout{}{\%(New v4.00) (UL) As Daniel Doherty observed, the earlier line
% \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 `\pagenameumber`, 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 `\cl@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 `\LaTeX`’s `\@outputpage`.—So the macro definition ends as follows.

\string\@LN{\the\c@linenumber}{% (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.
\noexpand\the\c@LN@truepage}}
\newcount\c@LN@truepage
\g@addto@macro\cl@page{\global\advance\c@LN@truepage\@ne}
\@addtoreset{LN@truepage}{@ckpt}

(/New v4.2) I had thought of offering more features of a `\LaTeX` counter. However, the user should better not have access to this counter. `\cl@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 `\cl@page` may be not as stable as Stephan intended. His proposal used `\xdef` directly. But he used `\cl@page` as well, and who knows … And as to `\g@addto@macro`, I have introduced it for list macros anyway. (/UL) (/New v4.00)

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.

We need sort of a pointer to the first page with line numbers, initialized to point to nothing:
The four dynamic macros are initialized to reproduce themselves in an `\xdef`

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.

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` pushes an entry, which stays after an `\xdef` to that `\csname`.

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 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.

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

The previous page macro gets its pointer to the current one, replacing the `\relax` with the cs-token `\LN@P⟨page⟩`. 
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 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.

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 page. If so, disable firstLN, and go on to the next page via nextLN. 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 gotNumberedPage with four arguments: the first line number on this column, the page number, the column number, and the first line on the page.

We start with pageLN disabled and nextLN defined to continue the search with the next page.
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 \TeX\ again, but for the rest of this run, the cache macro will just return four zeros. This saves a 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.

If there is another page, we iterate the search.

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

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.

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

\def\thePagewiseLineNumber{\protect\getpagewiselinenumber{\the\c@linenumber}}% And here is what happens when the label is referred to:

\def\getpagewiselinenumber#1{{\c@linenumber #1\relax\testNumberedPage\helinenumber}}

A summary of all per line expenses:

CPU: The \texttt{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

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)

Twocolumn mode requires another patch to the \texttt{output} routine, in order to print a column tag to the .aux file.

\AtBeginDocument{% v4.2, revtex4.cls (e.g.).
% <- TODO v4.4+: Or better in \LineNoLaTeXOutput!?
\let\@LN@orig@makecol\@makecol
\def\@LN@makecol{%\@LN@orig@makecol
\setbox\@outputbox \vbox{{\boxmaxdepth \@maxdepth
\protected@write\@auxout{}{%\@LN@col{\if@firstcolumn1\else2\fi}}}%\string\@LN@col{\if0firstcolumn1\else2\fi}%
5 THE APPEARANCE OF THE LINE NUMBERS

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 \thelinenumbers is used also for references, which should appear even if they are not multiples of five.

(\textit{New v4.00}) Moreover, some users want to control which line number should be printed first. Support of this is now introduced here—see \firstlinenumbers 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. (\textit{New v4.00})

(\textit{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 ‘firstlinenumber’ counter \n@... to \c@.... (\textit{New v4.22})

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

(\textit{New v4.00}) \themodulolinenumbers waits for being declared \LineNumber by \modulolinenumbers. (This has been so before, no change.) Here is how it looked before:

% \def\themodulolinenumbers{{@tempcnta@c@linenumber
% \divide@tempcnta@c@linenumbermodulo
% \multiply@tempcnta@c@linenumbermodulo
% \ifnum@tempcnta@c@linenumber@thelinenumbers@fi
% }}

(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
line. It could be incremented in the same way as \c@LN@truepage is incremented via \c@page! This is another point in favour of \{linenumber\} being a \LaTeX{} counter! When this new counter equals \c@linenumbermodulo, it is reset, and \thelinenum 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 \TeX{} counters still is limited.

For the same purpose, moreover, attaching the line number box could be intercepted earlier (in \MakeLineNo), without changing \LineNumber. However, 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 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 here.

\begin{verbatim}
\def\themodulolinenumber{\relax
  \ifnum\c@linenumber<\c@firstlinenumber \else
    \begingroup
    \@tempcnta\c@linenumber
    \advance\@tempcnta-\c@firstlinenumber
    \divide\@tempcnta\c@linenumbermodulo
    \multiply\@tempcnta\c@linenumbermodulo
    \advance\@tempcnta\c@firstlinenumber
    \ifnum\@tempcnta=\c@linenumber \thelinenum \fi
  \endgroup
  \fi
}\endgroup

(/New v4.00)
\end{verbatim}

The user command to set the modulo counter: (New v4.31) ... a star 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 editor’s text, regardless of the modulo. If it is 1, it is printed only with \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 simple one by using \modulolinenumbers without the star.—This enhancement is accompanied by a new package option modulo* which just executes \modulolinenumbers* (subsection 6.4).—’With \firstlinenumber{1}’ exactly means: ‘1’ is printed if and only if the last \firstlinenumber before or in the paragraph that follows the “interruption” has argument ‘1’ (or something expanding to ‘1’, or (to) something that \TeX{} “reads” as 1, e.g.: a \TeX{}
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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 ...

\newcommand\modulolinenumbers{%
  \@ifstar
  {\def\@LN@maybe@moduloresume{%
    \global\let\@LN@maybe@normalLineNumber
    \@LN@normalLineNumber}%
    \@LN@modulolinenos}%
  {\let\@LN@maybe@moduloresume\relax \@LN@modulolinenos}%
}
\global\let\@LN@maybe@normalLineNumber\relax
\let\@LN@maybe@moduloresume\relax
\gdef\@LN@normalLineNumber{%
  \ifnum\c@linenumber=\c@firstlinenumber \else
    \ifnum\c@linenumber>\@ne
      \let\LineNumber\themodulolinenumber
    \else
      \global\def\LineNumber{\thelinenumber}
    \fi
  \fi
}

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

\newcommand*\@LN@modulolinenos[1][\z@]{%}
  \global\let\@LN@maybe@normalLineNumber\relax

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.)

\newcommand*\@LN@modulolinenos[1][\z@]{%}
  \let\LineNumber\themodulolinenumber
  \ife@\num#1\@one
    \chardef % v4.22, note below
    \c@linenumbermodulo#1\relax
  \else\ife@num#1=\@one
    \else\if@num#1=\@one

% \def\LineNumber{\thelinenumber}%
5 THE APPEARANCE OF THE LINE NUMBERS

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

\def\LineNumber{%
\@LN@ifgreat\helinenumber\}%

(/New v4.00)
\fi\fi
}

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

The previous changes as soon as \firstlinenumber is used:
\newcommand*\firstlinenumber[1]{%\chardef\c@firstlinenumber#1\relax

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

(New v4.31)
\let\@LN@ifgreat\@LN@ifgreat@critical}

\def\@LN@ifgreat@critical{%
\ifnum\c@linenumber<\c@firstlinenumber
\expandafter\@gobble
\fi}%

(/New v4.31)
The default value of \c@firstlinenumber is 0. This is best for what one would expect from modulo printing.

\let\c@firstlinenumber=\z@

For usage and effects of \modulolinenumbers and \firstlinenumber, please consult section 10. Two details on \firstlinenumber here:
(i) \firstlinenumber acts on a paragraph if and only if (a) the paragraph is broken into lines “in line-numbering mode” (after \linenumber, e.g.); (b) it is the last occurrence of a \firstlinenumber 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 \firstlinenumber interact—for this and for (ii), which is concerned with possible arguments for \firstlinenumber.

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

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 the Standard L\LaTeX 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 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., ‘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 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 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 will fit your work. E.g., \newcommand{\lref}{\vpagelineref}. 
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. addpageno is due to a suggestion by Sergei Mariev.

\DeclareOption{addpageno}{% 
\AtEndOfPackage{\RequirePackage{vplref}[2005/04/25]}}

\section*{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.

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.

\DeclareOption{mathrefs}{\AtBeginDocument
\AtEndOfPackage{\RequirePackage{ednmath0}[2004/08/20]}}

\subsection*{6.3 Arrays, tabular environments (Revised v4.11)}

This subsection explains and declares package options editable, longtable, and nolongtablepatch.

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.

We provide adjustments to count lines, print their numbers etc. as desired at least for some \LaTeX tabular environments. (Like with other details,
“some” is to some extent explained in editable.sty.) We do this similarly as with option mathrefs before. We leave code and explanations in the separate package editable.sty. (For wizards: this package provides adjustments for ednotes.sty as well. However, in the present case we don’t try to avoid them unless ednotes.sty is loaded.) Package option editable defines—by loading editable.sty—an environment {editable} which is able to change some \LaTeX\ tabular environments with the desired effects. (v4.11: editable.sty v1.3 counts \LaTeX\’s \{array\} [etc.] as a “tabular environment” as well.)

The {editable} environment doesn’t help with longtable.sty, however. 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 editable needn’t be called explicitly: option longtable works as if editable had been called.

Now, we are convinced that vertical spacing around \{longtable\} works wrongly—see \LaTeX\ bugs database tools/3180 and 3485, or see explanations 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 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 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{editable}} could be used instead, I just overlooked this. Now I don’t change it because it allows to change the version requirement at one place only.)

```
\let\if@LN@editable\iffalse
\DeclareOption{editable}{\let\if@LN@editable\iftrue}
\DeclareOption{longtable}{\let\if@LN@editable\iftrue
\PassOptionsToPackage{longtable}{editable}}
\DeclareOption{nolongtablepatch}{%
\PassOptionsToPackage{nolongtablepatch}{editable}}
```

(\New v4.1)

6.4 Switch among settings

There is a bunch of package options that execute user commands only.
Options `left` (right) put the line numbers on the left (right) margin. This works in all modes. `left` is the default.

\begin{verbatim}
\DeclareOption{left}{\leftlinenumbers*}
\DeclareOption{right}{\rightlinenumbers*}
\end{verbatim}

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.

\begin{verbatim}
\DeclareOption{switch}{\setpagewiselinenumbers
\switchlinenumbers
\runningpagewiselinenumbers}
\DeclareOption{switch*}{\setpagewiselinenumbers
\switchlinenumbers*%\runningpagewiselinenumbers}
\end{verbatim}

In two-column 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.

\begin{verbatim}
\DeclareOption{columnwise}{\setpagewiselinenumbers
\columnwiselinenumberstrue
\realpagewiselinenumbers}
\end{verbatim}

The options `pagewise` and `running` select the major linenumber 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 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 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 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 `[switch,pagewise,running]`, the result is almost nothing, but if you later say `\pagewiselinenumbers`, you get margin switching, with real pagewise line numbers.
The option *modulo* causes only those linenumbers to be printed which are multiples of five.

Option *modulo* modifies *modulo* in working like *modulolinenumbers*—see section 10.

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

displaymath now calls for wrappers of the standard \LaTeX\ display math 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} (subsection 3.3). \endlinenomath provides \ignorespaces, so what could go wrong now?

(//New v4.3)

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, \linenumber 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 \linenumber and before a next one (if there is some).

(/New v4.3)

\DeclareOption{hyperref}\{\PackageWarningNoLine\{lineno\}\{% 
  \Option[hyperref] is obsolete. \MessageBreak The hyperref package is detected automatically.\}
\AtBeginDocument\{% 
  \@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.

\gdef\@LN@ExtraLabelItems\{{}\{}\{% 
\global\let\@LN@@linelabel\@LN@linelabel 
\gdef\@LN@linelabel\{% 
\@ifpackageloaded is “preamble only”, its—very internal—preamble definition is replicated here:

\expandafter 
  \ifx\csname ver@nameref.sty\endcsname \relax \else 
    \gdef\@LN@ExtraLabelItems\{{}\{}\{% 
  \fi

Now aim at the “usual” behaviour:

\global\let\@LN@linelabel\@LN@@linelabel 
\global\let\@LN@@linelabel\relax 
\@LN@linelabel 
\}%
\}%

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

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

\ProcessOptions

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

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

(/New v4.1)

7 Former package extensions

The extensions in this section were previously supplied in separate .sty files.

7.1 displaymath

(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 feature. (/New v4.3)

The standard \LaTeX{} display math environments are wrapped in a \{linenomath\} environment.

(New 3.05) The [fleqn] option of the standard \LaTeX{} 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 of the \mathindent register. (/New 3.05)

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

(New 3.08) Wrap \[ \ and \] into \{linenomath\}, instead of \{displaymath\}. Also save the definition of \equation, instead of replicating the current \LaTeX{} definition. (/New 3.08)
Indeed. The \LaTeX macros are saved for unnumbered mode, which is detected by \texttt{\linenomath}. (/UL)

7.2 Line numbers in internal vertical mode

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

(v4.22) v3.10 provided a global (\texttt{\global\advance}) as well as a local version (star-form, using \texttt{\c@internallinenumber}). \texttt{\resetlinenumbers} acted locally and was here used with the global version—save stack danger, \TeXbook 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 \texttt{\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 with v3.10, the local version always starts with line number one. A new \texttt{\@LN@iglobal} steps \texttt{\globally} in the global version, otherwise it is \texttt{\relax}.

(I also remove all my stupid discussions as of v4.00. And I use \texttt{\newcommand}.)

(v4.22)
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 rlinoeno.sty.

To refer to a pagewise line number with offset:

\linerefp{\langle OFFSET\rangle}{\langle LABEL\rangle}
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:

\lineref[⟨OFFSET⟩]{⟨LABEL⟩}

\newcommand\lineref{%
  \ifx\c@linenumber\c@runninglinenumber
    \expandafter\linerefr
  \else
    \expandafter\linerefp
  \fi
}

\newcommand\linerefp[2][\z@]{{%
  \let@thelinenumber\thelinenumber
  \edef@thelinenumber{\advance@\c@linenumber#1\relax\noexpand@thelinenumber}\
  \ref{#2}%
%
}}

\newcommand\linerefr[2][\z@]{{%
  \def@linerefradd{\advance@\c@linenumber\thelinenumber}%
  \expandafter@setref\csname r@#2\endcsname\@linerefradd{#2}%
%
}}

\newcommand@linerefradd[2]{\c@linenumber=#1\@@linerefradd\relax\thelinenumber}

This goes deep into \LaTeX’s internals.

\newcommand\quotelinenumbers{%
  \@ifstar\linenumbers{\@ifnextchar[\linenumbers{\linenumbers*}}
%
\newcommand\linenumbers[2][\z@]{{%
  \def@linenumbersadd{\advance@\c@linenumber\thelinenumber}%
  \expandafter@setref\csname r@#2\endcsname\@linenumbersadd{#2}%
%
}}

\newcommand@linenumbersadd[2]{\c@linenumber=#1\@@linenumbersadd\relax\thelinenumber}

7.4 Numbered quotation environments

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

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.

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

\newcommand\quotelinenumbers{%
  \@ifstar\linenumbers{\@ifnextchar[\linenumbers{\linenumbers*}}

7 FORMER PACKAGE EXTENSIONS

\newdimen\quotelinenumbersep
\quotelinenumbersep=\linenumbersep
\let\quotelinenumbersep\linenumberfont
\newcommand\numquotelist
{\leftlinenumbers
\linenumbersep\quotelinenumbersep
\let\linenumberfont\quotelinenumbersepfont
\addtolength{\linenumbersep}{-\@totalleftmargin}\%
\quotelinenumbers}
\newenvironment{numquote} {\quote\numquotelist}{\endquote}
\newenvironment{numquotation} {\quotation\numquotelist}{\endquotation}
\newenvironment{numquote*} {\quote\numquotelist*}{\endquote}
\newenvironment{numquotation*} {\quotation\numquotelist*}{\endquotation}

7.5 Frame around a paragraph

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. All lines must be \baselineskip apart, no display math.
\newenvironment{bframe}
{\par
\@tempdimatextwidth
\advance\@tempdimatextwidth \bframesep
\setbox\bframebox\hbox\@width\textwidth\%
\hskip-\bframesep
\vrule\@width\bframerule\@height\baselineskip\@depth\bframesep
\advance\@tempdimatextwidth \bframerule
\hskip\@tempdimatextwidth
\vrule\@width\bframerule\@height\baselineskip\@depth\bframesep
\hskip-\bframesep
}\%
\hbox{\hskip-\bframesep
\vrule\@width\@tempdimatextwidth\@height\bframerule\@depth\z@}\%
\nointerlineskip
\copy\bframebox
\nobreak
\kern-\baselineskip
\runninglinenumbers
\def\makeLineNumber{\copy\bframebox\hss}
}
{\par
\kern-\prevdepth
\kern\bframesep}
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.

8.1 Redefining \vadjust

\vadjust will temporarily be changed into the following command.

\def\PostponeVadjust#1{%
  \global\let\vadjust\@LN@@vadjust
  \global\let\@LN@vadjustlist\@empty
  \global\let\@LN@do@vadjusts\relax
}

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)
These `\global`s are just to remind that all the changes of the strings after `\let` should be `\global` (\TeX\book p. 301). `\@LN@vadjustlist` collects the `\vadjust` items of a paragraph. `\PassVadjustList` tears one `\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 \TeX\ `\vadjust` commands will come rather rarely. 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), so the `\box255` must be put back.

```
\def\PassVadjustList{%
  \unvbox\@cclv
  \expandafter \@LN@xnext \@LN@vadjustlist \@@
  \@tempa \@LN@vadjustlist
  \ifx\@LN@do@vadjusts\relax
    \gdef\@LN@do@vadjusts{\global\let\@LN@do@vadjusts\relax}%
  \fi
  \expandafter \g@addto@macro \expandafter \@LN@do@vadjusts
    \expandafter {\@tempa}%
  \expandafter {\@tempa}%
}\}
```

### 8.2 Redefining the \LaTeX\ commands

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 \LaTeX\ commands to be redefined. Therefore, we don’t just copy macro definition code from any single implementation (say, latest \LaTeX) and insert our changes, but attach a conditional `\global\let\vadjust=\PostponeVadjust` to their left ends in a way which should work rather independently 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 near.—(UL) Sure? In line numbering mode, probably each `\vadjust` coming from a \LaTeX\ command should be `\PostponeVadjust`. `\marginpars` and floats seem to be the only cases which are not explicitly dealt with in the present section. This would be a way to avoid `\@LN@nobreaktrue`! Of course, the `\vadjusts` that the present package uses then must be replaced by `\@LN@vadjust`.—Maybe next time. (/UL)

The next command and something else will be added to the \LaTeX\ commands we are concerned with here.

\@tempa will now become a two place macro which adds first argument (single token), enclosed by \ifLineNumbers...\fi to the left of second argument. As long as we need it, we can’t use the star form of DeclareRobustCommand or the like, because AMS-\LaTeX{} uses \@tempa for \@ifstar. (New v4.41) And for the same reason, that \CheckCommand* had to be raised! (/New v4.41)

\CheckCommand*\@parboxrestore{\@arrayparboxrestore\let\@
ormalcr}

(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)

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

\@tempa\nolinenumbers\@arrayparboxrestore

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

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. Indeed \pagebreak and \nopagebreak first call something which tests for a left bracket ahead, while \vspace first tests for a star.

\@tempa\LN@changevadjust\vspace
\@tempa\LN@changevadjust\pagebreak
\@tempa\LN@changevadjust\nopagebreak

\,, however, uses \vadjust only in star or optional form. We relax independence of implementation in assuming that \@normalcr is the fragile version of \ (and we use \@ifstar!). (Using a copy of \ would be safer, but an ugly repetition of \protect.)
Moreover we hope that \texttt{\newline} never leads to a \texttt{\vadjust}, although names of some commands invoked by \texttt{\ } contain \texttt{\newline}. At last, this seems to have been OK since 1989 or even earlier.

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

### 8.3 Reminder on obsoleteness

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

\begin{verbatim}
\AtBeginDocument{%
\let\if@LN@obsolete\iffalse
\@ifpackageloaded{linenox0}{\let\if@LN@obsolete\iftrue}\relax
\@ifpackageloaded{linenox1}{\let\if@LN@obsolete\iftrue}\relax
\@ifpackageloaded{lnopatch}{\let\if@LN@obsolete\iftrue}\relax
\if@LN@obsolete
\PackageError{lineno}{Obsolete extension package(s)}{%
With lineno.sty version 4.00 or later,\MessageBreak
linenox0/linenox1/lnopatch.sty must no longer be loaded.}%
\fi
\end{verbatim}
9  THE FINAL TOUCH

9  The final touch

There is one deadcycle for each line number.

\advance\maxdeadcycles 100
\endinput

10  The user commands

The user commands to turn on and off line numbering are

\linenumbers
  Turn on line numbering in the current mode.

\linenumbers*
  and reset the line number to 1.

\linenumbers[⟨number⟩]
  and start with ⟨number⟩.

\nolinenumbers
  Turn off line numbering.

\runninglinenumbers*[⟨number⟩]
  Turn on running line numbers, with the same optional arguments as
  \linenumbers. The numbers are running through the text over page-
  breaks. When you turn numbering off and on again, the numbers will
  continue, except, of course, if you ask to reset or preset the counter.

\pagewiselinenumbers
  Turn on pagewise line numbers. The lines on each page are numbered
  beginning with one at the first pagewise numbered line.

\resetlinenumber[⟨number⟩]
  Reset [Set] the line number to 1 [⟨number⟩].

\setrunninglinenumbers
  Switch to running line number mode. Do not turn it on or off.
\setpagewiselinenumbers
Switch to **pagewise** line number mode. Do *not* turn it on or off.

\switchlinenumbers*
Causes margin switching in pagewise modes. With the star, put the line numbers on the inner margin.

\leftlinenumbers*
\rightlinenumbers*
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.

\runningpagewiselinenumbers
When using the pagewise line number mode, do not subtract the page offset. This results in running line numbers again, but with the possibility to switch margins. Be careful when doing line number referencing, this mode status must be the same while setting the paragraph and during references.

\realpagewiselinenumbers
Reverses the effect of \runningpagewiselinenumbers.

\modulolinenumbers[⟨number⟩]
Give a number only to lines which are multiples of [⟨number⟩]. If ⟨number⟩ is not specified, the current value in the counter linenumbermodulo is retained. ⟨number⟩=1 turns this off without changing linenumbermodulo. The counter is initialized to 5.

\modulolinenumbers*[⟨number⟩]
Like \modulolinenumbers, the only difference being that the first line number after a \linenumbers (or \runninglinenumbers, \pagewiselinenumbers, \quotelinenumbers) is printed regardless of the modulo—yet ‘1’ is printed only after (or ...) \firstlinenumber{1}. This also applies to the first line of a {linenumbers} or respective environment. See subsection 5.5 for another explanation. The behaviour may be unsatisfactory with pagewise line-numbering.
\firstlinenumber
\firstlinenumber\{\textlangle filino\rangle\} brings about that (after it) line numbers less than \langle filino\rangle do not appear in the margin. Moreover, with \modulolinenumbers\{\langle number\rangle\}, just the line numbers which are \langle filino\rangle plus a multiple of \langle number\rangle are printed.—If you had \firstlinenumber\{\langle pos\rangle\} with some \langle pos\rangle > 0 and want to switch to printing multiples of, e.g., 4, you best do \modulolinenumbers[4] and \firstlinenumber\{0\}. (See subsection 5.5 for technical details.)

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

\nolinenumberdisplaymath
Do not Number the lines of a display math in a \{linenomath\} environment, but do in a \{linenomath*\} environment. This is the default.

\linelabel
Set a \linelabel\{\langle foo\rangle\} to the line number where this commands is in. Refer to it with the \LaTeX\ referencing commands \ref\{\langle foo\rangle\} and \pageref\{\langle foo\rangle\}.

The commands can be used globally, locally within groups or as environments. It is important to know that they take action only when the \par is executed. The \end\{mode\}linenumbers commands provide a \par. Examples:

{\linenumbers \langle text\rangle \par}
\begin{linenumbers}
\langle text\rangle
\end{linenumbers}
\langle paragraph\rangle {\linenumbers\par}
\linenumbers
\langle text\rangle \par
\nolinenumbers
\langle paragraph\rangle {\nolinenumbers\par}
(New v4.00) However, the examples containing ⟨paragraph⟩ 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

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

\thelinenum

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

\arabic{linenumber}

\makeLineNumberLeft

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.

The default definition is

\hss\linenumberfont\LineNumber\hspace\linenumbersep

\makeLineNumberRight

Like \makeLineNumberLeft, but for line numbers on the right margin.

The default definition is

\linenumberfont\hspace\linenumbersep\hspace\textwidth\hbox to\linenumberwidth{\hss\LineNumber}\hss

\linenumberfont

This macro is initialized to

\normalfont\tiny\sffamily
\linenumbersep
This dimension register sets the separation of the linenumber to the text. Default value is 10pt.

\linenumberwidth
This dimension register sets the width of the line number box on the right margin. The distance of the right edge of the text to the right edge of the line number is $\linenumbersep + \linenumberwidth$. The default value is 10pt.

\theLineNumber (for wizards)
This macro is called for printing a \newlabel entry to the aux-file. Its definition depends on the mode. For running line numbers it’s just \thelinenumber, while in pagewise mode, the page offset subtraction is done in here.

\makeLineNumber (for wizards)
This macro produces the line numbers. The definition depends on the mode. In the running line numbers mode it just expands \makeLineNumberLeft.

\LineNumber (for wizards)
This macro is called by \makeLineNumber to typeset the line number. This hook is changed by the modulo mechanism and by \firstlinenumber.