The skeycommand Package[☆]

Version 0.4

This package has been superseded by the key command and key environment commands of the ltxkeys package. It is maintained only for the sake of those already using it. Prospective users should instead employ the facilities of the ltxkeys package.

Ahmed Musa[✉]
Preston, Lancashire, UK

20th November 2011

SUMMARY

The skeycommand package provides tools for defining LaTeX-style commands and environments using parameters and keys together. The advantages of keys over parameters include the facts that the former aren't limited to nine but can rise as desired by the user, and keys are much easier to match to their values than parameters to arguments, especially if the parameters are many. Moreover, keys can have natural functions. The design approach and user interfaces in the skeycommand package differ from those found in the keycommand package. This package also provides the \newtwooptcmd and \newtwooptenviron macros for defining new commands and environments with two options/optional arguments. At both key command definition and invocation times there is no reference by the user to the semantics of key parsing and management. All the complex semantics and calculations involved in defining and setting keys are transparent to the user. The user of the skeycommand package has access to some of the machinery of ltxkeys package (including the pointer mechanism) at the much lesser cost of worrying only about the key names and their values. Native boolean keys are automatically recognized and handled appropriately. However, because of the need to keep the user interface simple, choice and style keys aren't available in this package.

[☆] The package is available at http://mirror.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/skeycommand/.

Contents

1 Package options

The package has only one option (namely, verbose) and can be invoked at the time of loading the package or via the \skeycommand macro. The option verbose is a boolean, initially set to false (i. e., its complement, silent, is true by default). Setting silent to false is tantamount to setting verbose to true.

Example: Package options

```
% In style or class files:
\RequirePackage[verbose=true or false]{skeycommand}
% In document files:
\usepackage[verbose=true or false]{skeycommand}
% In all cases:
\skeycommand{verbose=true or false}
```

If you enter the boolean verbose (or silent) without value, the value is assumed to be true. The verbose option is simply passed on to the ltxkeys package to log informational messages in the transcript file. The major task of key parsing for the skeycommand package is undertaken by the ltxkeys package.

2 User interfaces

2.1 Defining new key commands and environments

The user interfaces for defining new key commands and environments are as follows:

New macros: \newkeycmd, \renewkeycmd, \newkeyenviron, \renewkeyenviron

```
\newkeycmd⟨cmd⟩<⟨mp⟩>(⟨keyval⟩)[⟨narg⟩][⟨dft1⟩]{⟨defn⟩}
\newkeycmd*⟨cmd⟩<⟨mp⟩>(⟨keyval⟩)[⟨narg⟩][⟨dft1⟩]{⟨defn⟩}

\renewkeycmd⟨cmd⟩<⟨mp⟩>(⟨keyval⟩)[⟨narg⟩][⟨dft1⟩]{⟨defn⟩}
\renewkeycmd*⟨cmd⟩<⟨mp⟩>(⟨keyval⟩)[⟨narg⟩][⟨dft1⟩]{⟨defn⟩}

\newkeyenviron⟨env⟩<⟨mp⟩>(⟨keyval⟩)[⟨narg⟩][⟨dft1⟩]{⟨defn⟩}
\newkeyenviron*⟨env⟩<⟨mp⟩>(⟨keyval⟩)[⟨narg⟩][⟨dft1⟩]{⟨defn⟩}

\renewkeyenviron⟨env⟩<⟨mp⟩>(⟨keyval⟩)[⟨narg⟩][⟨dft1⟩]{⟨defn⟩}
\renewkeyenviron*⟨env⟩<⟨mp⟩>(⟨keyval⟩)[⟨narg⟩][⟨dft1⟩]{⟨defn⟩}
```

Here,

a) ⟨cmd⟩ is the new control sequence; ⟨env⟩ is the new environment name.
b) ⟨mp⟩ is the prefix for macros deriving from the defined keys whose values will be used in the new command or environment (this is called the *macro prefix* in the parlance of keys). If you don't supply the optional ⟨mp⟩, the package will use the first three letters of the key command or environment name, excluding the escape character but including an added 'at sign' (@). The aim of the default 'at sign' is to aid the visual separation of key names from macro prefixes.
c) ⟨keyval⟩ is the key-value list [e. g., (keya=valuea, keyb=valueb)].
d) ⟨narg⟩ is the number of parameters/arguments for the new command or environment (excluding the keys), as you would normally enter it in \newcommand and \newenvironment.
e) ⟨dft1⟩ is the default value for your optional argument (normally the first argument in \newcommand and \newenvironment).
f) ⟨defn⟩ is the replacement text (as in \newcommand and \newenvironment).

Note 2.1 The number of parameters (⟨narg⟩) for the new command or environment is limited to eight (8), and not the nine (9) that TEX allows. The ninth one is taken up by the keys. Indeed, we could have designed \newkeycmd, \renewkeycmd, \newkeyenviron, \renewkeyenviron to take nine parameters (apart from the keys) but the need for parameters is greatly diminished by the theoretically limitless number of keys that each command can have.

Please note the angle brackets surrounding ⟨mp⟩, and the parentheses surrounding ⟨keyval⟩ in the above syntaxes. The ⟨mp⟩ can't be empty (i. e., don't enter <>) because it will be used by the package to build unique names for the macros that will hold the key values. You can choose not to enter anything for ⟨mp⟩, i. e., no angled brackets at all. In this case the package will happily use the default prefix <xxx@>, where 'xxx' represents the first three letters of the new command or environment name, excluding the escape character. Also, ⟨keyval⟩ can't be empty: if it was empty, then we should wonder why you're using key commands instead of LATEX's \newcommand and \newenvironment.

In ⟨defn⟩, you refer to your arguments in the normal way. You refer to the values of the keys using macros whose first three characters (after the escape character) are the ⟨mp⟩ or, if ⟨mp⟩ is not supplied, the first three letters of the declared key command (excluding the escape character). The family name of the keys defined via a key command is the key command name itself (without the escape character)—but the user is not required to know anything about such jargons as 'key families.' The package uses this internally in developing the keys. The key prefix is always 'KV.' If any of your key values contains parentheses, simply enclose them in braces, to avoid confusing them with ⟨keyval⟩ list.

The starred (⋆) variants give 'short' macros, while the plain (unstarred) variants yield 'long' macros, in the sense usually understood in LATEX.

The optional ⟨mp⟩ will be useful if you fear clashes with previously defined key commands. Although, to be defined, key commands must be definable, two key commands may have their first three or four characters identical, thereby leading to clashes of their key-value prefixes.

2.2 Final tokens of every environment

The user can add some tokens to the very end of every subsequent environment by declaring those tokens in \skceveryeoe, which by default contains only LATEX's \ignorespacesafterend, that is, the skeycommand package automatically issues

Example: \skceveryeoe

```
15 \skceveryeoe{\ignorespacesafterend}
```

It is important to note that new tokens are prepended (not appended) to the hook that underlies \skceveryeoe, such that by default \ignorespacesafterend always comes last in the list. You can empty the token list \skceveryeoe by issuing \skceveryeoe{} and rebuild the list afresh, still by prepending elements to it. \skceveryeoe isn't actually a token list register, but has been designed to behave like one. It is safe to issue \skceveryeoe{⟨token⟩} and/or \skceveryeoe{} in the pre-code part of the environment. The following example illustrates this point.

Example: \newkeyenviron

```
\newkeyenviron*{testenv}<mp@>(xwidth=2cm,ywidth=1.5cm,
  bool=false,body=\null,author=\null){%
  \centering\fbox{\parbox{\mp@xwidth}{\mp@body}}
  \ifmp@bool\color{red}\fi
  \fbox{\parbox{\mp@ywidth}{\mp@body}}%
  \normalcolor
  \skceveryeoe{}%
  \skceveryeoe{\ignorespacesafterend}%
  \skceveryeoe{\endgraf\vskip\baselineskip
    \centerline{\itshape\mp@author}}
  \def\testmacroa##1{aaa##1bbb}% just to test parameter use
}{%
  \def\testmacrob##1{xxx##1yyy}%
}

\begin{document}
\begin{testenv}(xwidth=5cm,ywidth=4cm,bool=true,
  author={Cornelius Tacitus \textup{(55--120~AD)}},body={%
  Love of fame is the last thing even learned men can bear
  to be parted from.
})%
\end{testenv}
\end{document}
```

Result of example code

Love of fame is the last thing even learned men can bear to be parted from.

Love of fame is the last thing even learned men can bear to be parted from.

2.3 Invoking new key commands and environments

The syntaxes for calling new key commands and environments are as follows:

Invoking commands and environments

```
\cmd[⟨arg1⟩]{⟨arg2⟩}...{⟨argn⟩}(⟨keyval⟩)

\begin{env}[⟨arg1⟩]{⟨arg2⟩}...{⟨argn⟩}(⟨keyval⟩)
  environment body
\end{env}
```

where \cmd and env have been previously defined using key command and key environment. You refer to your arguments using parameter number one #1 onwards, up to a maximum of #8 (yes, #8,

not #9). Here, ⟨keyval⟩ (including the parenthesis) are optional arguments: you can omit them if you want to use the values of the keys set at key command definition time. Using keys is preferable to using parameters: you don't have to match parameters to arguments and, in principle, there is no limit to the number of keys that are permissible.

2.4 Commands and environments with two optional arguments

The skeycommand package uses the following macros internally. They can be used to define new commands and environments with two optional arguments. Their philosophy, intent, and use syntaxes differ from those of the twoopt package. They may be useful to some users in a few circumstances, but I recommend the use of the above key commands in all instances.

New macros: \newtwooptcmd, \newtwooptenviron, etc

```
\newtwooptcmd⟨cmd⟩[⟨narg⟩][⟨dft1⟩]{⟨defn⟩}
\newtwooptcmd*⟨cmd⟩[⟨narg⟩][⟨dft1⟩]{⟨defn⟩}

\renewtwooptcmd⟨cmd⟩[⟨narg⟩][⟨dft1⟩]{⟨defn⟩}
\renewtwooptcmd*⟨cmd⟩[⟨narg⟩][⟨dft1⟩]{⟨defn⟩}

\newtwooptenviron⟨cmd⟩[⟨narg⟩][⟨dft1⟩]{⟨defn⟩}
\newtwooptenviron*⟨cmd⟩[⟨narg⟩][⟨dft1⟩]{⟨defn⟩}

\renewtwooptenviron⟨cmd⟩[⟨narg⟩][⟨dft1⟩]{⟨defn⟩}
\renewtwooptenviron*⟨cmd⟩[⟨narg⟩][⟨dft1⟩]{⟨defn⟩}
```

⟨narg⟩ is the total number of arguments, including the first and second optional arguments. Where are the second optional arguments here, you might be wondering? The second optional argument is usually empty and doesn't appear at command definition time. The second optional argument isn't the second argument of your command (as in twoopt package), but the last. At command invocation, if you don't supply a value for the second optional argument, the command will assume it to be empty. But how do you supply a value for the second optional argument? The next section shows how.

2.4.1 Invoking commands and environments with two optional arguments

The syntaxes for calling commands and environments with two optional arguments are as follows:

Macro: Commands and environments with two optional arguments

```
\cmd[⟨1st optarg⟩]{⟨arg2⟩}...{⟨argn⟩}(⟨2nd optarg⟩)

\begin{env}[⟨1st optarg⟩]{⟨arg2⟩}...{⟨argn⟩}(⟨2nd optarg⟩)
  environment body
\end{env}
```

If ⟨2nd optarg⟩ is empty at command or environment invocation, the command or environment will assume it to be empty. Now you can see the conceptual link between \newtwooptcmd (and friends) and \newkeycmd (and friends).

3 Examples

The source codes for the following examples are available in the accompanying user guide (file skeycommand-guide.tex).

Example: \newkeycmd

```
% The following is a macro of 3 parameters and 4 keys:
\newkeycmd*\demomacro(name=Steve,height=1.60m,weight=75kg,
  tested=true)[3][Registered]{%
  \def\x{#1}\def\y{#2}\def\z{#3}%
  \noindent\rule{4cm}{1pt}\endgraf\smallskip
  \noindent\textcolor{blue}{\texttt{\string\demomacro}} macro:
  \endgraf\medskip
  \ifdem@tested
    \edef\cleared{\dem@name}%
    \noindent\fbox{Name given: \dem@name}%
  \else
    \let\cleared\relax
    Name not given
  \fi
  \endgraf\medskip
  \noindent \x, \y, \z
  \endgraf\smallskip
  \noindent\rule{4cm}{1pt}%
  \def\testmacro##1{xxx##1yyy}%
}
% \dem@name will hold the value supplied for 'name' by the user of
% \demomacro. 'dem' is from 'demomacro'. Notice the LaTeX-like
% syntax of this command. The user doesn't have to bother about
% the nitty-gritty of key infrastructure.

% You can use the following statement to instruct the user
% to always supply value for 'name' in \demomacro macro:
```

Result of example code

\demomacro macro:

Name given: John Stone

data1, data2, data3

The following requires the user to always supply a value for 'name:'

Example: \newkeycmd

```
\newkeycmd*\demomacro(\needvalue{name}=Steve,height=1.60m,wieght=75kg,tested=true)
  [3][Registered]{%
  \def\x{#1}\def\y{#2}\def\z{#3}%
  \noindent\rule{4cm}{1pt}\endgraf\smallskip
  \noindent\textcolor{blue}{\texttt{\string\demomacro}} macro:
  \endgraf\medskip
  \ifdem@tested
    \edef\cleared{\dem@name}%
```

```
    \noindent\fbox{Name given: \dem@name}%
  \else
    \let\cleared\relax
    Name not given
  \fi
  \endgraf\medskip
  \noindent \x, \y, \z
  \endgraf\smallskip
  \noindent\rule{4cm}{1pt}%
}

% User now calls the \demomacro macro:
\demomacro[data1]{data2}{data3}(name,height=1.55m,wieght=55kg,
  tested=true)
  → Error: no value supplied for ‘name’
```

If for any key in \demomacro you don't supply a key-value pair, the macro will use the above default value of that key. For example, in the following, the key height is missing, so the macro will use its default value specified at key definition time:

Example

```
\demomacro[data1]{data2}{data3}(name=John,weight=55kg,tested=true)
```

Example: \newkeycmd

```
\newkeycmd*\firstmacro<skc@>(name=Steve,height=1.6m)[8][xxx]{%
  \noindent\textcolor{purple}{\texttt{\string\firstmacro}} macro:
  \endgraf\vskip.25\baselineskip
  \noindent Name: \skc@name\\Height: \skc@height\\
  Details: #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8\endgraf
}

\begin{document}
\firstmacro[1]{-2}{-3}{-4}{-5}{-6}{-7}{-8}%
  (name=John {(Winner)},height=1.54m)
\end{document}
```

Result of example code

\firstmacro macro:

Name: John (Winner)
Height: 1.54m
Details: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8

Example: \newkeyenviron

```
\NewBoxes{MiniBox}
\newkeyenviron*{xboxedminipage}<boxm@>(width=\hsize,parindent=0em,
  boxposition=center,innerposition=c,textposition=right,fboxrule=.4pt,
  fboxsep=2pt){%
  \begingroup
  \fboxsep\boxm@fboxsep\fboxrule\boxm@fboxrule
```

```
    \dimensionexpr!\BoxWidth{\boxm@width-2\fboxsep-2\fboxrule}%
    \simpleexpandarg\CheckInput\boxm@boxposition{center,right,left,justified}{%
      \edef\boxm@boxposition{%
        \ifcase\nr center\or flushright\or flushleft\or\fi
      }%
    }{%
      \SKC@err{Invalid value `\boxm@boxposition' for `boxposition'}\@ehc
    }%
    \def\PrintBox{%
      \simpleexpandarg\begin\boxm@boxposition
      \fbox{\usebox{\MiniBox}}%
      \simpleexpandarg\end\boxm@boxposition
      \endgroup
    }%
    \begin{lrbox}{\MiniBox}%
    \begin{minipage}[\boxm@innerposition]{\BoxWidth}%
    \csname flush\boxm@textposition\endcsname
  }{%
    \end{minipage}\end{lrbox}\PrintBox
  }
  % Valid values for `position' are `right', `left', `center', and
  % `justified'.
```

Result of example code

A boxed minipage environment that accepts verbatim text like this: xxx_yyy_zzz \verb+xxx+.

Example: \newkeyenviron

```
\newkeyenviron*{vdescription}<skv@>(labelwidth=5pt,
  labelsep=5pt)[2][\qquad]
  {\begin{list}{}{\renewdef*\makelabel##1{\sffamily ##1:\hfil}%
    \settowidth\labelwidth{\makelabel{#1}}%
    \dimensionexpr!\leftmargin{\labelwidth+\skv@labelwidth
    +\labelsep+\skv@labelsep}}%
  \item[Description Preamble] #2%
}{\end{list}}

\begin{document}
\begin{vdescription}[Description Postamble]%
  {$\star\star\star$}(labelwidth=10pt,labelsep=10pt)
  \item[Item 1] xxx
  \item[Item 2] yyy
  \item[Description Postamble] $\langle$End of my
    environment$\rangle$
\end{vdescription}
\end{document}
```

Result of example code

Description Preamble: ⟨⋆ ⋆ ⋆⟩

Alexandre Pére Dumas (1802–1870): All for one, and one for all.

Alexandre Fils Dumas (1824–1895): All generalizations are dangerous, even this one.

Description Postamble: ⟨• • •⟩

Example: \newkeyenviron

```
\newkeyenviron*{dialog}<dia@>(labelwidth=5pt,labelsep=5pt,
  title=\null,source=\null,sourcecolor=blue)[1][\qquad]
  {\begin{list}{}{\renewdef*\makelabel##1{\sffamily ##1:\hfil}%
  \centering\textbf{\dia@title}%
  \settowidth\labelwidth{\makelabel{#1}}%
  \dimensionexpr!\leftmargin{\labelwidth+\dia@labelwidth
    +\labelsep+\dia@labelsep}}%
}{%
  \\\flushright\textcolor{\dia@sourcecolor}{\dia@source}%
  \end{list}%
}

\begin{dialog}[Ramanujan](labelwidth=0pt,labelsep=0pt,
    title={G. H. Hardy vs.\ Srinivasa Ramanujan (1920)},
    source={S. Ramanujan (1887--1920), Collected Works})%
  \item[Hardy] Srinivasa, can you see that number from here, the
    one on that taxi cab?
  \item[Ramanujan] I can see it, it is 1729.
  \item[Hardy] What a dull registration number to have on your vehicle?
  \item[Ramanujan] No, it is a very interesting number.
  \item[Hardy] What is interesting about it?
  \item[Ramanujan] It is the smallest number expressible as a sum of two
    cubes in two different ways.
  \item[Hardy] What are the different ways?
  \item[Ramanujan] They are $1^3+12^3$ and $9^3+10^3$.
  \item[Hardy] I am impressed! When did you work that out?
\end{dialog}
```

Result of example code

G. H. Hardy vs. Srinivasa Ramanujan (1920)

Hardy: Srinivasa, can you see that number from here, the one on that taxi cab?

Ramanujan: I can see it, it is 1729.

Hardy: What a dull registration number to have on your vehicle?

Ramanujan: No, it is a very interesting number.

Hardy: What is interesting about it?

Ramanujan: It is the smallest number expressible as a sum of two cubes in two different ways.

Hardy: What are the different ways?

Ramanujan: They are $1^3 + 12^3$ and $9^3 + 10^3$.

Hardy: I am impressed! When did you work that out?

S. Ramanujan (1887–1920), Collected Works

Example: \newkeyenviron

```
\def\@beeton{An author writing an article for publication
  in TUGboat is encouraged to create it on a computer file
  and submit it on magnetic tape.}
\def\beeton{Barbara BEETON,\\ \emph{How to Prepare a File For
  Publication in TUGboat} (1981)}
\def\@hieronymus{The printer should refuse to employ wandering
  men, foreigners who, after having committed some grievous
  error, can easily disappear and return to their own country.}
\def\hieronymus{HIERONYMUS HORNSCHUCH (1608)}

% The macros \@beeton, \beeton, etc. are just shorthands:
% you can enter their contents directly in key commands,
% as we shall see later.

\newkeyenviron{Quote}<mp@>(left=\leftmargin,
  right=\rightmargin,mode=false,whoby=\null,
  source=\null){%
  \begin{list}{}{%
    \setlength\leftmargin{\mp@left}%
    \setlength\rightmargin{\mp@right}%
  }%
  \item[]\makebox[0pt][r]{``}%
}{%
  \unskip\makebox[0pt][l]{''}%
  \item[] \flushright\mp@whoby
  \item[] \flushleft\small Source: \mp@source
  \end{list}
  \vskip\baselineskip
}
\usepackage{lipsum}
\lipsum[1]
\begin{Quote}(left=30pt,right=30pt,mode=false,
  whoby=\beeton,source={The \TeX Book})%
  {\ifmp@mode\color{red}\else\color{blue}\fi\@beeton}
\end{Quote}

\lipsum[1]
\begin{Quote}(left=20pt,right=20pt,mode=true,
  whoby=\hieronymus,source={The \TeX Book})%
  {\ifmp@mode\color{red}\else\color{blue}\fi\@hieronymus}
\end{Quote}

\lipsum[1]
\begin{Quote}(left=40pt,right=40pt,mode=false,
  whoby={EDWARD ELGAR},source={Letter to A.\ J.\ Jaeger (1898)})%
  {\ifmp@mode\color{red}\else\color{blue}\fi
```

```
    If I write a tune you all say it's commonplace---if I
    don't, you all say it's rot.%
  }%
\end{Quote}

\begin{Quote}(left=40pt,right=40pt,mode=false,
  whoby={ALBERT EINSTEIN},source={The World As I See It})%
  {\ifmp@mode\color{red}\else\color{blue}\fi
    If you want to find out anything from the theoretical physicists
    about the methods they use, I advise you to stick closely to
    one principle: don't listen to their words, fix your attention
    on their deeds.%
  }%
\end{Quote}
```

Result of example code

"An author writing an article for publication in TUGboat is encouraged to create it on a computer file and submit it on magnetic tape."

B. BEETON,
How to Prepare a File For Publication in TUGboat (1981)

Source: The TEXBook

"The printer should refuse to employ wandering men, foreigners who, after having committed some grievous error, can easily disappear and return to their own country."

HIERONYMUS HORNSCHUCH (1608)

Source: The TEXBook

"If I write a tune you all say it's commonplace—if I don't, you all say it's rot."

EDWARD ELGAR (1898)

Source: Letter to A. J. Jaeger

"If you want to find out anything from the theoretical physicists about the methods they use, I advise you to stick closely to one principle: don't listen to their words, fix your attention on their deeds."

ALBERT EINSTEIN

Source: The World As I See It

Example: \newkeyenviron

```
\usepackage{lipsum}
\newcounter{notecnt}
\def\noteparameters{\labelsep=\notelabelsep
  \itemindent=\noteitemindent \leftmargin=\noteleft
  \rightmargin=\noteright \labelwidth=\notelabelwidth}

\newkeyenviron*{notex}<note>(labelsep=8pt,itemindent=8pt,
  left=\parindent,right=\parindent,labelwidth=0pt,
  preskip=0ex,aftskip=0ex)[1][\baselineskip]%
  {\begin{list}{\textsc{Note}~\arabic{notecnt}:}%
    {\noteparameters\usecounter{notecnt}}%
      \vskip#1}%
  {\end{list}\vskip\noteaftskip}

\begin{document}
\noindent\lipsum[1]
\begin{notex}[\notepreskip](labelsep=8pt,itemindent=8pt,
  left=30pt,right=30pt,labelwidth=0pt,preskip=2ex,aftskip=2ex)
\item \lipsum[1]
\item \lipsum[1]
\end{notex}
\end{document}
```

How to make a recurring list

Note 1 The play was a great success, but the audience was a disaster. (Oscar Wilde, 1854–1900)

Note 2 If people behaved in the way nations do they would all be put in straitjackets. (Tennessee Williams, 1911–1983)

Note 1 If you hate a person, you hate something in him that is part of yourself. What isn't part of ourselves doesn't disturb us. (Hermann Hesse, 1877-1962)

Note 2 If a man makes a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, though he builds his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door. (Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1803–1882)

Example: \renewkeyenviron

```
\def\sitation{}
\def\sitparameters{\leftmargin=\sit@left\rightmargin=\sit@right}
\newbox\sitname
\renewkeyenviron*{sitation}(left=\parindent,
  right=\parindent,nolinebreak=1)[2][\relax]%
  {\def\quoteend{#1}\sitparameters
    \sbox\sitname{\textit{#2}}%
    \begin{quote}\quoteend
  }%
  {\hspace*{\fill}\nolinebreak[\sit@nolinebreak]%
    \quad\hspace*{\fill}\finalhyphendemerits\z@
    \box\sitname
```

```
  \end{quote}}

\begin{document}
\begin{sitation}[\sit@nolinebreak]%
  {Theodore Roosevelt~(1858--1919)}%
  (left=30pt,right=30pt,nolinebreak=2)
  No man is justified in doing evil on the ground of expediency.
\end{sitation}

\begin{sitation}{George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950)}%
A man of great common sense and good taste; meaning thereby
a man without originality and/or moral courage.
\end{sitation}
\end{document}
```

Result of example code

> No man is justified in doing evil on the ground of expediency.
>
> *Theodore Roosevelt* (1858–1919)

> A man of great common sense and good taste; meaning thereby a man without originality and/or moral courage. *George Bernard Shaw* (1856-1950)

Example: \newkeyenviron

```
\newkeyenviron*{vdescription}(labelwidth=5pt,
  labelsep=5pt)[2][\qquad]%
  {\begin{list}{}{\renewdef*\makelabel##1{\sffamily ##1:\hfil}%
    \settowidth\labelwidth{\makelabel{#1}}%
    \dimensionexpr!\leftmargin{\labelwidth+\vde@labelwidth
      +\labelsep+\vde@labelsep}}%
    \item[Description Preamble] #2%
}{\end{list}}

\begin{document}
\begin{vdescription}[Description Postamble]{+++xxx+++}%
  (labelwidth=10pt,labelsep=5pt)
  \item[Item 1] xxx
  \item[Item 2] yyy
  \item[Description Postamble] $\langle$End of my
    environment$\rangle$
\end{vdescription}
\end{document}
```

Example: \renewtwooptenviron

```
\renewtwooptenviron*{vdescription}[3][\qquad]
  {\begin{list}{}{\renewdef*\makelabel##1{\sffamily ##1:\hfil}%
    \settowidth\labelwidth{\makelabel{#1}}%
    \dimensionexpr!\leftmargin{\labelwidth+\labelsep+#2}}%
    \item[Description Preamble] #3%
```

```
  }{\end{list}}

\begin{document}
\begin{vdescription}[Description Postamble]{4cm}({(Begin
  environment no.\ 1)})
  \item[Item 1] xxx
  \item[Item 2] yyy
  \item[Description Postamble] (End of environment no.\ 1)
\end{vdescription}
\end{document}
```

Example: \newtwooptenviron

```
\newtwooptenviron*{udescription}[3][\hspace{1cm}]
  {\begin{list}{}{\renewdef*\makelabel##1{\sffamily ##1:\hfil}%
    \settowidth\labelwidth{\makelabel{#1}}%
    \dimensionexpr!\leftmargin{\labelwidth+\labelsep+#3}}%
    \item[Description Preamble] #2%
  }{\end{list}}

\begin{document}
\begin{udescription}[Description Postamble]{uuu}(4cm)
  \item[Item 1] xxx
  \item[Item 2] yyy
  \item[Description Postamble] The End
\end{udescription}
\end{document}
```

Result of example code

Preamble:	Beginning of quotations
John Ruskin (1819–1900):	Whereas it has long being known and declared that the poor have no right to the property of the rich, I wish it also to be known and declared that the rich have no right to the property of the poor.
Bertrand Russell (1872–1970):	The megalomaniac differs from the narcissist by the fact that he wishes to be powerful rather than charming, and seeks to be feared rather than loved. To this type belong many lunatics and most of the great men of history.
Postamble:	End of quotations

Example: \renewkeycmd

```
\def\firstmacro{}
\renewkeycmd*\firstmacro<skv@>(name=Steve,
  module=Martian logic,pass=true)[2][\@ptsize]{%
  \edef\x{\skv@name}%
  \wlog{\if0#1 10pt\else\if1#1 11pt\else
    \if2#1 12pt\fi\fi\fi\space font used}%
  \def\y{#2}%
}
```

```
\firstmacro[0]{aaa}(name=John,module=Philosophy,pass=false)
```

Example: \newtwooptcmd

```
\newtwooptcmd*\macro[3][xxx]{\def\x{#1}\def\y{#2}\def\z{#3}}
\macro[uuu]{vvv}(www)
\macro{vvv}(www)
\macro{vvv}
```

Example: \newtwooptcmd

```
\undefcs\macro
\newtwooptcmd*\macro[2][xxx]{\def\x{#1}\def\y{#2}}
\macro[uuu](vvv)
\macro(vvv)
```

Example: \renewtwooptcmd

```
\renewtwooptcmd\macro[2][xxx]{\def\x{#1}\long\def\y{#2}}
\macro[uuu](\par)
\macro(\par)
```

Example: \newkeycmd

```
\let\ttcl\textcolor
\newkeycmd*\firstrule(raise=.5ex,width=1em,thick=2pt,
  proclaim=false)[1]{%
  \ttcl{blue}{\rule[\fir@raise]{\fir@width}{\fir@thick}}%
  #1%
  \ttcl{cyan}{\rule[\fir@raise]{\fir@width}{\fir@thick}}%
  \iffir@proclaim \color{red}\fi\textdaggerdbl
}

\usepackage[left=2cm,right=2cm]{geometry}
\begin{document}
\parindent\z@
\begin{tabular*}\textwidth{lr}
\verb+\firstrule{Hello World}(width=2em,thick=4pt,
  proclaim)+:&
  \firstrule{Hello World}(width=2em,thick=4pt)\cr
\verb+\firstrule{Hello}(width=2em,thick=.5pt,
  proclaim=true)+:&
  \firstrule{Hello}(width=2em,thick=.5pt,proclaim=true)\cr
\verb+\firstrule{Hello World}(thick=2pt,
  proclaim=true)+:&
  \firstrule{Hello World}(thick=2pt,proclaim=true)\cr
\verb+\firstrule{Hello World}(raise=1ex,width=2em,
  thick=1pt)+:&
  \firstrule{Hello}(raise=1ex,width=2em,thick=1pt)
\end{tabular*}
\end{document}
```

Result of example code

```
\firstrule{HelloWorld}(width=2em,thick=4pt,proclaim):
\firstrule{Hello}(width=2em,thick=.5pt,proclaim=true):
\firstrule{HelloWorld}(thick=2pt,proclaim=true):
\firstrule{HelloWorld}(raise=1ex,width=2em,thick=1pt):
```

Hello World‡
Hello‡
Hello World‡
Hello‡

Example: \newkeycmd

```
\let\ttcl\textcolor
\newkeycmd\secondrule<mp@>(raise=.5ex,width=1em,thick=2pt,
  proclaim=false)[2][\ttcl{magenta}{$\star$}]{%
  \ttcl{cyan}{\rule[\mp@raise]{\mp@width}{\mp@thick}}%
  #1#2#1%
  \ttcl{blue}{\rule[\mp@raise]{\mp@width}{\mp@thick}}%
  \ifmp@proclaim \color{red}\fi\textdaggerdbl
}
\usepackage[left=2cm,right=2cm]{geometry}
\begin{document}
\parindent\z@
\begin{tabular*}\textwidth{lr}
\verb+\secondrule[\textbullet]{Hello World}(width=2em,
  thick=4pt,proclaim)+:&
  \secondrule[\textbullet]{Hello World}(width=2em,
    thick=4pt)\cr
\verb+\secondrule{Hello}(width=2em,thick=.5pt,
  proclaim=true)+:&
  \secondrule{Hello}(width=2em,thick=.5pt,proclaim=true)\cr
\verb+\secondrule{Hello World}(thick=2pt,
  proclaim=true)+:&
  \secondrule{Hello World}(thick=2pt,proclaim=true)\cr
\verb+\secondrule{Hello World}(raise=1ex,width=2em,
  thick=1pt)+:&
  \secondrule{Hello}(raise=1ex,width=2em,thick=1pt)
\end{tabular*}
\end{document}
```

Result of example code

```
\secondrule[\textbullet]{HelloWorld}(width=2em,thick=4pt,proclaim):
\secondrule{Hello}(width=2em,thick=.5pt,proclaim=true):
\secondrule{HelloWorld}(thick=2pt,proclaim=true):
\secondrule{HelloWorld}(raise=1ex,width=2em,thick=1pt):
```

•Hello World•‡
⋆Hello⋆‡
⋆Hello World⋆‡
•Hello•‡

4 Version history

The numbers on the right-hand side of the following lists are section numbers; the star sign (⋆) means the subject features in the package but is not reflected anywhere in this user guide.

Version 0.4 [2011/10/22]

Changed the key processing module from the skeyval package to the ltxkeys package. . ⋆

Improved the definition of \skceveryeoe . . . . . subsection 2.2

Version 0.3 [2010/05/21]

Introduced \skceveryeoe . . . . . subsection 2.2

Version 0.2 [2010/05/20]

Addressed the case of \newkeycmd without parameters . . . . . ⋆

Version 0.1 [2010/05/05]

First public release . . . . . ⋆

Index