

The enumerate package*

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Abstract

This package gives the enumerate environment an optional argument which determines the style in which the counter is printed.

An occurrence of one of the tokens `A a I i` or `1` produces the value of the counter printed with (respectively) `\Alph \alph \Roman \roman` or `\arabic`.

These letters may be surrounded by any strings involving any other TeX expressions, however the tokens `A a I i 1` must be inside a `{ }` group if they are not to be taken as special.

1 Examples

EX i. one one one one one one one one one one one one one	<pre>\begin{enumerate}[EX i.] \item one one one one one one one one one one one one\label{LA} \item two \begin{enumerate}{{example} a)} \item one of two one of two one of two\label{LB} \item two of two \end{enumerate} \item two of two \end{enumerate} \end{enumerate}</pre>
EX ii. two example a) one of two one of two one of two example b) two of two	
A-1 one	<pre>\begin{enumerate}{{A}-1} \item one\label{LC} \item two \end{enumerate}</pre>
A-2 two	

`\label` and `\ref` may be used as with the standard `enumerate` environment. `\ref` only produces the counter value, not the whole label. `\ref` prints the value in the same style as `\item`, as determined by the presence of one of the tokens `A a I i 1` in the optional argument. In the above example `\ref{LA}`, `\ref{LB}` and `\ref{LC}` produce 'i', 'iia' and '1' respectively.

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