

The aeb-minitoc Package

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1 `*package`

`\ifMiniTocListings` The `\ifMiniTocListings` is a Boolean switch, which when true signals that there is a non-empty listing; otherwise, it is set to false. It is used to display a latex warning to the user that the listing is empty. Also, globally, `\ifMiniTocListings` is set to false when `nominitocs` is taken. The other option is `!nominitocs` is a convenience option; it is not ‘not’ version of `nominitocs`; when `!nominitocs` is specified, mini-tocs are created. This is the same as specifying no option at all.

```
2 \newif\ifMiniTocListings \MiniTocListingstrue
3 \DeclareOption{nominitocs}{\AtEndOfPackage{\MiniTocListingsfalse}
4 \let\insertminitoc\insertminitocNOT}}
5 \DeclareOption{!nominitocs}{\MiniTocListingstrue}
6 \ProcessOptions
```

1 Description

A simple mini-toc package; originally designed for `web`, but now works for all standard `LATEX` classes. The main user command is `\insertminitoc`, defined below.

Our approach is to use each entry the `\jobname.toc` as the first argument of the macro `\mtocCL`, a second argument keeps a running count on the number of entries.

```
\mtocCL{\contentsline{section}{\numberline{1}Section Title}{2}}{cnt} or
\mtocCL{\contentsline{section}
{\numberline{1}Section Title}{2}{section.1}}{cnt}
```

`\contentsline` has four arguments when `hyperref` is loaded and three otherwise. When inserting the full table of contents, we define `\def\mtocCL#1#2{#1}` to do nothing. When we are building a mini-toc, we `\let\mtocCL\mtoc@CL@mtoc`. The effect of this macro is to remove any entry (in `\jobname.toc`) that does not contain `\contentsline` as its first token and to position the `cnt` argument for later use. But by then `\contentsline` has already been `\let` to `\c1@LOOKFORSEC`. Now `\c1@LOOKFORSEC` determines whether any particular entry should be displayed in the current mini-toc.

2 Documentation and Code.

As a demonstration of this package, we present a mini-toc for this section, which only has `\paragraph` and `\subparagraph` section headings.

The verbatim listing for this mini-toc is

```
\TOCLevels{section}{subparagraph}
\begin{minitocfmt}{\minitocFmt}
  \declaretocfmt{paragraph}{\@W{1em}\@D{0em}}
  \declaretocfmt{subparagraph}{\@W{1.5em}\@D{1em}}
\end{minitocfmt}

\begin{center}\minitocFmt
\fbbox{\begin{minipage}{0.8\linewidth}\centering
\textbf{Contents of this section}\vadjust{\kern3pt}}%
\insertminitoc\relax
\end{minipage}}
\end{center}
```

| Contents of this section | |
|--|-----------|
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We begin by saving the definitions macros we modify later.

```
7 \let\mtoc@contentsline\contentsline
8 \let\mtoc@starttoc\@starttoc
9 \let\mtoc@tableofcontents\tableofcontents
10 %\let\mtoc@addtocontents\addtocontents
```

`\@minitocCnt` Some counters and utility macros. The counter `\@minitocCnt` is incremented

`\mtocgobble` in the redefined `\addtocontents` command. The command `\mtocgobble` is a ‘public’ version of the core L^AT_EX command `\gobble`.

```
11 \newcount\@minitocCnt \@minitocCnt=0\relax
12 \def\csarg#1#2{\expandafter#1\csname#2\endcsname}
13 \let\mtoc@One=1 \let\mtoc@Zero=0
14 \let\mtocgobble\@gobble
```

¶¶ **The top and bottom most.** The package assigns the top level and bottom level automatically, based upon the class being used; the document author can override these for the whole document, or for particular mini-tocs.

`\TOPLLevel` `\TOPLLevel{<name>}` is the name of the top level. It is expected that a mini-toc will be inserted with each top level in the document, as the author’s discretion.

`\BTMLLevel` The `\BTMLLevel{<name>}` is the name of the bottom most level. A mini-toc consists of all sections *beneath* the top level and *above* the bottom level. Thus, if `\TOPLLevel{chapter}` and `\BTMLLevel{subsubsection}`, then the mini-toc contains all `\section` and `\subsubsection` title headings within the current chapter.

`\TOPLLevel` ¶¶ **Manually set the top and bottom levels.** `\TOPLLevel{<top-level>}`
`\BTMLLevel` and `\BTMLLevel{<btm-level>}` are used to determine what entries are to be included in the mini-toc. As a convenience,

```
\TOCLevels \TOCLevels{<top-level>}{<btm-level>}
```

can declare both at once. If an argument is empty, the current level is used.

```
15 \def\TOPLLevel#1{\def\x{#1}\ifx\x\@empty\else
16 \def\mtoc@TOPLLevel{#1}\edef\TOPLLevelNum{\@nameuse{sl@#1}}\fi}
17 \def\BTMLLevel#1{\def\x{#1}\ifx\x\@empty\else
18 \def\mtoc@BTMLLevel{#1}\edef\BTMLLevelNum{\@nameuse{sl@#1}}\fi}
19 \def\TOCLevels#1#2{\TOPLLevel{#1}\BTMLLevel{#2}}
```

¶¶ **Automatically set the top and bottom levels.** We make reasonable choices for `book`, `report`, and `article`; these are the three classes that this package supports. In the course, we define, in macro form, the levels of each of these section names (`\sl@<sec-name>` and `\sl@<sec-name>*`).

```
20 \@ifclassloaded{book}{%
21 \TOCLevels{chapter}{subsection}
22 \def\sl@part{-1}\def\sl@chapter{0}
23 \csarg{\edef}{sl@part*}{\sl@part}
24 \csarg{\edef}{sl@chapter*}{\sl@chapter}
25 }{%
26 \@ifclassloaded{report}{%
27 \TOCLevels{chapter}{subsection}
28 \def\sl@part{-1}\def\sl@chapter{0}
29 \csarg{\edef}{sl@part*}{\sl@part}
30 \csarg{\edef}{sl@chapter*}{\sl@chapter}
31 }{%
32 \TOCLevels{section}{subsubsection}
33 \def\sl@part{0}\csarg{\edef}{sl@part*}{\sl@part}
34 }%
```

```

35 }
36 \def\sl@section{1}\def\sl@subsection{2}\def\sl@subsubsection{3}
37 \def\sl@paragraph{4}\def\sl@subparagraph{5}\def\sl@all{17}
38 \csarg{\edef}{sl@section*}{\sl@section}
39 \csarg{\edef}{sl@subsection*}{\sl@subsection}
40 \csarg{\edef}{sl@subsubsection*}{\sl@subsubsection}
41 \csarg{\edef}{sl@paragraph*}{\sl@paragraph}
42 \csarg{\edef}{sl@subparagraph*}{\sl@subparagraph}
43 \newif\if@foundTOPLLevel \@foundTOPLLevelfalse

```

The command `\insertminitoc`, just before inputting `\jobname.toc`, `\lets` `\contentsline` to `\c1@LOOKFORSEC`. This command then looks for lines at the top most section level, if it finds one, and the section number matches the one set by `\insertminitoc` (`\mtoc@sec`), it sets `\if@foundTOPLLevel` to `true`, and stores all subsequent lines in `\toks@` until another section is encountered, at which time `\if@foundTOPLLevel` is set to `false`. There are two versions of `\c1@LOOKFORSEC`: (1) `\c1@LOOKFORSEC@LX` for when `hyperref` is not loaded; and (2) `\c1@LOOKFORSEC@HY` for when `hyperref` is loaded.

```

\c1@LOOKFORSEC
\c1@LOOKFORSEC@LX
\c1@LOOKFORSEC@HY

```

`\mtoc@@contentsline` takes five arguments, we save the page number (`#3`) the `hyperref` anchor (`#4`) and the TOC entry number (`#5`). The definitions made within `\mtoc@@contentsline` are later `\let` to `\@PgNum`, `\@L`, and `\@E`. We grab `#5`, which is the entry count, and pass the rest to `\mtoc@contentsline`.

```

44 \def\mtoc@@contentsline#1#2#3#4#5{\def\mtoc@PgNum{#3}%
45 \def\mtoc@HY@anchor{#4}\def\TOCEntryNum{#5}%
46 \mtoc@contentsline{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}}

```

All but the last argument in both of these next two command are the standard arguments for `\contentsline`. The last argument is one introduced by this package; it keeps the count of the TOC entries. This last argument is used to identify the top level section.

```

47 \long\def\c1@LOOKFORSEC@LX#1#2#3#4{%
48 \c1@LOOKFORSEC@HY{#1}{#2}{#3}{\@empty}{#4}}
49 \long\def\c1@LOOKFORSEC@HY#1#2#3#4#5{\def\mt@rgi{#1}% dps
50 \if@foundTOPLLevel\ifx\mtocCL@gobbletwo\else
51 \edef\NUMLevel{\@nameuse{sl@#1}}%
52 \ifnum\NUMLevel > \TOPLLevelNum\relax\else
53 \let\mtocCL@gobbletwo
54 \fi
55 \fi\fi
56 \@chkForNl#2\@nil % is it a * section
57 \ifx\mtocCL@gobbletwo\else
58 \edef\mtoc@tmp{\the\mtocs@toks}%
59 \ifx\mt@rgi\mtoc@TOPLLevel
60 \def\SECNUM{MTOC.#5}%
61 \set@display@protect
62 \edef\mtoc@sec{\mtoc@sec}%
63 \ifx\SECNUM\mtoc@sec
64 \@foundTOPLLeveltrue
65 \else

```

```

66         \@foundTOPLevelfalse\fi
67         \set@typeset@protect
68     \else
69         \if@foundTOPLevel
70         \ifnum\NUMLevel > \BTMLevelNum\relax\else
71         \ifx\@nlrtn\relax
72         \mtocs@toks@=\expandafter{\mtoc@tmp
73         \mtoc@@contentsline{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}}\else
74         \mtocs@toks@=\expandafter{\mtoc@tmp
75         \mtoc@@contentsline{#1*}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}}\fi
76     \fi
77 \fi
78 \fi
79 \fi
80 }

```

This version of `\mtoc@BTMLevel` only accepts lines that are not subsection.

```

81 \@ifpackageloaded{hyperref}{\let\c1@LOOKFORSEC\c1@LOOKFORSEC@HY}
82 {\let\c1@LOOKFORSEC\c1@LOOKFORSEC@LX}

```

`\@chkForNl` determines if the first token is `\numberline`.

```

83 \def\@chkForNl#1#2\@nil{% check for number line
84 \ifx#1\numberline\let\@nlrtn\relax\else
85 \def\@nlrtn{\numberline{\hfill}}\fi}

```

¶ Modify `\tableofcontents`

```

86 \def\mtoc@st@rttoc#1{\begin{group}
87 \if@filesw \expandafter\newwrite\csname tf@#1\endcsname
88 \immediate\openout \csname tf@#1\endcsname \jobname.#1\relax
89 \fi\global\@nbreakfalse\end{group}}
90 \let\mtoc@@starttoc\mtoc@0ne
91 \def\mtoc@start@toc{\let\mtoc@start@next\relax
92 \@ifundefined{aebLastPage}
93 {%
94 \ifx\mtoc@@starttoc\mtoc@0ne
95 \global\let\mtoc@@starttoc\mtoc@Zero
96 \def\mtoc@start@next{\mtoc@st@rttoc{toc}}\fi
97 \mtoc@start@next
98 }%
99 \ifnum\@aebLastPage<\thepage\relax
100 \def\mtoc@start@next{\mtoc@st@rttoc{toc}}\fi
101 \mtoc@start@next
102 }%
103 }
104 \AtEndDocument{\mtoc@start@toc}

```

¶ **Modify** `\addtocontents`. (`\addtocontents{toc}{content}`) If the document author inserts vertical spacing, or other formatting, that could be problems in the `minitoc`. So we'll try to remove it. We begin by placing the second argument (*content*) as the argument of a command, `\mtocCL{content}`. Initially,

`\mtocCL` just passes its argument into the \TeX stream. Later, it will be redefined within `\insertminitoc`.

```
105 \def\mtoc@TOC{toc}
106 \def\mtocCL#1#2{#1}
```

(2019/10/06) Fix the `\protected@file@percent` problem, the solution continues into the definition of `\addtocontents@mtoc`.

```
107 \@ifundefined{add@percent@to@temptokena}
108   {\let\protected@file@percent\empty\def\mtoc@protect{}}
109   {\def\mtoc@protect{\protect}}
```

Here, we modify the macro `\addtocontents` to insert `\mtocCL`.

```
110 \newcommand\addtocontents@mtoc[2]{\bgroup
111   \let\protected@file@percent\empty
112   \def\mt@rgi{#1}\ifx\mt@rgi\mtoc@TOC
113     \global\advance\@minitocCnt\@ne
114     \mtoc@addtocontents{#1}{\protect
115       \mtocCL{#2}{\the\@minitocCnt}\mtoc@protect
116       \protected@file@percent}\else
117     \mtoc@addtocontents{#1}{#2}\fi\egroup}
118 \AtBeginDocument{\let\mtoc@addtocontents\addtocontents
119   \let\addtocontents\addtocontents@mtoc}
```

Modify the `\tableofcontents` to `\mtoc@tableofcontents`. We compensate later by executing `\mtoc@start@toc` at the end of the document.

```
120 \def\tableofcontents{%
121   \def\@starttoc##1{\makeatletter
122     \@input{\jobname.##1}\makeatother}%
123   \NoFmtTOCEntry
124   \mtoc@tableofcontents
125   \global\let\@starttoc\mtoc@starttoc}
```

`\mtoc@CL@mtoc` `\mtoc@CL@mtoc` is the redefined version of `\mtocCL`, as described above. We attempt to see if the first token of its argument is `\contentsline`, if yes we pass it on, otherwise, we gobble it.

```
126 \newcommand{\mtoc@CL@mtoc}[1]{\mtoc@parse#1\@nil}
127 \def\mtoc@parse#1#2\@nil{\ifx#1\contentsline
128   \def\mtoc@next##1{#1#2{##1}}\else
129   \let\mtoc@next\@gobble\fi\mtoc@next}
```

¶ **Modify `\@startsection` and referencing.** We redefine `\@startsection` to pick up the first argument (the section name) and define `\@currentsecname`, which is use in a simple cross referencing system needed for this mini-toc package. This package should be loaded after `hyperref` for sure.

```
130 \let\@startsection@mtoc@SAVE\@startsection
131 \def\@startsection#1{\def\@currentsecname{#1}%
132   \@startsection@mtoc@SAVE{#1}}
```

`\mtoclabel` The use of `\mtoclabel` and `\mtocref` are not needed unless you redefine a section heading to a non-numerical value. This system needs a section number.

```

133 \def\mtoclabel#1{\label{#1}\@bsphack
134   \protected@write\@auxout{}\string
135   \csarg{\string\gdef}{mtoclbl#1}{\the\@minitocCnt}
136   }%
137   \@esphack
138 }
139 \def\mtocref#1{\@nameuse{mtoclbl#1}}
```

`\insertminitoc` ¶ `\insertminitoc`: **The main command.** `\insertminitoc` is the main user command for this package, it places a “minitoc” for a section (`\mtoc@TOPLevel`) of a document, listing only the subsections within that section. It takes an optional argument for indicating the section number, the subsections of which are to be displayed. The default is the current section, `\@nameuse{the\mtoc@TOPLevel}`.

`\if@minitoc` This Boolean is set to true, in a group, when `\insertminitoc` is expanded. This is to support a feature for formatting a mini-toc entry; `\miniorfulltoc` is used for this purpose. `\miniorfulltoc` is inserted in the optional argument of a section command:

```

\subsection[\protect
\miniorfulltoc{\textbf}{Subsection Entry}]{Subsection Entry}
```

`\miniorfulltoc{<fmt>}{<entry>}` The first argument of `\miniorfulltoc` is passed to the second entry; for example, `{\textbf{Subsection Entry}}` as an argument and in a group. Thus, the first argument can be a command with one argument, or a command with not arguments.

```

140 \newif\if@minitoc \@minitocfalse
141 \newif\if@MiniTocListings \@MiniTocListingstrue
142 \def\NoFmtTOCEntry{\@minitocfalse}
143 \def\FmtTOCEntry{\@minitoctrue}
144 \def\miniorfulltoc#1#2{\if@minitoc
145   {#1#2}}\else#2\fi}
```

`\insertminitoc[<label-name>]` After the above preliminaries, we get to `\insertminitoc`. The default value of the optional parameter is `MTOC.\the\@minitocCnt`; thus, we use the most recent value of `\@minitocCnt`. An explicit argument is needed when the mini-toc is placed somewhere else (after `\minitocCnt` has been incremented). You can also say `\insertminitoc[<label-name>]`, where `<label-name>` is a label name set by the `\mtoclabel` command.

```

146 \newcommand{\insertminitoc}[1][\%
147   \def\mtoc@rgi{#1}\ifx\mtoc@rgi\@empty
148     \edef\mtoc@rgi{MTOC.\the\@minitocCnt}\else
149     \edef\mtoc@rgi{MTOC.\mtocref{#1}}\fi
150   \ifnum\TOPLevelNum > \BTMLevelNum
151     \PackageError{aeb-minitoc}{%
152       The top level (\mtoc@TOPLevel) must be\MessageBreak
153       must be higher on the hierarchy than at bottom level}
154     {Try switching the two}\fi}
```

```

155 \begingroup
156 \edef\mtoc@sec{\mtoc@rgi}\mtocs@toks@={}%
    \let \contentsline to \cl@LOOKFORSEC
157 \let\contentsline\cl@LOOKFORSEC
    \let \mtocCL to \mtoc@CL@mtoc
158 \let\mtocCL\mtoc@CL@mtoc
159 \@foundTOPLevelfalse
160 \let\mtoc@numberline\numberline
    Insert formatting (\Pg = \sl@@sNumFmt) for the page number here.
161 \def\numberline##1{\makebox[\mtoc@numBoxWidth][l]%
162   {\sl@@sNumFmt{##1}}\sl@@EntryFmt}%
163 \makeatletter\inputIfFileExists{\jobname.toc}%
164 {\PackageInfo{aeb-minitoc}{TOC file read}}
165 {\PackageInfo{aeb-minitoc}{TOC file not available}}%
166 \edef\x{the\mtocs@toks@}\ifx\x\@empty
167   \global\@MiniTocListingsfalse\else
168   \global\@MiniTocListingstrue\fi

```

Insertion point. This is where the mini-toc entries are entered into the latex stream to be typeset.

```

169 \the\mtocs@toks@\par\makeatother
170 \if@MiniTocListings\else
171 \PackageWarning{aeb-mintoc}{No mini-toc built here}\fi
172 \endgroup
173 }

```

When the `nominitocs` option is in effect, we `\let` the command `\insertminitoc` to `\insertminitocNOT`, which absorbs all its arguments.

```

174 \newcommand{\insertminitocNOT}[1] [] {}

```

`\numBoxWidth{<length>}` The `\mtoc@numBoxWidth` determines the width of the `\hbox` that contains the section number. It is conveniently set using `\numBoxWidth`. The default declaration is `\numBoxWidth{2.5em}`. The `<length>` should be measured in em units. Within the `minitocfmt`, `\@W` is `\let` to `\numBoxWidth`.

```

175 \def\numBoxWidth#1{\def\mtoc@numBoxWidth{#1}}
176 \numBoxWidth{2.5em}

```

In its “raw” expansion, `\insertminitoc` may not be what you want; in this case, enclose it in some appropriate environment. The following is an example of how to use this command. This can be part of a command that inserts code just after every `\section`.

```

\begin{center}\minitocFmt
\begin{tabular}{c}\toprule
\begin{minipage}{c}{0.8\linewidth}
\insertminitoc\relax
\end{minipage}\\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

```


where `\minitocFmt` is a command that expands to some formatting, see demo files.

¶ **The mini-toc format environment: `minitocfmt`.** To help facilitate designing and declaring the mini-toc format, we define the `minitocfmt` environment. The environment defines a command (`\cmd`) that contains all the formatting information for the mini-toc. The body of the environment consists of a series of `\declaretocfmt{<toc-fmt>}` declarations. Within argument of `\declaretocfmt`, `\@W` is an alias for `\numBoxWidth` and `\@D` is an alias for `\sl@dots`. If `\@D` appears (`\@D = \@dottedtocline`, a dotted line is created in the usual L^AT_EX manner. `\@N` is an alias `\sl@sNumFmt` and `\@P` is an alias for `\sl@pNumFmt`. All are optional.

`\@A{<various>}` is a command that is not used very often, but is available when needed. The argument (`<various>`) is various commands to support the min-toc being generated.

pg num box width `\@PW{<length>}` Within the argument of `\@A`, insert `\@PW{<length>}` to set the width of the box that contains the page number (`\@pnumwidth`). The value set by L^AT_EX is 1.55em.

dots separation `\@DS{<num>}` The `<num>` determines the separation between dots for a TOC entry that uses a dotted rule line. This command is only recognized within the argument of `\@A`. The default is 4.5.

right margin of title `\@R{<length>}` is a convenience command, it takes its argument and defines the L^AT_EX command `\@tocrmarg`, which sets the right margin for the sec-title. The length set by L^AT_EX is 2.55em. The `<length>` of `\@R` should be *larger than* the `<length>` set by `\@PW`.

`\declaretocfmt{<sec-name>}{<various>}` formats all `<sec-name>` (section, subsection, etc.) entries.

A ‘typical’ table of contents entry has the form:

`<sec-num> <title-heading> <pg-num>`

Within the `<various>` argument, there are a number of commands that are recognized:

sec num box width `\@W{<length>}` is the width of the box that encloses `<sec-num>`. Normally, all lengths are measured in em units (`\@W{<num>em}`). The default length is 2.5em

use dots `\@D{<length>}` is the amount to indent prior to `<sec-num>`. Again, em units preferred (`\@D{<num>em}`). When the `\@D` command is present in the argument, a dotted line is to be used for the entry (this is the norm). If `\@D` not present, there is an opportunity within the `<various>` argument to create a custom entry.

no dots `\@B{<length>}` Same as `\@D`, but no dotted leaders are created.

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>fmt sec num</i> | <code>\@N{<fmt>}</code> is the formatting for <i><sec-num></i> . You can pass a command with one argument that will operate on the section number; for example, <code>\@N{\textbf}</code> , <code>\@N{\color{blue}}</code> , or <code>\@N{\color{blue}\textbf}</code> . Note that changing the style to bold might require a corresponding change in <code>\@W</code> . |
| <i>fmt title</i> | <code>\@F{<fmt>}</code> is the formatting for the title heading of the current section; for example, <code>\@F{\bfseries}</code> turns all heading, for this <i><sec-name></i> , bold. |
| <i>fmt pg num</i> | <code>\@P{<fmt>}</code> is the formatting for the page number (<i><pg-num></i>). You can pass a command with one argument that will operate on the page number. When <code>hyperref</code> is loaded with the <code>colorlinks</code> option, we cannot change the color of the page number (see the discussion of <code>\@A</code> above), but <code>\@P{\textit}</code> changes the numbers to italics. If <code>hyperref</code> is not loaded, <code>\@P{\color{red}\textit}</code> changes page numbers to a red italic. |
| <i>right margin of title</i> | <code>\@R{<length>}</code> is a convenience command, it takes its argument and defines the L ^A T _E X command <code>\@tocrmarg</code> , which sets the right margin for the sec-title. The length set by L ^A T _E X is 2.55em. Setting <code>\@R</code> within the <i><various></i> argument of <code>\declaretocfmt</code> affects the current section level as well as all lower section levels. If you want to make this ‘local’ change, you need to put <code>\@R</code> back to its default of 2.55em locally for other declarations. |
| <i>TOC number</i> | <code>\@E</code> Within the <code>minitocfmt</code> environment, the command <code>\@E</code> expands to the current TOC entry number of the TOC entry being read in. |
| <i>link anchor</i> | <code>\@L</code> This macro expands to the <code>hyperref</code> anchor of the page entry reference, it is empty if <code>hyperref</code> is not loaded. |
| <i>pg number</i> | <code>\@Pg</code> This macro expands to the page number this entry references. |

Usually, the *<length>* argument is measured in em units (*<num>*em).

```
177 \newtoks\mtoc@toks
178 \newtoks\mtocs@toks@
```

Within the `minitocfmt`, `\@D` is `\let to \sl@dots`.

```
179 \def\sl@dots#1{\def\sl@@dots{%
180 \@dottedtocline{\sl@current}{#1}{\mtoc@numBoxWidth}}
181 \let\sl@@dots\@gobble
182 \def\sl@nodots#1{\def\sl@@dots{%
183 \no@dottedtocline{\sl@current}{#1}{\mtoc@numBoxWidth}}
184 \let\sl@@nodots\@gobble
```

Within the `minitocfmt`, `\@F` is `\let to \@EntryFmt`.

```
185 \def\sl@EntryFmt#1{\def\sl@@EntryFmt{#1}} % dps
186 \let\sl@@EntryFmt\relax % dps
```

Within the `minitocfmt`, `\@N` is `\let to \sl@sNumFmt`.

```
187 \def\sl@sNumFmt#1{\def\sl@@sNumFmt{#1}}
188 \let\sl@@sNumFmt\relax
```

Within the `minitocfmt`, `\@P` is `\let to \sl@pNumFmt`.

```

189 \def\sl@pNumFmt#1{\def\sl@pNumFmt{#1}}
190 \let\sl@pNumFmt\relax
191 \def\sl@tocrmarg#1{\def\tocrmarg{#1}}
192 \def\sl@dotsep#1{\def\dotsep{#1}}
193 \def\mtoc@star#1*#2\@nil{\def\@rgii{#2}\ifx\@rgii\@empty
194 \let\mtoc@star\mtoc@Zero\else\let\mtoc@star\mtoc@One\fi}

```

¶¶ The `\declaretocfmt` command defined. The `\declaretocfmt` is used to designed how a mini-toc entry is displayed.

`\declaretocfmt{<sec-name>}{<various>}` The `aeb-mintoc` way of declaring the formatting for a toc `<sec-name>` entry. The `<various>` argument consists of various combinations of `\@W`, `\@D`, `\@N`, and `\@P`.

```

195 \long\def\declaretocfmt#1#2{%
196 \xdef\sl@current{\@nameuse{sl@#1}}%
197 \global\@namedef{\mtoc@CmdName @l@#1}##1##2{%
198 \normalfont\normalcolor\let\@E\TOCEntryNum
199 \let\@L\mtoc@HY@anchor\let\@Pg\mtoc@PgNum
200 \let\sl@@dots\@empty\let\sl@sNumFmt\relax
201 \let\sl@pNumFmt\relax\let\sl@EntryFmt\relax
202 \let\@W\@numBoxWidth\let\@R\sl@tocrmarg\let\@D\sl@dots
203 \let\@B\sl@nodots\let\@F\sl@EntryFmt\let\@N\sl@sNumFmt
204 \let\@P\sl@pNumFmt
205 #2\ifx\sl@@dots\@empty\let\sl@next\relax\else
206 \mtoc@star#1*\@nil % dps
207 \ifx\mtoc@star\mtoc@Zero
208 \def\sl@next{\sl@@dots{##1}{\sl@pNumFmt{##2}}}\else
209 \def\sl@next{\sl@@dots{\sl@EntryFmt##1}{\sl@pNumFmt{##2}}}\fi
210 \fi\sl@next}%
211 \edef\x{\expandafter\noexpand\csname l@#1\endcsname}%
212 \edef\y{\expandafter\noexpand\csname\mtoc@CmdName @l@#1\endcsname}%
213 \edef\mtoc@tmp{\the\mtoc@toks\let\expandafter\noexpand\x=
214 \expandafter\noexpand\y}
215 \global\mtoc@toks=\expandafter{\mtoc@tmp}}
216 \def\mtoc@getCmdName#1{\edef\mtoc@CmdName{\expandafter
217 \@gobble\string#1}}

```

¶¶ The `minitocfmt` environment defined. Is a ‘simplified’ way of designing toc entries.

`minitocfmt{<cmdName>}` The definition of the environment. The argument is a command that will hold the expanded content of the environment. The body of the environment consists of one or more `\declaretocfmt` commands.

```

218 \newenvironment{minitocfmt}[1]{\makeatletter
219 \gdef\@mtoc@cmd@{#1}\let\@A\mtoc@addto

```

The `\mtoc@getCmdName` returns the `cmdName` (without backslash). `cmdName` is used the creating command sequences, using to this definition.

```

220 \mtoc@getCmdName{#1}\mtoc@toks={\let\@PW\mtoc@PW\let\@DS\sl@dotsep

```

```
221 \let\@R\sl@tocrmarg}%
```

The body of the environment consists of one or more `\declaretocfmt` commands, these commands contribute to `\mtoc@toks`. `\mtoc@toks` consists of all the formatting declarations requested.

```
222 }\expandafter\xdef\@mtoc@cmd@\the\mtoc@toks}}
```

`\mtoc@addto` is a macro to add to the declarations. Within `minitocfmt` is `\@A` is `\let` to `\mtoc@addto`.

```
223 \def\mtoc@addto#1{\edef\mtoc@tmp{\the\mtoc@toks}%
```

```
224 \global\mtoc@toks=\expandafter{\mtoc@tmp #1}}
```

```
225 \def\mtoc@PW#1{\def\@pnumwidth{#1}}
```

Here is code from `latex.ltx` for `\dottedtocline`, we modify it so there are no leaders.

```
226 \def\no@dottedtocline#1#2#3#4#5{%
```

```
227 \ifnum #1>\c@tocdepth \else
```

```
228 \vskip \z@ \@plus.2\p@
```

```
229 {\leftskip #2\relax \rightskip \@tocrmarg \parfillskip -\rightskip
```

```
230 \parindent #2\relax\@afterindenttrue
```

```
231 \interlinepenalty\@M
```

```
232 \leavevmode
```

```
233 \@tempdima #3\relax
```

```
234 \advance\leftskip \@tempdima \null\nobreak\hskip -\leftskip
```

```
235 {#4}\nobreak
```

```
236 % \leaders\hbox{$\m@th
```

```
237 % \mkern \@dotsep mu\hbox{.}\mkern \@dotsep
```

```
238 % mu$}\hfill
```

```
239 % Insert an \hfill
```

```
240 \hfill
```

```
241 \nobreak
```

```
242 \hb@xt@\@pnumwidth{\hfil\normalfont \normalcolor #5}%
```

```
243 \par}%
```

```
244 \fi}
```

```
245 </package>
```

3 Index

Numbers written in *italic* refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in *roman* refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

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4 Change History

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| v1.2 (2018/08/29) | | until beginning of document, to avoid | |
| General: Created <code>aeb-minitoc.ins</code> | 2 | incompatability with <code>siunitx</code> | 6 |
| v1.3 (2018/08/29) | | v1.8 (2019/10/05) | |
| General: Remove <code>hyperref</code> as a requirement | 2 | General: <code>\LaTeX/hyperref</code> introduced | |
| v1.4 (2018/08/29) | | <code>\protected@file@percent</code> , which breaks this | |
| General: Some renaming of commands | 2 | package. We do a fix. | 6 |
| v1.6 (2018/09/21) | | v1.9 (2019/10/06) | |
| General: Code cleanup in preparation for | | General: Additional fix to | |
| release | 2 | <code>\protected@file@percent</code> solution | 6 |
| v1.7 (2018/09/29) | | | |
| General: Delay redefinition of <code>\addtocontents</code> | | | |