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*lineno.sty*

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Users Manual

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## 1 When to use *lineno.sty*

The primary use of *lineno.sty* is to get line numbers in your LaTeX document. *lineno.sty* directly supports line numbers in various modes, and if you have any wishes that are not directly supported, chances are good that *lineno.sty* can be adapted to do it. And if it turns out to be difficult with *lineno.sty*, then it will be even more difficult without.

There is one class of cases however, where *lineno.sty* is not the most appropriate tool. When your text already comes in lines, like source listings, tables, poetry, then *lineno.sty* will probably do the job, but other tools could do it much more efficiently.

*lineno.sty* can only number lines in the main text. Lines in any kind of boxes cannot be numbered. But see section 7.4 below.

*lineno.sty* is especially useful when the text is broken into lines by TeX itself. In this case, the task to attach line numbers is not easy, and a tool like *lineno.sty* has good chances to break when used together with other packages.

On the other hand, *lineno.sty* proved to be quite stable, and I did not get any reports of complete failure yet.

With *lineno.sty*, you can refer to the line numbers via LaTeX's `\ref` and `\pageref` macros.

There are other applications, not directly related to line numbering. Whenever you want to attach something to your text, after a paragraph was broken into lines, across pagebreaks, *lineno* may do the job.

Say, you need a frame around some text, but the text should be able to break across pages, *lineno.sty* can be used to draw rules on both margins, which can be completed at the top and bottom by some special environment, see section 7.6.

There may be cases, where other packages do a better job, e.g., CTAN: `macros/latex/contrib/supported/numline`.

## 2 Where to get *lineno.sty*

*lineno.sty* is available on the *Comprehensive TeX Archive Network* (CTAN), e.g, <https://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/lineno/lineno.sty>.

The home of *lineno.sty* is <https://github.com/latex-lineno/lineno>. Here you can get the latest version.

### 3 How to use *lineno.sty*

As any other L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub> package, you need to load it with

```
\usepackage[options]{lineno}
```

#### 3.1 Package options

The available *options* are:

[left]: Put the line numbers into the left margin (default).

[right]: Put the line numbers into the right margin.

[switch]: Put the line numbers into the outer margin (left on even numbered pages, right on odd numbered pages).

[switch\*]: Put the line numbers into the inner margin.

[pagewise]: Number the lines from 1 on each page.

[running]: Continuously number the lines (default).

[modulo]: Print line numbers only if they are multiples of five.

[mathlines]: When using the `{linenomath}` environment for display math, put line numbers also on the lines of the display.

[displaymath]: Automatically wrap the standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X display math environments in `{linenomath}`.

*Change from v2 to v3: [mathlines] was called [displaymath] before, and [displaymath] was \usepackge{mlineno}.*

All effects of these option can also be obtained by calling certain macros later in the document, except for [displaymath].

#### 3.2 How to turn on line numbering

The line numbering is not activated by default. If you want line numbers, you have to turn it on. The simplest way is to say

```
\linenumbers
```

This will turn on line numbers within the current group, according to the currently selected mode. If you do it right at the beginning, the whole document will be numbered.

`\linenumbers` takes effect only when a paragraph is finished. This is important if you use `\linenumbers` for a single paragraph only. This will *not* work:

```
\begingroup
\linenumbers
Text of your paragraph.
\endgroup
```

because the `\endgroup` terminates the effect of `\linenumbers` before the paragraph is finished. The solution is to insert an empty line, or an explicit `\par` before the `\endgroup`.

The preferred solution is to use an environment:

```
\begin{linenumbers}
Text of your paragraph.
\end{linenumbers}
```

`\end{linenumbers}` terminates the paragraph for you. It will also make sure that the next paragraph is not indented, if there is no empty line in between.

This form will not finish any preceding paragraph. If you do not leave an empty line before `\begin{linenumbers}`, the previous paragraph may also get line numbers (this is not true after a list environment).

A quite esoteric form to number a single paragraph is:

```
Text of your paragraph.
{\linenumbers\par}
```

Here, the `\linenumbers` is turned on in a group that just executes the `\par` to terminate the previous paragraph. Only this paragraph will have line numbers. (`\par` is exactly equivalent to an empty line).

### 3.3 How to turn off line numbering

You do not usually turn off line numbering explicitly, but rather restrict line numbering to a group or an environment. However, you can turn it off with the command

```
\nolinenumbers
```

This macro can also be used as an environment. The same restrictions apply as for `\linenumbers`.

## 4 Numbering modes

Attaching line numbers after  $\text{\TeX}$  has broken the paragraph into lines is already quite a difficult job for  $\text{\TeX}$ . Why? Because  $\text{\TeX}$  does not normally give you any control after line breaking. *lineno.sty* does it by pretending that the current page ends after each and every line. This keeps  $\text{\TeX}$  quite busy, but works.

Often, you want the line numbers to depend on the page they finally end up. E.g., you want the numbers to start with 1 on each new page, or you want them to appear on the outer margins in twoside mode. This is an almost impossible demand, but *lineno.sty* can do it, at some cost, in terms of computing time, memory, and disk space. *lineno.sty* needs to write a note into the auxiliary file for each line in the numbered part of the text, and  $\text{\TeX}$  keeps some memory for each page, and all that takes some computation time to figure out on which page the line was in the last  $\text{\LaTeX}$  run.

Thus, there are two basic numbering modes

1. *Running* line numbers. The numbers run continuously along the document, without considering page breaks.

The line numbers can be reset, or preset at any point in the document (except within a paragraph). Margin switching (or any other dependence on the page breaks) is not possible.

2. *Pagewise* line numbers. The lines on each page are numbered from one. Automatic margin switching is possible.

*Running* mode can be simulated in pagewise mode, to get automatic margin switching with continuous line numbers, but without the ability to reset/preset the line numbers anywhere in the document.

Any feature that depends on the page breaks must use this mode.

### 1 4.1 *Running* line numbers

2 This is the default mode of operation. The lines of your text are numbered  
3 continuously across page breaks.

4 You cannot get automatic margin switching in this mode, because at the  
5 time when the line numbers are attached, it is not yet decided on which page  
6 the line will end up. However, you can simulate continuous line numbers in  
7 *pagewise* mode (see below), where margin switching becomes possible.

8 You get this mode by

- 9 • *not* specifying any of the package options [`switch,pagewise`],

- 10 • specifying the package option `[running]`,
- 11 • give the command `\setrunninglinenumbers` in the document, or
- 12 • turn on line numbering with `\runninglinenumbers` or
- 13 `\begin{runninglinenumbers}`.

#### 14 4.1.1 Reseting or setting the line number

15 You can reset the line number with

```
16 \resetlinenumber[⟨number⟩]
```

17 where the default is to reset the line number to one.

18 Alternatively, you can give the line number in an optional argument to  
19 any command that turns on the line numbering in this mode:

```
20 \linenumbers[⟨number⟩]  
21 \runninglinenumbers[⟨number⟩]  
22 \begin{linenumbers}[⟨number⟩]  
23 \begin{runninglinenumbers}[⟨number⟩]
```

24 or reset the line number to 1 with any of the following:

```
25 \linenumbers*  
26 \runninglinenumbers*  
27 \begin{linenumbers*}  
28 \begin{linenumbers}*  
29 \begin{runninglinenumbers*}  
30 \begin{runninglinenumbers}*
```

31 This section of the manual is enclosed in

```
32 \begin{runninglinenumbers*}  
33 \end{runninglinenumbers*}
```

## 1 **4.2 *Pagewise* line numbers**

2 Basically, this mode prints line numbers starting with 1 on top of each page,  
3 counting only lines where this mode is active. If you turn on this mode in  
4 the middle of a page, the numbers start with 1 at that point.

5 The *pagewise* mode of operation is quite a bit more work for T<sub>E</sub>X. When  
6 the line numbers are printed, T<sub>E</sub>X does not know on which page the current  
7 line will go. To get *pagewise* mode working, L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X has to remember on which  
8 page the line went in a previous run. This information is written into the  
9 `.aux` file, and like a table of contents, you will not see the numbers until  
10 you run L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X at least twice on the document. Sometimes the information  
11 in the `.aux` file becomes invalid in a way that causes *lineno.sty* to hang.  
12 In such a case you'll have to delete all `.aux` files of the document to get it  
13 going again.

14 You get this mode by

- 15 • specifying the package option `[pagewise]`, but not `[running]`,
- 16 • give the command `\setpagewiselinenumbers` in the document, or
- 17 • turn on line numbering with `\pagewiselinenumbers` or  
18 `\begin{pagewiselinenumbers}`.

19 You cannot reset or preset the line numbers in *pagewise* mode. This  
20 mode uses a different counter than *running* mode. You can switch between  
21 the mode, and the *running* numbers will continue where they left of, unless  
22 you reset the counter.

### 23 **4.2.1 Margin switching**

24 As a side effect of all the business to find out on which page the lines end  
25 up, margin switching becomes possible. It is now possible to print the line  
26 number differently on odd and even pages. The command

27 `\switchlinenumbers`

28 will cause the line numbers to be printed on the outer margins, on the right  
29 side for odd pages, and on the left side for even numbered pages. If you add  
30 a star, the numbers go on the inner margins

31 `\switchlinenumbers*`

32 You can achieve the same effect by specifying the package option `[switch]`  
33 or `[switch*]` together with `[pagewise]`.

34 Margin switching is independent of any `[twoside]` option of the docu-  
35 ment class.



## 1 4.2.2 *Running* mode with margin switching

2 Margin switching is not possible in *running* mode, but you can abuse the  
3 pagewise mode to produce continuous line numbers. This mode is activated  
4 with the command

```
5 \runningpagewiselinenumbers
```

6 It is not possible to reset the line number counter for this mode, the lines  
7 will be numbered starting from one at the beginning of the document, and  
8 continue. You can switch back to real pagewise mode with

```
9 \realpagewiselinenumbers
```

10 but when you resume *running-pagewise*, the numbers will not continue where  
11 they left off, but jump by the number of lines that were numbered *real-*  
12 *pagewise*.

13 The package options `[switch]` and `[switch*]` will turn on *running page-*  
14 *wise* mode with margin switching, unless you also specify `[pagewise]`.

15 Finally, if you give these options together with `[running]`, like

```
16 \usepackage[switch,pagewise,running]{lineno}
```

17 the mode is set to plain *running* line numbers, but later in your docu-  
18 ment, if you say `\pagewiselinenumbers`, the settings of the `[switch]` and  
19 `[pagewise]` options will take effect.

## 20 4.2.3 Page numbers

21 Any pages that contain *pagewise* numbered lines must have a different page  
22 number. This may cause trouble with titlepages or similar fudging with  
23 the page number counter in the document. (I am talking about `\c@page` or  
24 `\count 0` here, not `\thepage`).

25 If you get strange errors, like “*the use of \nextLN does not match its*  
26 *definition*”, you should first delete all `.aux` files, and rerun L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X several  
27 times. If the error does not reappear, fine, else check your page numbers,  
28 including those that are not printed. You may use *running* line numbers on  
29 your titlepages, since the page boundaries are predefined, usually.

## 1 4.3 Margin selection

2 In any mode you can select a fixed margin on which the numbers shall be  
3 printed. You can either give a package option `[left]` or `[right]`, or change  
4 the margin within the document with

5        `\leftlinenumbers`  
         `\rightlinenumbers` 6

Neither of these commands actually turns on line numbering. The margin 7  
setting is changed for the currently selected mode *running* or *pagewise*. If 8  
you want to set the margin for both modes, append a star 9

`\leftlinenumbers*` 10  
         `\rightlinenumbers*` 11

The default is `\leftlinenumbers*`. 12

## 4.4 Summary of mode selection commands

The following commands change the major line numbering mode.

`\setrunninglinenumbers`  
`\setpagewiselinenumbers`  
    set the current mode, without activating or deactivating line number-  
    ing.  
`\runninglinenumbers*[\langle number \rangle]`  
`\pagewiselinenumbers`  
    set the current mode and activate line numbering, optionally reset (\*),  
    or set the line number for *running* mode.

The following commands do not change the major mode, but modify the the  
behaviour of *pagewise* mode

`\realpagewiselinenumbers`  
`\runningpagewiselinenumbers`  
    select if *pagewise* mode should number continuously, or really pagewise.

## 4.5 Summary of margin selection commands

The following command select into which margin the numbers should be  
printed

`\leftlinenumbers*`  
`\rightlinenumbers*`  
    put the line numbers in the left/right margin in both modes.  
`\leftlinenumbers`

`\rightlinenumber`  
 put the line number into the left/right margin in the currently selected mode.

`\switchlinenumber`  
 put the line numbers into the outer margin, when using *pagewise* mode.

`\switchlinenumber*`  
 put the line numbers into the inner margin, when using *pagewise* mode.

## 4.6 Numbering only one in five lines

2 You can ask `lineno` to print the line numbers only if they divide by  $\langle n \rangle$ , by saying

4 `\modulolinenumber[\langle n \rangle]`

If you omit the optional argument, it will be every fifth line, or whatever you used last (the current value of the counter `linenumbermodulo`). You get the same effect by giving the package option `[modulo]`.

8 If you set  $\langle n \rangle$  to 1, the modulo value is not changed, but modulo numbering is turned off.

10 Changing the counter `linenumbermodulo` does not turn on modulo numbering, it just changes the modulo, if it is turned on without the optional argument.

12 This section of the manual is enclosed in

14 `\begin{linenumber*}`  
`\modulolinenumber[2]`  
 16 `\end{linenumber*}`

## 4.7 How the line numbers look like

This section of the manual is enclosed in

`\begin{pagewiselinenumber}`  
`\switchlinenumber`  
`\end{pagewiselinenumber}`

By default, the line numbers are set in

`\normalfont\tiny\sffamily`

1 right justified to 10pt left of the nominal left edge of the text. If the number  
2 is to appear on the right margin, it is right justified to 20pt right of the  
3 nominal right edge of the text.

4 You can easily change that, of course. The font is defined by the macro

5 `\linenumberfont`

6 You can redefine it to make the numbers appear in a differnt font (with  
7 `\renewcommand`). I'll say right here in this manual

8 `\renewcommand\linenumberfont{\normalfont\bfseries\small}`

9 The distance on the left margin can be changed with

10 `\setlength\linenumbersep{\langle distance \rangle}`

11 The distance on the right margin is `\linenumbersep` plus `\linenumberwidth`,  
12 both are set to 10pt by default. Let's do right here

13 `\setlength\linenumbersep{1cm}`

14 I put the command at the end of the paragraph, but it effects the whole  
15 paragraph, because that is where everything happens: at the end of the  
16 paragraphs.

17 The line numbers are printed as arabic numerals, as defined in the macro

18 `\thelinenumber`

xix for the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X counter `{linenumber}`. You can redefine that, as for any other  
xx L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X counter. E.g.,

xxi `\renewcommand\thelinenumber{\roman{linenumber}}`

xxii (For heavy duty line numbering, you should use L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X's internal format, e.g.,  
xxiii `\@roman\c@linenumber`.)

#### xxiv 4.7.1 Deeper customization

xxv The line number is attached to the line by the macro

xxvi `\makeLineNumber`

→ which is expanded inside a zero width `\hbox` aligned to the origin of the ←  
→ current line (left edge, baselines alligned). You can do anything in this macro. ←  
→ Let's assume you do not want line numbers at all, but just attach something ←  
→ else to each line of text: this is the macro to modify. You can refer to the ←

→ line number by the macro `\LineNumber`, which prints the current value of the ←  
→ counter `{\linenumber}`, or nothing if *modulo* mode is active, and the number ←  
→ does not divide by `{\linenumbermodulo}`. You should not modify this macro ←  
→ when using any form of *pagewise* mode. At the end of this paragraph I put ←  
→ the following ←

```

\begin{runninglinenumbers}                                i
\renewcommand\makeLineNumber                             ii
  {\hss$\rightarrow\ \rlap{\hskip\textwidth\ $\leftarrow$}} iii
\end{runninglinenumbers}                                 iv

```

Redefining `\makeLineNumber` cuts deep into the `linenumber` mode setting. v  
If you still want to use the basic modes *running* and *pagewise* you should vi  
go one level up and modify one of the following macros, which are called by vii  
(or assigned to) `\makeLineNumber` depending on the current mode, and with viii  
the counter `{\linenumber}` already adjusted for the current page when using ix  
*pagewise* mode. x

```

\makeLineNumberRunning                                  xi
\makeLineNumberOdd                                    xii
\makeLineNumberEven                                   xiii

```

The first is used in *running* mode, the other two in *pagewise* mode. If you xiv  
modify those, you cut into the margin selection mechanism as advertised xv  
above. You will have to call a mode selection command after changing these xvi  
macros, to make them take effect (at least for `\makeLineNumberRunning`). xvii

You can go up one more step. The margin selection commands redefine xviii  
the above macros by making them equivalent (`\let`) to one of the following xix  
macros xx

```

\makeLineNumberLeft                                    xxi
\makeLineNumberRight                                   xxii

```

You may redefine these, and afterwards issue a margin selection command xxiii  
followed by a mode selection command. The default definitions are xxiv

```

\def\makeLineNumberLeft                                xxv
  {\hss\linenumberfont\LineNumber\hskip\linenumbersep} xxvi

```

and xxvii

```

\def\makeLineNumberRight                               xxviii
  {\linenumberfont\hskip\linenumbersep\hskip\textwidth  xxix
   \hbox to\linenumberwidth{\hss\LineNumber}\hss}      xxx

```

- i) Whatever you do, use `\LineNumber` to print the digits. This ensures that the modulo mode setting is acknowledged. If you want to customize that
- iii) as well, this is the macro to change. `\LineNumber` eventually refers to `\thelinenumber`, which is the place to customize the numerals themselves.
- v) At the end of this paragraph I said

```

vii) \renewcommand\LineNumber
      {\ifodd\value{linenumber} \thelinenumber}\fi}

```

- ix) Line number references are not affected by `\LineNumber`, but you should keep track of `\thelinenumber`. Look at the following reference

The setion title of the next section is on page 12, line xiii.

- xi) There is a mismatch in the definition of `\thelinenumber`, from the point of the refered line to the reference here.

## 13 5 Line number references

14 *lineno.sty* allows to refer to a line number with `\ref{<label>}`. The label is  
 15 set by `\linelabel{<label>}`, anywhere in a paragraph that gets line numbers.  
 16 If you put a `\linelabel` somewhere else, the line number it refers to is pretty  
 17 meaningless, but no error message is issued. (This section begins on line 13,  
 18 page 12 and ends on line 16, page 13.)

19 References work both in *running* and *pagewise* modes. However, you  
 20 have to be very careful when using both *real pagewise* mode and *running*  
 21 *pagewise* mode: The mode setting must be the same during reference as  
 22 during labeling.

23 The restrictions on placing a `\linelabel` are the same as for a `\marginpar`.  
 24 (In fact, they are implemented as fake `\marginpars`.) E.g., the `linelabel` on  
 25 the section header of this chapter could not be placed in the straight forward  
 26 way, because it would cause an error in the table of contents. (It should be  
 27 disabled during *toc* processing.) Instead, I typed

```

28 \section[Line number references]
29       {Line number references\linelabel{111}}

```

30 This works fine, with the standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X `{article}` document style. If more  
 31 generic markup is required, you should avoid things like this (you should  
 32 avoid *lineno.sty* altogether, in that case).

33 `\linelabel` does not work in display math. (Why, you do not use equa-  
 34 tion numbers?)

1 The `\linelabel` command starts a new paragraph if it is issued after an  
2 empty line. It will properly ignore further whitespace before the first word  
3 of text. Thus you can easily get a label to the first line of a paragraph.

4 Furthermore, `\linelabel` uses L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X's standard tricks to avoid unneces-  
5 sary spaces if you place it between two words with spaces around, but you  
6 should not do that anyway, if you want to make sure that the label applies  
7 to a certain word in the text. You should attach the line label to the word in  
8 question without intervening spaces, either before or after the word. If you  
9 leave spaces both before and after the `\linelabel` command, the current  
10 implementation attaches the line label to the following word (by ignoring the  
11 trailing space).

12 Special care should be taken at the end of a paragraph. You better put  
13 the line label without intervening spaces behind the period, like this

```
14     This is the end of this section.%  
15     \linelabel{112}
```

16 This is the end of this section.

## 1 **6 Known incompatibilities**

2 This section will expand whenever somebody discovers problems when using  
3 *lineno.sty* together with other L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X packages.

### 4 **6.1 wrapfig.sty**

5 *lineno.sty* used to have problems with *wrapfig.sty*, but this is solved but  
6 *lineno.sty*, version 2.05.

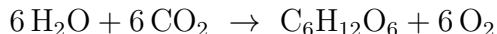
## 7 **7 Extension packages**

8 The extension packages were abolished with version v3.00 of *lineno.sty*.  
9 One package, *itemrule.sty*, was dropped, the others were put directly into  
10 the the main *lineno.sty* package file.

### 11 **7.1 Display math, *mlineno***

12 *lineno.sty* does not work well with display math. The parts of a paragraph  
13 preceding a display math will not get line numbers. The reason is that the  
14 paragraph is not finished, but the part above the display is broken into lines  
15 anyway.

16 Let me demonstrate the effect. This paragraph contains a `{displaymath}`  
 17 environment. The part before the Formula does not get line numbers. Here  
 18 comes the Formula



19 which makes the line numbers disappear. The trailing part of the paragraph  
 20 does get line numbers.

21 There are several means to solve the problem, but none of them is fully  
 22 satisfactory. *lineno.sty* defines a `{linenomath}` environment, which can  
 23 be wrapped around a display math to make the line numbering work. This  
 24 will work with any kind of display math, even if you use explicit `$$` pairs.  
 25 There is a `*-form` `{linenomath*}` which also numbers the lines of the display  
 26 itself, as good as it can. Here comes an example use of `{linenomath*}`

$$27 \qquad b_1 = a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2$$

$$28 \qquad b_2 = a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2$$

29 wrapping an `{eqnarray*}` like this

```
30 \begin{linenomath*}
31 \begin{eqnarray*}
32 b_1 &=& a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 \\
33 b_2 &=& a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2
34 \end{eqnarray*}
35 \end{linenomath*}
```

36 Specifying the package option `[mathlines]`, causes the `{linenomath}` en-  
 37 vironment to switch its function with its `*-form`. This allows you to later  
 38 decide if you want the numbers on the formulas or not, without putting in  
 39 stars everywhere (as long as you have been consistent).

40 The `{linenomath}` wrapper does nothing if line numbering is not ac-  
 41 tivated. You do not need to remove them if you decide to omit the line  
 42 numbering later (although you still have to load *lineno.sty*).

43 The *mlineno* extension redefines the standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X display math envi-  
 44 ronments to wrap themselves automatically into `{linenomath}`:

```
45 \[ \]
46 {displaymath}
47 {equation}
48 {eqnarray}
49 {eqnarray*}
```



50 As of version 3.00 you can activate this by the package option `[displaymath]`.  
51 You can keep existing explicit `{linenomath}` wrappers without harm.

52 This will probably not work with AMSmath.

53 Other solutions to make *lineno.sty* work with display math are either  
54 ugly or less stable. The ugly possibility is to precede every display math with  
55 an empty line, or better with

56 `{\par\nobreak\noindent}`

57 but this gains you nothing compared to using the `{linenomath}` environ-  
58 ment, since you still have to modify your document.

## 7.2 *rlineno*

59 It is currently not possible to put a `\linelabel` into math mode. This should  
60 not impose problems with inline math, since you can attach the label just  
61 outside the math shift, like

62 `... \linelabel{<label>}$x=f(y)$ ...`

63 but to refer to a line in display math, you cannot label it directly.

1 The extension *rlineno* offers a solution, allowing to refer to a line number  
2 with an offset.

3 This extension is now available with plain *lineno.sty* v3.00.

4 You put the `\linelabel` at the end of the preceding line, and refer to  
5 that number, plus 1 or, in case of multiline displays, by any other offset.

6 `... \linelabel{<label>}`  
7 `\begin{equation}`  
8 `y=f'(x)`  
9 `\end{equation}`  
10 `... the formula in line \lineref[+1]{<label>}`

11 The offset calculation is different for pagewise or running line numbers, and  
12 you will have to make sure the right method is used.

The macro `\lineref[<offset>]{<label>}` uses the method of the currently selected mode (line numbering need not be activated). To specify the mode explicitly, use `\linerefr` or `\linerefp` for running or pagewise mode respectively.

For example, the manual sets a `\linelabel{r111}` at the end of the line preceding the single line quote environment at line 62 in the first paragraph of this chapter, and referred to it via

`\linerefr[+1]{r111}`

and another one preceeding the quote environment in the second paragraph of this chapter, with the central line numbered 8, which I just refered to via

```
\linerefp[+3]{r112}
```

<sup>64</sup> If the correct mode is selected (e.g., `\setrunninglinenumbers`), you can use  
<sup>65</sup> `\lineref[+1]{r111}` to refer to line 62.

### 7.3 *numquote*

This extension defines two environments, each of them with a \*-form or alternatively an optional argument.

```
\begin{numquote}  
\end{numquote}
```

is like `{quote}`,

```
\begin{numquotation}  
\end{numquotation}
```

is like `{quotation}`, but with the lines numbered. Numbering restarts with 1 each time it is used, except you use the \*-form, or specify the line number to start with in an optional argument.

- <sup>1</sup> The line numbers set to the left of the text, indented by the same
- <sup>2</sup> amount as the quote or quotation. This works as expected even
- <sup>3</sup> if the quote appears in a nested list.

To customize the distance from the text or the shape of the numbers, you can modify the macros `\quotelinenumbersep` and `\quotelinenumberfont` respectively.

As of version 3.00, this is available directly with *lineno.sty*.

## 7.4 *ilineno*

13 Sometimes you need line numbers within a `\parbox` or figure.  
14 This extension can do that, if the text is simple enough. It  
15 works by drawing a ladder of numbers next to the paragraph,  
16 each number vertically separated by `\baselineskip` from the  
17 other. This obviously dose not work nicely with anything but  
18 straight text. Extra high lines (like this:  $x = \frac{A}{B}$ ) will disturb  
19 the alignment. The power of *ilineno.sty* is not necessary to  
20 achieve this, but you may need both in one document with  
21 a somewhat coherent interface, and some of the necessary  
22 infrastructure from *ilineno.sty* is actually useful.

The preceding paragraph was set like this:

```
\begin{center}\fbox{\parbox{0.8\textwidth}{  
\internallinenumbers  
\resetlinenumber[13]  
Sometimes you need ...  
}}\end{center}
```

## 7.5 *itemrule.sty*

Somebody asked me if he can get a rule next to an itemized item, from the bullet downwards. This style did that. It was unstable and of little interest, so it is gone from the *ilineno.sty* distribution.

## 7.6 *bframe*

*ilineno.sty* can be used for unexpected purposes. The environment

```
\begin{bframe}  
\end{bframe}
```

draws boxes around some text, even across page breaks. At a page break, the box is open (it is difficult to fix that). There are two parameters:

```
\bframesep  
defines the separation of the box from the text.  
\bframerule  
defines the thickness of the lines around the text.
```

It works by asking *lineno.sty* to draw small rules left and right to the lines. The total height of the rules is `\baselineskip` plus `\bframesep`. This leaves some extra space for extra high lines.

The current version is very preliminary. In a future version there may be a possibility to move the vertical lines inwards for indented text. The box may optionally be closed at page breaks. It will not likely be possible to have a colored background in the box, at least not with a graphics driver that cannot put a background behind existing foreground (Postscript cannot, I've been told). Tell me how to make a gray background, like block dots on transparent, and I can do shaded boxes.

## 8 How to print the documented source

*lineno.sty* is written in three programming languages:  $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ , sh, and awk.

The file can be loaded as a  $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X} 2_{\epsilon}$  package as it is. However, if you feed it into a Unix shell, like

```
csh> source ./lineno.sty
```

it will produce the files `lineno.tex` and `lineno.dvi`, which is the documented source of *lineno.sty*. If you want to learn how it works, or you need to adapt *lineno.sty* for some special requirements, you should read that document.