

The exesheet class and package

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1 Introduction

The `exesheet` package is designed for typesetting exercise or exam sheets. Additionally, the `exesheet` class loads the `schooldocs` package. The latter makes adjustments to margins and titles, and defines various layout styles with specific headers and footers suitable for exercise sheets, among other uses. Refer to the documentation of the `schooldocs` package for more details. The `exesheet` class is build upon the `article` class and forwards any unknown options to it.

There are many other packages dedicated to exercise sheets. Most of them suggest encapsulating each exercise within an environment. In contrast, `exesheet` starts each exercise with `\exercise`, which functions similarly to a subsection (with the same features) and is suitable for documents that primarily consist of exercises. The package also offers alternative formatting, which is more suitable for shorter exercises.

Another distinctive feature of the `exesheet` package is its specific settings for enumeration lists, which are useful for numbering questions or answers within an exercise.

While other packages often offer more or less complex mechanisms for managing the placement of answers, `exesheet` doesn't aspire to such complexity. However, for all exercises within the sheet, you have the capability to display only questions, only answers, or both, all while preserving their placement as they appear in the source file. This choice allows for great flexibility: you can create a correct version for all exercises collectively, or individual corrections per exercise, per part (subpart of exercise), per question, per sub-question.

Finally this package enables to display a detailed marking scheme in the margin, with optional explanations or remarks, and offering consistency control.

Many settings can be customized, and various options are available to manage the output document. These options rely on the key-val mechanism: `key=value` (thanks to Maxime Chupin and Denis Bitouzé for suggesting this idea to improve this package). These options can be applied to the class or the package, e.g.

```
\documentclass[a4paper,11pt,output=answers,display=pts]{exesheet}
```

or later using the command `\exesheetset{<options>}`. In the example above, `a4paper,11pt` are options that are passed to the underlying `article` class.

In the current document, a frame is utilized to emphasize output examples.

2 Titles

2.1 The `\exercise` command

`\exercise` Each exercise starts with the `\exercise[<opt>]` command. This command typesets **Exercise**, as a document subsection, followed by automatic numbering unique to the entire document. The optional parameter `<opt>` is utilized to include additional text on the same title line, such as specifying a subject or a marking scheme. Thus, using `\exercise[(to begin)]` results in:

Exercise 1 (to begin)

Give this initial command a try; it's straightforward.

To bring additional text closer to the exercise number, we can employ `\unskip` which removes any preceding space. Take a look at the following example, achieved with `\exercise[\unskip*** (difficult)]`:

Exercise 2* (difficult)**

Calculate $1 + 1$.

- `\exercisename` The term “Exercise” is automatically translated into various languages¹ depending on the language that is loaded (via `babel` or `polyglossia`). You can redefine it using `\renewcommand`. A better approach is to use macros from the `translations` package by Clemens Niederberger (which allows dynamic language switching), e.g. `\DeclareTranslation{Swedish}{exesheet-exercise}{\ "Ovning}`.
- `\labelexercise` This command combines `\exercisename` with the exercise number and can be redefined. For instance, if you want to include a period after the exercise number, you can redefine it as follows:
`\renewcommand{\labelexercise}{\exercisename~\theexercise.}`
- `\theexercise` If you wish to alter only the numbering style, you can redefine the `\theexercise` command based on the `exercise` counter.
- `\labelexercisestyle` This macro, which is initially empty, enables the definition of a specific style for exercise titles. In this document, we have set the following in the preamble:
`\renewcommand{\labelexercisestyle}{\rmfamily\color{black}}`².
- `\exercise*` The starred version `\exercise*[\langle opt \rangle]{\langle label \rangle}` permits the selection of an alternative *label* for a specific exercise while omitting the numbering. For instance: `\exercise*[(Fermat’s theorem)]{Problem}` results in:

Problem (Fermat’s theorem)

Prove that there are no positive integers x, y, z such that $x^n + y^n = z^n$ for any integer n greater than 2.

2.2 The `\subpart` command

- `\subpart` An exercise may consist of multiple parts, which can be created using the `\subpart[\langle opt \rangle]` command. The part title is typeset similar to a sub-subsection.

Exercise 3

Part A (preliminary)

To begin, prepare your cup of tea.

Part B

Now you are ready to proceed with the current exercise.

¹Currently, translation is integrated into the package for the following languages: French, German, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese.

²In this document, real section and subsection titles have been highlighted by modifying their color and font using the `\allsectionsfont` macro from the `sectsty` package.

The following macros manage formatting in the same manner as for `\exercise`.

- `\thesubpart` By default, subpart numbering employs letters : A, B, C, and so on. This numbering style can be modified using the `\thesubpart` command, which relies on the `subpart` counter. For example, you can redefine it as follows: `\renewcommand\thesubpart{\arabic{subpart}}`.
- `\subpartname` The `\subpart` command utilizes `\subpartname` (with automatic translation in several languages according to the chosen language), as well as `\labelsubpart`
`\labelsubpart` and `\labelsubpartstyle`, all of which can be modified.
- `\subpart*` Similar to `\exercise*`, the starred version `\subpart*[\langle opt \rangle]{\langle label \rangle}` permits an alternative `\langle label \rangle` and omits the numbering. For instance, you can use `\subpart*{First part}`.

2.3 The `\annex` command

- `\annex` The `\annex[\langle opt \rangle]` command composes the title **ANNEX** in uppercase letters, centered, using the subsection style, with an optional parameter that will be added on the same line.

ANNEX (to be returned)

- `\annexname` The term “Annex” is automatically translated into several languages. It can be extended to additional languages or altered by redefining `\annexname` or by utilizing macros from the `translations` package.
- `\annexstyle` The style of the annex title is determined by the `\annexstyle` macro, which is defined as follows: `\newcommand\annexstyle{\MakeUppercase}`. This command may be redefined according to your preferences.

2.4 Exercise titles in the table of contents

- `[exetoc=\langle bool \rangle]` By default, the titles **Exercise**, **Part** and **Annex** are included in the table of contents if there is any (or in the PDF file’s summary when the `hyperref` package is utilized). To prevent this, you can set the package option `exetoc=false` (with the default being `true`). However, note that optional title arguments will always be ignored in the table of contents.

2.5 Short exercises: the `\exe` command

- `\exe` The `\exe` command initiates an exercise with the abbreviation **Ex.** followed by the exercise number. This is achieved without utilizing sectioning commands, and the exercise content begins on the same line. An exercise begins a new paragraph without any indentation.

<p>Ex. 4 — This is a brief exercise that can encompass several paragraphs or questions. Here for example a new paragraph begins.</p> <p>Ex. 5 — This is another concise exercise.</p>

`\exname` The abbreviation **Ex** can be modified by redefining `\exname` or with macros from the `translations` package. The `\exlabel` macro combines `\exname` with a period then the exercise number (given by the `exercise` counter), while `\exsepmark` typesets a long dash. You can alter these characteristics by redefining these commands.

`\exe*` The starred version doesn't display a separator, as demonstrated below:

Ex. 6 Another short exercise without a separator.

3 Enumerations and lists

3.1 List settings

`enumerate` Enumeration lists are designed to represent questions and sub-questions within
`\item` exercises. To provide clear emphasis, labels are formatted in bold. Additionally, these labels are aligned to the left, positioned at the start of the line without indentation, and the vertical spacing between items is increased compared to standard L^AT_EX lists. These formatting adjustments are achieved using the `\setlist` command³, a feature from the `enumitem` package by Javier Bezos. Lists created with the `itemize` environment retain their default configuration⁴.

Exercise 7

1. First question
 - (a) First sub-question
 - (b) Second sub-question
2. Second question

`[setlist=(bool)]` To prevent changes to enumeration lists and revert to the default L^AT_EX settings, you can utilize the package option `setlist=false` (with the default value being `true` of course).

3.2 List of exercises : the `exenumerate` environment

`exenumerate` When an exercise sheet consists of short, independent questions, it might be unreasonable to display the full title **Exercise** for each one. In addition to the previously mentioned `\exe` command, we offer an even more streamlined solution using the `exenumerate` environment. This environment is essentially an enumeration list with increased spacing between items, compared to the `enumerate` environment. Here is an example (the main list uses the `exenumerate` environment, while the sub-list is created using the standard `enumerate` environment):

³Labels can also be modified by providing an optional argument, e.g. `\begin{enumerate}[A.]`, or globally through the use of `\labelenumi` and `\labelenumii` commands.

⁴The `french` option of the `babel` package changes the behavior of `itemize` lists and employs long dashes as labels for each list level. This behavior can cause issues when mathematical content follows the dash symbol, as it might be mistaken for the minus sign. The default `itemize` list style is reinstated to address this concern.

1. Translate the following sentences in English:
 - (a) Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi.
 - (b) Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus.
2. Translate the following sentence in German:

Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi.
3. Translate the following sentence in French: Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.

The environment takes an optional parameter, similar to `enumerate`, that allows, among others things, the typesetting of alternative list labels, e.g. `\begin{exenumerate}[A.]`. There are numerous other options available (refer to the `enumitem` package documentation for details).

3.3 Items aligned by row: `tablenum1`, `tablenuma`, `tablitem`

`tablenum1` These three environments are employed to typeset brief questions (`tablenum1`),
`tablenuma` sub-questions (`tablenuma`) or `itemize` lists (`tablitem`) on the same line. They
`tablitem` share the same syntax: `\begin{tablenum1}[\langle opt \rangle](\langle cols \rangle)`. The `\langle cols \rangle` parameter denotes the number of columns utilized by the environment. It must be enclosed *in parentheses*. This parameter can be omitted, in which case its default value is 2. Similar to conventional lists, each item is initiated with the `\item` command.

These three environments are defined using the `\NewTasksEnvironment` macro from the `tasks` package by Clemens Niederberger. They accept an optional argument `\langle opt \rangle`, which is explained in the documentation of this package. For example, similar to the `enumitem` package, `label=\arabic*` produces an Arabic numbering followed by a closing parenthesis. Additionally there are numerous possibilities for arranging items in original ways. For instance, the `\item*` command allows you to specify the number of columns the item is supposed to span. In the subsequent example, the five `\item` commands are sequentially positioned between `\begin{tablenum1}(3)` and `\end{tablenum1}`. It's important to notice that numbering occurs line by line in this context.

Exercise 8

Provide the derivative of the following functions:

1. $f(x) = \frac{1 - x^2}{e^x + e^{-x}},$
2. $g(x) = \ln\left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + x^2}\right),$
3. $h(x) = \int_0^1 e^{xy} dy,$
4. $k(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^i},$
5. $l(x) = \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x \frac{1}{\ln t} dt.$

For `tablenuma`, labels are letters (a, b, c, ...) enclosed in parentheses. This cannot be globally altered, except by redefining the environment using `\RenewTasksEnvironment`. If the `exesheet` package is invoked with the option `setlist=false`, labels within `tablenum1` and `tablenuma` environments will be presented with indentation and in regular font rather than bold.

`tablenuma*`
`tablitem*` When you intend to utilize `tablenuma` (or `tablitem`) immediately after inserting the `\item` command within an `enumerate` environment, a vertical misplacement occurs, as demonstrated in the following example:

1. (a) One (b) Two (c) Three

To achieve proper vertical spacing in such cases, we offer the starred environments `tablenuma*` and `tablitem*`, with corrected alignment as shown below:

1. (a) One (b) Two (c) Three

If the vertical alignment is still not optimal, include `\mbox{} \vspace{<height>}` just before invoking `\begin{tablenuma*}` (or `\begin{tablitem*}`), where `<height>` can be a positive or negative length.

3.4 Items aligned by column: `colsenum`, `colsitem`

`colsenum` To achieve numbering of items by column, the `colsenum` environment is available: `\begin{colsenum}[<opt>]{<cols>}`. The mandatory parameter is the number of columns, and the optional parameter will be passed to the `enumerate` environment, allowing you to change the numbering type (e.g. a, A, etc.), among other possibilities. To use this environment, you need to load the `multicol` package in the preamble. Here's an example with `\begin{colsenum}{3}`:

Exercise 9

Provide the derivative of the following functions:

1. $f(x) = \frac{1-x^2}{e^x + e^{-x}}$,
2. $g(x) = \ln\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x^2}\right)$,
3. $h(x) = \int_0^1 e^{xy} dy$,
4. $k(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^i}$,
5. $l(x) = \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x \frac{1}{\ln t} dt$.

`colsenum*` We will observe that, on each line, items are not necessarily properly aligned, which can result in ungraceful effects. On the other hand the `colsenum` environment doesn't attempt to align columns from the bottom by adjusting the spacing between items. If we desire this alignment (which is the default behavior in `multicol`), we can use the `colsenum*` environment (with the same syntax as `colsenum`). Here's what we obtain with `colsenum*`, using the same exercise:

Exercise 10

Provide the derivative of the following functions:

$$\begin{array}{lll} 1. f(x) = \frac{1-x^2}{e^x + e^{-x}}, & 3. h(x) = \int_0^1 e^{xy} dy, & 5. l(x) = \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x \frac{1}{\ln t} dt. \\ 2. g(x) = \ln\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x^2}\right), & 4. k(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^i}, & \end{array}$$

We can observe that these alignments are not as elegant as those achieved through row numbering. However, column numbering might still be more suitable when dealing with numerous items of varying heights, and especially when the number of items can differ from column to column. Additionally, a benefit of `colsenum` is that the label selection is automatic based on the list level (and the language), unlike `tablenum1` or `tablenuma`.

`colsitem` For `itemize` lists, the `colsitem` environment generates items aligned by column, unlike the line-by-line alignment of `tablitem`. To use it, simply employ `\begin{colsitem}[\langle opt \rangle]{\langle cols \rangle}`. The optional parameter, passed to the underlying `itemize` environment, permits the modification of the item label (bullet by default). Furthermore, just like `colsenum*`, the `colsitem*` environment produces column alignment from the bottom.

4 Questions and solutions

4.1 Environments questions and answers

`questions` The package offers two environments, `questions` and `answers`, which allow you
`answers` to optionally show or hide questions and answers within exercises.

`[output=\langle opt \rangle]` The output is governed by the `output` key option which recognizes three values: `questions`, `answers`, and `both`. The `questions` value shows only questions without answers, `answers` displays answers without questions, and `both` (the default option) displays both questions and answers.

`\correctionstyle` In the default case where both questions and answers are displayed, the an-
`correctioncolor` swers are typeset using the `\correctionstyle` style, which utilizes the color `correctioncolor`. You can modify this color using the `\definecolor` macro⁵. By default, `\definecolor{correctioncolor}{rgb}{0,0.2,0.6}` is used, resulting in a kind of dark blue.

`\correctionname` Furthermore, when using `output=both` the title **Correction** is displayed at the beginning of `answers` environments. This title is defined by the `\correctionname` macro, with translation available in several languages, and it can also be modified. For instance you might prefer “Solution” over “Correction”. The style defined by `\correctionstyle` will be applied to the title as well as the entire environment. Here’s an example to illustrate this:

⁵The `\definecolor` command is provided by the `xcolor` package developed by Uwe Kern, which is automatically loaded by `exesheet`.

Exercise 11

1. Is the `exesheet` package useful ?
2. Aren't there any other packages that deal with exercises ?

Correction

1. Yes, the `exesheet` package is indeed useful for teachers.
2. There are numerous other packages that handle exercises and provide the capability to create questions and solutions separately. For instance the `exercise` package by Paul Pichaureau, `exercises` by Roger Jud, `exsheets` (now superseded by `xsim`) by Clemens Niederberger, `exframe` by Niklas Beisert, `exam` by Philip Hirschhorn, `answers` by Mike Piff and Joseph Wright, `probsoln` by Nicola Talbot, and more.

When only answers are displayed, the text color remains black and the word “Correction” is not displayed.

4.2 About the title “Correction” in answers environments

Internally, we have utilized the `\comment` and `\endcomment` macros from the `versions` package by Uwe Lück. Several other outstanding packages also enable selective management of code portions. Notably, the `verbatim` package by Rainer Schöpf, `comment` by Victor Eijkhout, `version` by Donald Arseneau and Stephen Bellantoni, `optional` by Donald Arseneau and `codesection` by Matthias Pospiech.

Moreover the `versions` package includes the `\includeversion{<env>}` and `\excludeversion{<env>}` macros which allow for the inclusion or exclusion of any environment `<env>`. These “optional” environments can be nested⁶.

However the `questions` and `answers` environments serve a broader purpose beyond merely displaying or hiding text. For instance, you can choose to have a single answers environment for the entire sheet, or alternatively, have separate answers environments for each exercise, exercise part, question, or sub-question. The format in which the title **Correction** should appear in the output, and its placement in the table of contents or PDF file summary, depends on the nesting level of the environment. In fact, the rendering of the **Correction** title and its corresponding table of contents level will be automatically calculated by the environment.

`answers[<level>]`

However, there are perhaps twisted situations in which the title level may not always be accurate. Furthermore, users might wish to adjust the title's level themselves. To achieve this, you can manually set the level of the title “Correction” using `\begin{answers}[<level>]`. The optional `<level>` parameter is defined as follows: 1 for section-level titles, 2 for subsections (akin **Exercise**), 3 for sub-subsections (similar to **Part**), other numbers for lower levels (which won't appear in the table of contents or in the PDF file's summary).

`answers*`

The starred version `answers*`, completely hides the **Correction** title.

⁶The `codesection` package also supports such nesting, including within the preamble, as well as the `optional` package, but the latter manages only short sections of optional code.

4.3 Commands `\question`, `\answer` and `\answerspace`

`\question` Instead of using `questions` and `answers` environments, we can also employ the
`\answer` simpler `\question{⟨ques⟩}` and `\answer{⟨ans⟩}` macros. The visibility of `⟨ques⟩`
and `⟨ans⟩` content is regulated by the same previous `output=⟨opt⟩` key option. This approach might be more fitting for brief questions and answers, such as when you wish to display the answer immediately after each question item. The title “Correction” won’t appear at the start of each answer with the `\answer` macro. The answers are formatted using `\correctionstyle` if `output=both`. However these commands do not support `verbatim` text within them, unlike the `questions` and `answers` environments which do.

`\answerspace` Some teachers are accustomed to providing their students with documents where questions are typeset, leaving blank spaces instead of answers. This layout allows students to fill in their responses on the paper. To achieve this, thanks to a suggestion from Maxime Chupin, we offer the `\answerspace{⟨height⟩}` macro, in which the parameter `⟨height⟩` is a valid length, e.g. `\answerspace{3cm}`.

`[answerspace=⟨bool⟩]` The blank spaces introduced by `\answerspace` can be displayed or hidden, controlled by the `answerspace` option key, which can be set to either `true` or `false` (the default). Of course the `\answerspace` macro is not meant to be used within `answers` environments.

5 Marginal notes for marking scheme

The `exesheet` package enables the display of a detailed marking scheme in the margins, along with comments and explanations about answers.

5.1 The `\points` command

`\points` The `\points{⟨pts⟩}` command displays the number of points awarded for an exercise. It is intended to be included in the optional argument of the `\exercise` command⁷. In the following example, we used `\exercise[\points{5}]`:

Exercise 12	5 points
Try to read this document to the end without drinking tea and you get five points.	

When only the correction is displayed in an exercise, the `\points` macro doesn’t show the points. A more comprehensive solution for printing answers along with the point scale will be presented in section 5.5, which includes another `\totalpoints` macro.

`\pointsname` The term “points” (or “point” in the singular if `⟨pts⟩` is less than 2), is appended
`\pointname` and is automatically translated into several languages (and can also be modified).

`\pointsstyle` You can adjust the `\points` command’s style through `\pointsstyle`. The
`pointscolor` color setting (red by default) is managed by `pointscolor` using `\definecolor`, for example you can declare: `\definecolor{pointscolor}{named}{blue}`.

⁷However using this command in the optional argument of `\exercise` is not compatible with the `memoir` class, as the `memoir` class redefines section commands.

5.2 The `\pts` command

`\pts` When exercises are typeset using the `\exe` macro or as a list with the `exenumerate` environment, the marking scheme can be shown in the margin, aligned with the line where the `\pts{<num>}` command is placed (typically the first line of the exercise). The `<num>` parameter represents the number of points assigned to the exercise. Here’s an example with `\exe\pts{3}... \exe\pts{1.5}...`

(3 pts) **Ex. 13** — The first short exercise with a marking scheme.

(1.5 pt) **Ex. 14** — The second one.

`\ptsname` The abbreviation “pts” (or “pt” when the number of points is less than 2) is added automatically using `\ptsname` or `\ptname` macros (translated in several languages if `babel` or `polyglossia` is loaded). The point’s display color is defined by `ptscolor`, changeable via `\definecolor` (red by default). The display style is determined by `\ptsstyle`, which among other things, adds parenthesis around.

`[display=<opt>]` The marking scheme visibility is controlled by the `display` option key. The default option is `display=none`, keeping the marking scheme hidden. To reveal the marking scheme, use `display=pts`. More details are available in section 5.4.

`[marginpos=<opt>]` The positioning of the scale is determined by the `marginpos` option key, typically `left` or `right`. The default value is `left` even though L^AT_EX positions marginal notes on the right side by default. This option has no impact when `display=none`.

For a two-sided document, the default behavior is to place text in the outer margin, which is wider than the inner margin (that contains the binding). The outer margin aligns with the right side on odd pages and with the left side on even pages. Therefore, the `marginpos` option can also take the values `inner` or `outer`. If you specify `left` or `right` when the `twoside` mode is activated, this value will be converted to `outer`, accompanied by a warning message.

With the `twoside` mode, marginal notes might occasionally appear on the wrong side of a page. This is a known L^AT_EX bug, and the solution involves using the `mparhack` package (which `exesheet` automatically includes for documents in two-side mode) and *running L^AT_EX twice*. If necessary, a warning message will prompt you to perform the re-run.

5.3 Commands `\totalexe`, `\note*` and `\note`

For a more comprehensive marking scheme, the following commands are available.

`\totalexe` The `\totalexe{<num>}` macro displays the total number of points of an exercise. By default, it appears inside an oval box, with the addition of the word “pts” (or “pt”) in bold red. In the following example, the exercise title has been generated using `\exercise[\totalexe{4}]`.

`\note*` For each answer or solution in the correct version, the `\note*{<num>}` command indicates the number of points allocated to that question. The appearance slightly varies compared to `\pts`: by default the number is displayed in bold without the “pts” or “pt” suffix, and without parenthesis. In the following example, for answer 3, we employed `\note*{1.5}`, placed right after `\item`.

`\note` The `\note{<comment>}` macro is utilized to provide additional information regarding the marking scheme and to explain how points are assigned. In the `<comment>` argument you can use `\` to create a line break or even `\[<height>]` to adjust the line spacing by `<height>`.

`\note[<num>]` Placing `\note*{<num>}\note{<comment>}` at the beginning of an answer is often practical. In such cases L^AT_EX will align the margin notes vertically, which leads to a warning like: **LaTeX Warning: Marginpar on page ... moved.** However, this warning is not an issue, as L^AT_EX can usually handle the arrangement of these marginal notes, stacking them one below the other. Nonetheless, to prevent unnecessary warnings, you can combine both commands into a single one by specifying the number of points as an optional argument of the `\note` command: `\note[<num>]{<comment>}`.

The initial comment in the following example is generated (immediately after `\item`) using `\note[1]{0.5 for the anti-derivative\0.5 for simplifying}`.

4 pts

Exercise 15

For each subsequent question, determine whether the statement is true or false. Provide a thorough justification for your answer.

- $\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{3}} dx = \ln 2,$
- $\int_2^e \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = -\ln 2,$
- The function F , defined on \mathbf{R} by $F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{t^2 + t + 1} dt$, is increasing on \mathbf{R} .

Correction

1
0.5 for the anti-derivative
0.5 for simplifying

- We calculate:

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{3}} dx = \left[\ln(x + \sqrt{3}) \right]_0^{\sqrt{3}} = \ln(2\sqrt{3}) - \ln \sqrt{3} = \ln \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \ln 2.$$

TRUE.

1.5
1 for the anti-derivative
0.5 for the final value

- We have $\frac{1}{x \ln x} = \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\ln x} = \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)}$ with $u(x) = \ln x$, which is positive on $[2, e]$.
Hence

$$\int_2^e \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \left[\ln(\ln x) \right]_2^e = \ln(\ln e) - \ln(\ln 2) = \ln 1 - \ln(\ln 2) = -\ln(\ln 2).$$

FALSE.

Other method:
 $\frac{1}{x \ln x} > 0$ on $[2, e]$
whereas $-\ln 2 < 0$

1.5

- The function F , defined on \mathbf{R} by

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{t^2 + t + 1} dt,$$

0.5 for F'
1 for the sign of F' and conclusion

is derivable on \mathbf{R} and its derivative is such that $F'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1}$. The denominator is a quadratic polynomial, always positive because its discriminant is $\Delta = -3 < 0$. Thus F is increasing on \mathbf{R} .

TRUE.

In the comment for answer 2, a larger vertical space is created with the optional argument `\[2ex]` for line break. The last comment, which isn't positioned next to the points number, was produced by placing the following on the first line after the formula: `\note{0.5 for F'\1 for the sign of F' and conclusion}`.

`markingcolor` The color and style for displaying points in `\totalexe` and `\note*` can be customized using `markingcolor` and `\markingstyle`, respectively. The oval box produced by `\totalexe` is created using the `\ovalbox` command from the `fancybox` package (by Timothy Van Zandt), with corner arcs set by `\cornersize{1}`. The box's length is determined by `\ptsboxlength`, and not by the box's content, to ensure uniformity across exercises.

`notecolor` By default, comment notes are typeset in a dark green color defined by `\definecolor{notecolor}{rgb}{0.0,0.4,0.0}`. The style of the comment is determined by the `\notestyle` macro.

5.4 Margin notes options

`[display=(opt)]` The `display` key option governs the presentation of the marking scheme: as discussed previously (subsection 5.2), `display=none` shows nothing. When using `display=pts` the numbers provided as arguments to `\pts`, `\totalexe`, `\note*` or as optional arguments of `\note[⟨num⟩]{...}` will be exhibited. The final option is `display=notes` which reveals the complete marginal notes, containing points and comments (the mandatory argument of `\note`), as illustrated in the previous example.

`[marginpos=(opt)]` As previously mentioned in subsection 5.2, the side on which to position the scale is determined by the `marginpos` key option, with possible values of `left` and `right` (or `inner` and `outer` if the document is in `twoside` mode).

`[marginwidth=(opt)]` The margin layout is governed by the `marginwidth` key option, which can take one of the following values: `standard`, `expand`, or `unset`.

This option has no effect when `display=none`. In this case, both the left and right margins have the same width, except in a two-sided document where the ratio between the left and right margins is 2:3. Otherwise the `marginwidth` key option behaves as follows:

standard The left margin is widened, and the right margin is reduced, with a ratio of 3:2 (or 2:3 if `marginpos=right`). The text body is shifted without changing its width. The margin paragraph width remains relatively short (depends on page geometry). This option is not ideal for lengthy comments.

expand (default value) The behavior is the same as with the `standard` value when `display=pts`. However, when `display=notes`, the margin expands with a ratio of 3:1 (or 1:3) and the width of margin paragraphs increases.

unset This option is provided for cases where the previous settings are not suitable. In this case, no adjustments are made to the margin width. Instead, you can define your own settings using the convenient `\geometry` macro from the `geometry` package (by Hideo Umeki). For instance, you can place the following in the preamble:

```
\geometry{hmarginratio=2:1,marginparwidth=2.5cm}.
```

If `marginpos=right`, you need to invert the ratio, e.g. 1:2 instead of 2:1. If `marginwidth` is not set to `unset`, such a command will have no effect.

Margin settings are applicable to the entire document and need to be configured in the preamble.

[`noteragged=<opt>`] The package option `noteragged` controls the text alignment within the margins for the mandatory argument of `\note`. It offers the following values: `left`, `right`, `center`, `justify` or `twoside`. The default value is `noteragged=left`, resulting in right-aligned text, which is common for text in the left margin. When `noteragged=right`, the text is left-aligned text. Using `justify` makes the text justified, aligning with L^AT_EX's default behavior for marginal notes. Finally `noteragged=twoside` aligns text to the left on odd pages and to the right on even pages in a two-sided document. It has no effect otherwise (the default `noteragged=left` is used and a warning message appears in the terminal).

When `display` is not set to `notes`, the `noteragged` option has no impact, as it specifically applies to text within the mandatory argument of `\note`.

5.5 The `\totalpoints` command

`\totalpoints` The `\totalpoints{<num>}` macro serves as a replacement for `\points` when using a comprehensive marking scheme. When the scale isn't visible, it functions similarly to `\points`, and when the scale is shown, it's akin to `\totalexe`. For instance, in the exercise 15, it's preferable to use `\totalpoints` instead of `\totalexe`, as when the detailed marking scheme isn't displayed, the total points will be typeset in a manner similar to exercise 5.1 rather than in the margin.

5.6 Marking scheme consistency checking

[`checkpts=<bool>`] The marking scheme can be checked⁸ using the key-val option `checkpts=true`; the default value is `false`.

For each exercise, the cumulative points allocated to each question (via `\pts`, `\note*` or `\note[]`) are compared to the exercise's total specified in `\points`, `\totalexe` or `\totalpoints`. A warning message will be displayed in the shell to indicate whether the scale is valid for the exercise or not. For example:

```
Package exesheet warning: Exercise 3: Sum of points is 4.5pt
                           instead of 5pt.
```

Both comma notation (e.g. 4,5) and decimal point format (e.g. 4.5) may be accepted, depending on your chosen language. The validation occurs at the beginning of the subsequent exercise. No warning messages will be presented at this level if no points are specified for the questions.

`\totalsheet` At the end of the sheet, the last exercise is checked, followed by a global examination of the entire sheet. This last task requires knowledge of the total points for the sheet. To achieve this, use the `\totalsheet{<total>}` macro in the preamble; otherwise, a warning message will be displayed. If subtotals have been assigned to exercises, the overall comparison is made between the sum of these subtotals and the total points recorded using the `\totalsheet` macro. If not, the evaluation encompasses the sum of points for each individual question. A subsequent warning message indicates the outcome of this last verification. Finally, a message indicates whether all scale controls have been successfully passed or not.

⁸Thanks to Denis Bitouzé for his suggestion about this feature.

6 Options

6.1 Summary of available options

Here we provide a summary table of the available options. Details on their usage can be found in the respective sections. The default value is displayed in bold.

Key	Possible values	See section
<code>exetoc</code>	true , false	2.4
<code>setlist</code>	true , false	3.1
<code>output</code>	questions, answers, both	4.1
<code>answerspace</code>	true , false	4.3
<code>display</code>	none, pts, notes	5.2, 5.4
<code>marginpos</code>	left (inner), right (outer)	5.2, 5.4
<code>marginwidth</code>	standard, expand , unset	5.4
<code>noteragged</code>	left, right, center, justify, twoside	5.4
<code>checkpts</code>	true , false	5.6
<code>correct</code>	true , false, conditional	see below

When an invalid key is provided, an error is generated. However, if a value is not recognized, a warning message will appear:

```
Value '<value>' is not supported by '<key>' option on input line ...
For each option, you can set them through the class or package invocation, e.g.
\usepackage[output=answers,display=notes,noteragged=right]{exesheet}
```

`\exesheetset`

You can also use the `\exesheetset{list of <key>=<value>}` command. Note that some options, `output`, `answerspace`, `display`, and `noteragged`, can be changed dynamically, even within the document, while the others are applicable in the preamble exclusively. Dynamic options are processed with each call, whereas the others are processed once, when the document begins.

`[correct=<opt>]`

A special option, `correct`, can be employed when using the `exesheet class` or in conjunction with the `schooldocs` package. This option adds “Correct version” (or its translation) to the document title and headers. Possible values are: **true**, **false** (default) or **conditional**. When set to `correct=conditional`, it behaves as **true** when answers are displayed and **false** when they’re not.

6.2 Alternative (deprecated) commands

Prior to version 2.0, we used specialized commands to configure output and display options. Thanks to a suggestion from Maxime Chupin, we have now implemented `key=value` options in the package. Although the latter is more user-friendly, the older commands are still supported for compatibility reasons and are outlined here. While these commands will trigger a warning message, they remain functional. However, the previous options `nosetlist` and `notoc` are no longer supported.

`\questiononly`

`\answeronly`

The command `\questiononly` is equivalent to setting `output=questions` and `\answeronly` means `output=answers`.

`\displaypts`

`\displaypoints`

`\displaynotes`

`\displaynotesright`

The commands `\displaypts` and `\displaypoints` are equivalent to setting `display=pts`; `\displaynotes` means `display=notes`, and `\displaynotesright` corresponds to `display=notes` and `marginpos=right`.

7 Implementation

7.1 Options and required packages

The `exesheet` class is build upon the `article` class and transfers all its unknown options to it. The use of `\ProcessKeyvalOptions*` is unnecessary within the class as it will be managed by the package.

```
1 <*class>
2 \RequirePackage{kvoptions}
3 \DeclareBoolOption[true]{exetoc}
4 \DeclareBoolOption[true]{setlist}
5 \DeclareStringOption[both]{output}
6 \DeclareStringOption[none]{display}
7 \DeclareBoolOption[false]{answerspace}
8 \DeclareStringOption[left]{marginpos}
9 \DeclareStringOption[expand]{marginwidth}
10 \DeclareStringOption[left]{noteragged}
11 \DeclareBoolOption[false]{checkpts}
12 \DeclareStringOption[false]{correct}
13 \DeclareOption*{\PassOptionsToClass{\CurrentOption}{article}}
14 \ProcessOptions \relax
15 \LoadClass{article}
16 \RequirePackage{exesheet}
17 \RequirePackage{schooldocs}
18 </class>
```

Options are established using the `kvoptions` package (build on `keyval`). String options are managed through distinct macros that are defined in their respective sections. For options whose effects cannot be dynamically altered and must be configured in the preamble, they are processed once upon the start of the document. The other options are executed upon package loading (at the end of the package, as `\exs@process...` commands are not recognized at the outset).

A distinct case emerges with `setlist` when utilized in conjunction with `babel-french`. In this instance, it is processed immediately and subsequently disabled (further clarification follows below).

```
19 <*package>
20 \@ifclassloaded{exesheet}{}{
21   \RequirePackage{kvoptions}
22   \DeclareBoolOption[true]{exetoc}
23   \DeclareBoolOption[true]{setlist}
24   \DeclareStringOption[both]{output}
25   \DeclareStringOption[none]{display}
26   \DeclareBoolOption[false]{answerspace}
27   \DeclareStringOption[left]{marginpos}
28   \DeclareStringOption[expand]{marginwidth}
29   \DeclareStringOption[left]{noteragged}
30   \DeclareBoolOption[false]{checkpts}
31   \DeclareStringOption[false]{correct}
32 }
33
34 \ProcessKeyvalOptions*
35
36 \def\exs@process@dynoptions{
```



```

37 \exs@process@output
38 \exs@process@display
39 \exs@process@noteragged
40 }
41
42 \AtEndOfPackage{\exs@process@dynoptions}
43 \AtBeginDocument{
44 \newif\ifexesheet@multicol
45 \@ifpackageloaded{multicol}{
46 \exesheet@multicoltrue}{\exesheet@multicolfalse}
47 % configuring the rule color within answers environments
48 \exs@process@setlist
49 \exs@process@marginpos
50 \exs@process@marginwidth
51 \exs@process@checkpts
52 \exs@process@correct
53 \DisableKeyvalOption[action=warning,package=exesheet]{exesheet}{setlist}
54 \DisableKeyvalOption[action=warning,package=exesheet]{exesheet}{marginpos}
55 \DisableKeyvalOption[action=warning,package=exesheet]{exesheet}{marginwidth}
56 \DisableKeyvalOption[action=warning,package=exesheet]{exesheet}{checkpts}
57 \DisableKeyvalOption[action=warning,package=exesheet]{exesheet}{correct}
58 }
59

```

`\exesheetset` The `\exesheetset` macro can accept key-val options and can be utilized anywhere in the document to adjust certain settings. However, it won't affect non dynamic options if called outside the preamble. In such cases a warning message occur due to the use of `\DisableKeyValOption`.

```

60 \def\exesheetset#1{\setkeys{exesheet}{#1}\exs@process@dynoptions}
61

```

Now, we load several packages. If the `geometry` package is already loaded, it will not be reloaded to prevent an option clash. The `shortlabel` option in the `enumitem` package allows the use of labels similar to the `enumerate` package such as 1., a), A., and so on. The `mparhack` package (by Tom Sgouros and Stefan Ulrich) is loaded exclusively for documents in `twoside` mode.

```

62 \RequirePackage{ifthen}
63 \@ifpackageloaded{geometry}{\RequirePackage{geometry}}
64 \RequirePackage{xcolor}
65 \RequirePackage[shortlabels]{enumitem}
66 \RequirePackage{tasks}
67 \RequirePackage{versions}
68 \RequirePackage{fancybox}
69 \RequirePackage{translations}
70 \RequirePackage{ragged2e}
71 \ifthenelse{\boolean{@twoside}}{\RequirePackage{mparhack}}{}
72

```

7.2 Internationalization

Here we define keywords along with their translations in French, German, Spanish Italian, Portuguese. We achieve this using macros from the `translations` package

by Clemens Niederberger. This package automatically detects the language being used, as loaded by `babel` or `polyglossia`.

Accented characters cannot be utilized here, as they might not be recognized if `inputenc` is loaded after `exesheet`. As a workaround, we rely on basic L^AT_EX control sequences to generate them.

```

73 \DeclareTranslationFallback{exesheet-exercise}{Exercise}
74 \DeclareTranslationFallback{exesheet-subpart}{Part}
75 \DeclareTranslationFallback{exesheet-annex}{Annex}
76 \DeclareTranslationFallback{exesheet-ex}{Ex}
77 \DeclareTranslationFallback{exesheet-points}{points}
78 \DeclareTranslationFallback{exesheet-point}{point}
79 \DeclareTranslationFallback{exesheet-correction}{Correction}
80 \DeclareTranslationFallback{exesheet-pts}{pts}
81 \DeclareTranslationFallback{exesheet-pt}{pt}
82
83 \DeclareTranslation{English}{exesheet-exercise}{Exercise}
84 \DeclareTranslation{English}{exesheet-subpart}{Part}
85 \DeclareTranslation{English}{exesheet-annex}{Annex}
86 \DeclareTranslation{English}{exesheet-ex}{Ex}
87 \DeclareTranslation{English}{exesheet-points}{points}
88 \DeclareTranslation{English}{exesheet-point}{point}
89 \DeclareTranslation{English}{exesheet-correction}{Correction}
90 \DeclareTranslation{English}{exesheet-pts}{pts}
91 \DeclareTranslation{English}{exesheet-pt}{pt}
92
93 \DeclareTranslation{French}{exesheet-exercise}{Exercice}
94 \DeclareTranslation{French}{exesheet-subpart}{Partie}
95 \DeclareTranslation{French}{exesheet-annex}{Annexe}
96 \DeclareTranslation{French}{exesheet-ex}{Ex}
97 \DeclareTranslation{French}{exesheet-points}{points}
98 \DeclareTranslation{French}{exesheet-point}{point}
99 \DeclareTranslation{French}{exesheet-correction}{Correction}
100 \DeclareTranslation{French}{exesheet-pts}{pts}
101 \DeclareTranslation{French}{exesheet-pt}{pt}
102
103 \DeclareTranslation{German}{exesheet-exercise}{\ "Ubung}
104 \DeclareTranslation{German}{exesheet-subpart}{Teil}
105 \DeclareTranslation{German}{exesheet-annex}{Anhang}
106 \DeclareTranslation{German}{exesheet-ex}{\ "Ub}
107 \DeclareTranslation{German}{exesheet-points}{Punkte}
108 \DeclareTranslation{German}{exesheet-point}{Punkt}
109 \DeclareTranslation{German}{exesheet-correction}{Verbesserung}
110 \DeclareTranslation{German}{exesheet-pts}{P.}
111 \DeclareTranslation{German}{exesheet-pt}{P.}
112
113 \DeclareTranslation{Spanish}{exesheet-exercise}{Ejercicio}
114 \DeclareTranslation{Spanish}{exesheet-subpart}{Parte}
115 \DeclareTranslation{Spanish}{exesheet-annex}{Anexo}
116 \DeclareTranslation{Spanish}{exesheet-ex}{Ej}
117 \DeclareTranslation{Spanish}{exesheet-points}{puntos}
118 \DeclareTranslation{Spanish}{exesheet-point}{punto}
119 \DeclareTranslation{Spanish}{exesheet-correction}{Correcci\ 'on}
120 \DeclareTranslation{Spanish}{exesheet-pts}{ptos}

```

```

121 \DeclareTranslation{Spanish}{exesheet-pt}{pto}
122
123 \DeclareTranslation{Italian}{exesheet-exercise}{Esercizio}
124 \DeclareTranslation{Italian}{exesheet-subpart}{Parte}
125 \DeclareTranslation{Italian}{exesheet-annex}{Annesso}
126 \DeclareTranslation{Italian}{exesheet-ex}{Es}
127 \DeclareTranslation{Italian}{exesheet-points}{punti}
128 \DeclareTranslation{Italian}{exesheet-point}{punto}
129 \DeclareTranslation{Italian}{exesheet-correction}{Correzione}
130 \DeclareTranslation{Italian}{exesheet-pts}{pti}
131 \DeclareTranslation{Italian}{exesheet-pt}{pt}
132
133 \DeclareTranslation{Portuges}{exesheet-exercise}{Exerc'icio}
134 \DeclareTranslation{Portuges}{exesheet-subpart}{Parte}
135 \DeclareTranslation{Portuges}{exesheet-annex}{Anexo}
136 \DeclareTranslation{Portuges}{exesheet-ex}{Ex}
137 \DeclareTranslation{Portuges}{exesheet-points}{pontos}
138 \DeclareTranslation{Portuges}{exesheet-point}{ponto}
139 \DeclareTranslation{Portuges}{exesheet-correction}{Correç c~ao}
140 \DeclareTranslation{Portuges}{exesheet-pts}{pts}
141 \DeclareTranslation{Portuges}{exesheet-pt}{pt}
142
143 \newcommand*\exercisename{\GetTranslation{exesheet-exercise}}
144 \newcommand*\subpartname{\GetTranslation{exesheet-subpart}}
145 \newcommand*\annexname{\GetTranslation{exesheet-annex}}
146 \newcommand*\exname{\GetTranslation{exesheet-ex}}
147 \newcommand*\pointname{\GetTranslation{exesheet-points}}
148 \newcommand*\pointname{\GetTranslation{exesheet-point}}
149 \newcommand*\correctionname{\GetTranslation{exesheet-correction}}
150 \newcommand*\ptsname{\GetTranslation{exesheet-pts}}
151 \newcommand*\ptname{\GetTranslation{exesheet-pt}}
152

```

7.3 Titles

The `exercise` counter assigns numbers to exercises throughout the entire document, regardless of sections. To reset the counter manually, simply use `\setcounter{exercise}{0}`. For an automatic reset at each new section, include the following code in the preamble

```
\makeatletter \@addtoreset{exercise}{section} \makeatother.
```

The parts counter depends on the `exercise` counter and is reset with each new exercise.

The commands `\labelexercisestyle` and `\labelsubpartstyle` are initially empty, but they allow you to customize the styling. For example:
`\renewcommand\labelexercisestyle{\sffamily}`.

The `\exe@check` macro, responsible for verifying the marking scheme, will be defined in section 7.6.

By default, the table of contents includes both exercises and parts titles, as controlled by the boolean `\ifexesheet@exetoc`. To only display exercise titles in the table of contents while omitting parts, include the following code in the preamble: `\setcounter{tocdepth}{2}`.

`\exercise`

```
153 \newcounter{exercise}
154
155 \newcommand{\labelexercise}{\exercisename\space \theexercise}
156 \newcommand{\labelexercisestyle}{\fi}
157 \newcommand*{\@exercise}[1] [] {%
158   \ifexesheet@checkpts \exe@check{\labelexercise} \fi
159   % curiously, the \execheck must be performed before \refstepcounter !
160   \refstepcounter{exercise}
161   \subsection*{\labelexercisestyle\labelexercise\enskip #1}
162   \ifexesheet@exetoc
163     \addcontentsline{toc}{subsection}{\labelexercise}
164   \fi
165 }
166 \newcommand*{\@@exercise}[2] [] {%
167   \ifexesheet@checkpts \exe@check{#2} \fi
168   \subsection*{\labelexercisestyle #2\enskip #1}
169   \setcounter{subpart}{0} % resets the parts counter
170   \ifexesheet@exetoc
171     \addcontentsline{toc}{subsection}{#2}
172   \fi
173 }
174 \newcommand{\exercise}{\@ifstar{\@@exercise}{\@exercise}}
175
```

`\subpart`

```
176 \newcounter{subpart}[exercise] %
177 \renewcommand{\thesubpart}{\Alph{subpart}}
178
179 \newcommand{\labelsubpart}{\subpartname~\thesubpart}
180 \newcommand{\labelsubpartstyle}{\fi}
181 \newcommand*{\@subpart}[1] [] {%
182   \refstepcounter{subpart}%
183   \subsubsection*{\labelsubpartstyle\labelsubpart\enskip #1}
184   \ifexesheet@exetoc
185     \addcontentsline{toc}{subsubsection}{\labelsubpart}
186   \fi
187 }
188 \newcommand*{\@@subpart}[2] [] {%
189   \subsubsection*{\labelsubpartstyle #2\enskip #1}
190   \ifexesheet@exetoc
191     \addcontentsline{toc}{subsubsection}{#2}
192   \fi
193 }
194 \newcommand{\subpart}{\@ifstar{\@@subpart}{\@subpart}}
195
```

`\annex`

```
196 \newcommand{\annexstyle}{\MakeUppercase}
197 \newcommand*{\annex}[1] [] {%
198   \subsection*{\mbox{\hfill\annexstyle{\annexname} #1\hfill\mbox{}}}
199   \ifexesheet@exetoc
200     \addcontentsline{toc}{subsection}{\annexname}
201   \fi

```

```
202 }
203
```

`\exe`

```
204 \newcommand{\exlabel}{\exname.\~\theexercise}
205 \newcommand{\exsepmark}{---}
206 \newcommand{\@exe}{\bigskip\refstepcounter{exercise}
207   \par\noindent\textbf{\exlabel-\exsepmark}~}
208 \newcommand{\@@exe}{\bigskip\refstepcounter{exercise}
209   \par\noindent\textbf{\exlabel}~}
210 \newcommand{\exe}{\@ifstar{\@@exe}{\@exe}}
211
```

7.4 Enumerations and lists

`\exenumerate` The `\setlist` command is part of the `enumitem` package (`\setenumerate` is deprecated). By default, `itemsep=1ex` is set for first-level lists, and `leftmargin=1.5em` is used to align labels with the start of lines.

```
212 \newenvironment{exenumerate}[1] [] {%
213   \setlist[enumerate]{font=\bfseries}
214   \setlist[enumerate,1]{leftmargin=1.5em,
215     itemsep=3ex plus 1ex minus 1ex,topsep=3ex plus 1ex minus 1ex}
216   \setlist[enumerate,3]{noitemsep,nolistsep}
217   \setlist[itemize]{noitemsep,nolistsep}
218   \begin{enumerate} [#1]
219     }\end{enumerate}}
220
```

When using the `babel` package with the `french` option, `itemize` lists are altered to use the same dash label for each list level. These modifications are undone here to revert to the default \LaTeX `itemize` lists, including labels and spaces. We have created the `\standardfrenchlists` command, which should be invoked within the `AtBeginDocument` command, depending on whether `exesheet` is loaded before or after `babel`.

```
221 \newcommand\standardfrenchlists{%
222   \ifpackagewith{babel}{french}{
223     \frenchsetup{StandardLists=true}
224   }{}
225 }
226 \ifexesheet@setlist
227   \standardfrenchlists % necessary when exesheet is loaded after babel
228   \DisableKeyvalOption[action=warning,package=exesheet]{exesheet}{setlist}
229 \fi
230
231 \def\exs@process@setlist{% must be executed at begin document
232   \ifexesheet@setlist
233     \standardfrenchlists % if exesheet is loaded before babel
234     \setlist[enumerate]{font=\bfseries}
235     \setlist[enumerate,1]{topsep=1.5ex plus 1ex minus 1ex,leftmargin=1.5em}
236   \fi
```

`tablenum1` The `\NewTasks` command is part of the `tasks` package. It enables the definition
`tablenuma` of the environments `tablenum1`, `tablenuma` and `tablitem`. Horizontal spacing is

adjusted to ensure proper alignment with items in other enumerate (or itemize) environments.

```

237 \ifexsheet@setlist
238   \NewTasksEnvironment[label=\arabic*.,label-format=\bfseries,
239     column-sep=1em,label-align=right,
240     item-indent=1.5em,label-width=1em,label-offset=0.5em,
241     after-item-skip=0.5ex plus 0.5ex minus 0.5ex]{tablenu1}[\item](2)
242   \NewTasksEnvironment[label=(\alph*),label-format=\bfseries,
243     column-sep=1em,label-align=right,
244     item-indent=2.15em,label-width=1.6em,label-offset=0.5em,
245     after-item-skip=0.5ex plus 0.5ex minus 0.5ex]{tablenua}[\item](2)
246 \else
247   \NewTasksEnvironment[label=\arabic*.,
248     column-sep=1em,
249     after-item-skip=0.5ex plus 0.5ex minus 0.5ex]{tablenu1}[\item](2)
250   \NewTasksEnvironment[label=(\alph*),
251     column-sep=1em,label-align=right,
252     item-indent=2.15em,label-width=1.6em,label-offset=0.5em,
253     after-item-skip=0.5ex plus 0.5ex minus 0.5ex]{tablenua}[\item](2)
254 \fi
255 } % end of macro \exs@process@setlist
256

```

tablitem

```

257 \NewTasksEnvironment[label=\labelitemi,
258   label-align=right,
259   item-indent=2.3333em,label-offset=0.5em,
260   after-item-skip=0.5ex plus 0.5ex minus 0.5ex]{tablitem}[\item](2)
261

```

tablenua* The starred environments **tablenua*** and **tablitem*** are designed to be employed within an **enumerate** environment, precisely at the outset of an **\item**, in order to achieve correct horizontal alignment. The length of $-1.667\backslash\text{baselineskip}$ has been tested with various font families and sizes. It functions properly.

tablitem*

```

262 \newenvironment{tablenua*}{%
263   \mbox{} \vspace{-1.667\baselineskip} \begin{tablenua}}{
264   \end{tablenua}}
265 \newenvironment{tablitem*}{%
266   \mbox{} \vspace{-1.667\baselineskip} \begin{tablitem}}{
267   \end{tablitem}}
268

```

colsenum

```

269 \newenvironment{colsenum}[2][]{%
270   \setlength{\multicolsep}{2ex}
271   \raggedcolumns % default is \flushcolumns
272   \begin{multicols}{#2} % #2 = number of columns
273   \begin{enumerate}[#1] % #1 = options of enumerate
274   }{
275   \end{enumerate}
276   \end{multicols}
277 }
278

```

colsenum*

```

279 \newenvironment{colsenum*}[2] []{%
280   \setlength{\multicolsep}{2ex}
281   \begin{multicols}{#2} % #2 = number of columns
282   \begin{enumerate}[#1] % #1 = options of enumerate
283   }{
284   \end{enumerate}
285   \end{multicols}
286 }
287

```

colsite*

```

288 \newenvironment{colsite*}[2] []{%
289   \setlength{\multicolsep}{2ex}
290   \raggedcolumns
291   \begin{multicols}{#2}
292   \begin{itemize}[#1]
293   }{
294   \end{itemize}
295   \end{multicols}
296 }
297

```

colsite*

```

298 \newenvironment{colsite*}[2] []{%
299   \setlength{\multicolsep}{2ex}
300   \begin{multicols}{#2}
301   \begin{itemize}[#1]
302   }{
303   \end{itemize}
304   \end{multicols}
305 }
306

```

7.5 Questions and answers

`\exs@process@output` The booleans `exesheet@questions` and `exesheet@answers` governs the visibility of their corresponding environments. These booleans are configured through the `output` key option within the `\exs@process@output` macro.

```

307 \newboolean{exesheet@questions}\setboolean{exesheet@questions}{true}
308 \newboolean{exesheet@answers}\setboolean{exesheet@answers}{true}
309
310 \def\exs@process@output{
311   \ifthenelse{\equal{\exesheet@output}{questions}}{
312     \setboolean{exesheet@questions}{true}
313     \setboolean{exesheet@answers}{false}
314   }{% else if
315     \ifthenelse{\equal{\exesheet@output}{answers}}{
316       \setboolean{exesheet@questions}{false}
317       \setboolean{exesheet@answers}{true}
318     }{% else if
319     \ifthenelse{\equal{\exesheet@output}{both}}{
320       \setboolean{exesheet@questions}{true}
321       \setboolean{exesheet@answers}{true}
322     }{% else

```

```

323   \PackageWarning{exesheet}{Value ‘\exesheet@output’
324       is not supported by ‘output’ option}
325   }}}
326 }
327

```

questions We utilize the `versions` package developed by Uwe Lück, which introduces the macros `\comment` and `\endcomment`. These macros facilitate conditional displays, a technique also employed in the `verbatim` and `version` packages. Additionally, the notable `codesection` package offers the capability to enclose optional code between `\BeginCodeSection{skip}` and `\EndCodeSection{skip}` macros, both in the text body and the preamble. However, these macros cannot be used within an environment as we’ve done here with `\comment` and `\endcomment`. Several of our tests use the L^AT_EX syntax `\ifthenelse{\boolean{...}}` since `\comment` and `\endcomment` can sometimes interfere with the T_EX structure `\if ... \else ... \fi`.

The two counters `exe@ini` and `subpart@ini` are employed in the subsequent `\set@toclevel` macro.

```

328 \newcounter{exe@ini}
329 \newcounter{subpart@ini}
330
331 \newenvironment{questions}{
332     \ifthenelse{\boolean{exesheet@questions}}{%
333         \setcounter{exe@ini}{\value{exercise}}
334         \setcounter{subpart@ini}{\value{subpart}}
335     }{\comment}
336 }{\ifthenelse{\boolean{exesheet@questions}}{\endcomment}}
337

```

answers The internal macro `\set@toclevel` calculates the title level (counter `toc@level`) to ensure correct typesetting of “Correction” at the start of an `answers` environment, when `questions` and `answers` are displayed together. It involves comparing the `exercise` and `subpart` counters with their values at the time of the `questions` environment call. The `\@enumdepth` counter indicates the current `enumerate` list level (with 0 indicating outside of any list). The optional parameter of the `answers` environment permits the explicit specification of this title level.

```

338 \newcounter{@toclevel}
339 \newcommand{\set@toclevel}[1] [] {
340     \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{}}{
341         \ifthenelse{\value{exercise} > \value{exe@ini}}{
342             \setcounter{@toclevel}{1}
343         }{% else
344             \ifthenelse{\equal{\the\@enumdepth}{0}}{
345                 % we’re not in an enumerate environment
346                 \ifthenelse{\(\value{subpart} > \value{subpart@ini}\)
347                     \or \(\value{subpart} = 0\)}{
348                     \setcounter{@toclevel}{2}
349                 }{\setcounter{@toclevel}{3}}
350             }{\setcounter{@toclevel}{4}}
351         }{\setcounter{@toclevel}{#1}}
352

```

The internal macro `\typeset@correctionname`, displays the term “Correction” at the appropriate level.


```

353 \definecolor{correctioncolor}{rgb}{0,0.2,0.6} % kind of dark blue
354 \newcommand{\correctionstyle}{\color{correctioncolor}}
355
356 \newcommand{\typeset@correctionname}{
357   \ifthenelse{\value{@toclevel} = 1}{
358     \section*{\correctionstyle\correctionname}
359     \ifexesheet@exetoc
360       \addcontentsline{toc}{section}{\correctionname}
361     \fi
362     \setcounter{exercise}{0}
363   }{% else if
364   \ifthenelse{\value{@toclevel} = 2}{%
365     \subsection*{\correctionstyle\correctionname}
366     \ifexesheet@exetoc
367       \addcontentsline{toc}{subsection}{\correctionname}
368     \fi
369     \setcounter{subpart}{0}
370   }{% else if
371   \ifthenelse{\value{@toclevel} = 3}{%
372     \subsubsection*{\correctionstyle\correctionname}
373     \ifexesheet@exetoc
374       \addcontentsline{toc}{subsubsection}{\correctionname}
375     \fi
376   }{% else
377   \par\textbf{\correctionstyle\correctionname}\par
378   }}
379 }
380

```

Then we proceed to define the `answers` environment.

```

381 \newenvironment{answers}[1][1]{% #1 is the optional level
382   \ifthenelse{\boolean{exesheet@answers}}{%
383     \ifthenelse{\boolean{exesheet@questions}}{
384       \set@toclevel[#1]
385       \typeset@correctionname
386       \correctionstyle%
387       \ifexesheet@multicol
388         \renewcommand{\columnseprulecolor}{\color{correctioncolor}}
389       \fi
390     }{
391     }\comment}
392 }{\ifthenelse{\boolean{exesheet@answers}}{ }\endcomment}}
393
394 \newenvironment{answers*}{
395   \ifthenelse{\boolean{exesheet@answers}}{ }\comment}
396 }{\ifthenelse{\boolean{exesheet@answers}}{ }\endcomment}}
397

```

In the `answers` environment, when placing `\correctionstyle` before `\subsubsection` (as in the case of `\typeset@correctionname`), the preceding vertical space may become too wide.

`\question`

```

398 \newcommand{\question}[1]{\ifexesheet@questions #1\fi}
399

```

`\answer`

```
400 \newcommand{\answer}[1]{%
401   \ifexesheet@answers%
402     \ifexesheet@questions \correctionstyle #1\else #1\fi
403   \fi
404 }
405
```

`\answerspace` The `\answerspace` macro was suggested by Maxime Chupin to allow students space for writing their answers on the provided paper.

```
406 \newcommand\answerspace[1]{
407   \ifexesheet@answerspace \par\vspace{#1} \fi
408
```

7.6 Marking scheme options processing

The options `display`, `marginpos`, `marginwidth` and `noteragged` are handled using the following internal commands.

The `display` key option determines the value of the two booleans `exesheet@pts` and `exesheet@notes`. The `exesheet@pts` boolean controls the display of the content of `\pts` and optional arguments of `\note`, while the `exesheet@notes` boolean controls mandatory arguments of `\note`.

`\exs@process@display`

```
409 \newboolean{exesheet@pts}
410 \newboolean{exesheet@notes}
411
412 \def\exs@process@display{
413   \ifthenelse{\equal{exesheet@display}{pts}}{
414     \setboolean{exesheet@pts}{true}
415     \setboolean{exesheet@notes}{false}
416   }{% else if
417     \ifthenelse{\equal{exesheet@display}{notes}}{
418       \setboolean{exesheet@pts}{true}
419       \setboolean{exesheet@notes}{true}
420     }{% else if
421       \ifthenelse{\equal{exesheet@display}{none}}{
422         \setboolean{exesheet@pts}{false}
423         \setboolean{exesheet@notes}{false}
424       }{% else
425       \PackageWarning{exesheet}{Value 'exesheet@display'
426         is not supported by 'display' option}
427     }
428 }
429
```

`\exs@process@marginpos` The `marginpos` key option takes the values `left` (the default value) or `right` (or `inner` and `outer`). In practice, `inner` is equivalent to `left`, but in two-sided mode, the values `left` or `right` are converted to `outer` (which is then the default value for two-sided mode).

```
430 \newboolean{exesheet@leftmargin}
431
```

```

432 \def\exs@process@marginpos{
433   \ifthenelse{\equal{\exesheet@marginpos}{left}}{
434     \if@twoside%
435       \PackageWarningNoLine{exesheet}{The default ‘marginpos’ option
436         \MessageBreak
437         for two-sided documents is ‘outer’.\MessageBreak
438         To change the side, use ‘inner’}
439       \def\exesheet@marginpos{outer}
440       \setboolean{exesheet@leftmargin}{false}
441       \normalmarginpar
442     \else% default
443       \setboolean{exesheet@leftmargin}{true}
444       \reversemarginpar
445     \fi
446   }{% else if
447   \ifthenelse{\equal{\exesheet@marginpos}{right}}{
448     \if@twoside%
449       \PackageWarningNoLine{exesheet}{The default ‘marginpos’ option
450         \MessageBreak
451         for two-sided documents is ‘outer’.\MessageBreak
452         To change the side, use ‘inner’}
453       \def\exesheet@marginpos{outer}
454     \fi
455     \setboolean{exesheet@leftmargin}{false}
456     \normalmarginpar
457   }{% else if
458   \ifthenelse{\equal{\exesheet@marginpos}{inner}}{
459     \setboolean{exesheet@leftmargin}{true}
460     \reversemarginpar
461   }{% else if
462   \ifthenelse{\equal{\exesheet@marginpos}{outer}}{
463     \setboolean{exesheet@leftmargin}{false}
464     \normalmarginpar
465   }{% else
466   \PackageWarningNoLine{exesheet}{The value ‘\exesheet@marginpos’
467     is not supported by the ‘marginpos’ option}
468   }}}
469 }
470

```

`\exs@process@marginwidth` The `marginwidth` option adjusts the ratio between left and right margins based on what needs to be displayed in the margin (points only or full notes)⁹.

When `display=notes`, the additional length of 1 in corresponds to the default free space to the left of `\oddsidemargin`.

The macros `\standardmarginwidthfactor` and `\largemarginwidthfactor` represent the ratios between the total margin width and `\marginparwidth`.

```

471 \def\standardmarginwidthfactor{0.6}
472 \def\largemarginwidthfactor{0.8}
473
474 \newcommand*{\leftnotemarginwidth}[1]{
475   \setlength{\marginparwidth}{\oddsidemargin}

```

⁹To ensure the accurate effect on the margin ratio, this option is processed at beginning of the document, after other commands that could potentially alter the page geometry.

```

476 \addtolength{\marginparwidth}{1in}
477 \addtolength{\marginparwidth}{-\marginparsep}
478 \setlength{\marginparwidth}{#1\marginparwidth}
479 }
480
481 \newcommand*\rightnotemarginwidth[1]{
482 \setlength{\marginparwidth}{\paperwidth}
483 \addtolength{\marginparwidth}{-\textwidth}
484 \addtolength{\marginparwidth}{-\oddsidemargin}
485 \addtolength{\marginparwidth}{-\marginparsep}
486 \addtolength{\marginparwidth}{-1in}
487 \setlength{\marginparwidth}{#1\marginparwidth}
488 }
489
490 \def\exesheet@smallmargins{
491 \geometry{hmarginratio=1:1}
492 \leftnotemarginwidth{\standardmarginwidthfactor}
493 }
494 \def\exesheet@standardmargins{
495 \ifexesheet@leftmargin
496 \geometry{hmarginratio=3:2}
497 \leftnotemarginwidth{\standardmarginwidthfactor}
498 \else
499 \geometry{hmarginratio=2:3}
500 \rightnotemarginwidth{\standardmarginwidthfactor}
501 \fi
502 }
503 \def\exesheet@largemargins{
504 \ifexesheet@leftmargin
505 \geometry{hmarginratio=3:1}
506 \leftnotemarginwidth{\largemarginwidthfactor}
507 \else
508 \geometry{hmarginratio=1:3}
509 \rightnotemarginwidth{\largemarginwidthfactor}
510 \fi
511 }
512
513 \def\exs@process@marginwidth{
514 \ifthenelse{\equal{\exesheet@marginwidth}{standard}}{
515 \ifthenelse{\equal{\exesheet@display}{none}}{
516 \if@twoside
517 \exesheet@standardmargins
518 \else
519 \exesheet@smallmargins
520 \fi
521 }{% else display=pts or display=notes
522 \exesheet@standardmargins
523 }
524 }{% else if
525 \ifthenelse{\equal{\exesheet@marginwidth}{expand}}{
526 \ifthenelse{\equal{\exesheet@display}{none}}{
527 \if@twoside
528 \exesheet@standardmargins
529 \else

```

```

530             \exesheet@smallmargins
531         \fi
532     }{% else if
533     \ifthenelse{\equal{\exesheet@display}{pts}}{
534         \exesheet@standardmargins
535     }{% else display=notes
536         \exesheet@largemargins
537     }}
538 }{% else if
539     \ifthenelse{\equal{\exesheet@marginwidth}{unset}}{
540     % do nothing
541     }{% else
542     \PackageWarningNoLine{exesheet}{The value ‘\exesheet@marginwidth’
543     is not supported by the ‘marginwidth’ option}
544     }}}
545 }
546

```

For a two-sided document, the `geometry` package does not correctly set the width of the margin paragraph by default; it's too wide. Therefore we provide an explicit setting here, which is useful when `marginwidth=unset`. Otherwise, the setting is handled by the `marginwidth` key option.

```

547 \if@twoside \rightnotemarginwidth{0.5} \fi
548

```

`\exs@process@noteragged` The `noteragged` option can take one of the following values: `left`, `right`, `center`, `justify` or `twoside`. When working with a two-sided document, `\marginpar` can be used with an optional parameter to distinguish left from right contents. In this context, we employ `\noteraggedleft` and `\noteraggedright` instead of `\noteragged`. The `ragged2e` package by Martin Schröder offers the commands `\RaggedLeft`, `\RaggedRight`, `\Centering`, and `\justifying`. These commands yield better results compared to the standard `\raggedleft`, `\raggedright` and `\centering` commands. Margin paragraphs are justified by default in L^AT_EX.

```

549 \newcommand{\noteragged}{}
550 \newcommand{\noteraggedleft}{}
551 \newcommand{\noteraggedright}{}
552
553 \def\exs@process@noteragged{
554     \ifthenelse{\equal{\exesheet@noteragged}{left}}{
555         \if@twoside
556             \renewcommand{\noteraggedleft}{\RaggedLeft}
557             \renewcommand{\noteraggedright}{\RaggedLeft}
558         \else
559             \renewcommand{\noteragged}{\RaggedLeft}
560         \fi
561     }{% else if
562     \ifthenelse{\equal{\exesheet@noteragged}{right}}{
563         \if@twoside
564             \renewcommand{\noteraggedleft}{\RaggedRight}
565             \renewcommand{\noteraggedright}{\RaggedRight}
566         \else
567             \renewcommand{\noteragged}{\RaggedRight}
568         \fi

```

```

569   }{% else if
570   \ifthenelse{\equal{\exesheet@noteragged}{center}}{
571     \if@twoside
572       \renewcommand{\noteraggedleft}{\Centering}
573       \renewcommand{\noteraggedright}{\Centering}
574     \else
575       \renewcommand{\noteragged}{\Centering}
576     \fi
577   }{% else if
578   \ifthenelse{\equal{\exesheet@noteragged}{justify}}{
579     \renewcommand{\noteraggedleft}{\justifying} % equiv to nothing
580     \renewcommand{\noteraggedright}{\justifying}
581     \renewcommand{\noteragged}{\justifying}
582   % justify is the default LaTeX setting
583   }{% else if
584   \ifthenelse{\equal{\exesheet@noteragged}{twoside}}{
585     \if@twoside
586       \renewcommand{\noteraggedleft}{\RaggedLeft}
587       \renewcommand{\noteraggedright}{\RaggedRight}
588     \else
589       \PackageWarning{exesheet}{Invalid option ‘noteragged=twoside’
590       when the document \MessageBreak is not in two-side mode}
591     \fi
592   }{% else
593   \PackageWarning{exesheet}{The value ‘\exesheet@noteragged’
594   is not supported by the ‘noteragged’ option}
595   }}}}
596 }
597

```

`\exs@process@checkpts` The scale control option relies on calculations with *lengths*, which need to have a *global* scope. To achieve this, we employ the macros `\gsetlength` and `\gaddtolength`. These macros include `%` symbols at the end of lines to avoid expanded blank spaces.

For questions, assigned points will be added in `\sum@pts`, while for exercises, points accumulate in `\sum@exe`. These lengths are compared against `\exe@total` and `\sheet@total`. The `\exe@check` macro validates the calculations of the previous exercise when triggered by `\points`, `\totalexe` or `\totalpoints` macros. It is also invoked within `\exs@process@checkpts` at the document’s end for a final check on the last exercise.

```

598 \newlength{\sheet@total}
599 \newlength{\sum@exe}
600 \newlength{\exe@total}
601 \newlength{\sum@pts}
602 \def\exe@label{none}
603 \newboolean{scale@valid}
604 \setboolean{scale@valid}{true}
605
606 \gdef\gsetlength#1#2{% for obtaining global length values
607   \begingroup
608     \setlength\skip@{#2}% local assignment to a scratch register
609     \global#1=\skip@%   global assignment to #1
610   \endgroup           % \skip@ is restored at the end of the group

```

```

611 }
612
613 \gdef\gaddtolength#1#2{% percent symbol necessary here!
614   \begingroup
615     \setlength\skip@{#1}%
616     \addtolength\skip@{#2}%
617     \global#1=\skip@%
618   \endgroup
619 }
620
621 \def\exe@check#1{
622   \ifthenelse{\lengthtest{\sum@pts = Opt}\or\equal{\exe@label}{none}}{
623     % do not check, no \pts or first exercise begins
624     }{
625       \ifthenelse{\lengthtest{\exe@total = \sum@pts}}{
626         \PackageWarningNoLine{exesheet}{\exe@label:
627           The scale of \the\exe@total\space is valid}
628       }{
629         \PackageWarningNoLine{exesheet}{\exe@label:
630           Sum of points is
631           \the\sum@pts\space instead of \the\exe@total}
632         \setboolean{scale@valid}{false}
633       }
634       \gsetlength{\sum@pts}{Opt}
635     }
636   \def\exe@label{#1} % for the upcoming exercise
637 }
638
639 \def\exs@process@checkpts{
640   \ifexesheet@checkpts
641     \ifthenelse{\lengthtest{\sheet@total = Opt}}{
642       \PackageWarningNoLine{exesheet}{Option checkpts is true,
643         \MessageBreak
644         but \string\totalsheet\space is missing
645         in the preamble. \MessageBreak
646         See documentation}
647     }{
648       \gsetlength{\sum@exe}{Opt}
649       \gsetlength{\exe@total}{Opt}
650       \gsetlength{\sum@pts}{Opt}
651       \AtEndDocument{
652         \ifthenelse{\equal{\exe@label}{none}}{
653           \ifthenelse{\lengthtest{\sheet@total = \sum@pts}}{
654             \PackageWarningNoLine{exesheet}{Sum of points
655               is valid: \the\sheet@total}
656           }{
657             \PackageWarningNoLine{exesheet}{Inconsistent
658               sum of points:
659               \the\sum@pts\space instead of \the\sheet@total}
660             \setboolean{scale@valid}{false}
661           }
662         }{
663           \exe@check{end}
664         \ifthenelse{\lengthtest{\sheet@total = \sum@exe}}{

```

```

665             \PackageWarningNoLine{exesheet}{Sum of points
666             is valid: \the\sheet@total}
667         }{
668             \PackageWarningNoLine{exesheet}{Inconsistent
669             sum of points:
670             \the\sum@exe\space instead of \the\sheet@total}
671             \setboolean{scale@valid}{false}
672         }
673     }
674     \ifthenelse{\boolean{scale@valid}}{
675         \PackageWarningNoLine{exesheet}{Scale is valid}
676     }{
677         \PackageWarningNoLine{exesheet}{INVALID SCALE!
678         Refer to above}
679     }
680 }
681 \fi
682 }
683

```

7.7 Margin notes commands

`\points`

```

684 \definecolor{pointscolor}{named}{red}
685 \newcommand{\pointstyle}{%
686     \small\mdseries\sffamily\color{pointscolor}\fbox}
687 \newcommand*{\exesheet@points}[1]{\hfill
688     \pointstyle{#1}%
689     \ifthenelse{\lengthtest{#1pt < 2pt}}{\pointname}{\pointsname}}
690 \ifexesheet@checkpts\gaddtolength{\sum@exe}{#1pt}\fi%
691 }
692 \newcommand*{\points}[1]{%
693     \ifthenelse{\boolean{exesheet@questions}}{\exesheet@points{#1}}{}}
694

```

To prevent spaces between the `\fbox` and its inner text, percent symbols are necessary. The test `#1 < 2` doesn't work with decimal numbers without `\lengthtest`, but it works with lengths.

`\pts`

```

695 \definecolor{ptscolor}{named}{red}
696 \newcommand{\ptsstyle}[1]{%
697     \footnotesize\centering\sffamily\color{ptscolor} (#1)}
698 \newcommand*{\ptsmark}[1]{%
699     \ifthenelse{\lengthtest{#1pt < 2pt}}{#1 \ptname}{#1 \ptsname}}
700 \newcommand*{\pts}[1]{%
701     \ifexesheet@pts%
702         \mbox{%
703             \marginpar{\hspace{0pt}\ptsstyle{\ptsmark{#1}}}%
704             \ifexesheet@checkpts%
705                 \gaddtolength{\sum@pts}{#1pt}%
706             \fi%
707         \fi%
708     \ignorespaces

```


709 }
710

`\totalexe` In the subsequent macros that utilize `\marginpar`, the presence of percent symbols and `\ignorespaces` is essential to prevent the occurrence of expanded blank spaces in the text (or the margin), where these macros are incorporated.

```
711 \definecolor{markingcolor}{named}{red}
712 \newcommand{\markingstyle}[1]{\footnotesize\sffamily%
713   \centering\color{markingcolor}\textbf{#1}}
714   % inner arguments enable the implementation of boxed styles
715 \newlength{\ptsboxlength}
716 \setlength{\ptsboxlength}{3.1em}
717 \cornersize{1}
718 \newcommand*{\totalexe}[1]{%
719   \ifexesheet@pts%
720     \mbox{%
721       \marginpar{\hspace{0pt}\markingstyle{\ovalbox{%
722         \makebox[\ptsboxlength]{\ptsmark{#1}}}}}%
723     \fi%
724   \ifexesheet@checkpts%
725     \gsetlength{\exe@total}{#1pt}%
726     \gaddtolength{\sum@exe}{#1pt}%
727   \fi%
728   \ignorespaces
729 }
730
```

`\totalsheet`

```
731 \newcommand*{\totalsheet}[1]{
732   \gsetlength{\sheet@total}{#1pt}
733 }
734
```

`\note` The booleans `exesheet@pts` and `exesheet@notes` control the display of marginal notes. If `exesheet@pts` is set to `false`, `exesheet@notes` will be ignored. `\noindent` is required when using `\justifying` from the `ragged2e` package. Within the `\note@marginpar` macro, enclosing `\markingstyle` in double braces helps prevent unintended formatting within the mandatory argument of `\note`. A vicious error occurs when using an `\if ... \fi` structure instead of `\ifthenelse` inside `\note@marginpar` (but only if `@twoside` is true).

```
735 \definecolor{notecolor}{rgb}{0.0, 0.4, 0.0} % kind of dark green
736 \newcommand{\notestyle}[1]{\footnotesize\sffamily\color{notecolor} #1}
737 \newcommand{\note@marginpar}[1]{%
738   \if@twoside%
739     \marginpar[\noteraggedleft #1]{\noteraggedright #1}%
740   \else%
741     \marginpar{\noteragged #1}%
742   \fi%
743 }
744 \newcommand{\@note}[2] []{%
745   \ifexesheet@pts%
746     \mbox{%
747       \note@marginpar{%
```

```

748         \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{}}{}{{%
749             \noindent\hspace{0pt}\markingstyle{#1}\}}%
750         \ifthenelse{\boolean{exesheet@notes}}{%
751             \noindent\hspace{0pt}\notestyle #2%
752         }{}%
753     }%
754 \fi%
755 \ifexesheet@checkpts%
756     \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{}}{}{{%
757         \gaddtolength{\sum@pts}{#1pt}}%
758     \fi%
759 \ignorespaces
760 }
761 \newcommand{\@@@note}[1]{%
762     \ifexesheet@pts%
763         \mbox{}%
764         \marginpar{\noindent\hspace{0pt}\markingstyle{#1}}%
765     \fi%
766     \ifexesheet@checkpts%
767         \gaddtolength{\sum@pts}{#1pt}%
768     \fi%
769     \ignorespaces
770 }
771 \newcommand{\note}{\@ifstar{\@@@note}{\@note}}
772

```

\totalpoints

```

773 \newcommand{\totalpoints}{%
774     \ifthenelse{\boolean{exesheet@pts}}{\totalex}{\points}}
775

```

7.8 The correct option and other (deprecated) commands

\exs@process@correct

```

776 \def\exs@process@correct{
777     \ifthenelse{\equal{\exesheet@correct}{false}}{
778         % do nothing
779     }{% else
780         \@ifpackageloaded{schooldocs}{
781             \ifthenelse{\equal{\exesheet@correct}{true}}{
782                 \correct
783             }{% else
784                 \ifthenelse{\equal{\exesheet@correct}{conditional}}{
785                     \ifexesheet@answers \correct \fi
786                 }{}
787             }{
788                 \PackageWarningNoLine{exesheet}{The ‘correct’ option requires
789                     \MessageBreak
790                     the ‘schooldocs’ package to be loaded}
791             }
792 }
793

```

For the time being, the following macros are kept for compatibility reasons.

```

794 \newcommand{\questiononly}{
795   \PackageWarning{exesheet}{The command \string\questiononly\space
796     is deprecated; \MessageBreak
797     use the package option 'output=questions' instead}
798   \renewcommand\exesheet@output{questions}
799   \exs@process@output
800 }
801 \newcommand{\answersonly}{
802   \PackageWarning{exesheet}{The command \string\answersonly\space
803     is deprecated; \MessageBreak
804     use the package option 'output=answers' instead}
805   \renewcommand\exesheet@output{answers}
806   \exs@process@output
807 }
808 \newcommand{\displaypts}{%
809   \PackageWarning{exesheet}{The command \string\displaypts\space
810     is deprecated; \MessageBreak
811     use the package option 'display=pts' instead}
812   \renewcommand\exesheet@display{pts}
813   \exs@process@display
814 }
815 \newcommand{\displaypoints}{%
816   \PackageWarning{exesheet}{The command \string\displaypoints\space
817     is deprecated; \MessageBreak
818     use the package option 'display=pts' instead}
819   \renewcommand\exesheet@display{pts}
820   \exs@process@display
821 }
822 \newcommand*{\displaynotes}[1][\RaggedLeft]{%
823   % \renewcommand{\noteragged}{#1} no effect now!
824   \PackageWarning{exesheet}{The command \string\displaynotes\space
825     is deprecated; \MessageBreak
826     use the package option 'display=notes' instead}
827   \renewcommand\exesheet@display{notes}
828   \exs@process@display
829   \renewcommand{\noteragged}{#1}
830 }
831 \newcommand*{\displaynotesright}[1][\RaggedRight]{%
832   % \renewcommand{\noteragged}{#1} no effect now!
833   \PackageWarning{exesheet}{The command \string\displaynotes\space
834     is deprecated; \MessageBreak
835     use the package options 'display=notes, margin=right' instead}
836   \renewcommand\exesheet@display{notes}
837   \exs@process@display
838   \renewcommand\exesheet@margin{right}
839   \renewcommand{\noteragged}{#1}
840 }
841
842 \PackageInfo{exesheet}{The environment 'tablenum' is deprecated
843   \MessageBreak and has been replaced by 'tablenum1'.
844   \MessageBreak The options 'notoc' and 'nosetlist'
845   \MessageBreak are no longer supported\@gobble}
846 % \@gobble suppresses the line number here
847 \endpackage

```