The \texttt{parskip} package*

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Abstract

The \texttt{parskip} package helps in implementing paragraph layouts where the paragraphs are separated by a vertical space instead of (or in addition to) indenting them.

The package can be used with any document class at any size. By default it produces the following paragraph layout: Zero \texttt{\parindent} and non-zero \texttt{\parskip}. The stretchable glue in \texttt{\parskip} helps \LaTeX{} in finding the best place for page breaks.

1 Introduction

Many \LaTeX{} constructs are internally built by using the paragraph mechanism even if technically there aren’t text paragraphs. In most such cases the \LaTeX{} code handles indentation and suppressed it if necessary. But unfortunately this is normally not done for \texttt{\parskip} (as that is zero in the default layouts) and thus changing it will result in vertical spaces in unexpected places.

This package attempts to fix the spacing in table of contents structures, list environments, and around display headings that would get screwed up by a positive \texttt{\parskip} value.

It is, however, is no more than quick fix; the ‘proper’ way to achieve effects as far-reaching as this is to create a new class.

1.1 History

This file was originally developed by Hubert Partl in 1989 (i.e., for \LaTeX{} 2.09) to provide a somewhat crude solution to an existing problem in case no proper document class (back then called document style) support was available.

About ten years later Robin Fairbairns picked up the orphaned package and his version was then the one available for \LaTeX{} 2ε during the next 15+ years.

Finally, while working on the next edition of the \LaTeX{} Companion the current author did a reimplementation, that added support for TOC data and heading structures. Also a few additional key/value options were added to make

\*This is a reimplementation of a package originally written by Hubert Partl in 1989 and later maintained by Robin Fairbairns.
the package more useful. It still is and will remain an inferior choice compared to a properly designed document class. But it offers a starting point if nothing is around.

2 The user interface

The \texttt{parskip} package doesn’t offer any document user commands and just needs loading with \texttt{\usepackage}.

2.1 Options to customize the package

All of the package options are implemented as key/value options.

\texttt{skip} With the package option \texttt{skip} it is possible to explicitly specify the vertical space between paragraphs. If the option is not given (or given without a value) then $0.5\texttt{\baselineskip}$ plus \texttt{2pt} of stretch is assumed.

\texttt{indent} With the package option \texttt{indent} it is possible to explicitly the paragraph indentation. Using this option without a value keeps the document class indentation unchanged, if it is specified with a value then that value is used. If the package is loaded without this option the indentation is set to zero.

\texttt{parfill} With package option \texttt{parfill}, the package also adjusts \texttt{\parfillskip} to impose a minimum space at the end of the last line of a paragraph. If specified without a value then \texttt{30pt} are assumed, if a value is given that forms the minimum.

3 Differences to the original package

If the package is used without any options or just with the option \texttt{parfill} it behaves like the earlier version, except that now the spacing around headings is also adjusted (not adding extra \texttt{\parskip}). If this is not desirable when processing an old document it can be avoided by explicitly requesting version v1 as follows:

\texttt{\usepackage\![parskip]\![v1]}

Of course, the new options, etc. are then also not available.

4 Sources, bugs and issues

The official production version is available from CTAN. The latest (development) sources are maintained at GitHub at:

\url{https://github.com/FrankMittelbach/fmitex/tree/parskip/parskip}
In case of problems with the package you can report them at

https://github.com/FrankMittelbach/fmitex/issues

Please provide a minimal test example that can be run and doesn’t use packages
not in a standard LTEx distribution (and as little as possible to show the issue).

5 The Implementation

1 (%package)

5.1 The main implementation part

2 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[2018-04-01]
3 \DeclareRelease{v1}{2001-04-09}{parskip-2001-04-09.sty}
4 \DeclareCurrentRelease{v2}{2018-08-24}
5 \ProvidesPackage{parskip}[2019-01-16 v2.0c non-zero parskip adjustments]

5.1.1 Option handling

Here we define all option keys for use as package options:
7 \RequirePackage{kvoptions}
8 \SetupKeyvalOptions{family=parskip,prefix=parskip@}

The key indent defines the amount of indentation for each paragraph. If
not given the indentation will be zero (default) and if given without a value
then the outer value from the document class will get used, otherwise the given
value is used.
9 \DeclareStringOption[0pt]{indent}[\parindent]

The key parfill defines a minimum amount of white space that should
be left in the last line. By default the last line can get completely fill up. If
given without a value the default (as before) is to require a minimum of 30pt,
otherwise the given value is used.
10 \DeclareStringOption[0pt]{parfill}[30pt]

The key skip defines the vertical separation between paragraphs. If not
given the default (as before) is to use half a \baselineskip plus a stretch of
2pt to add some flexibility. If given, one need to provide an explicit value which
is then used as a separation (and it needs to contain any extra stretch if that is
wanted, i.e., there is no extra stretch added in this case).
11 \DeclareStringOption{skip}

Execute any package options:
12 \ProcessKeyvalOptions*

So now we can evaluate the given options and adjust the parameter settings:
13 \ifx\parskip@skip\@empty
If no \texttt{skip} was given (or it was empty) set \texttt{\parskip} to \texttt{.5\baselineskip} plus \texttt{2pt} stretch. This has to be done in 2 steps as \texttt{\baselineskip} might already contain a stretch.

14 \texttt{\parskip,5\baselineskip}
15 \texttt{\advance\parskip 0pt plus 2pt\relax}
16 \texttt{\else}
Otherwise set it to the specified value:
17 \texttt{\setlength\parskip\parskip@skip}
18 \texttt{\fi}

Setting \texttt{\parfillskip} was suggested by Donald Arseneau at some point on \texttt{comp.text.tex}:
19 \texttt{\setlength\parfillskip\parskip@parfill}
20 \texttt{\advance\parfillskip 0pt plus 1fil\relax}
\texttt{\parindent} gets whatever was specified. If the key was given without an option this will essentially reassign the now “current” value.
21 \texttt{\setlength\parindent\parskip@indent}

5.2 Handling document elements

Setting up a non-zero \texttt{\parskip} has some side-effects in document elements such as lists or headings etc. Here we try to keep these side-effects somewhat under control.

We make use of the \texttt{etoolbox} package to do patching.

\texttt{\RequirePackage{etoolbox}}

5.2.1 Lists

To accompany this, the vertical spacing in the list environments is changed to use the same as \texttt{\parskip} in all relevant places (for \texttt{\normalsize} only), i.e.

\texttt{\parsep = \parskip}
\texttt{\itemsep = \z@ \% add nothing to \parskip between items}
\texttt{\topsep = \z@ \% add nothing to \parskip before first item}

However, if the user explicitly asked for a zero parskip (via the \texttt{skip} option) we shouldn’t do this but rather keep the default list settings, so we better check for this.

23 \texttt{\ifdim \parskip > 0pt}
24 \texttt{\def\@listI{\leftmargin\leftmargini}
25 \texttt{\topsep\z@ \parsep\parskip \itemsep\z@}
26 \texttt{\let\@listi\@listI}
27 \texttt{\@listi}
28 \texttt{\def\@listii{\leftmargin\leftmarginii}
29 \texttt{\labelwidth\leftmarginii\advance\labelwidth-\labelsep}
30 \texttt{\topsep\z@ \parsep\parskip \itemsep\z@}
% and finally ...
\partopsep = \z@ % don’t even add anything before first item (beyond
% \parskip) even if the list is preceded by a blank line
\partopsep = \z@
\fi

5.2.2 TOCs and similar lists
Within a table of contents or a list of figures we don’t want any additional
vertical spacing just because the individual lines in such a list are implemented
as one-line paragraphs. So we locally set the \parskip to zero. Should be really
something that is done already in \LaTeX.
\patchcmd{\@starttoc}{\begingroup \makeatletter}{\begingroup \makeatletter \parskip \z@}{\typeout{Couldn’t patch \string\@starttoc}}{}

5.2.3 Standard headings
For the same reason we don’t want to see an additional \parskip being added
before and after a display heading, so we subtract its value (in two places):
\patchcmd{\@startsection}{\addvspace\@tempskipa}{\advance\@tempskipa-\parskip \addvspace\@tempskipa}{\typeout{Couldn’t patch \string\@startsection}}{}
\patchcmd{\@xsect}{\vskip\@tempskipa}{\advance\@tempskipa-\parskip \vskip\@tempskipa}{\typeout{Couldn’t patch \string\@xsect}}{}

5.2.4 titlesec headings
If titlesec is used then headings are built using different commands and we have
to cancel the \parskip there. The principle is the same. Of course, the patching
should only happen if that package really got loaded, so we defer it to the start
of the document and test for it:
\AtBeginDocument{%
\ifx\ttl@straight@ii\@undefined\else % titlesec got loaded
\patchcmd{\ttl@straight@ii}{\addvspace\@tempskipa}{\advance\@tempskipa-\parskip \addvspace\@tempskipa}{\typeout{Couldn’t patch \string\@startsection}}{}
\patchcmd{\ttl@straight@ii}{\vskip\@tempskipa}{\advance\@tempskipa-\parskip \vskip\@tempskipa}{\typeout{Couldn’t patch \string\@xsect}}{}
\fi%}
The \texttt{amsthm} package is one of the few packages that make an explicit correction for \texttt{parskip} which isn’t any longer adequate if this \texttt{parskip} package is loaded. We therefore remove that setting from the package if it was loaded.

\AtBeginDocument{%
\ifx\deferred@thm@head\@undefined\else % amsthm got loaded
\patchcmd\deferred@thm@head{	addvspace{-\parskip}}\@undefined \typeout{Couldn’t patch \string\deferred@thm@head!})
\fi}