Fancy paragraph designs with the fancypar package

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Abstract

This package offers five predefined decorative styles for text paragraphs of a document; the user can easily control the styles’ attributes using the key-value mechanism. The package also allows the creation of new fancy designs.

Contents


1 Introduction

The fancypar package exploits the “dissecting paragraphs with \lastbox” technique explained in Section 5.9.6 of Victor Eijkhout’s TeX by Topic ([2]) to provide five predefined and easily customizable fancy paragraph styles. New designs can also be easily defined.

The five commands were designed for text paragraphs, so the mandatory argument of the five main commands described in Section 3, page 3 cannot contain, for example, displayed math. By the way, this paragraph was typeset using one of the predefined styles offered by this package.

The author will gladly receive suggestions, comments and bug reports.
2 User Interface

Simply load this package in the preamble of a document (i.e. the part of your document between \documentclass and \begin{document}) in the standard way:

\usepackage{fancypar}

This will make available the five predefined styles, through the commands \NotebookPar, \ZebraPar, \DashedPar, \MarkedPar and \UnderlinedPar, described in Section 3, page 3.

The fancypar package internally loads the xcolor package ([3]) without package options. If xcolor needs to be loaded with some options in a document, then fancypar must be loaded after xcolor to prevent a clash.

2.1 Package options

The fancypar package can also be loaded declaring some package options:

\usepackage[options]{fancypar}

Here (and in what follows) options represents a comma-separated list of key=value pairs¹, controlling some attributes of the predefined styles. The available options are described in Section 3, page 3 (a summary with the default values is shown in Table 1, page 6).

Additionally, for a later change of options, the fancypar package offers the command \fancyparsetup:

\fancyparsetup{options}

So, for example,

\usepackage[colorone=blue!20,colortwo=red!20]{fancypar}

and

\usepackage{fancypar}
\fancyparsetup{colorone=blue!20,colortwo=red!20}

¹This feature was implemented using the xkeyval package ([1]).
will produce the same result. The advantage of `\fancyparsetup` is that it can be used not only in the preamble but on the body of the document, as many times as required. Even more control can be obtained using the optional argument for the commands `\NotebookPar`, `\ZebraPar`, `\DashedPar`, `\MarkedPar`, and `\UnderlinedPar`.

3 Predefined styles

Each of the commands `\NotebookPar`, `\ZebraPar`, `\DashedPar`, `\MarkedPar`, and `\UnderlinedPar` described in this section has one mandatory argument: the text paragraph to which the style will be applied to. As mentioned above, each style has some predefined settings which can be changed by using the corresponding options in either the `\usepackage` or `\fancyparsetup` commands or individually, by using the optional argument of the corresponding command.

Below is an illustration of the look of the predefined styles, using some placeholder text (see Section 5, page 7).

The notebook style:

```latex
\begin{itemize}
  \item But I must explain to you how all this mistaken idea of denouncing pleasure and praising pain was born and I will give you a complete account of the system, and expound the actual teachings of the great explorer of the truth, the master-builder of human happiness. No one rejects, dislikes, or avoids pleasure itself, because it is pleasure, but because those who do not know how to pursue pleasure rationally encounter consequences that are extremely painful.
\end{itemize}
```

The zebra style:

```latex
\begin{itemize}
  \item But I must explain to you how all this mistaken idea of denouncing pleasure and praising pain was born and I will give you a complete account of the system, and expound the actual teachings of the great explorer of the truth, the master-builder of human happiness. No one rejects, dislikes, or avoids pleasure itself, because it is pleasure, but because those who do not know how to pursue pleasure rationally encounter consequences that are extremely painful.
\end{itemize}
```

The marked style:
But I must explain to you how all this mistaken idea of denouncing pleasure and praising pain was born and I will give you a complete account of the system, and expound the actual teachings of the great explorer of the truth, the master-builder of human happiness. No one rejects, dislikes, or avoids pleasure itself, because it is pleasure, but because those who do not know how to pursue pleasure rationally encounter consequences that are extremely painful.

The dashed style:

But I must explain to you how all this mistaken idea of denouncing pleasure and praising pain was born and I will give you a complete account of the system, and expound the actual teachings of the great explorer of the truth, the master-builder of human happiness. No one rejects, dislikes, or avoids pleasure itself, because it is pleasure, but because those who do not know how to pursue pleasure rationally encounter consequences that are extremely painful.

The underlined style:

But I must explain to you how all this mistaken idea of denouncing pleasure and praising pain was born and I will give you a complete account of the system, and expound the actual teachings of the great explorer of the truth, the master-builder of human happiness. No one rejects, dislikes, or avoids pleasure itself, because it is pleasure, but because those who do not know how to pursue pleasure rationally encounter consequences that are extremely painful.

3.1 The notebook style

This command will present the affected paragraph as if it was written in a notebook. Using the TikZ package ([4]), a spiral is added by default to the notebook (the spiral can be activated/deactivated using the \texttt{spiral} option). The options for this command are:

- \texttt{linenumber} = \langle \texttt{color} \rangle: Color of the notebook's lines.
- \texttt{intercolor} = \langle \texttt{color} \rangle: Color of the rule between lines.
- \texttt{textcolor} = \langle \texttt{color} \rangle: Color of the text.
- \texttt{spiralcolor} = \langle \texttt{color} \rangle: Color of the spiral.
- \texttt{interheight} = \langle \texttt{length} \rangle: Height of the rule used between consecutive lines.
- \texttt{spiral} = \langle \texttt{true} | \texttt{false} \rangle: Activate/deactivate the spiral.
- \texttt{nbtextrwidth} = \langle \texttt{length} \rangle: Text width inside the notebook (only affects the text).

The syntax is
\NotebookPar[options]{(text paragraph)}

3.2 The zebra-like style
\ZebraPar This command will color every line of the affected paragraph using a two-color (zebra-like) pattern. The options for this command are

- \colorone=color Background color of the odd-numbered lines.
- \colortwo=color Background color of the even-numbered lines.
- \textcolorone=color Color of the text in the odd-numbered lines.
- \textcolortwo=color Color of the text in the even-numbered lines.

The syntax is
\ZebraPar[options]{(text paragraph)}

fancycolor \FancyZColor Internally, the counter fancycolor is used to alternate colors for the odd and even-numbered lines, by redefining the command \FancyZColor. A little variation allows to achieve more sophisticated patterns with more than two alternating colors (see Example 4, page 10). By an appropriate redefinition of the \FancyZTextColor, some interesting patterns for the color of the text could also be achieved.

3.3 The dashed paragraph
\DashedPar This command uses the \xleaders \TeX primitive to fill the textwidth with evenly spaced copies of a symbol (or “dash”). The options for this command are

- \dashesymbol=symbol Symbol to be used as “dash”.
- \dashcolor=color Color for the symbol to be used as “dash”.
- \separation=length Distance between two copies of the symbol.

The syntax is as follows:
\DashedPar[options]{(text paragraph)}

3.4 Marking every line
\MarkedPar This command will add a symbol (or “mark”) to every line in the affected paragraph; the options for this style are \mark=symbol (the symbol to be used as the mark) and \position=right\left (the position of the symbol). The syntax is as follows:
3.5 Underlining every line

This command will underline every line of the affected paragraph. The only option for this command is \texttt{rulecolor=(color)} which controls the color of the rule used. The syntax is

\UnderlinedPar[rulecolor=(color)]{(text paragraph)}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command/Style</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\NotebookPar</td>
<td>linecolor=(color)</td>
<td>SlateGray3!80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>intercolor=(color)</td>
<td>green!20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>textcolor=(color)</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interheight=(length)</td>
<td>1pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>spiralcxolor=(color)</td>
<td>LightYellow3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>spiral=(true</td>
<td>false)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nbtextwidth=(length)</td>
<td>\textindentright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\ZebraPar</td>
<td>colorone=(color)</td>
<td>SlateGray2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>colortwo=(color)</td>
<td>DarkOliveGreen2!90!white!70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>textcolorone=(color)</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>textcolortwo=(color)</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\DashedPar</td>
<td>separation=(length)</td>
<td>0.9em</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dashsymbol=(symbol)</td>
<td>– (en-dash: --)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dashcolor=(color)</td>
<td>blue!50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\MarkedPar</td>
<td>mark=(symbol)</td>
<td>$\surd$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>position=(right</td>
<td>left)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\UnderlinedPar</td>
<td>rulecolor=(color)</td>
<td>DarkOliveGreen3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: summary of the predefined styles, their options and their default values.

4 Defining new styles

The creation of new paragraph designs involves the redefinition of the two commands \FancyPreFormat and \FancyFormat. The redefinition of the former will have effect just before the first line of the affected paragraph, whilst the redefinition of the latter will affect all lines of the paragraph; the redefinition of
\FancyFormat must contain the \box\linebox construct. After redefining those commands, the actual typesetting of the modified paragraph is done by invoking \vbox{#1\par\AddFancyFormat}. Schematically the definition of a new style (called, for example, \MyStylePar) should have the following aspect:

\newcommand\MyStylePar[1]{%
  \renewcommand\FancyPreFormat{%
    ...some commands...
  }
  \renewcommand\FancyFormat{%
    ...some commands...
    \box\linebox%
    ...some commands...
  }
  ...some commands...
  \vbox{#1\par\AddFancyFormat}%
  ...some commands...
}%

For a complete illustration of a new style definition, see Example 5, page 11.

5 Examples

In the following examples we will use some placeholder text, taken from H. Rackham’s 1914 translation of Section 1.10.32 of “de Finibus Bonorum et Malorum”, written by Cicero:

\newcommand*\testtext{But I must explain to you how all this mistaken idea of denouncing pleasure and praising pain was born and I will give you a complete account of the system, and expound the actual teachings of the great explorer of the truth, the master-builder of human happiness. No one rejects, dislikes, or avoids pleasure itself, because it is pleasure, but because those who do not know how to pursue pleasure rationally encounter consequences that are extremely painful.}

Each example includes the complete compilable code (after addition of the above definition of the \testtext command) and its result.

**Example 1**

The default predefined styles.
Example 2

Changing the predefined styles (via \usepackage and \fancyparssetup).

\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[english]{babel}
\usepackage{fancypar}
\begin{document}
\textit{The notebook style:}
\NotebookPar{\testtext}
\textit{The zebra style:}
\ZebraPar{\testtext}
\textit{The marked style:}
\MarkedPar{\testtext}
\textit{The dashed style:}
\DashedPar{\testtext}
\textit{The underlined style:}
\UnderlinedPar{\testtext}
\end{document}

The output of this example is shown on Section 3, page 3.
But I must explain to you how all this mistaken idea of denouncing pleasure and praising pain was born and I will give you a complete account of the system, and expound the actual teachings of the great explorer of the truth, the master-builder of human happiness. No one rejects, dislikes, or avoids pleasure itself, because it is pleasure, but because those who do not know how to pursue pleasure rationally encounter consequences that are extremely painful.

Example 3

Changing the predefined styles (via the optional argument of the commands).

\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{english}{babel}
\usepackage{fancypar}

\begin{document}
\MarkedPar{\testtext}
\MarkedPar[mark=\ddag,position=left]{\testtext}
\MarkedPar[mark=$\bullet$]{\testtext}
\end{document}
But I must explain to you how all this mistaken idea of denouncing pleasure and praising pain was born and I will give you a complete account of the system, and expound the actual teachings of the great explorer of the truth, the master-builder of human happiness. No one rejects, dislikes, or avoids pleasure itself, because it is pleasure, but because those who do not know how to pursue pleasure rationally encounter consequences that are extremely painful.

† But I must explain to you how all this mistaken idea of denouncing pleasure and praising pain was born and I will give you a complete account of the system, and expound the actual teachings of the great explorer of the truth, the master-builder of human happiness. No one rejects, dislikes, or avoids pleasure itself, because it is pleasure, but because those who do not know how to pursue pleasure rationally encounter consequences that are extremely painful.

‡ But I must explain to you how all this mistaken idea of denouncing pleasure and praising pain was born and I will give you a complete account of the system, and expound the actual teachings of the great explorer of the truth, the master-builder of human happiness. No one rejects, dislikes, or avoids pleasure itself, because it is pleasure, but because those who do not know how to pursue pleasure rationally encounter consequences that are extremely painful.

Example 4

*In this example a three color zebra pattern is used for the lines of the paragraph.*

\documentclass{book}
\usepackage[english]{babel}
\usepackage[x11names]{xcolor}
\usepackage{fancypar}
\usepackage{intcalc}

\renewcommand{\FancyZColor}{\ifcase\intcalcMod{\value{fancycount}}{3}\or\else\fi
OliveDrab4!100!white!90\or Chocolate3!100!white!80%
\or LightGoldenrod3\fi}

\begin{document}
\ZebraPar{\texttt{testtext}}
\end{document}
But I must explain to you how all this mistaken idea of denouncing pleasure and praising pain was born and I will give you a complete account of the system, and expound the actual teachings of the great explorer of the truth, the master-builder of human happiness. No one rejects, dislikes, or avoids pleasure itself, because it is pleasure, but because those who do not know how to pursue pleasure rationally encounter consequences that are extremely painful.

**Example 5**

*Definition of a new style.* In this example we build a new style; the odd-numbered lines will be typeset in red and the even-numbered lines will be typeset in black.

\begin{verbatim}
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[english]{babel}
\usepackage{fancypar}
\newcounter{mycount}
\newcommand\MyStylePar[1]{%
  \renewcommand\FancyPreFormat{\setcounter{mycount}{0}}
  \renewcommand\FancyFormat{%
    \stepcounter{mycount}
    \ifodd\themycount%
      \noindent\textcolor{red}{\box\linebox}\
    \else\n      \box\linebox\
    \fi
  }
  \par\medskip\
  \vbox{\noindent#1\par\AddFancyFormat}%
  \par\medskip%
}%
\begin{document}
\MyStylePar{\testtext}
\end{document}
\end{verbatim}

But I must explain to you how all this mistaken idea of denouncing pleasure and praising pain was born and I will give you a complete account of the system, and expound the actual teachings of the great explorer of the truth, the master-builder of human happiness. No one rejects, dislikes, or avoids pleasure itself, because it is pleasure, but because those who do not know how to pursue pleasure rationally encounter consequences that are extremely painful.
References


Change History

v 1.1
General: default symbol for the mark option changed to √ . . . . . . 6
        dingbat will not be used . . . . . . . . . . . . 13
        First revision . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1

v 1.2
\NotebookPar: NotebookPar admits more than one paragraph. Thanks to Frank Mittelbach . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15
\add@fancy@format: Now all other styles also admit more than one paragraph. Thanks to Frank Mittelbach . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 18
        General: Second revision . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
6 Implementation

Standard identification:

\NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
\ProvidesPackage{fancypar}[2019/01/18 v1.2 fancy paragraphs]

We load the necessary packages:

\IfPackageLoaded{xkeyval}{\RequirePackage{xkeyval}}{}
\IfPackageLoaded{tikz}{\usetikzlibrary{calc}}{}
\IfPackageLoaded{xcolor}{\RequiredPackage{xcolor}}{}

\begin{Verbatim}
\textindent\textindentright\colorone\colortwo\textcolorone\textcolortwo\linecolor\intercolor\interheight\spiralcolor\textcolor\nbtextwidth\mark\rulecolor\separation\dashcolor\dashesymbol
\end{Verbatim}

The \textindent will be used to control the indentation of the paragraph in the notebook style, depending on whether or not the spiral will be used. The length \textindentright controls the distance from the right indentation of the text; it is set to \textwidth-2cm.

\begin{verbatim}
\newlength{\textindent}
\newlength{\textindentright}
\setlength{\textindentright}{\textwidth}
\addtolength{\textindentright}{-2cm}
\end{verbatim}

The boolean key \textindentright is used here to set \textindent appropriately and will be used in the definition of the notebook style to draw or not the spiral.

\begin{verbatim}
\define@boolkey{fancypar}{spiral}{\ifFP@fancypar@spiral...
\end{verbatim}

\textindentright

The length \textindent will be used to control the indentation of the paragraph in the notebook style, depending on whether or not the spiral will be used. The length \textindentright controls the distance from the right indentation of the text; it is set to \textwidth-2cm.

\begin{verbatim}
\newlength{\textindent}
\newlength{\textindentright}
\setlength{\textindentright}{\textwidth}
\addtolength{\textindentright}{-2cm}
\end{verbatim}

The boolean key \textindentright is used here to set \textindent appropriately and will be used in the definition of the notebook style to draw or not the spiral.

\begin{verbatim}
\define@boolkey{fancypar}{spiral}{\ifFP@fancypar@spiral...
\end{verbatim}

\textindentright
position

The choice-key position is used to specify the placement of the mark in the marked style.

\define@choicekey+[FP]{fancypar}{position}[\val\nr]{left,right}{%
  \ifcase\nr\relax
    \def\FancyMarkPosition{\llap{\mbox{\FancyMark\quad}}\box\linebox}
  \or
    \def\FancyMarkPosition{\box\linebox\rlap{\mbox{\quad\FancyMark}}}
  \fi
}\}%
\PackageWarning{fancypar}{erroneous input ignored}%
\DeclareOptionX*{\PackageWarning{fancypar}{\CurrentOption ignored}}%

Now we define some of the colors that will be used by default. We use the RGB system to define colors already present in the x11names family, just to avoid loading the xcolor package with options.

\definecolor{zcolori}{RGB}{185,211,238}%SlateGray2
\definecolor{zcolorii}{RGB}{188,238,104}%DarkOliveGreen2
\definecolor{lcolor}{RGB}{159,182,205}%SlateGray3
\definecolor{scolor}{RGB}{205,205,180}%LightYellow3
\definecolor{rcolor}{RGB}{162,205,90}%DarkOliveGreen3

We set the default value for the keys that were defined.
\ExecuteOptionsX[FP]<fancypar>\%
  colorone=zcolori,\%
  colortwo=zcolorii!90!white!70,\%
  textcolorone=black,\%
  textcolortwo=black,\%
  linecolor=lcolor!80,\%
  intercolor=green!20,\%
  interheight=1pt,\%
  spiralcolor=scolor,\%
  spiral=true,\%
  textcolor=black,\%
  nbtextwidth=\textindentright,\%
  mark=$\surd$,% \changes{v 1.1}{2010/04/25}{changed to $\surd$}
  rulecolor=rcolor,\%
  position=right,\%
  dashcolor=blue!50,\%
  separation=0.9em,\%
  dashesymbol=--
Now comes the processing of the keys and values which will be passed by the user to the package.

\ProcessOptionsX[FP]<fancypar>

\fancyparsetup Definition of the command to control attributes in the preamble or at any point of the document.
\DeclareRobustCommand*{\fancyparsetup}[1]{\setkeys{FP}{fancypar}{#1}}

\NotebookPar Now, to the definition of the five predefined styles. \NotebookPar comes first.
\newcommand\NotebookPar[2][]{\begingroup\setkeys{FP}{fancypar}{#1}\renewcommand{\FancyPreFormat}{\smallskip}\renewcommand{\FancyFormat}{\hskip\textindent\tikz{\draw[draw=black,fill=white] (-1,-0.3) circle (3pt);\ifFP@fancypar@spiral\draw[very thin,rotate=4,double={\FancyNSColor},double distance=1.5pt]\else\relax\fi(-1,-0.2) arc (40:-250:10pt and 2pt);\else\relax\fi}\vskip4mm}{}\color{\FancyNilColor}\hrule height\FancyNilHeight\smallskip\setlength{\parindent}{0pt}\par\vskip\baselineskip\noindent\begin{tikzpicture}[inner sep=-1.1pt]\setlength{\fboxsep}{0pt}\node (a) {\colorbox{\FancyNlColor}{\vbox{\vskip-0.5mm\parshape 1 0cm \FancyNTWidth\def{\par}{\@@par}#2\@@par}\add@fancy@format}}\end{tikzpicture}\setlength{\parindent}{0pt}\par\vskip\baselineskip\noindent\begin{tikzpicture}[inner sep=-1.1pt]\setlength{\fboxsep}{0pt}\node (a) {\colorbox{\FancyNlColor}{\vbox{\vskip-0.5mm\parshape 1 0cm \FancyNTWidth\def{\par}{\@@par}#2\@@par}\add@fancy@format}}\end{tikzpicture}\setlength{\parindent}{0pt}\par\vskip\baselineskip\noindent}
Next, we define the counter `fancycount`, and the command `\FancyZColor` used to produce the zebra-like pattern (by changing the color depending on whether the value of the counter is odd or even). We also define the command `\FancyZTextColor` to allow a similar definition for the color of the text lines. The counter and the commands can be used, or redefined by the user, in a \LaTeX\ document to produce more sophisticated zebra-like designs.

\begin{verbatim}
\newcounter{fancycount}
\newcommand\FancyZColor{\ifodd\thefancycount \FancyZColorOne\else \FancyZColorTwo\fi}
\newcommand\FancyZTextColor{\ifodd\thefancycount \FancyZTextColorOne\else \FancyZTextColorTwo\fi}
\end{verbatim}

\ZebraPar Now, the definition of \ZebraPar.

\begin{verbatim}
\newcommand\ZebraPar[2][][\]{{\begingroup\setkeys{FP}{fancypar}{#1}\renewcommand\FancyPreFormat{\setcounter{fancycount}{0}}\renewcommand\FancyFormat{\noindent\stepcounter{fancycount}\makebox[\textwidth]{\colorbox{\FancyZColor}{\textcolor{\FancyZTextColor}{\box\linebox}}}\hrule height 0pt}{\vbox{#2}\add@fancy@format}{\par\smallskip}}}\end{verbatim}
Definition of the leader that will be used in \DashedPar.

\leaderfill \def\leaderfill{% 
  \color{\FancyDColor}\xleaders\hbox to \FancyDSeparation{\hss\FancyDSymbol\hss}\hfill% 
}% 

\DashedPar The turn now is for \DashedPar.

\MarkedPar The definition of \MarkedPar.
And last, but not least, the definition of \UnderlinedPar.
\newcommand\UnderlinedPar[2][]{
\begingroup
\setkeys[FP]{fancypar}{#1}
\renewcommand\FancyPreFormat{}%
\renewcommand\FancyFormat[%
\box\linebox\color{\FancyUColor}\hrule
\smallskip
\par\medskip%
\vbox{\noindent#2\par\add@fancy@format}
\par\medskip%
\endgroup
}\

\add@fancy@format The simple, yet powerful macro that makes use of \lastbox to dissect a paragraph; this macro is the core of this package; it is invoked in each one of the five predefined styles (and must be used in newly defined ones). A description can be found in \[2\].
\newsavebox\linebox%
\def\add@fancy@format{%
\setbox\linebox\lastbox
\ifvoid\linebox\FancyPreFormat\else
\unskip\unpenalty
\unskip %Allows more than one paragraph in MarkedPar, DashedPar, ZebraPar, and UnderlinedPar. Thanks to Frank Mittelbach
\{{\add@fancy@format}\%
\FancyFormat
\fi
\}

\AddFancyFormat A copy of \add@fancy@format which the user can employ to apply new styles defined with the two commands below.
\let\AddFancyFormat\add@fancy@format

\FancyPreFormat These two commands will allow the user to define his/her own styles.
\FancyFormat
\newcommand\FancyPreFormat[]{}
\newcommand\FancyFormat{}}
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