A Complete Example (→ B.1)

Every element shows up

Version 1.6.4

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If the subtitle is not sufficient, this <TitleComment> element can be used for a slightly longer text on the front page.

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Abstract

This document tries to use all elements that exist in GAPDoc. In addition, the final output not only contains the usual content, but also an appendix with the source text. There are also links from the usual content to the corresponding source text. This should enable new users to learn GAPDoc quickly.

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Acknowledgements

We thank Lehrstuhl für Algebra und Zahlentheorie (former Lehrstuhl D für Mathematik).

Colophon

This is the Colophon page.
Text before chapter 1. (→ B.2)
Chapter 1

Sectioning Elements

Text before the section 1.1. (→ B.2)

1.1 Normal subsections

(→ B.3)

1.1.1 A subsection

This is text in the first subsection.

1.1.2 Another subsection

This is text in the second subsection. This subsection has a label, such that one can reference it.

1.2 ManSections

(→ B.4)

1.2.1 f

\[ f(x[I, y]) \]

Returns: an element in IsBlubb (1.2.8) or fail. This function calculates something.

1.2.2 \(~\{\}\}[^{\}][\}[^{& (for nothing)

\[ \{\}[^{\}][\}[^{& (c) \]

This method is for an operation with a tricky name.
1.2.3 MyOperation

- MyOperation(x) (operation)

The operation MyOperation operates on x.

1.2.4 MyOperation (First)

- MyOperation(x) (method)

This method calculates something by the generic method.

1.2.5 MyOperation (for bla)

- MyOperation(x[, good_hint]) (method)

This is the super-fast method for the operation MyOperation (1.2.3) if the argument x is in the representation IsBla (1.2.7). It will become even faster if the optional argument good_hint is given.

1.2.6 MyConstructor

- MyConstructor(filt, x) (constructor)

The constructor MyConstructor constructs from x an object in filt.

1.2.7 IsBla

- IsBla(obj) (representation)

For objects in this representation there is a super-fast method (see MyOperation (1.2.5)) for the operation MyOperation (1.2.3).

1.2.8 IsBlubb

- IsBlubb(obj) (property)

A property.

1.2.9 NumberBlobbs

- NumberBlobbs(obj) (attribute)

An attribute. Number of blobbs.

1.2.10 AllBlibbs

- AllBlibbs (global variable)

This global variable holds a list of all blibbs.
1.2.11 BlibbsFamily

- BlibbsFamily (family)

  Family of all blibbs.

1.2.12 InfoBlibbs

- InfoBlibbs (info class)

  This info class is used throughout the library of blibbs.
2.1 Various types of text

In this section we present examples for all the various types of text that are possible in GAPDoc:

- *This is emphasized.*
- *Keywords* are typeset like this and that.
- *Arguments* of functions have an element. They look like this: \(x\) and \(y\).
- *Code* can be written with the Code element: if \(x = y\) then Print("Equal"); fi; or while true do Print("Hello"); od;.
- *Filenames* have their own element: /usr/local/ca/gap4r2 or pkg/xgap/doc.
- *Buttons, menus, menu entries*, and such things are also supported: OK or CANCEL.
- *Packages* are typeset like this: Small Groups Library
- *Quoted* text: “This is a text in quotes.”

Paragraphs are separated by the empty Par or P element.

Alternatives for different output formats: This is LaTeX output.

There are also three elements to typeset “verbatim-like” text. (→ B.6)

The first is a Listing:

```gap
Sieve := function(n)
    # Returns the primes less than n
    local l,p,i;
    l := [1..n]; Unbind(l[1]);
    p := 2;
    while p^2 <= n do
        if IsBound(l[p]) then
            i := 2 * p;
            while i <= n do Unbind(l[i]); i := i + p; od;
        fi;
        p := p + 1;
    fi;

```
Here is a Log of a GAP session using this function:

```gap
gap> Sieve(100);
[ 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61,
  67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97 ]
gap> Length(last);
25
```

Here is a GAP Example session that is automatically tested:

```gap
 gap> s := Size(CharacterTable("M"));
 808017424794512875886459904961710757005754368000000000
 gap> s < 10^53;
 false
 gap> s < 10^54;
 true
```

### 2.2 Formulae

There are three types of formulae.

The first is the normal math mode of \LaTeX: \textcolor{blue}{$b_i \cdot b_j = \sum_{k=1}^{d} h_{ijk} b_k$}. Then there are displayed formulae:

\[
\sum_{i=1}^{d} x_i b_i \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{d} y_j b_j = \sum_{k=1}^{d} \left( \sum_{i,j} x_i y_j h_{ijk} \right) b_k
\]

If possible, use the \texttt{Alt} element to specify a better readable text version of such a formula as in the following example:

\[
\sum_{i=1}^{d} x_i b_i \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{d} y_j b_j = \sum_{k=1}^{d} \left( \sum_{i,j} x_i y_j h_{ijk} \right) b_k
\]

For small formulae without “difficult” parts use the \texttt{M} element: \textcolor{blue}{$b_i, x^2, x^2 + 2x + 1 = (x + 1)^2$}. Note that here whitespace matters for text (or HTML) output.

Here are two formulae containing less than characters which are special characters for XML: \textcolor{blue}{$a < b < c < d$} and \textcolor{blue}{$e < f$}.

Using the \texttt{Mode} attribute of a \texttt{Display} element formulae like

\[
a \rightarrow a \mod m
\]

can also be displayed nicely in text and HTML output.
2.3 Crossreferencing

In this section we demonstrate various references to parts of this document. Here is a reference to this section: 2.3. Here is a reference to chapter 1, to appendix A, and to subsection 1.1.1.

We distinguish among others references to functions (see \( f(1.2.1) \)), to methods with tricky name (see \( \text{MyOperation}(1.2.2) \)), to operations (see \( \text{MyOperation}(1.2.3) \)), to methods (see \( \text{MyOperation}(1.2.4) \) or \( \text{MyOperation}(1.2.5) \)), to filters (see \( \text{IsBla}(1.2.7) \)), to properties (see \( \text{IsBlubb}(1.2.8) \)), to attributes (see \( \text{NumberBlobbs}(1.2.9) \)), to variables (see \( \text{AllBlibbs}(1.2.10) \)), to families (see \( \text{BlibbsFamily}(1.2.11) \)), and to info classes (see \( \text{InfoBlibbs}(1.2.12) \)).

There are also references to labels: see 2.3, to other books: see (\textit{GAPDoc: What is a DTD?}) or \texttt{IsSubgroup} (Reference: \texttt{IsSubgroup}) in the \texttt{GAP} reference manual.

References to sections come in two styles: 1 or ‘Sectioning Elements’.

Another type of cross referencing is bibliography. Here is a citation: \([\text{CR81}, (5.22)]\) is an interesting lemma.

There are also URLs: http://www.math.rwth-aachen.de/

Email addresses have a special element: \texttt{Frank.Luebeck@Math.RWTH-Aachen.De}

and Homepages another one: http://www-groups.mcs.st-and.ac.uk/~neunhoef/

And here is a link to the \texttt{EDIM} archives.

One can generate index entries as follows (look up the words “\LaTeX-UserGroup”, “RWTH”, “Aachen, Hauptbahnhof”, and “\texttt{GAPDoc}, for \texttt{GAP} programmers”).

2.4 Lists and Tables

There are

• lists

• enumerations, and

• tables

or:

1. lists

2. enumerations, and

3. tables

or with marks:

lists: not numbered

enumerations: numbered

tables: two-dimensional
Lists can also be nested:

1. (a) first item of inner enumeration
   (b) second item of inner enumeration

2. • first item of inner list
   • second item of inner list

Here is a table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shoe</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hat</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>not there</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table: Prices

2.5 Entities and Special Characters

Here is a table of special characters, the first two are special for XML and must be typed in by entities in GAPDoc documents. The other characters are special for \LaTeX but in GAPDoc they can be typed directly.

\& \< \> \# $ \% \~ \\ { } _ ^

Table: Special characters in character data

And here are the predefined entities in GAPDoc:

\&GAP; \&GAPDoc; \&TeX; \&LaTeX; \&BibTeX; \&MeatAxe; \&XGAP; \&copyright;

Table: Predefined Entities in the GAPDoc system

And some more for mathematical symbols: C, Z, N, P, Q, \H, \R.
Appendix A

An Appendix

[→ B.11]

This is an appendix.
Appendix B

The Source

B.1 TitlePage (Source)

<TitlePage>
  <Title>A Complete Example (&see; <Ref Sect="One"/>)</Title>
  <Subtitle>Every element shows up</Subtitle>
  <Version>Version 1.6.4</Version>
  <TitleComment>
    If the subtitle ist not sufficient, this &lt;TitleComment&gt;
    element can be used for a slightly longer text on the front page.
  </TitleComment>
  <Author>Frank Lübeck
    <Email>Frank.Luebeck@Math.RWTH-Aachen.De</Email>
  </Author>
  <Author>Max Neunhöffer
    <Email>neunhoef at mcs.st-and.ac.uk</Email>
  </Author>
  <Date>September 2011</Date>
  <Address>
    Lehrstuhl D für Mathematik<br/>Templergraben
    64<br/>52062 Aachen<br/> (Germany)
  </Address>
  <Abstract>This document tries to use all elements that exist in &GAPDoc;.
    In addition, the final output not only contains the usual content,
    but also an appendix with the source text. There are also links
    from the usual content to the corresponding source text. This
    should enable new users to learn &GAPDoc; quickly.
  </Abstract>
  <Copyright>© 2000-2011 by Frank Lübeck and Max Neunhöffer</Copyright>
  <Acknowledgements>We thank Lehrstuhl D für Mathematik.
  </Acknowledgements>
  <Colophon>This is the Colophon page.</Colophon>
</TitlePage>
B.2 Before First Chapter (Source)

<TableOfContents/>

<Body>

Text before chapter <Ref Chap="First"/>

<Chapter Label="First"><Heading>Sectioning Elements</Heading>

Text before the section <Ref Sect="FirstSect"/>

</Chapter>

</Body>

B.3 First Chapter (Source)

<Section Label="FirstSect"><Heading>Normal subsections</Heading>

<Subsection Label="Asub"><Heading>A subsection</Heading>

This is text in the first subsection.

</Subsection>

<Subsection Label="Another"><Heading>Another subsection</Heading>

This is text in the second subsection. This subsection has a label, such that one can reference it.

</Subsection>

</Section>

B.4 ManSections (Source)

<Section><Heading>ManSections</Heading>

<ManSection>
<Func Name="f" Arg="x[,y]" Comm="calculates something"/><Returns>an element in <Ref Filt="IsBlubb" /> or <K>fail</K>.</Returns>
<Description>
This function calculates something.
</Description>
</ManSection>

<ManSection>
<Meth Name="\^\{\}\[\&lt;\&amp;" Arg="c" Label="for nothing" Comm="tricky name"/>

</Section>
A Complete Example (→ B.1)

<Description>
This method is for an operation with a tricky name.
</Description>

<Oper Name="MyOperation" Arg="x" Comm="calculates something"/>
<Description>
The operation <Ref Oper="MyOperation"/> operates on <Arg>x</Arg>.
</Description>

<Meth Name="MyOperation" Label="First" Arg="x"
  Comm="generic method"/>
<Description>
This method calculates something by the generic method.
</Description>

<Meth Name="MyOperation" Label="for bla" Arg="x[, good_hint]"
  Comm="for bla arguments"/>
<Description>
This is the super-fast method for the operation
<Ref Oper="MyOperation"/> if the argument <A>x</A> is in the
representation <Ref Filt="IsBla"/>. It will become even faster if
the optional argument <A>good_hint</A> is given.
</Description>

<Constr Name="MyConstructor" Arg="filt, x" Comm="constructs something"/>
<Description>
The constructor <Ref Oper="MyConstructor"/> constructs from <Arg>x</Arg>
an object in <A_filt</A>.
</Description>

<Filt Name="IsBla" Arg="obj" Comm="representation bla"
  Type="representation"/>
<Description>
For objects in this representation there is a super-fast method
(see <Ref Meth="MyOperation" Label="for bla"/> for the operation
<Ref Oper="MyOperation"/>).
</Description>

<Prop Name="IsBlubb" Arg="obj" Comm="property, whether object is blubb"/>
<Description>
A property.
</Description>
</ManSection>

<ManSection>
<Attr Name="NumberBlobbs" Arg="obj" Comm="number of blobbs"/>
<Description>
An attribute. Number of blobbs.
</Description>
</ManSection>

<ManSection>
<Var Name="AllBlobbs" Comm="list of all blobbs in the system"/>
<Description>
This global variable holds a list of all blobbs.
</Description>
</ManSection>

<ManSection>
<Fam Name="BlobbsFamily" Comm="family of blobbs"/>
<Description>
Family of all blobbs.
</Description>
</ManSection>

<ManSection>
<InfoClass Name="InfoBlobbs" Comm="InfoClass for the library of blobbs"/>
<Description>
This info class is used throughout the library of blobbs.
</Description>
</ManSection>

</Section>

B.5 Various Types of Text (Source)

In this section we present examples for all the various types of text that are possible in GAPDoc:
<List>
<Item>
<Emph>This</Emph> is <E>emphasized</E>.</Item>
<Item>
<E>Keywords</E> are typeset like <Keyword>this</Keyword> and <K>that</K>.
</Item>
</List>
Arguments of functions have an element. They look like this:

<Arg>x</Arg> and <A>y</A>.

Code can be written with the Code element:

<Code>if x = y then Print("Equal"); fi;</Code> or
<Code>while true do Print("Hello"); od;</Code>

Filenames have their own element:

<File>/usr/local/ca/gap4r2</File> or <F>pkg/xgap/doc</F>.

Buttons, menus, menu entries, and such things are also supported: <B>OK</B> or <Button>Cancel</Button>.

Packages are typeset like this:

<Package>Small Groups Library</Package>

Quoted text: <Q>This is a text in quotes.</Q>

Paragraphs are separated by the empty <C>Par</C> or <C>P</C> element.

Alternatives for different output formats:

<Alt Only="LaTeX">This is &LaTeX; output.</Alt>
<Alt Not="LaTeX">This is other than &LaTeX; output, namely:
<Alt Only="HTML"><![[CDATA[<b>HTML</b>]]></Alt>
<Alt Only="Text">Text</Alt> output.</Alt>

There are also three elements to typeset <Q>verbatim-like</Q> text.

The first is a <E>Listing</E>:

<!--CDATA[Sieve := function(n)
  # Returns the primes less than n
  local l,p,i;
  l := [1..n]; Unbind(l[1]);
  p := 2;
  while p^2 <= n do
    if IsBound(l[p]) then
      i := 2 * p;
      while i <= n do Unbind(l[i]); i := i + p; od;
      fi;
    p := p + 1;]-->
A Complete Example ($\rightarrow$ B.1)

Here is a $<$E>Log</E> of a &GAP; session using this function:

$<$Log$>$
gap> Sieve(100);
[ 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61,
  67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97 ]

gap> Length(last);
25
$<$Log$>$$\$

Here is a &GAP; $<$E>Example</E> session that is automatically tested:

$<$Example$>$
gap> s := Size(CharacterTable("M"));
808017424794512875886459904961710757005754368000000000

gap> s < 10^53;
false
gap> s < 10^54;
true
$<$Example$>$$\$

B.7 Formulae (Source)

There are three types of formulae. $<$P$>$
The first is the $<$E>normal math mode</E> of &LaTeX;:

$<$Math$>$
b_i \cdot b_j = \sum_{k=1}^d h_{ijk} b_k$
$<$Math$>$$\$

Then there are $<$E>displayed formulae</E>:

$<$Display$>$
\Longrightarrow \left( \sum_{i=1}^d x_i b_i \right) \cdot
\left( \sum_{j=1}^d y_j b_j \right) =
\sum_{k=1}^d \left( \sum_{i,j} x_i y_j h_{ijk} \right) b_k
$<$Display$>$$\$

If possible, use the $<$C>Alt</C> element to specify a better readable text version of such a formula as in the following example:$<$P$>$

$<$Alt Not="Text,HTML"$>$
\Longrightarrow \left( \sum_{i=1}^d x_i b_i \right) \cdot
\left( \sum_{j=1}^d y_j b_j \right) =
\sum_{k=1}^d \left( \sum_{i,j} x_i y_j h_{ijk} \right) b_k
$<$Alt Not="Text,HTML"$>$$\$
\left(\sum_{j=1}^d y_j b_j \right) = \sum_{k=1}^d \left( \sum_{i,j} x_i y_j h_{ijk} \right) b_k

\text{For small formulae without \textit{difficult} parts use the \texttt{C} element: } \langle b_i \rangle, \langle x^2 \rangle, \langle x^2 + 2x + 1 = (x + 1)^2 \rangle. \text{ Note that here whitespace matters for text (or HTML) output).}\langle P/\rangle

Here are two formulae containing less than characters which are special characters for XML:
\langle М\rangle\langle \![CDATA[a < b < c < d]]\rangle\rangle \text{ and } \langle М\rangle\&lt;f\rangle\langle/М\rangle.

\section{Crossreferencing (Source)}

\[2.3\]
There are also references to labels: see <Ref Text="here" Label="there"/>

to other books: see <Ref Sect="syntaxXML" BookName="gapdoc"/>
<Ref Oper="IsSubgroup" BookName="ref"/> in the &GAP; reference manual.

References to sections come in two styles:
<Ref Chap="First" Style="Number"/>
or <Ref Chap="First" Style="Text"/>.

Another type of cross referencing is bibliography. Here is a
citation: <Cite Key="CR1" Where="(5.22)"/> is an interesting lemma.

There are also URLs:

<URL>http://www.math.rwth-aachen.de/LDfM/</URL>

Email addresses have a special element:
<Email>Frank.Luebeck@Math.RWTH-Aachen.De</Email>

and Homepages another one:
<Homepage>http://www-groups.mcs.st-and.ac.uk/~neunhoef/</Homepage>

One can generate index entries as follows (look up the words
<Q>&TeX;-UserGroup</Q>, <Q>RWTH</Q>, and <Q>Aachen, Hauptbahnhof</Q>).

<Index Key="&TeX;-UserGroup">&TeX;-UserGroup</Index>
<Index>RWTH</Index>
<Index>Aachen</Index>
<Index>Hauptbahnhof</Index>
<Index Key="GAPDoc" Subkey="for GAP programmers">&GAPDoc; for GAP; programmers</Index>

B.9 Lists and Tables (Source)

There are
<List>
<Item>lists</Item>
<Item>enumerations, and</Item>
<Item>tables</Item>
</List>
or:
A Complete Example (→ B.1)

<Enum>
  <Item>lists</Item>
  <Item>enumerations, and</Item>
  <Item>tables</Item>
</Enum>

or with marks:
<List>
  <Mark>lists:</Mark><Item> not numbered</Item>
  <Mark>enumerations:</Mark><Item> numbered</Item>
  <Mark>tables:</Mark><Item> two-dimensional</Item>
</List>

Lists can also be nested:
<Enum>
  <Item>
    <Enum>
      <Item>first item of inner enumeration</Item>
      <Item>second item of inner enumeration</Item>
    </Enum>
  </Item>
  <Item>
    <List>
      <Item>first item of inner list</Item>
      <Item>second item of inner list</Item>
    </List>
  </Item>
</Enum>

Here is a <E>table</E>:

<Table Align="|r|c|l|">
  <Caption>Prices</Caption>
  <HorLine/>
  <Row>
    <Item>Object</Item><Item>Price</Item><Item>available</Item>
  </Row>
  <HorLine/>
  <Row>
    <Item>Shoe</Item><Item>$1,00</Item><Item>there</Item>
  </Row>
  <Row>
    <Item>Hat</Item><Item>$2,00</Item><Item>not there</Item>
  </Row>
</Table>
B.10 Entities and Special Characters (Source)

[2.5]

Here is a table of special characters, the first two are special for XML and must be typed in by entities in &GAPDoc; documents. The other characters are special for &LaTeX; but in &GAPDoc; they can be typed directly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&amp;</th>
<th>&lt;</th>
<th>&gt;</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>$</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>~</th>
<th>\</th>
<th>{</th>
<th>}</th>
<th>_</th>
<th>^</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&amp;GAP;</td>
<td>&lt;GAP;</td>
<td>&gt;GAP;</td>
<td>#GAP;</td>
<td>$GAP;</td>
<td>%GAP;</td>
<td>~GAP;</td>
<td>\GAP;</td>
<td>{GAP;</td>
<td>}GAP;</td>
<td>_GAP;</td>
<td>^GAP;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And here are the predefined entities in &GAPDoc;:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&amp;GAPDoc;</th>
<th>&lt;GAPDoc;</th>
<th>&gt;GAPDoc;</th>
<th>#GAPDoc;</th>
<th>$GAPDoc;</th>
<th>%GAPDoc;</th>
<th>~GAPDoc;</th>
<th>\GAPDoc;</th>
<th>{GAPDoc;</th>
<th>}GAPDoc;</th>
<th>_GAPDoc;</th>
<th>^GAPDoc;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&amp;LaTeX;</td>
<td>&lt;LaTeX;</td>
<td>&gt;LaTeX;</td>
<td>#LaTeX;</td>
<td>$LaTeX;</td>
<td>%LaTeX;</td>
<td>~LaTeX;</td>
<td>\LaTeX;</td>
<td>{LaTeX;</td>
<td>}LaTeX;</td>
<td>_LaTeX;</td>
<td>^LaTeX;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;BibTeX;</td>
<td>&lt;BibTeX;</td>
<td>&gt;BibTeX;</td>
<td>#BibTeX;</td>
<td>$BibTeX;</td>
<td>%BibTeX;</td>
<td>~BibTeX;</td>
<td>\BibTeX;</td>
<td>{BibTeX;</td>
<td>}BibTeX;</td>
<td>_BibTeX;</td>
<td>^BibTeX;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;MeatAxe;</td>
<td>&lt;MeatAxe;</td>
<td>&gt;MeatAxe;</td>
<td>#MeatAxe;</td>
<td>$MeatAxe;</td>
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<td>\MeatAxe;</td>
<td>{MeatAxe;</td>
<td>}MeatAxe;</td>
<td>_MeatAxe;</td>
<td>^MeatAxe;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;XGAP;</td>
<td>&lt;XGAP;</td>
<td>&gt;XGAP;</td>
<td>#XGAP;</td>
<td>$XGAP;</td>
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<td>\XGAP;</td>
<td>{XGAP;</td>
<td>}XGAP;</td>
<td>_XGAP;</td>
<td>^XGAP;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| &amp;copyright; | &lt;copyright; | &gt;copyright; | #copyright; | $copyright; | %copyright; | ~copyright; | \copyright; | {copyright; | }copyright; | _copyright; | ^copyright; |
And some more for mathematical symbols:
&CC;, &ZZ;, &NN;, &PP;, &QQ;, &HH;, &RR;.

B.11 Appendix (Source)

This is an appendix.
References

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