The \texttt{automultiplechoice} package*

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March 16, 2016

Abstract
This package helps designing multiple choice exams ready for automated marking from papers scans.
Answers and questions are optionaly shuffled, creating different sheets for every student.

1 Introduction

The package \texttt{automultiplechoice} helps formatting multiple choice questionnaires with automated marking from papers scans in mind:

- The package can produce different copies of the question sheet for each student, optionalaly shuffling answers and questions for each student.

- Markers can be printed on each sheet, so as to be able to analyse scans after examination. All the needed information about the position of the markers and the boxes to be checked by the students is given in an auxiliary file during \LaTeX run.

See Auto Multiple Choice (AMC) software \texttt{(http://home.gna.org/auto-qcm/)} for an integration of this package, with user interface for automated marking.

2 Samples

We begin with several samples to see what can be done with the \texttt{automultiplechoice} package. All \texttt{automultiplechoice} commands and options will be detailed further.

For all these samples, two sets of questions are used: a group of geography questions, and a group of history questions. These are defined in a common \LaTeX file named \texttt{questions.tex}:

\begin{verbatim}
\element{geography}{
  \begin{question}{Ghana}
    What is the capital of Ghana?
  \end{question}
  \begin{choiceshoriz}
    \correctchoice{Accra}
  \end{choiceshoriz}
}
\end{verbatim}

*This document corresponds to version revision: r:6551ff313e87 from AMC 1.3.0


\element{geography}{
\begin{question}{Thailand}
What is the capital of Thailand?
\begin{choiceshoriz}
\correctchoice{Bangkok}
\wrongchoice{Banjul}
\wrongchoice{Beijing}
\wrongchoice{Beirut}
\wrongchoice{Berlin}
\end{choiceshoriz}
\end{question}
}

\element{geography}{
\begin{question}{Egypt}
What is the capital of Egypt?
\begin{choices}
\correctchoice{Cairo}
\wrongchoice{Caracas}
\wrongchoice{Cayenne}
\wrongchoice{Chisinau}
\wrongchoice{Conakry}
\end{choices}
\end{question}
}

\element{geography}{
\begin{question}{Ireland}
What is the capital of Ireland?
\begin{multicols}{3}
\begin{choices}
\correctchoice{Dublin}
\wrongchoice{Dili}
\wrongchoice{Djibouti}
\wrongchoice{Doha}
\wrongchoice{Dakar}
\wrongchoice{Dhaka}
\end{choices}
\end{multicols}
\end{question}
}
\begin{questionmult}{1901}
Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1901?
\begin{choices}
\correctchoice{Funeral of Queen Victoria in London}
\correctchoice{Official end of the Caste War of Yucatán}
\wrongchoice{King George of Greece becomes absolute monarch of Crete}
\wrongchoice{The first line of the Paris Métro is opened}
\end{choices}
\end{questionmult}

\begin{questionmult}{1850}
Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1850?
\begin{choices}
\correctchoice{American Express is founded by Henry Wells \& William Fargo}
\wrongchoice{Napoleon Bonaparte crosses the Alps and invades Italy}
\wrongchoice{Kwang-su becomes emperor of China}
\wrongchoice{First horse-drawn omnibuses established in London}
\end{choices}
\end{questionmult}

\begin{questionmult}{1971}
Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1971?
\begin{choices}
\correctchoice{Apollo 14 lands on the Moon}
\correctchoice{The Soviet Union launches Salyut 1}
\correctchoice{Death of Louis Armstrong}
\wrongchoice{The first commercial Concorde flight takes off}
\end{choices}
\end{questionmult}

We will ask \texttt{automultiplechoice} package to include two geography questions and two history questions at random for each student, shuffling questions and answers, with the following code:

\cleargroup{all}
\shufflegroup{geography}
\copygroup[2]{geography}{all}
\shufflegroup{history}
\copygroup[2]{history}{all}
\shufflegroup{all}
\insertgroup{all}

You can read these commands as “clear group all, shuffle questions inside group geography and copy the first two to group all, do the same for group history, shuffle the four questions copied into all and print them”.

2.1 Standard layout

A set of 30 students sheets can be produced from the following \LaTeX\ source named sample-amc.tex:

\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{automultiplechoice}
\usepackage{multicol}
\begin{document}
\input{questions.tex}
\onecopy{30}{
\noindent\bf AMC \hfill SAMPLE TEST}
\vspace{3ex}
\noindent For this test, package \texttt{automultiplechoice} is used without any option. Page markers are printed in view of an automated marking from papers scans. DRAFT indications can be cancelled using \texttt{nowatermark} option.

Commands from \texttt{automultiplechoice} are used to print, for each student, two geography questions and two history questions, at random. Questions and answers are shuffled.

\vspace{3ex}
\cleargroup{all}
\copygroup[2]{geography}{all}
\shufflegroup{history}
\copygroup[2]{history}{all}
\shufflegroup{all}
\insertgroup{all}

}
producing a 30-pages document (every page has number 1), from which we show the first pages on page 8.

Note that "DRAFT" indications can be cancelled using option \texttt{nowatermark}, or using AMC software.

You can see on each page markers that can be used for automated completed answer sheets scans analysis:

- Four circles are printed in the corners, to be able to analyse any rotation or scaling of the scans.
- Binary boxes are printed in the header area, so as to be able to read student sheet number and page number. On page 2 for example, you can see that these binary boxes are coding 2/1/59:

```
+2/1/59+
```

Here, 2 is the student sheet number, 1 is the page number for this student, and 59 is a checking value that can be used for checking correct identification from a scan.

If you also use \texttt{calibration} option, \texttt{automultiplechoice} will produce a .xy file with informations about the exact position in the page of all the markers, and all the boxes. This option is automatically set by AMC software, which then use the information in the .xy file for automated marking.

\subsection{Separate answer sheet}

In some situations, you may need a separate answer sheet:

- this makes cheating even more difficult;
- this can reduce the number of pages to scan.

This is done using \texttt{separateanswersheet} option of \texttt{automultiplechoice} package. You also have to use commands \texttt{\AMCformBegin} to indicate the beginning of this separate answer sheet (usually after a \texttt{\clearpage} or \texttt{\AMCcleardoublepage} command), and \texttt{\AMCform} to insert the form to be completed by the students, as in the following example (\texttt{sample-separate.tex}):

\begin{verbatim}
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{separateanswersheet}\{automultiplechoice\}
\usepackage{multicol}
\begin{document}
\input{questions.tex}
\onecopy{30}{

\end{document}
\end{verbatim}
For this test, package \{\sf automultiplechoice\} is used with \{\tt separateanswersheet\} option, so that all answers are to be filled on a separate sheet by students. Page markers are printed in view of an automated marking from papers scans. DRAFT indications can be cancelled using \{\tt nowatermark\} option.

Commands from \{\sf automultiplechoice\} are used to print, for each student, two geography questions and two history questions, at random. Questions and answers are shuffled.

\vspace{3ex}
\clearpage
\AMCformBegin

This is the answer sheet: all answers are to be ticked on this page to be taken into account.

\vspace{2ex}
\AMCform
}
\end{document}

First pages of the result are shown on page 9. There are now 2 pages per student: the first with questions, and the second for answers. Only the second will be completed by the students, and scanned for analysis.

2.3 Without markers

With the \texttt{nopage} option, package \texttt{automultiplechoice} does not include any page markers for scan processing. I'm afraid you can't use any automated marking software with this layout, but you can
still use answer sheet and corrected answer sheet (option \texttt{indivanswers}, added here) for a manual marking...

The \LaTeX{} source \texttt{sample-plain.tex} that only differs from \texttt{sample-amc.tex} by its options passed to \texttt{automultiplechoice}:

\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage[nopage,indivanswers]{automultiplechoice}
\end{verbatim}

produces a 30-pages document, from which we show the first pages on page 10.
First pages from \LaTeX\ source detailed in section 2.1 – see sample-amc.pdf
### AMC SAMPLE TEST

For this test, package `automultiplechoice` is used with `separateanswersheet` option, so that all answers are to be filled on a separate sheet by students. Page markers are printed in view of an automated marking from papers scans. DRAFT indications can be cancelled using `nowatermark` option.

Commands from `automultiplechoice` are used to print, for each student, two geography questions and two history questions, at random. Questions and answers are shuffled.

**Question 1**
Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1971?

- A. The Soviet Union launches Salyut 1
- B. The first commercial Concorde flight takes off
- C. Death of Louis Armstrong
- D. Apollo 14 lands on the Moon

**Question 2**
What is the capital of Egypt?

- A. Cayenne
- B. Caracas
- C. Cairo
- D. Conakry
- E. Chisinau

**Question 3**
Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1850?

- A. Napoleon Bonaparte crosses the Alps and invades Italy
- B. First horse-drawn omnibuses established in London
- C. American Express is founded by Henry Wells & William Fargo
- D. Kwang-su becomes emperor of China

**Question 4**
What is the capital of Ghana?

- A. Accra
- B. Addis Abeba
- C. Ankara
- D. Apia

For your examination, preferably print documents compiled from auto-multiple-choice.
Question 4 What is the capital of Thailand?
Beijing, Banjul, Bangkok, Beirut, Berlin

Question 3 What is the capital of Ghana?

Question 2 What is the capital of Egypt?

Doha, Dili, Dhaka, Doha

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3 Usage

3.1 Package options

The following options are available for package automultiplechoice:

\texttt{noshuffle} cancels answers shuffling for all questions.

\texttt{noshufflegroups} cancels groups shuffling.

\texttt{answers} produces a common corrected answers sheet.

\texttt{indivanswers} shows the boxes that corresponds to correct choices on the question sheet.

\texttt{box} includes every question in a \LaTeX{} box, so that they can’t be cutted on two different pages.

\texttt{asbox} does the same for questions in the separate answer sheet.

\texttt{separateanswersheet} asks for a separate answer sheet (see section \ref{sec:2.2} for an example). Commands \texttt{\AMCformBegin} and \texttt{\AMCform} must be used to describe the separate answer sheet (see section \ref{sec:3.6}).

\texttt{digits} puts digits instead of letters in the boxes, when \texttt{separateanswersheet} (or \texttt{insidebox}) is used.

\texttt{outsidebox} prints boxes labels outside the boxes on the answersheet when \texttt{separateanswersheet} is set.

\texttt{init} initializes the random generator from time. \textit{This option is only for testing: don't use it for a real exam!}

\texttt{completemulti} adds an answer “None of these answers are correct.” at the end of each multiple question (question with no, one or several correct answers), so as to make the difference between “I don’t know” and “I think none of the answers are correct”.

\texttt{insidebox} puts a letter (or a digit if \texttt{digits} option is used) inside the boxes, even if \texttt{separateanswersheet} is not used. The \texttt{insidebox} option is implicitly called when using \texttt{separateanswersheet}: no need to call it then.

\texttt{calibration} asks for logging positions of boxes and markers in the \texttt{.xy} file. Without this option, a \LaTeX{} run updates the document but not the \texttt{.xy} file.

\texttt{nowatermark} cancels the “DRAFT” indications above pages.

\texttt{catalog} is used for formatting a catalog of questions, not an exam. Then the questions identifiers will be printed.

\texttt{francais} asks for french localisation.

\texttt{lang=XX} asks for localisation in XX language. At present, only \texttt{DE} (German), \texttt{ES} (Spanish), \texttt{FR} (French), \texttt{IT} (Italian), \texttt{JA} (Japanese), \texttt{NO} (Norwegian) and \texttt{NL} (Dutch) are available.

\texttt{plain} cancels \texttt{environ} and \texttt{etex} automatic loading. The default behaviour is to load \texttt{environ} and \texttt{etex} packages if available, as they improve \texttt{automultiplechoice}. This is not done when \texttt{plain} option is set.

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nopage cancels markers print and page layout definition (see sample in section 2.3).

automarks, when used with separateanswersheet, cancels markers print on the subject page (they are only shown on the answer sheet pages).

postcorrect tells that correct answers won’t be given in the LaTeX source. The teacher will fill one answer sheet for AMC to analyse the scan and set correct answers from it.

fullgroups cancels the use of the optional parameter of \insertgroup and \copygroup, so that each group is always fully inserted and fully copied.

storebox asks to use \storebox instead of \savebox to handle ovals (when using oval shape). The package storebox will be loaded.

See also section 3.8 for a french version of some of these options.

3.2 Questions and answers

We make a difference between two kind of multiple choice questions:

- **Simple questions**: there is one and only one correct choices among the proposed choices, and this is announced to the student. Thus, the student is asked to check one answer if he thinks this is the good one, and to check none if he has no idea.

- **Multiple questions**: there can be zero, one or several correct choices among the proposed choices. This is also announced to the student (using the \multiSymbole sign, with default ♣), so that the student is asked to check all the boxes corresponding to correct choices, and to let unchecked all boxes corresponding to wrong choices.

Simple questions are enclosed in a \{question\}{⟨id⟩} environment, and multiple questions are enclosed in a \{questionmult\}{⟨id⟩} environment. These environments contain the question text, and the proposed choices inside a choices-like environment (see next). The ⟨id⟩ argument is a question identifier. Each question must have a unique identifier, different from the other questions identifiers.

\begin{question}{everest}
What is the elevation of Mount Everest?
\begin{choices}
\correctchoice{8,848\,m}
\wrongchoice{8,253\,m}
\wrongchoice{8,810\,m}
\end{choices}
\end{question}

\begin{questionmult}{americas}
Which contries are in the Americas?
\begin{choices}
\correctchoice{Guatemala}
\correctchoice{Canada}
\wrongchoice{Switzerland}
\end{choices}
\end{questionmult}
For multiple questions, it is sometimes useful to make the difference between a student who thinks that none of his choices are correct, and a student who did not answer the question. The use of package option completeMulti can be used in this case: it adds a choice to all multiple questions. Commands \AMCcompleteMulti and \AMCnoCompleteMulti can also be used to change this behaviour for a single question.

Question 1 ♣ Which countries are in the Americas?
\begin{choices}
  \correctchoice{Guatemala}
  \correctchoice{Canada}
  \wrongchoice{Switzerland}
  \wrongchoice{Cambodia}
\end{choices}

Depending on the formatting style for answers, one can choose one of the following ones:

- Environment choices is usually chosen for long answers:

\begin{questionmult}{latex}
  What are the possible uses of latex?
  \begin{choices}
    \correctchoice{Natural rubber is the most important product obtained from latex.}
    \correctchoice{Latex from the chicle and jelutong trees is used in chewing gum.}
    \wrongchoice{Latex is used as a fuel for some space launch vehicles.}
  \end{choices}
\end{questionmult}

- Environment choiceshoriz is chosen for short answers:

\begin{question}{insect}
  From those animals, which is an insect?
  \begin{choiceshoriz}
    \correctchoice{Ant}
    \wrongchoice{Horse}
    \wrongchoice{Turtle}
  \end{choiceshoriz}
\end{question}

\begin{question}
  What are the possible uses of latex?
  \begin{choices}
    \input{latexchoices}
  \end{choices}
\end{question}

\begin{question}
  From those animals, which is an insect?
  \begin{choices}
    \input{insectchoices}
  \end{choices}
\end{question}
environment **choicescustom** is provided to customize answers formatting. See 3.9.3 for details.

As you have seen in these examples, the **choices**-like environments contain \correctchoice{⟨text⟩} and \wrongchoice{⟨text⟩} commands, with the text of the proposed choice as argument.

### 3.3 Scoring

Scoring strategies can be given in the \LaTeX{} source. They don’t have any impact on the question sheet: they are only transmitted to the analysis software through the .amc file. See AMC documentation to write proper commands for your needs. \scoring{⟨score⟩} can be used inside a question or questionmult environment to describe the scoring strategy for the question, or after a \correctchoice{} or \wrongchoice{} command to describe score associated to a particular choice. \scoringDefaultM{⟨score⟩} and \scoringDefaultS{⟨score⟩} define default scoring strategies for multiple and simple questions. \QuestionIndicative{} tags a question that is not taken into account to compute the mark – for example, it can be used for a question about the way students have enjoyed the course.

### 3.4 Groups of questions

Several commands are available that allows shuffling questions for each question sheet. They handle groups of questions. These groups will usually contain questions, but can be made of any \LaTeX{} content.

The command \element{⟨groupname⟩}{⟨content⟩} adds element with content ⟨content⟩ to the group named ⟨groupname⟩. The command \shufflegroup{⟨groupname⟩} shuffles elements of group named ⟨groupname⟩. The command \insertgroup{⟨n⟩}{⟨groupname⟩} inserts elements of group ⟨groupname⟩ one after one. If optional parameter ⟨n⟩ is given, only the first ⟨n⟩ elements of the group are inserted in the document. The command \insertgroupfrom{⟨n⟩}{⟨groupname⟩}{⟨i⟩} does the same, starting from element at index ⟨i⟩ (the first element has index 0).

As an example without questions in groups elements, consider the following code:

```latex
\element{serie}{ one}
\element{serie}{ two}
\element{serie}{ three}
\element{serie}{ four}
\element{serie}{ five}
Numbers:\insertgroup{serie}.

Three numbers from the second (index=1) one:\insertgroupfrom[3]{serie}{1}.

\shufflegroup{serie}
Two of them:\insertgroup[2]{serie}.
```

which produces:
The command \texttt{\cleargroup{(\textit{groupname})}} clears all the elements of group \textit{(\textit{groupname})}, making an empty group. The command \texttt{\copygroup{\langle n\rangle}{\langle \textit{from}\rangle}{\langle \textit{to}\rangle}} copies the elements of group \textit{(\textit{from})} to group \textit{(\textit{to})} – if optional parameter \textit{\langle n\rangle} is given, only the \textit{\langle n\rangle} first elements are copied. The command \texttt{\copygroupfrom{\langle n\rangle}{\langle \textit{from}\rangle}{\langle \textit{to}\rangle}{\langle i\rangle}} does the same, starting from element at index \textit{\langle i\rangle} (the first element has index 0).

As an example again without questions, consider the following code:

\begin{verbatim}
\element{digits}{ 1}\element{digits}{ 2}\element{digits}{ 3}
\element{digits}{ 4}\element{digits}{ 5}\element{digits}{ 6}
\element{digits}{ 7}\element{digits}{ 8}\element{digits}{ 9}
\element{letters}{ A}\element{letters}{ B}\element{letters}{ C}
\element{letters}{ D}\element{letters}{ E}\element{letters}{ F}
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{\shufflegroup{\textit{letters}}}
\texttt{\cleargroup{\textit{mixed}}}
\texttt{\copygroupfrom{3}{\textit{digits}}{\textit{mixed}}{1}\copygroup{2}{\textit{letters}}{\textit{mixed}}}

Three digits from 2 to 4 and two letters:\texttt{\insertgroup{\textit{mixed}}}.

\texttt{\shufflegroup{\textit{digits}}\shufflegroup{\textit{letters}}}
\texttt{\cleargroup{\textit{mixed}}}
\texttt{\copygroup{3}{\textit{digits}}{\textit{mixed}}\copygroup{2}{\textit{letters}}{\textit{mixed}}}
\texttt{\shufflegroup{\textit{mixed}}}

Three digits and two letters:\texttt{\insertgroup{\textit{mixed}}}.

\texttt{\shufflegroup{\textit{digits}}\shufflegroup{\textit{letters}}}
\texttt{\cleargroup{\textit{mixed}}}
\texttt{\copygroup{3}{\textit{digits}}{\textit{mixed}}\copygroup{2}{\textit{letters}}{\textit{mixed}}}
\texttt{\shufflegroup{\textit{mixed}}}

Three digits and two letters:\texttt{\insertgroup{\textit{mixed}}}.

which produces:

\begin{verbatim}
Three digits from 2 to 4 and two letters: A 2 3 F 4.
Three digits and two letters: 2 8 4 E D.
Three digits and two letters: 4 E 2 5 A.
\end{verbatim}

You can find an example involving questions in section 2.

### 3.5 Students identification

There are two ways to associate students to their sheets.

- Always add to one page of each copy some place for the student to write down his name.
  If you want AMC software to be able to cut the scan around this area to present it to you
and ask you to read the written name (this is called manual association), you must use the \namefield\(\langle\text{descr}\rangle\) command. The \(\langle\text{descr}\rangle\) argument contains the \LaTeX{} code used to format the name field on the page. For example:

\namefield{\fbox{
  \begin{minipage}{15em}
    Name and surname:\vspace*{3ex}\par
    \noindent\dotfill\vspace{2mm}
  \end{minipage}}}

You can see that the \namefield command has no effect on the produced document. In fact, its only purpose is to log in the .xy file information about the position of the name field on the page, to be used by the software analysing the scans.

- For automated student identification, if for example students have a 6-digits student number, you can ask them to code it somewhere on the question sheet. This can be done using the \AMCcode\(\langle\text{key}\rangle\{\langle\text{ndigits}\rangle\}\) command, where \(\langle\text{key}\rangle\) is the key identifier, that can be used to retrieve coded student numbers from the scans, and \(\langle\text{ndigits}\rangle\) is the number of digits for numbers to be coded.

\AMCcode{student}{6}

For smaller number of digits, the “horizontal” form can be preferred:

\AMCcodeH{student}{3}

For smaller number of digits, the “horizontal” form can be preferred:

\AMCcodeH{student}{3}

3.6 Separate answer sheet

To produce separate answer sheets as seen in section 2.2

1. use the separateanswersheet package option.
2. use the \AMCformBegin command at the beginning of the answer sheet description. This command usually follows a command to get a new page. This command can be the classical \cleardoublepage for single-sided question sheets, or the \AMCcleardoublepage command, that go to the next odd numbered page, so that the answer sheet is on a separate sheet even when printing in duplex mode.

3. use the \AMCform command to insert all boxes for all questions. See section 2.2 for an example.

### 3.7 Random computation questions

One can use the \LaTeX\ package fp to make random computation questions, as can be seen in the following example (don’t forget to load package fp):

```latex
\begin{question}{simplesum}
\FPeval\VQa{trunc(1+random*8,0)}
\FPeval\VQb{trunc(4+random*5,0)}
\FPeval\VQsum{clip(VQa+VQb)}
\FPeval\VQnoA{clip(VQa+VQb-1)}
\FPeval\VQnoB{clip(VQa+VQb)}
\FPeval\VQnoC{clip(VQa-VQb)}

How much are $\VQa$ plus $\VQb$?
\begin{choiceshoriz}
\correctchoice{$\VQsum$}
\wrongchoice{$\VQnoA$}
\wrongchoice{$\VQnoB$}
\wrongchoice{$\VQnoC$}
\end{choiceshoriz}
\end{question}
```

In this example, \VQa and \VQb are used to store two random integers (the first between 1 and 8, and the second between 4 and 8). Then \VQsum stores the sum of these two integers, and \VQnoA, \VQnoB and \VQnoC are other values that will be used as distractors in the multiple choice question.

\textbf{AMCIntervals} In some cases, command \AMCIntervals{\langle x \rangle}{\langle x_0 \rangle}{\langle x_1 \rangle}{\langle \delta \rangle} from \texttt{automultiplechoice} can be useful. It adds a sequence of choices made of intervals $[x_i, x_i + \delta]$ of length $\langle \delta \rangle$ covering the interval $[\langle x_0 \rangle, \langle x_1 \rangle]$, using \correctchoice when $\langle x \rangle$ lies in the interval, and \wrongchoice otherwise.

```latex
\begin{question}{inf-expo-indep}
\FPeval\VQa{trunc(2 + random * 4,0)}
\FPeval\VQb{trunc(6 + random * 5,0)}
\FPeval\VQr{VQa/(VQa+VQb)}

Let $X$ and $Y$ be two independent random variables, following exponential laws with respective parameters $\VQa$ and $\VQb$. In which interval lies the probability $\text{P}[X<Y]$?
\begin{multicols}{5}
\begin{reponses}[o]
\AMCIntervals{\VQr}{0}{1}{0.1}
\end{reponses}
\end{multicols}
\end{question}
```
Question 1
Let $X$ and $Y$ be two independent random variables, following exponential laws with respective parameters 5 and 8. In which interval lies the probability $P[X < Y]$?

\[0, 0.1]\[0.1, 0.2]\[0.2, 0.3]\[0.3, 0.4]\[0.4, 0.5]\[0.5, 0.6]\[0.6, 0.7]\[0.7, 0.8]\[0.8, 0.9]\[0.9, 1]\n
One can also use the \texttt{AMCnumericChoices} command to ask the student to enter a numerical value as his answer, as in the following example:

\begin{questionmultx}{sqrt}
\FPeval\VQa{trunc(5+random*15,0)}
\FPeval\VQs{VQa^0.5}

Compute $\sqrt{\VQa}$ and round it with two digits after period.

\texttt{AMCnumericChoices\{\VQs\}digits=3,decimals=2,sign=true,}
\texttt{borderwidth=0pt,backgroundcol=lightgray,approx=5}
\end{questionmultx}

Question 2
Compute $\sqrt{11}$ and round it up to two digits after period.

Note the use of \texttt{questionmultx} environment: we need this question to be multiple as several boxes has to be ticked, but we can’t say that several answers are correct, so we don’t show the ♣.

Available options that can be used in the second argument of the \texttt{AMCnumericChoices} command are the following ($\langle bool\rangle$ can be \texttt{true} or \texttt{false}, and $\langle color\rangle$ must be a color known by the xcolor package):

- \texttt{digits=\langle num\rangle} gives the number of digits to request (defaults to 3).
- \texttt{decimals=\langle num\rangle} gives the number of digits after period to request (defaults to 0). Note that when \texttt{decimals} is positive, the LaTeX package \texttt{fp} must be loaded.
- \texttt{base=\langle num\rangle} gives the base for digits and decimals (defaults to 10).
- \texttt{significant=\langle bool\rangle} if \texttt{true}, the numbers to code are the first significant digits from the first argument of \texttt{AMCnumericChoices}. For example, the right answer to \texttt{AMCnumericChoices\{56945.23\} \{digits=2,significant=true\}} is 57.
\texttt{nozero=(bool)} if \texttt{true}, the choice 0 is removed for all digits. May be useful when \texttt{\AMCnumericChoices} is used to get a small ($< 10$) positive value.

\texttt{sign=(bool)} requests (or not) a signed value (default to \texttt{true}).

\texttt{strict=(bool)} if \texttt{true}, a box has to be ticked for every digit and for the sign. If \texttt{false}, if some digits has no ticked box, they will be set to zero. Defaults to \texttt{false}.

\texttt{vertical=(bool)} if \texttt{true}, each digit is represented on one raw. If \texttt{false} (default), each digit is represented on one line.

\texttt{reverse=(bool)} if \texttt{true}, place higher values of the digits on the top in vertical mode (defaults to \texttt{true}).

\texttt{vhead=(bool)} if \texttt{true}, in vertical mode, a header is placed over all digits rows, made using the command \texttt{\AMCntextVHead} that is originally defined as \texttt{\def\AMCntextVHead#1{\emph{b#1}}}.

This default value is useful to number the binary digits. Default value is \texttt{false}.

\texttt{hspace=(space)} sets the horizontal space between boxes (defaults to \texttt{.5em}).

\texttt{vspace=(space)} sets the vertical space between boxes (defaults to \texttt{1ex}).

\texttt{borderwidth=(space)} sets the width of the frame around all the boxes (defaults to \texttt{1mm}).

\texttt{bordercol=(color)} sets the color of the frame (defaults to \texttt{lightgray}).

\texttt{backgroundcol=(color)} sets the background color (defaults to \texttt{white}).

\texttt{Tsign=(text)} sets the text to print at the top of the boxes to set the sign (Can also be redefined by \texttt{\def\AMCntextSign{(text)}}, and defaults to be empty).

\texttt{Tpoint=(text)} sets the text for the period. Can also be redefined by \texttt{\def\AMCdecimalPoint{(text)}}

and defaults to \texttt{\raisebox{1ex}{\bf .}}.

\texttt{scoring=(bool)} if \texttt{true}, a scoring strategy is given to AMC for this question. Defaults to \texttt{true}.

\texttt{scoreexact=(num)} gives the score for an exact answer (defaults to 2).

\texttt{exact=(num)} sets the maximal distance to the correct integer value (value without the decimal point) for an answer to be said \texttt{exact} and be rewarded to \texttt{scoreexact} points (defaults to 0).

\texttt{scoreapprox=(num)} gives the score for an approximative answer (defaults to 1).

\texttt{approx=(num)} sets the maximal distance to the correct integer value (value without the decimal point) for an answer to be said \texttt{approximative} and be rewarded to \texttt{scoreapprox} points (defaults to 0).

The text added at the end of the questions using \texttt{\AMCnumericChoices} when not in the separate answer sheet (and when a separate answer sheet is requested by the \texttt{separateanswersheet} package option) can also be set redefining the \texttt{\AMCntextGoto} command, as:

\texttt{\def\AMCntextGoto{\par\bf emph{Please code the answer on the separate answer sheet.}}}
3.8 French command names

For backward compatibility, some of automultiplechoice commands, environments and package option have their French counterpart. You can always use either the English command or the French equivalent. See table 1 for details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>type</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>command</td>
<td>\namefield</td>
<td>\champnom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>environment</td>
<td>choices</td>
<td>reponses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>environment</td>
<td>choiceshoriz</td>
<td>reponseshoriz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>environment</td>
<td>choicescustom</td>
<td>reponsesperso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>command</td>
<td>\correctchoice</td>
<td>\bonne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>command</td>
<td>\wrongchoice</td>
<td>\mauvaise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>command</td>
<td>\lastchoices</td>
<td>\alafin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>command</td>
<td>\AMCIntervals</td>
<td>\choixIntervalles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>command</td>
<td>\scoring</td>
<td>\bareme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>command</td>
<td>\scoringDefaultM</td>
<td>\baremeDefaultM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>command</td>
<td>\scoringDefaultS</td>
<td>\baremeDefaultS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>command</td>
<td>\onecopy</td>
<td>\exemplaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>environment</td>
<td>examcopy</td>
<td>copieexamen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>command</td>
<td>\shufflegroup</td>
<td>\melangegroupe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>command</td>
<td>\insertgroup</td>
<td>\restituegroupe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>command</td>
<td>\AMCform</td>
<td>\formulaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>command</td>
<td>\AMCformBegin</td>
<td>\AMCdebutFormulaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>option</td>
<td>noshuffle</td>
<td>ordre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>option</td>
<td>answers</td>
<td>correc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>option</td>
<td>indivanswers</td>
<td>correccindiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>option</td>
<td>box</td>
<td>bloc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>option</td>
<td>separateanswersheet</td>
<td>ensemble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>option</td>
<td>digits</td>
<td>chiffres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: French equivalent commands

3.9 Customisation

3.9.1 Boxes

\AMCboxStyle The command \AMCboxStyle{\textit{style}} can be used to specify the shape, color and dimensions of the boxes to be ticked. The argument \textit{style} is a coma-separated list of \textit{key}=\textit{value} pairs, with the following possible \textit{key}s:

- \textbf{shape} for the shape to be used: either \texttt{square} or \texttt{oval}. Note that if \texttt{oval} is used, the \LaTeX{} package \texttt{tikz} must be loaded.
- \textbf{width} for the width of the boxes.
- \textbf{height} for the height of the boxes.
size for the size of the boxes (sets width and height).

down for the length the boxes are to be moved down.

rule for the rule width.

outsidesep for the distance between the box and the letter when printed outside the box.

color for the color (only the box that are to be filled by the students and will be used for data capture). Use something that will be understood by the xcolor package.

Default values are \AMCboxStyle{shape=square,size=2.5ex,down=.4ex,rule=.5pt,outsidesep=.1em,color=black}

Setting the box color allows to print the boxes with some color that won’t disturb too much the data capture (for example red, but some light grey can also be considered).

\AMCboxStyle{shape=oval,color=red}

\begin{question}{sum}$2+2={}$
\begin{choiceshoriz}
\wrongchoice{1}\correctchoice{4}\wrongchoice{10}
\end{choiceshoriz}
\end{question}

3.9.2 Codes

One may adapt the codes rendering from \AMCcode to one’s needs modifying the following lengths:

- \AMCcodeHspace is the amount of horizontal space between two columns of digits,
- \AMCcodeVspace is the amount of vertical space between two rows of digits,

Default values are \AMCcodeHspace=.5em \AMCcodeVspace=.5em

3.9.3 Answers

Environment choicescustom will make use of the three commands \AMCbeginAnswer (before the first answer), \AMCendAnswer (after the last answer) and \AMCanswer{⟨box⟩}{⟨text⟩} (for each answer) to format the answers. Redefining them properly, some different answers formatting can be achieved. However, this does not seem to work with non-trivial settings...

\begin{question}{add}
\def\AMCbeginAnswer{$\Big($}
\def\AMCendAnswer{$\Big)$}
\def\AMCanswer#1#2{#1 #2\hfill}
2+2=
\begin{choicescustom}
\correctchoice{4}\wrongchoice{2}\wrongchoice{3}\wrongchoice{10}
\end{choicescustom}
\end{question}
4 Implementation

This package uses the following other packages:

\begin{enumerate}
\item \texttt{\usepackage{xcolor}} % \fcolorbox to fill (or not) a box
\item \texttt{\usepackage[fancyhdr]} % \pagestyle{empty}
\item \texttt{\usepackage{bophook}} % \AtBeginPage
\item \texttt{\usepackage{xkeyval}} % \setkeys
\item \texttt{\usepackage{rotating}} % \rotatebox
\item \texttt{\usepackage{fancybox}} % \boxput
\end{enumerate}

It defines a version string:
\begin{enumerate}
\item \texttt{\def\AMC@VERSION{AMC 1.3.0 r:6551ff313e87}}
\end{enumerate}

Informations about questions and choices will be logged to a file with extension \texttt{amc}, to be parsed later. Macro \texttt{\AMC@amclog} writes to this file.
\begin{enumerate}
\item \texttt{\newwrite\AMC@logfile}
\item \texttt{\immediate\openout\AMC@logfile=\jobname.amc}
\item \texttt{\def\AMC@amclog#1{\immediate\write\AMC@logfile{#1}}}
\item \texttt{\def\AMCmessage#1{\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[#1]}}}
\end{enumerate}

Colours management can be faulty in right-to-left mode: in these situations, we will make use of \texttt{\LR} from package \texttt{bidi} to get back to left-to-right mode. \texttt{\AMC@LR} is \texttt{\LR} if \texttt{bidi} is loaded.
\begin{enumerate}
\item \texttt{\AtBeginDocument{\@ifpackageloaded{bidi}{%}
\item \texttt{\PackageInfo{automultiplechoice}{Package bidi loaded: using LR for boxes.}%}
\item \texttt{\let\AMC@LR=\relax}}%}
\end{enumerate}

4.1 Variables

Counters and boolean variables defined here are internal and should not be modified by the user.

The package defines the following counters:
\begin{enumerate}
\item \texttt{\AMCload@counter} number of choices already loaded for current question.
\item \texttt{\AMCid@quest} current question ID number (see section 4.7).
\item \texttt{\AMCid@etud} current student sheet number.
\item \texttt{\AMCid@etudstart} starting student sheet number of the current onecopy bloc.
\item \texttt{\AMCid@check} current page checking number.
\item \texttt{\AMCid@etudfin} last student sheet number for the exam.
\item \texttt{\AMCnum@copies} number of exam sheets to produce.
\end{enumerate}

It also defines the following switches:
\begin{enumerate}
\item \texttt{\ifAMC@ordre} if choices are never to be shuffled.
\item \texttt{\ifAMC@shuffleG} if groups shuffling is allowed.
\ifAMC@fullGroups if groups are always fully inserted by \insertgroup and fully copied by \copygroup, irrespective to the optional parameter.

\ifAMC@correction if some correction header is to be printed at the beginning.

\ifAMC@affichekeys if questions keys are to be printed.

\ifAMC@correct if correct choices are to be checked on the produced document.

\ifAMC@qbloc if questions are to be included in \LaTeX boxes (so that they can’t be splitted on two different pages).

\ifAMC@asqbloc if questions are to be included in \LaTeX boxes in the answer sheet (so that they can’t be splitted on two different pages).

\ifAMC@rbloc if answers are to be included in \LaTeX boxes (so that they can’t be splitted on two different columns for example).

\ifAMC@complete@multi if a choice “None of these answers are correct.” is to be added to every multiple question.

\ifAMC@questionNumber if AMC should step up the question number for each new question.

\ifAMC@calibration if this \LaTeX run is used to get page layout.

\ifAMC@plain if \automultiplechoice won’t try to load useful packages (etex, environ) that extend \automultiplechoice capabilities.

\ifAMCune@bonne if there is at least one correct answer for the current question.

\ifAMCtype@multi if the current question is a multiple question.

\ifAMC@watermark if the document is a draft, not to be used for exam.

\ifAMC@ensemble if answers are to be given on a separate answer sheet.

\ifAMC@inside@box if a letter or digit is to be printed inside all boxes.

\ifAMC@inside@digit if digits are to be written inside boxes instead of letters (when using a separate answer sheet for example).

\ifAMC@outside@box if labels for boxes are to be printed outside the box on the answer sheet.

\ifAMCformulaire@dedans is true for questions inside separate answer sheet.

\ifAMC@zoneformulaire is true for codes (made by \AMCcode) inside separate answer sheet.

\ifAMC@pagelayout is true if the AMC page layout, with signs for scan analysis, is to be used.

\ifAMC@postcorrect corresponds to the use of the postcorrect package option.

\ifAMC@automarks corresponds to the use of the automarks package option.

\ifAMC@invisible is true if the DVI/PDF output is not important (used for example for scoring strategy extraction).
The package also defines command \texttt{\AMCid@name} to be the current question identifier key.

\begin{verbatim}
\def\AMCid@name{}
\end{verbatim}

### 4.2 Dimensions

The following dimensions can be modified by the user to adjust questions formatting:

- \texttt{\AMCformVSpace} is the amount of vertical space between two questions in a separate answer sheet.
- \texttt{\AMCformHSpace} is the amount of horizontal space between two answers boxes in a separate answer sheet.
- \texttt{\AMCinterIrep} is the amount of vertical space to be added between two answers.
\texttt{\AMCinterBrep} is the amount of vertical space between two boxed answers (see \texttt{\AMCBoxedAnswers} and \texttt{\ifAMC@rbloc}).

\texttt{\AMCinterIquest} is the amount of vertical space left after a question, in standard mode (without package option \texttt{box}).

\texttt{\AMCinterBquest} is the amount of vertical space left after a question, in 'boxed' mode (with package option \texttt{box}).

52 \newdimen\AMCformVSpace\AMCformVSpace=1.2ex
53 \newdimen\AMCformHSpace\AMCformHSpace=.3em
54 \newdimen\AMCinterIrep\AMCinterIrep=\z@
55 \newdimen\AMCinterBrep\AMCinterBrep=.5ex
56 \newdimen\AMCinterIquest\AMCinterIquest=\z@
57 \newdimen\AMCinterBquest\AMCinterBquest=3ex

\texttt{\AMCidsPosition} The position of the human readable sheet ID, near the corresponding binary boxes, is set with the \texttt{\AMCidsPosition} command, in the form \texttt{\AMCidsPosition\{pos=\langle position\rangle, width=\langle width\rangle, height=\langle height\rangle\}}, where \texttt{\langle position\rangle} is one of \texttt{side} (default), \texttt{top} and \texttt{none}, \texttt{\langle width\rangle} is the width of the box enclosing the ID (default value is 4cm), and \texttt{\langle height\rangle} is the height of the box enclosing the ID (default value is 3ex).

78 \newif\ifAMCids@top
79 \newif\ifAMCids@side
80 \newdimen\AMCids@width
81 \newdimen\AMCids@height
82 \define@choicekey*{AMCids}{pos}{\AMCidsVar\AMCidsVarN}{none,top,side}{%
83 \ifcase\AMCidsVarN\relax
84 \AMCids@topfalse\AMCids@sidefalse
85 \or
86 \AMCids@toptrue\AMCids@sidefalse
87 \or
88 \AMCids@topfalse\AMCids@sidetrue
89 \fi
90 }% \define@key{AMCids}{width}{\AMCids@width=#1}
91 \define@key{AMCids}{height}{\AMCids@height=#1}
92 \def\AMCidsPosition#1{\setkeys{AMCids}{#1}}
93 \AMCidsPosition{pos=side,width=4cm,height=3ex}

\texttt{\AMCtext} To modify these texts, you can use command \texttt{\AMCtext}. For example, \texttt{\AMCtext\{draft\}(\langle text\rangle)} sets the text to be printed behind each page of a draft exam.

75 \def\AMCtext#1{\expandafter\def\csname AMC@loc@#1\endcsname{#2}}
76 \def\AMClocalized#1{\csname AMC@loc@#1\endcsname}
4.4.1 English

Text indicating draft exams:
77 \def\AMC@loc@draft{DRAFT}

Message at page bottom when compiled out of AMC gui:
78 \def\AMC@loc@message{For your examination, preferably print
documents compiled from auto-multiple-choice.}

Announcing a question in a separate sheet (parameter #1 is the question number):
80 \def\AMC@loc@qf#1{\textbf{Question #1:}}

Announcing a question (parameter #1 is the question number and parameter #2 can be the multiple question symbol, or be empty):
81 \def\AMC@loc@q#1#2{\textbf{Question #1} #2}

Headers for corrected version and catalog:
82 \def\AMC@loc@corrected{Corrected}
83 \def\AMC@loc@catalog{Catalog}

Localization text for Explanation
84 \def\AMC@loc@explain{\textit{\textbf{Explanation: }}}

Last choice added at the end for multiple questions when option completemulti is used:
85 \def\AMC@loc@none{None of these answers are correct.}

Word for 'question', singular and plural forms:
86 \def\AMC@loc@question{question}
87 \def\AMC@loc@questions{questions}

Default text to write in the students’ name box:
88 \def\AMC@loc@namesurname{Name and surname:}

4.4.2 Dutch

Dutch localisation is called with option lang=NL.
89 \def\AMC@loc@NL{
90 \def\AMC@loc@draft{Ontwerp}
91 \def\AMC@loc@message{Gebruik bij uw proefwerk bij voorkeur die
documenten welke door auto-multiple-choice zijn aangemaakt.}
92 \def\AMC@loc@qf##1{\textbf{Vraag ##1 :}}
93 \def\AMC@loc@q##1##2{\textbf{Vraag ##1} ##2}
94 \def\AMC@loc@corrected{Correctie}
95 \def\AMC@loc@catalog{Catalogus}
96 \def\AMC@loc@none{Geen van de antwoorden is juist.}
97 \def\AMC@loc@question{vraag}
98 \def\AMC@loc@questions{vragen}
99 \}

4.4.3 French

French localisation is called with option francais, or lang=FR.

\def\AMC@loc@FR{
  \def\AMC@loc@message{Pour votre examen, imprimez de préférence les documents compilés à l'aide de auto-multiple-choice.}
  \def\AMC@loc@qf##1{\textbf{Question ##1 :}}
  \def\AMC@loc@q##1##2{\textbf{Question ##1} ##2}
  \def\AMC@loc@corrected{Correction}
  \def\AMC@loc@catalog{Catalogue}
  \def\AMC@loc@explain{Explication :}
  \def\AMC@loc@none{Aucune de ces réponses n’est correcte.}
  \def\AMC@loc@question{Aucune de ces réponses n’est correcte.}
  \def\AMC@loc@namesurname{Nom et prénom :}
}\def\AMC@loc@FR{

4.4.4 German

German localisation is called with option lang=DE.

\def\AMC@loc@DE{
  \def\AMC@loc@message{Benutzen Sie für Ihre Prüfung bevorzugt Dokumente die mit auto-multiple-choice erstellt wurden.}
  \def\AMC@loc@qf##1{\textbf{Frage ##1 :}}
  \def\AMC@loc@q##1##2{\textbf{Frage ##1} ##2}
  \def\AMC@loc@corrected{Korrektur}
  \def\AMC@loc@catalog{Katalog}
  \def\AMC@loc@explain{Erklärung :}
  \def\AMC@loc@none{Keine dieser Antworten ist korrekt.}
  \def\AMC@loc@question{Frage}
  \def\AMC@loc@namesurname{Nom et prénom :}
}\def\AMC@loc@DE{

4.4.5 Italian

Italian localisation is called with option lang=IT.

\def\AMC@loc@IT{
  \def\AMC@loc@message{Per l’esame, è preferibile stampare i documenti a partire da auto-multiple-choice.}
  \def\AMC@loc@qf##1{\textbf{Domanda ##1 :}}
  \def\AMC@loc@q##1##2{\textbf{Domanda ##1} ##2}
  \def\AMC@loc@corrected{Correzione}
  \def\AMC@loc@catalog{Catalogo}
  \def\AMC@loc@explain{Spiegazione :}
  \def\AMC@loc@none{Nessuna risposta è giusta.}
  \def\AMC@loc@question{domanda}
  \def\AMC@loc@namesurname{Nom et prénom :}
}\def\AMC@loc@IT{
4.4.6 Norwegian

Norwegian localisation is called with option \texttt{lang=NO}.

```latex
\def\AMC@loc@NO{
\def\AMC@loc@draft{UTKAST}
\def\AMC@loc@message{Det anbefales \{aa\} skrive ut dokumentet for gjennomgang \texttt{direkte fra auto-multiple-choice.}}
\def\AMC@loc@qf##1\{\textbf{Oppgave ##1 :}}
\def\AMC@loc@q##1##2\{\textbf{Oppgave ##1} ##2}
\def\AMC@loc@corrected{Rettet}
\def\AMC@loc@catalog{Katalog}
\def\AMC@loc@none{Ingen svar er riktige.}
\def\AMC@loc@question{oppgave}
\def\AMC@loc@questions{oppgave}
}

4.4.7 Portuguese

Portuguese localisation is called with option \texttt{lang=PT}.

```latex
\def\AMC@loc@PT{
\def\AMC@loc@draft{RASCUNHO}
\def\AMC@loc@message{Para o seu exame, use preferencialmente documentos compilados do auto-multiple-choice.}
\def\AMC@loc@qf##1\{\textbf{Quest\~ao ##1 :}}
\def\AMC@loc@q##1##2\{\textbf{Quest\~ao ##1} ##2}
\def\AMC@loc@corrected{Corrigido}
\def\AMC@loc@catalog{Cat\'alogo}
\def\AMC@loc@explain{\textit{\textbf{Justifique: }}}
\def\AMC@loc@none{Nenhuma das respostas apresentadas est\'{a} correta.}
\def\AMC@loc@question{Quest\~ao}
\def\AMC@loc@questions{Quest\~oes}
}

4.4.8 Spanish

Spanish localisation is called with option \texttt{lang=ES}.

```latex
\def\AMC@loc@ES{
\def\AMC@loc@draft{BORRADOR}
\def\AMC@loc@message{Para revisi\'on, preferentemente imprimir documentos compilados de auto-multiple-choice.}
\def\AMC@loc@qf##1\{\textbf{Pregunta ##1 :}}
\def\AMC@loc@q##1##2\{\textbf{Pregunta ##1} ##2}
\def\AMC@loc@corrected{Correcci\'on}
\def\AMC@loc@catalog{Cat\'alogo}
\def\AMC@loc@none{Ninguna de estas preguntas son correctas.}
\def\AMC@loc@question{pregunta}
\def\AMC@loc@questions{preguntas}
}
```
4.4.9 Japanese

Japanese localisation is called with option `lang=JA`. It includes UTF8 encoded Japanese characters which are shown as ⌀ here (look at the .sty file to see them).

```latex
\def\AMC@loc@JA{
\def\AMC@loc@draft{��������}
\def\AMC@loc@message{��������������������������������������������������������������������������������������������.Invariant }
\def\AMC@loc@corrected{��������}
\def\AMC@loc@catalog{��������}
\def\AMC@loc@explain{\textit{��������������������������������������������������������������������������������������.Invariant }
\def\AMC@loc@none{��������������������������������������������������������������������������������������.Invariant }
\def\AMC@loc@question{��}
\def\AMC@loc@questions{��}
}
```

4.4.10 Other languages

Other languages can be integrated to `automultiplechoice` package upon request to the author.

4.5 Interaction with other packages

4.5.1 cleveref

For references to questions:

```latex
\AtBeginDocument{%IfPackageLoaded\cleveref{%\crefalias{AMCquestionaff}{question}\crefname{question}{\AMC@loc@question}{\AMC@loc@questions}}%
}
```

4.6 Random

4.6.1 Random pseudo-generator

The package uses the pseudo-random bit generator from *TuGBoat* 1994, vol 15:1:

```latex
\ifx\AMC@SR\undefined\newcount\AMC@SR\fi
\providecommand\AMC@SRconst{2097152}
\providecommand\AMC@SRset[1]{\global\AMC@SR#1 \ignorespaces}
\providecommand\AMC@SRadvance{\begingroup\ifnum\AMC@SR<\AMC@SRconst\relax\AMC@SR@count\z@\else\AMC@SR@count\@ne\fi\ifodd\AMC@SR\advance\AMC@SR@count\@ne\fi\global\divide\AMC@SR\tw@\ifodd\AMC@SR@count\global\advance\AMC@SR\AMC@SRconst\relax\fi\endgroup}
\providecommand\AMC@SRbit{\AMC@SRadvance\ifodd\AMC@SR1\else0\fi}
\providecommand\AMC@SRtest[2]{\AMC@SRadvance\ifodd\AMC@SR#2\else#1\fi\ignorespaces}
\providecommand\AMC@SRvalue{\number\AMC@SR}
```
The seed of this generator is set to 1515, but another value can be given using the command \AMCrandomseed\{\textit{seed}\}.

\def\AMCrandomseed#1{\AMC@SRset{#1}}

4.6.2 Uniform random deviates

This generator is used to build first a 20-bit uniform integer generator (macro \AMC@SRnextByte). Then, using modulo, a (nearly) uniform generator on \{0, \ldots, n-1\} is built: command \AMC@SRmax\{n\} puts in \AMC@SR@count the random deviate.

\newcount\AMC@SR@count
\def\AMC@SR@time{\AMC@SRset{\time}}
\newcount\AMC@SRnum
\def\AMC@SRnextByte{\AMC@SRnum=\z@\% \AMC@SR@count=20\% \loop\multiply\AMC@SRnum\tw@\% \ifnum\AMC@SR@count>1\advance\AMC@SR@count\m@ne\repeat\%
\ifnum\AMC@SR@count>\one\advance\AMC@SR@count\m@ne\repeat%
\newcommand\AMC@SRmax[1]{\AMC@SRnextByte\AMC@SR@count=\AMC@SRnum\%\divide\AMC@SR@count\by\#1\relax\%\multiply\AMC@SR@count\by\#1\relax\%
\advance\AMC@SR@num\by\(-\AMC@SR@count\%
\}}

4.6.3 Tokens shuffling

The package defines the macro \AMCsw@p to swap the values of two token registers given as parameters.

After defining \textit{n} token registers \texttt{\textbackslash foo@0}, \texttt{\textbackslash foo@1}, \texttt{\textbackslash foo@ii}, \texttt{\textbackslash foo@iv} and so on, you can shuffle them using \AMC@shuffletoks[\langle \textit{a} \rangle]{\langle n \rangle}{\langle \texttt{foo} \rangle}. With optional argument \langle \textit{a} \rangle, registers are shuffled from number \langle \textit{a} \rangle to \langle n \rangle (default value for \langle \textit{a} \rangle is 1).

\newcount\AMC@sti
\newcount\AMC@stil
\newtoks\AMCsw@p@
\newcommand\AMCsw@p[2]{\global\AMCsw@p@[2]\%\global\AMCsw@p@[#1]=\#1\%
\global#1=#2\%
\global#2=\AMCsw@p@\%
\newcommand\AMC@shuffletoks[3][\one]\{\langle \texttt{foo} \rangle\}
\global\AMC@sti=\#2\relax\%
\global\AMC@stil=\#2\relax\%
\advance\AMC@stil\m@ne\%
\advance\AMC@sti\m@ne\%
\ap@{
\AMC@SRmax{\AMC@sti}\advance\AMC@SRnum \#1\relax\%
\AMCsw@p[\csname \textit{\romannumeral\AMC@SRnum} endcsname\endcsname]{\csname \textit{\romannumeral\AMC@sti} endcsname\endcsname} \%}
4.7 Keys numbering

This package allocates a unique integer ID to each question key from the questionnary. The \AMC@definitnumero\{n\}{key} allocates ID \textit{n} to the key \textit{key}. Command \AMC@prepare\{key\} looks if an ID had already been associated to \textit{key}, and, if not, makes a new ID allocation for \textit{key}. Command \AMC@unnumero\{key\} returns the ID associated with \textit{key} (creating one if necessary). Command \AMC@affecte\{key\}{\cnt} give to counter \textit{cnt} the value of the ID associated to \textit{key} (creating one if necessary).

\begin{verbatim}
\newcount\AMC@numerotation\AMC@numerotation=\z@%
\def\AMC@definitnumero#1#2{\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[NUM=#1=#2]^^J}%
\expandafter\global\expandafter\def\csname AMC@numtab@#2\endcsname{#1}}%
\def\AMC@prepare#1{\expandafter\ifx\csname AMC@numtab@#1\endcsname\relax%
\global\advance\AMC@numerotation\@ne%
\expandafter\AMC@definitnumero\expandafter{\the\AMC@numerotation}{#1}\fi}
\def\AMC@unnumero#1{\AMC@prepare{#1}\csname AMC@numtab@#1\endcsname}
\def\AMC@affecte#1#2{\AMC@prepare{#1}\global#2=\csname AMC@numtab@#1\endcsname}
\end{verbatim}

4.8 Boxes

4.8.1 Position logging

Command \AMC@tracebox\{\textit{trace}\}\{\textit{key}\}\{\textit{content}\} makes a L\TeX\ box around \textit{content}, and, if \textit{trace} is not empty, logs to the .xy file informations to be able to compute exact location of this box on the page, attached to the box identification \{\textit{key}\}.

Command \AMC@pagepos logs page and page size informations at the beginning of each page.

\begin{verbatim}
\def\AMC@shapename@{\ifAMC@invisible none\else\AMC@shapename\fi}
\def\AMC@tracepos#1#2{\ifAMC@calibration\ifx\@empty#1\@empty\else%
\pdfsavepos\protected@write\AMC@XYFILE{}{string\tracepos%
{\the\AMCid@etud/\thepage:#2}}%
{\noexpand\number\pdflastxpos sp}%
{\noexpand\number\pdflastypos sp}%
{\AMC@shapename}}%
\fi\fi}
\def\AMC@traceposx#1#2{\ifAMC@calibration\ifx\@empty#1\@empty\else%
\pdfsavepos\protected@write\AMC@XYFILE{}{string\tracepos%
{\the\AMCid@etud/\thepage:#2}}%
{\noexpand\number\pdflastxpos sp}%
0sp%
{\AMC@shapename}}%
\fi\fi}
\end{verbatim}
The commands \AMCdontScan and \AMCdontAnnotate write into the \texttt{xy} file instructions related to the current question.

\AMCdontScan
\AMCdontAnnotate

\texttt{amcxyfile} The following lines defines an environment to use a particular file for positions outputs. This is used mainly for documentation or testing.

\texttt{namefield} The \texttt{namefield\{⟨name field content⟩\}} is a simple call to \texttt{\AMC@tracebox}.

\texttt{\namefield\{⟨name field content⟩\}} produces the following box:
and outputs information about the position of the box in the .xy file, as seen in section 5.1.

### 4.8.2 Boxes to be checked by students

There are two styles for boxes to be checked by the students. The first one is an empty box, printed beside the answer. The second is a box with a character in it. It is mainly used when answers are to be given on a separate answer sheet.

These boxes can be drawn using command \(\text{	exttt{AMC@answerBox@}}\{\langle \text{char} \rangle\}{\langle \text{filled} \rangle}\{\langle \text{trace} \rangle\}{\langle \text{key} \rangle}\): \(\langle \text{char} \rangle\) is the character to print inside the box, \(\langle \text{trace} \rangle\) is non-empty if you want to log the box position in the .xy file, \(\langle \text{key} \rangle\) is the box identification, and \(\langle \text{filled} \rangle\) is non-empty for filling the box.

Depending on the required shape for the boxes, the corresponding \(\text{	exttt{AMC@shape@xxx\{\langle \text{char} \rangle\}{\langle \text{filled} \rangle}\{\langle \text{trace} \rangle\}{\langle \text{key} \rangle}\}}\) command is used.

For example, \(\text{	exttt{AMC@answerBox@\{K\}\{1\}\{test\}}\) produce the box \(K\), writing the lines in the .xy file shown in section 5.2.
\newcommand{\AMC@answerBox}{\textcolor{\AMC@boxcolor@}{\#1}}
\newcommand{\AMC@setcolors@}[3]{\ifKV@AMCdim\def{\AMC@fillcolor@}{white}\fi}
\newcommand{\AMC@save@box}[3]{\begin{tikzpicture}{\draw[\AMC@boxcolor@,fill=\AMC@fillcolor@,line width=\AMC@boxedrule,rounded corners=\AMC@oval@radius]{(-0.5\AMC@boxedwidth,0.5\AMC@boxedheight) rectangle (0.5\AMC@boxedwidth,-0.5\AMC@boxedheight);\ifAMC@draw@cross\draw[\AMC@boxcolor@,line width=\AMC@crossrule]{(-0.5\AMC@boxedwidth,0.5\AMC@boxedheight) -- (0.5\AMC@boxedwidth,-0.5\AMC@boxedheight);\(0.5\AMC@boxedwidth,0.5\AMC@boxedheight\) -- (-0.5\AMC@boxedwidth,-0.5\AMC@boxedheight);\fi\end{tikzpicture}}\}
\newcommand{\AMC@shapeprepare@oval}{\AMC@makeovalbox{1}{1}{\AMC@ovalbox@R}\AMC@makeovalbox{1}{1}{\AMC@ovalbox@RF}\AMC@makeovalbox{1}{1}{\AMC@ovalbox@}\AMC@makeovalbox{1}{1}{\AMC@ovalbox@F}\}
\newcommand{\AMC@shape@oval}[4]{\AMC@setcolors@{#3}{#2}\AMC@tracebox{#3}{#4}{\boxput*(0,0){\textcolor{\AMC@boxcolor@}{#1}}{\AMC@use@box{\AMC@ovalbox@}\ifx\@empty#3\@empty\else\AMC@use@box{\AMC@ovalbox@F}\fi}}
\newcommand{\AMC@shapeprepare@none}{\}
\newcommand{\AMC@shape@none}[4]{#1}}
\AMC@answerBox
\AMCchoiceLabel
\AMCchoiceLabelFormat
\AMC@answerBox Command \AMC@answerBox is the same as \AMC@answerBox@, but if \texttt{char} is empty, it is replaced
\AMCchoiceLabel
\AMCchoiceLabelFormat
34
by an Arabic or alphabetical counter, depending on the use of the digits package option.

To use another way to label the choices boxes, the user can redefine the \texttt{AMCchoiceLabel} macro, which takes as argument the name of the counter used to number the choices. One can for example use \texttt{\def\AMCchoiceLabel#1{\textsf{\textsf{alph(#1)}}}} to ask for lowercase letters.

To write these labels with another font, size, or so, the user can redefine the \texttt{AMCchoiceLabelFormat} macro, which takes as argument the label. One can for example get sans serif bold labels with \texttt{\def\AMCchoiceLabelFormat#1{{\textsf{\textsf{#1}}}}}.

\begin{verbatim}
376 \def\AMCchoiceLabel#1{%  
377 \ifAMC@inside@digit\arabic{#1}%  
378 \else\Alph{#1}/fi%  
379 }  
380 \def\AMCchoiceLabelFormat#1{#1}
381 \newcounter{AMC@ncase}
382 \setcounter{AMC@ncase}{0}
383 \newcommand\AMC@answerBox[4]{%
384 \AMC@answerBox{\ifx\@empty#1\@empty%
385 \AMCchoiceLabel{AMC@ncase}%
386 \else #1\fi}{#2}{#3}{#4}}
\end{verbatim}

The dimensions of these box are managed by \texttt{AMCboxDimensions{⟨sizes⟩}}, where \texttt{⟨sizes⟩} is a comma separated list of \texttt{(name)=⟨dimension⟩} constructs. Here, \texttt{(name)} can be \texttt{size} for the box size, \texttt{rule} for the box rule width, \texttt{down} for moving the box down, \texttt{color} for the box color and \texttt{outsidesep} for the distance between the box and the letter (when outside the box).

The \texttt{⟨color⟩} value given to \texttt{color} is a color that should be defined for the \texttt{xcolor} package. This color is used only in the case the box will be used for data capture: it is not used on the corrected answer sheet (\texttt{answers} or \texttt{indivanswers} package option), and not used on the subject part of an exam with a separate answer sheet (\texttt{separateanswershiflet} package option).

The \texttt{AMCboxColor{(⟨color⟩)}} command is defined as an alias to \texttt{AMCboxStyle{color=(⟨color⟩)}}, and \texttt{AMCboxDimensions} as an alias to \texttt{AMCboxStyle}, for backward compatibility.

\begin{verbatim}
387 \newlength\AMC@boxedrule
388 \newlength\AMC@crossrule
389 \newlength\AMC@boxeddown
390 \newlength\AMC@boxedwidth
391 \newlength\AMC@boxedheight
392 \newlength\AMC@oval@radius
393 \newlength\AMC@outside@sep
394 \define@choicekey{AMCdim}{shape}{square,oval,none}{\def\AMC@shapename{#1}}
395 \define@key{AMCdim}{size}{\AMC@boxedwidth=#1\AMC@boxedheight=#1}
396 \define@key{AMCdim}{height}{\AMC@boxedheight=#1}
397 \define@key{AMCdim}{width}{\AMC@boxedwidth=#1}
398 \define@key{AMCdim}{rule}{\AMC@boxedrule=#1}
399 \define@key{AMCdim}{outside@sep}{\AMC@outside@sep=#1}
400 \define@key{AMCdim}{down}{\AMC@boxeddown=#1}
401 \define@key{AMCdim}{color}{\def\AMC@boxcolor{#1}}
402 \define@boolkey{AMCdim}{cross}{false}{}
403 \define@key{AMCdim}{crosschar}{\textbf{\textsf{X}}}{\def\AMC@crosschar{#1}}
404 \define@key{AMCdim}{crossrule}{1.5pt}{\AMC@crossrule=#1}
405 \def\AMCboxStyle#1{%
\end{verbatim}
Command \AMCbox\(\langle\text{char}\rangle\)\{\(\langle\text{filled}\rangle\)\} prints a box with character \(\langle\text{char}\rangle\) inside, and filled if \(\langle\text{filled}\rangle\) is non-empty, using global variables to identify the box (question and choice).

\AMCbox is non-empty, using global variables to identify the box (question and choice).

It calls \AMC@formBox\{\(\langle\text{char}\rangle\)\}{\(\langle\text{filled}\rangle\)\}{\(\langle\text{trace}\rangle\)\}{\(\langle\text{key}\rangle\)\} to actually render the box.

The command \AMCboxOutsideLetter\{\(\langle\text{box}\rangle\)\}{\(\langle\text{char}\rangle\)\} is called to print the box and the character \(\langle\text{char}\rangle\) outside (and next to) it. The character is formatted using \AMCoutsideLabelFormat first: if you need bold characters, redefine it with \def\AMCoutsideLabelFormat#1{\textbf{#1}}.

\def\AMCoutsideLabelFormat#1{#1}
\newcommand\AMCboxOutsideLetter[2]{#1
obreak
hspace{.1em}\AMCoutsideLabelFormat{#2}}
\newcommand\AMC@formBox[4]{\ifAMC@outside@box{\AMCboxOutsideLetter\{#1\}{#2}\{#3\}\{#4\}}
\else
\AMC@answerBox\{#1\}{#2}\{1\}\{case:\AMCid@name:\the\AMCid@quest,\the\AMCrep@count\}
\fi}
\newcommand\AMC@formBox[4]{\ifx\empty#1\empty
\AMCchoiceLabel{AMC@ncase}%
\else #1\fi

\ifAMCzoneformulaire% for codes inside form sheet
\protect\AMC@formBox\{#1\}{#2\}{1\}{case:\AMCid@name:\the\AMCid@quest,\the\AMCrep@count}%
\else
\ifAMCformulaire@dedans% for answer boxes inside form sheet
\protect\AMC@formBox\{#1\}{#2\}{1\}{case:\AMCid@name:\the\AMCid@quest,\the\AMCrep@count}%
\else% outside form sheet: not to be read during data capture
\AMCanswerBox\{#1\}{#2\}{1\}{case:question:\AMCid@name:\the\AMCid@quest,\the\AMCrep@count}%
\fi\fi
\else% no separate sheet for answers: always read
\ifAMCinside@box%
\AMCanswerBox\{#1\}{#2\}{1\}{case:\AMCid@name:\the\AMCid@quest,\the\AMCrep@count}%
\else%
\AMCanswerBox\{#1\}{#2\}{1\}{case:\AMCid@name:\the\AMCid@quest,\the\AMCrep@count}%
\fi\fi
\fi
4.8.3 Scoring zones

The source file can define zones that will be used to print scores when annotating the completed answer sheets. The command \AMCscoreZone\{(zone)\} logs these zones positions on the page.

\newif\ifAMCsz@logged\AMCsz@loggedfalse
\newcommand{\AMCscoreZone}[1]{%
  \ifAMC@ensemble%
    \ifAMCformulaire@dedans%
      \AMC@tracebox{1}{score::\the\AMCid@quest,-1}{#1}%
    \else%
      \AMC@tracebox{1}{scorequestion::\the\AMCid@quest,-1}{#1}%
    \fi%
  \else%
    \AMC@tracebox{1}{score::\the\AMCid@quest,-1}{#1}%
  \fi%
  \ifAMCsz@loggedfalse%
    \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[VAR:scorezones=1]}
  \global\AMCsz@loggedtrue%
  \fi%
}

4.8.4 Binary boxes

The package prints on each page some boxes that code (like binary digits) student sheet number, page number and a check number, so as to be read easily from scans after exam.

\AMCid@checkmax
\AMC@NCBetud
\AMC@NCBpage
\AMC@NCBcheck

The check number is just decreased each page. Its maximum value is \AMCid@checkmax. The number of binary digits used to print student sheet number, page and check number are \AMC@NCBetud, \AMC@NCBpage and \AMC@NCBcheck. The number of the first page is \AMC@premierecopie.

The length of zone reserved for binary boxes is \AMC@CBtaille.

\newtoks{\AMCbin@sequence}
\newcount{\AMCbin@number}
\newcount{\AMCbin@ndigits}
\newcount{\AMCbin@id}
\newcount{\AMCbin@digit}

\AMC@binaryBoxes Command \AMC@binaryBoxes[\{ndigits\}]{(n)} prints \{ndigits\} boxes to represent number \(n\) in its binary form. \AMCbin@one and \AMCbin@zero print individual digit-boxes.

For example, \AMC@binaryBoxes[12]{367} shows 367 = 000101101111 using 12 boxes:
\def\AMCbin@one{\advance\AMCbin@digit\@ne}%
\def\AMCanswerBox@[0{}{1}{chiffre:\the\AMCbin@id,\the\AMCbin@digit}}
\def\AMCbin@zero{\advance\AMCbin@digit\@ne%
\def\AMC@answerBox@{}{}{1}{chiffre:\the\AMCbin@id,\the\AMCbin@digit}}
\def\AMCbin@begin#1{\AMCbin@id=#1\AMCbin@digit=\z@}
\newcommand\AMC@binaryBoxes[2][1]{% 
{\AMCboxDimensions{shape=square,size=.32cm,down=0pt,rule=.2pt,cross=false}\AMCbin@sequence={}\AMCbin@number=#2\relax%
\AMCbin@ndigits=\z@%}
\loop\ifnum\AMCbin@number>\z@
\advance\AMCbin@ndigits\@ne%
\ifodd\AMCbin@number\AMCbin@sequence=\expandafter{\expandafter\AMCbin@one\the\AMCbin@sequence}\fi%
\divide\AMCbin@number\tw@%
\repeat%
\loop
\ifnum\AMCbin@ndigits<#1\advance\AMCbin@ndigits\@ne%
\AMCbin@sequence=\expandafter{\expandafter\AMCbin@zero\the\AMCbin@sequence}\fi%
\divide\AMCbin@number\tw@%
\repeat%
\ifnum\AMCbin@ndigits>#1\PackageError{automultiplechoice}{Too low AMC@NCB value (got #1 but needs \the\AMCbin@ndigits)}{}
\ifnum\AMCbin@ndigits>\z@%}

4.9 Checking Environment

\AMCcurrentenv\def\AMCcurrentenv{document}

\AMCifenv\def\AMCifenv#1{% 
\def\AMC@tempenv{#1}\ifx\AMC@tempenv\AMCcurrentenv\expandafter\@firstoftwo
\else\expandafter\@secondoftwo\fi
\def\AMC@tempenv\AMCcurrentenv
\expandafter@firstoftwo
\else
\expandafter@secondoftwo
\fi
}

4.10 Handling groups of questions

The package allows to handle groups of questions, so as to be able to shuffle them before printing them to the sheets.

\nouveaugroupe\nouveaugroupe{⟨group-name⟩}{⟨n⟩} creates a new (empty) group with name ⟨group-name⟩
\ element\ \element{⟨group-name⟩}{⟨text⟩} adds to group ⟨group-name⟩ a new element that contains ⟨text⟩. ⟨text⟩ can be a question environment, or two successive questions to be kept together, or anything else. Calling command \nouveaugroupe is not compulsory, as \element calls it if necessary.

\newcount\AMCtok@k
\newcount\AMCtok@max
\setgroupmode{(group-name)}{(mode)} sets the group mode to \textit{mode} for group \textit{group-name}. This mode setup the behaviour of \texttt{\insertgroup} and \texttt{\copygroup} for this group:

1. With mode \texttt{fixed}, group's elements will be taken from the beginning.
2. With mode \texttt{cyclic}, the elements will be taken from the group following the last call group’s use, recycling if necessary.
3. Mode \texttt{withreplacement} is the same as \texttt{fixed}, but the group is shuffled before each use.
4. Mode \texttt{withoutreplacement} is like \texttt{cyclic}, adding some shuffling when coming back to the beginning of the group.

The command \texttt{\setdefaultgroupmode{\textit{mode}}} sets the group mode to be used for the following created groups (a group is created at the first \texttt{\element{(group)}} call). When no \texttt{\setdefaultgroupmode} is used, \texttt{fixed} is the default mode.
The functions $\text{\texttt{AMCgrouppre}}\{\langle group-name \rangle, \langle n \rangle, \langle i \rangle \}$ are called before using $\langle n \rangle$ elements from group $\langle group-name \rangle$ starting from index $\langle i \rangle$ (negative value for $\langle i \rangle$ stands for the current value of the group index), either with $\text{\texttt{insertgroup}}$ or $\text{\texttt{copygroup}}$.

For mode **fixed**, the group index is set to $\langle i \rangle$, or 0 if $\langle i \rangle$ is negative (take elements from the beginning).

For mode **withreplacement**, the group is shuffled and the group index is set to $\langle i \rangle$ or 0 (take elements from the beginning) if negative.

For mode **withoutreplacement**, the group index is set to $\langle i \rangle$, or left unchanged if $\langle i \rangle$ is negative. If there is not enough elements left in the group, the elements before the index and the elements after the index are shuffled.

```
\newcommand{\AMCgrouppre@fixed}[3]{%  
  \ifnum#3<0%  
    \csname AMC#1@j\endcsname=0%  
  \else%  
    \csname AMC#1@j\endcsname=#3%  
  \fi%}
```

```
\newcommand{\AMCgrouppre@withreplacement}[3]{%  
  \ifnum#3<0%  
    \csname AMC#1@j\endcsname=0%  
  \else%  
    \csname AMC#1@j\endcsname=#3%  
  \fi%  
  \shufflegroup{#1}%}
```

```
\newcommand{\AMCgrouppre@withoutreplacement}[3]{%  
  \ifnum#3<0%  
    \else%  
      \csname AMC#1@j\endcsname=#3%  
    \fi%  
  \ifnum\AMCtok@i=k%  
    \AMCtok@i=0%  
  \fi%  
  \ifnum\AMCtok@i=0%  
    \shufflegroup{#1}%  
  \else%  
    \AMC@imax=\AMCloop@k%  
    \advance\AMC@imax -#2\relax%  
    \ifnum\AMCtok@i>\AMC@imax%  
      \shufflegroupslice{#1}{\@ne}{\AMCtok@i}%  
      \ifnum\AMCtok@i<\AMCloop@k%  
        \advance\AMCtok@i\@ne%  
        \shufflegroupslice{#1}{\AMCtok@i}{\AMCloop@k}%  
      \fi%  
    \fi%  
  \fi%}
```

40
For mode cyclic, nothing has to be done, except setting the group index if non-negative.

```
\newcommand{\AMCgrouppre[cyclic]}{\ifnum#3<0\else\csname AMC#1@j\endcsname=#3\fi}
```

The function \AMCgrouppre{⟨mode⟩}{⟨group-name⟩}{⟨n⟩}{⟨i⟩} calls the right \AMCgroupprexxx command.

```
\newcommand{\AMCgrouppre}{\csname AMCgrouppre@#1\endcsname{#2}{#3}{#4}}
```

Command \shufflegroup{⟨group-name⟩} shuffles the elements of group ⟨group-name⟩, and \shufflegroupslice{⟨group-name⟩}{⟨a⟩}{⟨b⟩} shuffles elements ⟨a⟩ to ⟨b⟩ from group ⟨group-name⟩.

It can be called at each student sheet in order to get different student sheets and avoid cheating.

Command \insertgroup[⟨n⟩]{⟨groupname⟩} inserts all the elements of group ⟨groupname⟩, or only the first ⟨n⟩ elements if ⟨n⟩ is given. \insertgroupfrom[⟨n⟩]{⟨groupname⟩}{⟨i⟩} inserts all the elements of group ⟨groupname⟩ starting from index ⟨i⟩ (the index of the first element is 0), or only the first ⟨n⟩ elements if ⟨n⟩ is given.

```
\ifAMC@shuffleG{\AMC@shuffletoks{\number\csname #1@k\endcsname}{#1@}}\fi
```

```
\ifAMC@shuffleG{\AMC@shuffletoks[#2]{#3}{#1@}}\fi
```

\newcommand{\AMCtok@ik}{\csname AMC#1@j\endcsname}
\newcommand{\AMCloop@k}{\csname #2@k\endcsname}
\newcommand{\AMCgrouploop@prep}[3]{\AMCtok@size=#1\relax\ifAMC@fullGroups\AMCtok@size=0\fi\ifnum\AMCtok@size<1\AMCtok@size=\csname #2@k\endcsname\fi\AMCtok@ik=\csname AMC#1@j\endcsname\AMCloop@k=\csname #2@k\endcsname\expandafter\ifx\csname AMC#1@mode\endcsname\relax\PackageError{automultiplechoice}{No group mode for #2}{No mode has been defined for group ‘#2’. This should not occur...}\fi\AMCgrouppre{\csname AMC#2@mode\endcsname}{#2}{\the\AMCtok@size}{#3}}
\newcommand{\AMCgrouploop@next}[1]{\global\advance\csname AMC#1@j\endcsname\@ne\expandafter\ifnum\csname AMC#1@j\endcsname>\AMCloop@k\global\csname AMC#1@j\endcsname=0\fi\AMCtok@ik=\csname AMC#1@j\endcsname\advance\AMCtok@size\m@ne\expandafter\ifnum\AMCtok@size<\z@\else\AMCtok@size=\csname #2@k\endcsname\fi\ifnum\AMCtok@size<1\AMCtok@size=\csname #2@k\endcsname\fi\AMCtok@ik=\csname AMC#1@j\endcsname\global\advance\csname AMC#1@j\endcsname\@ne\expandafter\ifnum\csname AMC#1@j\endcsname>\AMCloop@k\global\csname AMC#1@j\endcsname=0\fi\AMCtok@ik=\csname AMC#1@j\endcsname\ifnum\AMCtok@size<\z@\else\AMCtok@size=\csname #2@k\endcsname\fi\ifnum\AMCtok@size<1\AMCtok@size=\csname #2@k\endcsname\fi\AMCtok@ik=\csname AMC#1@j\endcsname\expandafter\ifnum\AMCtok@size<\z@\else\AMCtok@size=\csname #2@k\endcsname\fi\ifnum\AMCtok@size<1\AMCtok@size=\csname #2@k\endcsname\fi\AMCtok@ik=\csname AMC#1@j\endcsname\expandafter\ifnum\AMCtok@size<\z@\else\AMCtok@size=\csname #2@k\endcsname\fi\ifnum\AMCtok@size<1\AMCtok@size=\csname #2@k\endcsname\fi\AMCtok@ik=\csname AMC#1@j\endcsname
The commands \cleargroup and \copygroup can also be used to make more complex questions combinations in the exams, allowing for example to ask the package to shuffle 3 questions taken at random from group groupa and 5 questions taken at random from group groupb.

\cleargroup\{⟨group⟩\} clears the group ⟨group⟩, erasing all of its elements.
\copygroup\{(⟨n⟩)\}\{(⟨from⟩)\}\{(⟨to⟩)\} copies ⟨n⟩ elements from group ⟨from⟩ to group ⟨to⟩. If optional parameter ⟨n⟩ is not given, all the questions from group ⟨from⟩ are copied. \copygroupfrom\{(⟨n⟩)\}\{(⟨from⟩)\}\{(⟨to⟩)\}\{(⟨i⟩)\} copies ⟨n⟩ elements from group ⟨from⟩ to group ⟨to⟩, starting from element at index ⟨i⟩ (the index of the first element is 0). If optional parameter ⟨n⟩ is not given, all the questions from group ⟨from⟩ are copied.

See section 3.4 for an illustration for these commands.

4.11 Questions

To manage multiple choice questions, first set some counters and token registers to handle answers. Token registers \reponse@i, \reponse@ii and so on will be used for answers – we restrict the number of answers of a single questions to \AMCload@counter = 199.
Command \AMCload@reponse{\langle n\rangle}{\langle text\rangle} will be used to add answer number \langle n\rangle with text \langle text\rangle (\langle text\rangle will include the box to be ticked and all the layout commands) to the set of answers (in a token register \reponse@xxx – counter \AMCload@counter keeps track of the number of answers), in order to shuffle them when all answers will be loaded.

When answers are not to be shuffled, command \AMCrien@deux{\langle n\rangle}{\langle text\rangle} will be used instead, only printing \langle text\rangle.

\newcommand\AMCload@reponse[2]{% 
\advance\AMCload@counter\@ne\relax% 
\csname reponse@\romannumeral\AMCload@counter\endcsname% 
=\expandafter{\expandafter\AMCrep@count\expandafter=#2 #1}%% 
} 
\newcommand\AMCrien@deux[2]{#1}

\shuffle@it 
\AMCdump@reponses

After loading all answers, commands \shuffle@it will be used to shuffle them, and \AMCdump@reponses to print them.

\def\shuffle@it{\AMC@shuffletoks{\number\AMCload@counter}{reponse@}} 
\newcount\AMCnum@questions 
\newcommand\AMCdump@reponses{% 
\global\AMCnum@questions=\AMCload@counter\relax% 
\whilenumber\AMCload@counter>0\do{% 
\the\csname reponse@\romannumeral\AMCload@counter\endcsname% 
\advance\AMCload@counter\m@ne}}

4.11.1 Managing answers

\lastchoices 
\AMCrep@init 
\AMC@fin@rep

Command \AMCrep@init{\langle mode\rangle} is called for each question before reading answers. \langle mode\rangle is \texttt{r} for suffled answers, and \texttt{o} if answers are not to be shuffled. It sets the number of answers counter to zero, and calls \AMCrep@o or \AMCrep@r depending on \langle mode\rangle. These commands sets \AMCload@@reponse and \AMCrep@fini that will be called for each answer and after the last answer respectively, depending on \langle mode\rangle:

- If \langle mode\rangle=\texttt{r}, \AMCload@@reponse is \AMCload@reponse (loads answer to token register) and \AMCrep@fini calls \shuffle@it and \AMCdump@reponses;

- If \langle mode\rangle=\texttt{o}, \AMCload@@reponse is \AMCrien@deux (prints answer directly) and \AMCrep@fini does nothing.

Command \lastchoices is called before giving answers that are to be printed at the end (even when suffling answers). It closes the answers list calling \AMCrep@fini and opens another one in ordered mode. Note that it also saves the value of \AMCrep@count, which is the number of the current answer among all answers given in the subject source for the current question.

Command \AMC@fin@rep is to be called after the last answer: it adds a “None of these answers are correct.” answer if necessary (package option completemulti) with answer number zero, and calls \AMCrep@fini.

\newcommand\AMCrep@init[1]{% 
\ifAMC@ordre\AMCrep@o\else% 
\csname AMCrep@#1\endcsname\fi\AMCload@counter=\z@}
4.11.2 Separate answer sheet

This package needs some memory to print questions/answers boxes again on a separate answer sheet.

First define commands that will announce questions and answers on the separate answer sheet (these commands can be modified by the user): \texttt{AMCformQuestion}\{⟨n⟩\} is responsible for announcing question number ⟨n⟩, and \texttt{AMCformAnswer}\{⟨box⟩\} is responsible for printing the box to be ticked, given as argument ⟨box⟩.

Commands \texttt{AMCformQuestionA} and \texttt{AMCformAnswerA} set up counter \texttt{AMC@ncase} value before calling their counterparts.

\begin{verbatim}
\newcommand{\AMCrep@o}{
\def{\AMCload@@reponse}{\AMCrien@deux}\def{\AMCrep@fini}{}}
\newcommand{\AMCrep@r}{
\def{\AMCload@@reponse}{\AMCload@reponse}\
\def{\AMCrep@fini}{\shuffle@it\AMCdump@reponses}}
\newcount{\AMCrep@@count}
\newcommand{\lastchoices}{\AMCrep@@count=\AMCrep@count\
\AMCrep@fini\AMCrep@init{o}\
\AMCrep@@count=\AMCrep@count}
\newcommand{\@aucune}{\emph{\AMC@loc@none}}
\newcommand{\AMC@fin@rep}{
\ifAMCcomplete@multi\ifAMCtype@multi\
\lastchoices\AMCrep@count=-1\
\ifAMCune@bonne\wrongchoice{\@aucune}\
\else\ifAMC@postcorrect\wrongchoice{\@aucune}\
\else\correctchoice{\@aucune}\fi\fi\
\fi\fi\fi\AMCrep@fini}
\def{\AMCmem@ireData{}}
\def{\AMCformBeforeQuestion{\vspace{\AMCformVSpace}\par}}
\def{\AMCformAfterQuestion{\ifAMC@asqbloc\egroup\fi}}
\def{\AMCformQuestion#1{\AMC@loc@qf{#1}}}\def{\AMCformQuestionA#1#2{\setcounter{AMCquestionaff}{#1}\
\AMCid@quest=#2\
\setcounter{AMC@ncase}{0}\
\AMCformBeforeQuestion\
\ifAMC@asqbloc\vbox\bgroup\fi\
\ifx{\@empty\AMC@sza@callout{\@empty}\@empty}\else\
\csname\AMC@sza@callout\endcsname\
\fi\
\AMCformQuestion{#1}\
\ifx{\@empty\AMC@sza@callin{\@empty}\@empty}\else\
\csname\AMC@sza@callin\endcsname\
\fi}}
\def{\AMCformAnswer#1{\hspace{\AMCformHSpace} #1}}
\def{\AMCformAnswerA#1{\addtocounter{AMC@ncase}{1}\AMCformAnswer{#1}}}
\end{verbatim}
These are commands to manage memory for separate answer sheet. \texttt{AMCmem@ireAJ\{code\}} adds \texttt{\langle code \rangle} to this memory. \texttt{AMCmem@ireAJRep\{code\}} adds to memory answer code \texttt{\langle code \rangle}, and \texttt{AMCmem@ireQ\{n\}\{id\}} adds to memory question code to announce question numbered \texttt{\langle n \rangle} with id \texttt{\langle id \rangle}.

The command \texttt{AMCformBegin} defines the beginning of the separate answer sheet for the current student sheet, and \texttt{AMCform} prints the whole memory: questions and answers boxes.

\texttt{AMCformS} is a \texttt{AMCform} variant that does not clear the list of answer boxes. It can be used to make the same exact subject for all students, displaying the questions before (outside) one copy, so that one copy contains only the answer sheet.

\subsection{Formatting answers}

Answers have to be included in an environment \texttt{choices} (standard), \texttt{choiceshoriz} (answers on one line) or \texttt{choicescustom} (user defined) depending on the desired formatting.

Use \texttt{AMCBoxedAnswers} to request all answers to be included in \LaTeX\ boxes; this can be useful for example when using multicolumn answers formatting.
For each of these styles, a corresponding \texttt{AMCrep@xxx}{{⟨box⟩}{⟨text⟩}} is defined, which will format the answer with a box given in ⟨box⟩ and text ⟨text⟩. \texttt{AMCrep@bloc} is also defined and used in standard formatting when the user wants to put answers inside a \LaTeX box.

\begin{verbatim}
\newcommand{\AMCrep@bloc}[2]{\AMCmem@ireAJRep{#1}
\par\noindent\begin{minipage}{\linewidth}
\begin{itemize}
\item[#1] #2\end{itemize}\end{minipage}\vspace{\AMCinterBrep}}
\newcommand{\AMCrep@itemize}[2]{\AMCmem@ireAJRep{#1}\item[#1] #2}
\newcommand{\AMCrep@ligne}[2]{\AMCmem@ireAJRep{#1}\mbox{#1\hspace*{1em}#2}\hspace{3em plus 4em}}
\newcommand{\AMCrep@perso}[2]{\AMCmem@ireAJRep{#1}\AMCanswer{#1}{#2}}
\end{verbatim}

The custom style will use user-defined commands to format answers: \texttt{AMCbeginAnswer} is called once before answers, \texttt{AMCanswer{⟨box⟩}{⟨text⟩}} is called for each answer (⟨box⟩ being the box to be ticked and ⟨text⟩ the text associated with the proposed answer), and \texttt{AMCendAnswer} is called after all answers.

\begin{verbatim}
\def{\AMCbeginAnswer}{\def{\AMCanswer#1#2}{#1 #2}\def{\AMCendAnswer}{}}
\end{verbatim}

The commands \texttt{\correctchoice} and \texttt{\wrongchoice} are used inside \texttt{choices}-like environments to give the proposed answers and specify if they are to be ticked by the students or not.

\begin{verbatim}
\newcommand{\correctchoice}[2]{\global\advance{\AMCrep@count}\@ne\relax\%\if\AMC@calibration\AMC@amclog{\texttt{AUTOQCM[REP=\the{\AMCrep@count}:B]}}\fi\%
\global\AMCune@bonnetrue\%
\AMCload@@reponse{\une@rep{\if\AMC@correc\AMC@box{#1}{1}\else\AMC@box{#1}{}\fi}{#2}}{\the{\AMCrep@count}}\ignorespaces}
\newcommand{\wrongchoice}[2]{\global\advance{\AMCrep@count}\@ne\relax\%
\if\AMC@calibration\AMC@amclog{\texttt{AUTOQCM[REP=\the{\AMCrep@count}:M]}}\fi\%
\AMCload@@reponse{\une@rep{\if\AMC@correc\AMC@box{#1}{}\else\AMC@box{#1}{1}\fi}{#2}}{\the{\AMCrep@count}}\ignorespaces}
\end{verbatim}

\subsection{Score zones}

The position of the scores on the annotated answer sheets can be defined in the \LaTeX source file using \texttt{AMCsetScoreZone{⟨options⟩}} (or \texttt{AMCsetScoreZoneAnswerSheet{⟨options⟩}} for the answer sheets when the separate answer sheet option is used).

First begin with some helpers: \texttt{AMCemptybox{⟨width⟩}{⟨height⟩}{⟨depth⟩}} draws an empty box with specified dimensions, and \texttt{AMCmarginNote{⟨note⟩}} (code from one of sgmoye's comments on
tex.stackexchange.com) prints a marginal note in the left or right margin, depending on current the position (usefull in multicols environment).

\newcommand{\AMCemptybox}[3]{% \sbox0{}\wd0=#1\ht0=#2\dp0=#3\relax\box0} \newlength{\AMC@mn@test} \newlength{\AMC@mn@sep}\AMC@mn@sep=4mm \newlength{\AMC@mn@leftmargin} \newlength{\AMC@mn@rightmargin} \newcommand{\AMCmarginNote}[1]{% \begin{tikzpicture}[remember picture,overlay] \coordinate (here) at (0,0); \pgfextractx{\AMC@mn@test}{\pgfpointdiff{\pgfpointanchor{current page}{center}}{\pgfpointorigin}} \ifodd\thepage\AMC@mn@leftmargin=\oddsidemargin\AMC@mn@rightmargin=\evensidemargin\else\AMC@mn@leftmargin=\evensidemargin\AMC@mn@rightmargin=\oddsidemargin\fi \ifdim\AMC@mn@test < 1cm\draw (current page.east |- here)+(-\AMC@mn@rightmargin-1in+\AMC@mn@sep,0pt) node[anchor=text,align=left,text width=\AMC@mn@rightmargin+1in-\AMC@mn@sep]{\strut #1};\else\draw (current page.west |- here)+(0cm,0pt) node[anchor=text,align=right,text width=\AMC@mn@leftmargin+1in-\AMC@mn@sep]{\strut #1};\fi \end{tikzpicture}%}

Define now different ways to place the score zone:

none nowhere

question right after the question heading

margin in the margin, using marginpar (this does not work with multicols environment)

margins in the left or right margin, depending on the current position (needs tikz package)

\newcommand{\AMC@sz@box}{\AMCemptybox{\AMC@sz@width}{\AMC@sz@height}{\AMC@sz@depth}} \newcommand{\AMC@sz@callin@question}{\AMCscoreZone{\AMC@sz@box}} \newcommand{\AMC@sz@callout@margins}{\hspace{0pt}\AMCmarginNote{\AMCscoreZone{\AMC@sz@box}}} \newcommand{\AMC@sz@callout@margin}{\hspace{0pt}\marginpar{\AMCscoreZone{\AMC@sz@box}}} \newcommand{\AMC@sz@init@margins}{\PackageWarning{automultiplechoice}{Please run twice to get proper margin notes position.}}

Let us now set up options handling.

\newlength{\AMC@sz@width} \newlength{\AMC@sz@height} \newlength{\AMC@sz@depth} \def{\AMC@sz@callout{}}
\def\AMC@sz@callin{}
\define@key{AMCsz}{width}{\AMC@sz@width=#1}
\define@key{AMCsz}{height}{\AMC@sz@height=#1}
\define@key{AMCsz}{depth}{\AMC@sz@depth=#1}
\define@key{AMCsz}{calloutside}{\def\AMC@sz@callout{#1}}
\define@key{AMCsz}{callinside}{\def\AMC@sz@callin{#1}}
\define@choicekey{AMCsz}{position}{none,question,margin,margins}{%
  \ifcsname AMC@sz@callout@#1\endcsname%
  \def\AMC@sz@callout{AMC@sz@callout@#1}%
  \else%
  \fi%
  \ifcsname AMC@sz@callin@#1\endcsname%
  \def\AMC@sz@callin{AMC@sz@callin@#1}%
  \else%
  \fi%
  \ifcsname AMC@sz@init@#1\endcsname%
  \csname AMC@sz@init@#1\endcsname%
  \fi%}
\newcommand\AMCsetScoreZone[1]{\setkeys{AMCsz}{#1}}
\AMCsetScoreZone{width=1.5em,height=1.5ex,depth=.5ex,position=none}

And do the same for $\AMCsetScoreZoneAnswerSheet$...
\newcommand\AMC@sza@box{\AMCemptybox{\AMC@sza@width{\AMC@sza@height{\AMC@sza@depth}{}}}}
\newcommand\AMC@sza@init@none{}\newcommand\AMC@sza@callout@none{}\newcommand\AMC@sza@callin@none{}
\newcommand\AMC@sza@init@question{}\newcommand\AMC@sza@callout@question{}\newcommand\AMC@sza@callin@question{\AMCscoreZone{\AMC@sza@box}}
\newcommand\AMC@sza@init@margin{}\newcommand\AMC@sza@callout@margin{\hspace{0pt}\marginpar{\AMCscoreZone{\AMC@sza@box}}}\newcommand\AMC@sza@callin@margin{}
\newlength\AMC@sza@width\newlength\AMC@sza@height\newlength\AMC@sza@depth\def\AMC@sza@callout{}
\def\AMC@sza@callin{}
\define@key{AMCsza}{width}{\AMC@sza@width=#1}
\define@key{AMCsza}{height}{\AMC@sza@height=#1}
\define@key{AMCsza}{depth}{\AMC@sza@depth=#1}
4.11.5 Formatting questions

The counter \AMCquestionaff keeps track of the current question number. It can be redefined by
the user, for example to print several questions without a number, and then print questions with a
number starting at one.

\AMCstepQuestion will increase this counter and \AMCqaaff will format the question number
out.

\AMCbeforeQuestion, \AMCbeginQuestion and \multiSymbole can be user-redefined.

Environment \question{\{\key\}} encloses a simple question (with one and only one correct choice)
with associated unique key \key and the proposed answers.

Environment \questionmult{\{\key\}} is the same for multiple questions (with none, one or
several correct choices).

Environment \questionmultx{\{\key\}} is the same as \questionmult, but with no use of
\multiSymbole.
Environment \{questionouverte\}[\textit{width}] is used for open questions (that won’t be marked automatically!), with width given as an optional argument (defaults to 3 cm).

4.11.6 Explanations

The command \explain is used inside question-like environments to give the explanation for the answers of a question.
4.12 Scoring

Scoring strategies are simply transmitted to the .amc file for later analysis.

\scoring\ {\langle score\rangle} details the scoring strategy for current question or current answer, \scoringDefaultS\ {\langle score\rangle} and \scoringDefaultM\ {\langle score\rangle} gives default scoring strategy for simple and multiple questions, and \QuestionIndicative\ tells that the current question is not to be taken into account in the global mark.

\def\scoring#1{\ifAMC@calibration\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B=#1]^^J}\fi}
\def\scoringDefaultS#1{\ifAMC@calibration\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[BDS=#1]^^J}\fi}
\def\scoringDefaultM#1{\ifAMC@calibration\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[BDM=#1]^^J}\fi}
\def\QuestionIndicative{\ifAMC@calibration\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[INDIC]^^J}\fi}

4.13 Numerical data

4.13.1 Codes

\AMCcode\ Students can code some numerical information (such as student number) through special questions, which can be formatted easily with the command \AMCcode\{\langle key\rangle\}[\langle ndigits\rangle], where \langle key\rangle is a key prefix and \langle ndigits\rangle is the number of required digits. The digits entered by the student will be available through the questions \langle key\rangle[1],...,
\langle key\rangle[\langle ndigits\rangle].

As an example, \AMCcode\{code\}[6] produces the opposite boxes (two results are show here: without or with separateanswersheet option), and trace positions of all the boxes in the .xy file with the code identifier: the first digit is represented by question with key code[6], the second by question with key code[5], and so on.

Positions of the boxes are logged in the .xy file, as shown in section 5.3 for the first set of boxes (without separateanswersheet, with digits outside boxes).

\begin{verbatim}
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
\end{verbatim}
The "horizontal" version \texttt{AMCcodeH} can also be considered, specially with a small number of digits. See opposite for the result of \texttt{AMCcodeH\{code\}{3}}.

\begin{Verbatim}
\texttt{\newcount\AMC@chiffres} \texttt{\newdimen\AMCcodeHspace} \texttt{\AMCcodeHspace=.5em} \texttt{\newdimen\AMCcodeVspace} \texttt{\AMCcodeVspace=.5em} \texttt{\newcommand\{\AMCcode\}{\{2\}{}}} \texttt{\setlength\{\parindent\}{Opt\}}} \texttt{\begin{def}\AMCbeginQuestion\{1\}{2\}{2}{}\{\def\AMCbeginAnswer\{\hspace{0pt}}} \texttt{\vbox\{bgroup\}}} \texttt{\def\AMCendAnswer\{\vspace{-\AMCcodeVspace}\egroup\hspace{\AMCcodeHspace}}} \texttt{\def\AMCanswer\{\hbox\{ifAMC@ensemble \#1\{\;else\;\\AMCboxOutsideLetter\{\#1\{\#2\}\}fi\}} \texttt{\hspace*{\fill}}} \texttt{\vspace{\AMCcodeVspace}}} \texttt{\AMCnobloc\}} \texttt{\AMC@chiffres=#2\{\loop
\begin{question}\{#1\{\the\AMC@chiffres\}\}\QuestionIndicative\end{question}}} \texttt{\advance\AMC@chiffres\m@ne\ifnum\AMC@chiffres>0\repeat%} \texttt{\hspace{-\AMCcodeHspace}}}} \texttt{\end{def}}} \texttt{\begin{def}\AMCbeginAnswer\{\hspace{-\AMCcodeVspace}\egroup\hspace{\AMCcodeHspace}}} \texttt{\def\AMCanswer\{\hbox\{ifAMC@ensemble \#1\{\;else\;\\AMCboxOutsideLetter\{\#1\{\#2\}\}fi\}} \texttt{\hspace*{\fill}}} \texttt{\vspace{\AMCcodeVspace}}} \texttt{\AMCnobloc\}} \texttt{\AMC@chiffres=#2\{\loop
\begin{question}\{#1\{\the\AMC@chiffres\}\}\QuestionIndicative\end{question}}} \texttt{\advance\AMC@chiffres\m@ne\ifnum\AMC@chiffres>0\repeat%} \texttt{\hspace{-\AMCcodeHspace}}}} \texttt{\end{def}}
\end{Verbatim}

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4.13.2 Numerical questions

The command \AMCnumericChoices{correct}{options} can be used as a replacement for the choices environment when the questions asks for a numeric value to code on the answer sheet.

As an example,

\begin{question}{product}
  What is the value of $7 \times 5$?
  \AMCnumericChoices{35}{digits=2,sign=false}
\end{question}

produces (in correction mode):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question 3</th>
<th>What is the value of $7 \times 5$?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and these boxes are only shown on the separate answer sheet if the separateanswersheet option is used.

This command uses the \AMCformatChoices{showcommand}{hidecommand}{qname}{qid} command, that calls either \hidecommand if the separateanswersheet option is used and if we are currently in the question part (not in the answer sheet), or \showcommand when all the boxes are to be produced.

\newcommand{\AMCformatChoices}[4]{%
The \AMCnumeric@char\{\langle inside\rangle\}\{\langle correct\rangle\} draw a box with content \langle inside\rangle (only if needed), where \langle correct\rangle is 1 if the corresponding choice is correct and empty if not.

The command \AMCnumeric@digit\{\langle correct\rangle\}\{\langle maxdigit\rangle\} draws a box for current digit value \AMC@chiffres, if \langle correct\rangle is the correct digit value, and \langle maxdigit\rangle is the maximal digit value. The command \AMCsignV\{\langle valuecount\rangle\} draws two boxes for the students to code the sign of the counter \langle valuecount\rangle (which will be set to the absolute value). The command \AMCnumericH\{\langle varname\rangle\}\{\langle correct\rangle\}\{\langle maxdigit\rangle\} draws a serie of boxes for all possible values of a digit (from 0 to \langle maxdigit\rangle), where the correct value is \langle correct\rangle, transmitting scoring data to AMC so that the variable \langle varname\rangle will be set to the value chosen by the student.
Some computation commands are now defined. \AMC@calcmodulo{⟨integer⟩}{⟨counter⟩} sets the counter ⟨counter⟩ value to the last digit of ⟨integer⟩ (using base \AMC@numeric@base). \AMC@calcdigit{⟨integer⟩}{⟨digit⟩}{⟨counter⟩} sets the value of the counter ⟨counter⟩ to the digit number ⟨digit⟩ of ⟨integer⟩ (digit number 0 of 567 is 7, number 1 is 6...). \AMCsignificantDigits{⟨base⟩}{⟨nDigits⟩}{⟨number⟩} sets the value of the counter ⟨counter⟩ to the first ⟨nDigits⟩ significant digits from real number ⟨number⟩, so that for example \AMCsignificantDigits{2}{0.05367} returns 54.\[\text{55}\]
\newcommand{\AMCnumericShow}{⟨value⟩}{⟨opts⟩}{⟨qname⟩}{⟨qid⟩} is called to draw all necessary boxes to code a numerical value ⟨value⟩ with options given as a comma separated list ⟨opts⟩. \AMCnumericOpts{⟨opts⟩} can be used to set some default values for these options.

Begin with the available options:

\def{\AMCdecimalPoint}{\raisebox{1ex}{\bf .}}
\def{\AMCntextSign}{\textbf{}}
\def{\AMCntextGoto}{\textbf{}}
\def{\AMCntextVHead#1}{\textbf{b#1}}
\def{\AMCncol@Border}{lightgray}
\def{\AMCncol@Background}{white}
\def{\AMCncol@BorderWidth}{1mm}
\define@key{AMCNumeric}{Tsign}{\def{\AMCntextSign}{#1}}
\define@key{AMCNumeric}{Tpoint}{\def{\AMCdecimalPoint}{#1}}
\define@key{AMCNumeric}{vspace}{\AMCnumeric@Vspace=#1}
\define@key{AMCNumeric}{hspace}{\AMCnumeric@Hspace=#1}
\define@key{AMCNumeric}{bordercol}{\def{\AMCncol@Border}{#1}}
\define@key{AMCNumeric}{borderwidth}{\def\AMCncol@BorderWidth{#1}}
\define@key{AMCNumeric}{backgroundcol}{\def\AMCncol@Background{#1}}
\define@key{AMCNumeric}{digits}{[3]{AMC@numeric@digits=#1}}
\define@key{AMCNumeric}{decimals}{[0]{AMC@numeric@decd=#1}}
\define@key{AMCNumeric}{base}{[10]{AMC@numeric@base=#1}}
\define@boolkey{AMCNumeric}{sign}{true}{false}
\define@boolkey{AMCNumeric}{strict}{false}{true}
\define@boolkey{AMCNumeric}{scoring}{true}{false}
\define@boolkey{AMCNumeric}{vhead}{false}{true}
\define@boolkey{AMCNumeric}{reverse}{true}{false}
\define@boolkey{AMCNumeric}{nomero}{false}{true}
\define@boolkey{AMCNumeric}{significant}{false}{true}
\define@key{AMCNumeric}{scoreexact}{(2){AMC@numeric@scoreexact=#1}}
\define@key{AMCNumeric}{scoreapprox}{(1){AMC@numeric@scoreapprox=#1}}
\newcount\AMC@numeric@exact
\newcount\AMC@numeric@approx
\define@key{AMCNumeric}{exact}{\AMC@numeric@exact=#1}
\define@key{AMCNumeric}{approx}{\AMC@numeric@approx=#1}
\setkeys{AMCNumeric}{digits,decimals,base,sign,strict,scoring,vertical,reverse,vhead,scoreexact,scoreapprox,exact,approx,nomero,significant}
\newcommand\AMCnumericOpts[1]{\setkeys{AMCNumeric}{#1}}

Then the command \AMCnumericShow itself:
\newcommand\AMCnumericShow[4]{%}

The first line allows to keep the question ID number and name accurate even in the separate answer sheet.
\ifAMCensemble\def\AMCid@name{#3}\AMCid@quest=#4\fi%

We have to tell AMC that the scoring we will give concerns this question:
\ifAMCensemble\ifAMCformulaire@dedans%
\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[Q=\the\AMCid@quest]`~3}
\fi\fi%

Then we parse the options from \langle opts \rangle:
\setkeys{AMCNumeric}{#2}%

When decimal is positive, convert the real correct value to integer.
\ifnum\AMC@numeric@decd>\z@
\FPeval\AMC@numeric@eval{round(#1 * \the\AMC@numeric@base^\the\AMC@numeric@decd,0)}
\AMC@numeric@value=\AMC@numeric@eval%
\else%
\ifKV@AMCNumeric@significant%
\AMCsignificantDigits[\the\AMC@numeric@base]{\AMC@numeric@digits}{#1}{\AMC@numeric@value}%
\else%
\AMC@numeric@value=#1%
\fi%
\fi%

The question scoring is given to AMC (if requested by the scoring=true option). Note that the variable \texttt{intV} refers to the correct value, and \texttt{intX} to the value entered by the student.
\ifKV@AMCNumeric@scoring
  \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B=haut,_,mz,_,formula=(Vdifference<=\the\AMC@numeric@exact?)\AMC@numeric@scoreexact:0]
  \ifnum\AMC@numeric@approx>\z@
    (Vdifference<=\the\AMC@numeric@approx?\AMC@numeric@scoreapprox:0)
  \else
    0
  \fi}\^^J\fi
\def\AMC@numeric@compute{}\ifKV@AMCNumeric@strict\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B=requires.int\@Alph\AMC@numeric@x=1]^^J}\else\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B=default.int\@Alph\AMC@numeric@x=0]^^J}\fi\global\edef\AMC@numeric@compute{(\AMC@numeric@compute)*\the\AMC@numeric@base+\fi}
\advance\AMC@numeric@x\m@ne\ifnum\AMC@numeric@x>0\repeat\ifKV@AMCNumeric@sign\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B=set.intV=\the\AMC@numeric@value,\set.intX=\AMC@numeric@compute]}
\ifKV@AMCNumeric@significant\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B=set.Vdifference="min( abs((\intV)-(\intX)) , abs(\the\AMC@numeric@base * (\intV) - (\intX)) , abs((\intV) - \the\AMC@numeric@base * (\intX)) )"}
\else\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B=set.Vdifference=abs((\intV)-(\intX))}\fi\global\edef\AMC@numeric@compute{\(\AMC@numeric@compute\)\@Alph\AMC@numeric@x\@Alph\AMC@numeric@x\@Alph\AMC@numeric@x}\fi}
\vspace{1.5ex}\par{\fboxrule=\AMCncol@BorderWidth\fcolorbox{\AMCncol@Border}{\AMCncol@Background}{Place the boxes to choose the sign, if requested.\ifKV@AMCNumeric@sign\vbox{\ifx\AMCntextSign\@empty\@empty\else\hbox{\AMCntextSign}\vspace{\AMCnumeric@Vspace}\fi\vrule\hspace{.5em}\fi}\fi\else\vspace{1.5ex}\par{\boxrule=\AMCncol@BorderWidth\box{\AMCncol@Border}{\AMCncol@Background}{\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B=\set.intV=\the\AMC@numeric@value,\set.intX=\AMC@numeric@compute]}}\fi}\vspace{1.5ex}\par{Place the boxes to choose the sign, if requested.\ifKV@AMCNumeric@sign\vbox{\ifx\AMCntextSign\@empty\@empty\else\hbox{\AMCntextSign}\vspace{\AMCnumeric@Vspace}\fi\vrule\hspace{.5em}\fi\else\vspace{1.5ex}\par{}}\fi\fi%
We shift \texttt{\AMC@numeric@digits} and \texttt{\AMC@numeric@dec
d} counters so that digit number 0 is the digit just before decimal point.

\begin{verbatim}
\advance\AMC@numeric@digits\m@ne%
\advance\AMC@numeric@decd\m@ne%

For vertical mode (boxes for a single digit are on a same row; usually used for binary numbers),

\begin{verbatim}
\ifKV\AMC@Numeric@vertical%
\hbox{%

begin a loop over all digits,

\loop{%
place the decimal point if necessary,
\ifnum\AMC@numeric@digits=\AMC@numeric@decd\relax%
\hbox{\AMCdecimalPoint}%
\fi%
compute the digit value,
\AMC@calcdigit{\the\AMC@numeric@value}%
\{}\the\AMC@numeric@digits}\{\AMC@numeric@x}%

draw the box for this digit,
\hbox{\vbox{
\ifKV\AMC@Numeric@vhead%
\vbox{\hbox{\AMCntextVHead{\the\AMC@numeric@digits}}}%
\vspace{\AMCnumeric@Vspace}%
\fi%}
{\advance\AMC@numeric@digits\@ne%
\ifKV\AMC@Numeric@reverse%
\AMCnumericVR{\int\@Alph\AMC@numeric@digits}%
{\the\AMC@numeric@x}{\AMC@numeric@base}%
\else%
\AMCnumericV{\int\@Alph \AMC@numeric@digits}%
{\the\AMC@numeric@x}{\AMC@numeric@base}%
\fi}%
}}%
and end the loop over digits, adding space if this is not the last one.
\ifnum\AMC@numeric@digits>\z@%
\hspace{\AMCnumeric@Hspace}%
\advance\AMC@numeric@digits\m@ne\repeat%
\}%
\else%
\hbox{\vbox{%
\loop{%
\ifnum\AMC@numeric@digits=\AMC@numeric@decd\relax%
\hbox{\AMCdecimalPoint}%
\fi%
\AMC@calcdigit{\the\AMC@numeric@value}%
\{}\the\AMC@numeric@digits}\{\AMC@numeric@x}%
\hbox{%
\end{verbatim}
\end{verbatim}

Now, do the same for horizontal mode.
\begin{question}{quarter}
In which interval falls $\frac{1}{4}$?
\begin{multicols}{5}
  \begin{choices}[o]
    \AMCIntervals{0.25}{0}{1}{0.1}
  \end{choices}
\end{multicols}
\end{question}

produces (in correction mode):

**Question 4:** In which interval falls $\frac{1}{4}$?
Note that the interval formatting can be changed redefining the \AMCIntervalFormat command, which is originally defined as:
\begin{verbatim}
def\AMCIntervalFormat#1#2{[#1,,#2[}
\end{verbatim}

to follow local conventions (writing \([a, b]\) instead of \([a, b]\) is for example a common usage).

\begin{verbatim}
def\AMC@intervx#1#2{\AMC@CI@cas{\AMCIntervalFormat{#1}{#2}}} def\AMCIntervals#1#2#3#4{\FPeval\AMC@CI@a{clip(#2)}\let\AMC@CI@cas=\wrongchoice\loop\FPeval\AMC@CI@b{clip(\AMC@CI@a + #4)}\FPiflt{#1}\AMC@CI@b\let\AMC@CI@cas=\correctchoice\fi\FPiflt{#1}\AMC@CI@a\let\AMC@CI@cas=\wrongchoice\fi\@expandtwoargs\AMC@intervx{\AMC@CI@a}{\AMC@CI@b}\FPiflt\AMC@CI@b{#3}\FPset\AMC@CI@b{#3}\repeat}
\end{verbatim}

4.14 Open questions

\AMCOpen\begin{question}{Linux}
What is the first name of the person who started working on the Linux kernel?
\AMCOpen{}{\wrongchoice[w]{w}\scoring{0}\correctchoice[c]{c}\scoring{2}}\end{question}

shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0.0, 0.1</th>
<th></th>
<th>0.2, 0.3</th>
<th></th>
<th>0.4, 0.5</th>
<th></th>
<th>0.6, 0.7</th>
<th></th>
<th>0.8, 0.9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.1, 0.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.3, 0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5, 0.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.7, 0.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.9, 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The teacher will have to tick the ‘w’ box for wrong answers, and the ‘c’ box for correct answers.

Begin with the options definitions:
\begin{verbatim}
def\AMCotextGoto{}
def\AMCotextReserved{}
\end{verbatim}
The command \texttt{AMCOpen} is similar to \texttt{AMCnumericChoices}, calling either \texttt{AMCopenShow} or \texttt{AMCopenHide}.

\begin{minipage}{\textwidth}
\loop\vspace{\textwidthLineHeight}
\hspace{.5em}\ifAMCcorrec\smash{\texttt{AMCopen-answer}}\def\texttt{AMCopen-answer}{\texttt{}}\fi\%
\begin{flushright}
\ifKV\AMCopen@dots\%
\ifnum\AMCopen@Lines>1\par\advance\AMCopen@Lines\m@ne\repeat\%
\end{flushright}
\begin{minipage}{\textwidth
\hspace{.5em}A\hspace{.5em}B\hspace{.5em}C
\hspace{.5em}D\hspace{.5em}E\hspace{.5em}F
\hspace{.5em}G\hspace{.5em}H\hspace{.5em}I
\hspace{.5em}J\hspace{.5em}K\hspace{.5em}L
\hspace{.5em}M\hspace{.5em}N\hspace{.5em}O
\hspace{.5em}P\hspace{.5em}Q\hspace{.5em}R
\hspace{.5em}S\hspace{.5em}T\hspace{.5em}U
\hspace{.5em}V\hspace{.5em}W\hspace{.5em}X
\hspace{.5em}Y\hspace{.5em}Z
\end{minipage}
\end{minipage}
4.15 Boxes with letters only

\texttt{\AMCBoxOnly} Sometimes the letters printed in the boxes (or just after them) are enough to describe the answers. In such cases, printing the boxes both on the question and on the answer sheet is not necessary. The \texttt{\AMCBoxOnly} can be used as a replacement for the \texttt{choices} environment:

\begin{question}{arm}
Which letter shows the \textit{arm} on the diagram?
\AMCBoxOnly{ordered=true}{\wrongchoice[A]}{\correctchoice[B]}{\wrongchoice[C]}{\wrongchoice[D]}
\end{question}
4.16 Page formatting

4.16.1 Watermark

\AMCw@termark These commands are used to print a grey “DRAFT” under each page, so as to prevent from printing old versions of the subject.

\AMCw@terprint \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{cmr}{b}{n}{<35->cmr17}{}
\def\AMC@watertext{\AMC@loc@draft}
\newcommand\AMCw@termark{\setlength{\@tempdimb}{.5\paperwidth}\setlength{\@tempdimc}{-.5\paperheight}\put(\strip@pt\@tempdimb,\strip@pt\@tempdimc){\makebox(0,0){\rotatebox{45}{\textcolor{[gray]{0.8}\fontencoding{OT1}\fontfamily{cmr}\fontseries{b}\fontshape{n}\fontsize{90pt}{120pt}\selectfont\AMC@watertext}}}}}
\newcommand\AMCw@terprint[1]{\setbox\@tempboxa\vbox to \z@{\vbox{\hbox to \z@{#1\hss}}\vss}\dp\@tempboxa\z@\box\@tempboxa}

4.16.2 Signs for scan analysis

The following code sets up all the signs to be printed on the pages so as to be able to recognize the position of the boxes on the scans. Four circles • are printed on the corners (see \m@rqueCalage), and binary boxes show the student sheet number (see \AMCIDBoxesA), the page (see \AMCIDBoxesB) and a checking number (see \AMCIDBoxesC).

\AMC@intituleHead is the title to be printed at the beginning (used for corrected sheet, and empty on subject). \AMC@note is printed at the bottom of each page. You can change its value using \AMCsetFoot{⟨foot⟩}.

\def\AMCcercle#1#2{\setlength{\unitlength}{1mm}\begin{picture}(#1,#1)(-#2,-#2)\thinlines\circle*{#1}\end{picture}}
\def\m@rqueCalage{\AMCcercle{3.6}{1.8}}
\def\m@rque#1{\AMC@tracebox{1}{#1}{\m@rqueCalage}}
\def\he@dtaille#1{\vbox to 1cm{#1}}
\def\he@dbas#1{\he@dtaille{\vspace*{\fill}#1}}
\def\he@dhaut#1{\he@dtaille{#1\vspace*{\fill}}}
\def\AMC@note{}
\def\AMCsetFoot#1{\def\AMC@note{#1}}
\newcommand\AMCStudentNumber{\the\AMC@etud}
\newcommand\AMCIDBoxesA{\AMCbin@begin{1}\AMC@binaryBoxes[\AMC@NCBetud]{\the\AMCid@etud}}
\newcommand\AMCIDBoxesB{\AMCbin@begin{2}\AMC@binaryBoxes[\AMC@NCBpage]{\thepage}}
\newcommand\AMCIDBoxesC{\AMCbin@begin{3}\AMC@binaryBoxes[\AMC@NCBcheck]{\the\AMCid@check}}
\newcommand\AMCIDBoxesABC{
\hbox{\vbox{\noindent\AMCIDBoxesA\noindent\AMCIDBoxesB\AMCIDBoxesC}}%}
\AtBeginPage{\ifAMC@pagelayout\global\advance\AMCid@check\m@ne%
\ifnum\AMCid@check<1\global\AMCid@check=\AMCid@checkmax\fi%
\AMC@pagepos%
\ifAMC@watermark\ifAMC@correchead\else\AMCw@terprint{\AMCw@termark}\fi\fi\fi}
\fancypagestyle{AMCpageHeadOnly}{%}
\fancyhf{}
\fancyhead[C]{\textsc{\AMC@intituleHead}}
\renewcommand{\headrulewidth}{0pt}
\renewcommand{\footrulewidth}{0pt}
\fancypagestyle{AMCpageFull}{%}
\fancyhf{}
\fancyhead[L]{\AMC@LR{\leavevmode\makebox[0pt][l]\texttt{+	he\AMCid@etud/\thepage/\the\AMCid@check+}}}\fancyhead[R]{\AMC@LR{\leavevmode\makebox[0pt][r]\texttt{+	he\AMCid@etud/\thepage/\the\AMCid@check+}}}
\renewcommand{\headrulewidth}{0pt}
\renewcommand{\footrulewidth}{0pt}
\fancypagestyle{AMCpageNoMarks}{%}
\fancyhf{}
\fancyhead[R]{\AMCsubjectPageTag}
\fancyfoot[C]{\AMC@note}
\renewcommand{\headrulewidth}{0pt}
\renewcommand{\footrulewidth}{0pt}
\fancypagestyle{AMCpageEmpty}{%
4.17 Defining a single exam copy content

\onecopy The command \texttt{\onecopy[\langle n \rangle]}\{\texttt{\langle code \rangle}\} generates \(n\) copies of the subject that is described in \texttt{\langle code \rangle}. The \LaTeX code \texttt{\langle code \rangle} that generates a single copy can be a little long, so that the environment \texttt{examcopy} is often preferred.

\newcommand{\onecopy}[2]{% \ifx\AMCNombreCopies\undefined\AMCnum@copies=#1\% \else\AMCnum@copies=\AMCNombreCopies\fi% \AMC@amclog{\texttt{\langle n \rangle} \texttt{\langle code \rangle} \texttt{\langle n \rangle} \texttt{\langle code \rangle}}% \AMCid@etud=\AMCid@etudstart% \ifnum\AMCid@etud=0\AMCid@etud=\AMC@premierecopie\fi% \AMCid@etudfin=\AMCnum@copies% \advance\AMCid@etudfin\AMCid@etud\relax% \ifAMC@correchead\AMCid@etudfin=\AMC@premierecopie\fi% \loop{\AMC@zoneformulairefalse\setcounter{page}{1}\setcounter{section}{0}% \ifAMC@ensemble\ifAMC@automarks\pagestyle{AMCpageNoMarks}\fi\fi% \AMCnumero{1}% \ifAMC@calibration\AMC@amclog{\texttt{\langle n \rangle} \texttt{\langle code \rangle} \texttt{\langle n \rangle} \texttt{\langle code \rangle}}% \#2\clearpage\advancemcid@etud\one\ifnum\AMCid@etud<\AMCid@etudfin\repeat% \global\AMCid@etudstart=\AMCid@etud% }% If you want to print the subject all at one time in duplex mode, it is necessary to end each subject with an even number of pages. This can be achieved using \texttt{\AMCcleardoublepage} at the end of the copy definition. This command is also useful inserted before the separate answer sheet (if any).

\AMCcleardoublepage If you want to print the subject all at one time in duplex mode, it is necessary to end each subject with an even number of pages. This can be achieved using \texttt{\AMCcleardoublepage} at the end of the copy definition. This command is also useful inserted before the separate answer sheet (if any).

\AMCaddpagesto If you want to print the subject all at one time in duplex mode, it is necessary to end each subject with an even number of pages. This can be achieved using \texttt{\AMCcleardoublepage} at the end of the copy definition. This command is also useful inserted before the separate answer sheet (if any).

\texttt{\AMCcleardoublepage}\{\texttt{\langle n \rangle}\}\texttt{\AMCaddpagesto}{\texttt{\langle n \rangle}} adds enough (white) pages to get at least \(n\) pages in the current question sheet.

\newcommand{\AMCaddpagesto}{\texttt{\langle n \rangle}}% \@whilenum\thepage<#1\do{%
To make some differences in the copies, checking if the student sheet number is odd, with \exemplairepair construct, can be useful.
\def\exemplairepair{\ifodd\AMCid@etud}

\AMClabel Commands \AMClabel, \AMCref and \AMCpageref replaces \LaTeX’s \label, \ref and \pageref to be able to use different labels for different sheets.
\newcommand\AMCstudentlabel[1]{\the\AMCid@etud-#1}
\def\AMClabel#1{\expandafter\label{\AMCstudentlabel{#1}}}
\def\AMCref#1{\expandafter\ref{\AMCstudentlabel{#1}}}
\def\AMCpageref#1{\expandafter\pageref{\AMCstudentlabel{#1}}}

\AMCqlabel A label can be created for current question with \AMCqlabel{⟨label⟩}. This label can be used with \AMCref and \AMCpageref. This command is defined for backward compatibility only, since \AMClabel can also be used.
\newcommand{\AMCqlabel}[1][]{\AMClabel{#1}}

4.18 Pre-association
\AMCassociation Association between sheets and students can be made before the exam with the \AMCassociation{⟨id⟩} command.
\newcommand{\AMCassociation}[1][]{\if\AMC@calibration\protected@write\AMC@XYFILE{}{\string\association{\the\AMCid@etud}{#1}}\fi}

4.19 Package options
See section 3.1 for the options descriptions.
\DeclareOptionX{ordre}{\AMC@ordretrue}
\DeclareOptionX{correct}{\AMC@correctrue\AMC@correcttrue}
\DeclareOptionX{modele}{\AMC@correcheadtrue\AMC@correctfalse\AMC@ordretrue}
\DeclareOptionX{correcindiv}{\AMC@correcttrue}
\DeclareOptionX{init}{\AMC@SR@time}
\DeclareOptionX{bloc}{\AMC@qbloctrue}
\DeclareOptionX{completemulti}{\AMCcomplete@multitrue}
\DeclareOptionX{insidebox}{\AMC@inside@boxtrue}
\DeclareOptionX{ensemble}{\AMC@ensembletrue}
\DeclareOptionX{chiffres}{\AMC@inside@digittrue}
\DeclareOptionX{outsidebox}{\AMC@outside@boxtrue}
\DeclareOptionX{calibration}{\AMC@calibrationtrue}
\DeclareOptionX{nowatermark}{\AMC@watermarkfalse}
\newcommand\AMC@catalogMode{\AMC@watermarkfalse\AMC@correcheadtrue\AMC@correcttrue\AMC@ordretrue\AMC@shuffleGfalse\AMC@fullGroupstrue}
\DeclareOptionX{catalog}{\AMC@catalogMode}
\DeclareOptionX{francais}{\def\AMC@lang@code{FR}\AMC@loc@FR}
\DeclareOptionX{lang}{\def\AMC@lang@code{#1}\csname AMC@loc@#1\endcsname}
\DeclareOptionX{versionA}{\def\AMCid@checkmax{31}\def\AMC@NCBetud{9}\def\AMC@NCBpage{4}\def\AMC@NCBcheck{5}\setlength{\AMC@CBtaille}{4cm}\def\AMC@premierecopie{100}}
\DeclareOptionX{plain}{\AMC@plaintrue}
\DeclareOptionX{nopage}{\AMC@pagelayoutfalse}
\DeclareOptionX{postcorrect}{\AMC@postcorrecttrue}
\DeclareOptionX{automarks}{\AMC@automarkstrue}
\newif\ifAMCneeds@storebox\AMCneeds@storeboxfalse
\DeclareOptionX{storebox}{\AMCneeds@storeboxtrue}
\ProcessOptionsX
\ifAMCneeds@storebox
\RequirePackage{storebox}\AtBeginDocument{{}}\fi
\AtBeginDocument{
\ifAMCneeds@storebox
\let\AMC@new@savebox=\newstorebox%
\let\AMC@save@box=\storebox%
\let\AMC@use@box=\usestorebox%
\fi
\AMC@new@savebox{\AMC@ovalbox@R}
\AMC@new@savebox{\AMC@ovalbox@RF}
\AMC@new@savebox{\AMC@ovalbox@}
\AMC@new@savebox{\AMC@ovalbox@F}
4.20 Package Errors

Error to display if \explain command is used outside question like environments

\def\AMC@error@explain{\PackageError{automultiplechoice}{Command \protect\explain\space can only be used inside\MessageBreak question like environments}{Something's gone wrong.\MessageBreak \space \space Try typing \space <return>\space to proceed, ignoring \protect\explain.}}

4.21 Optional features

This package tries to see if optional packages environ and etex are loadable, and load them if possible. This behaviour can be cancelled by using plain option.

\ifAMC@plain
\else
\IfFileExists{environ.sty}{\RequirePackage{environ}}{}
\ifx\eTeXversion\@undefined
\else\RequirePackage{etex}\fi
\fi

Then, if environ package is loaded and defines command \NewEnviron, environment examcopy is defined. Environment \texttt{\textbackslash examcopy}\{\langle n\rangle\} does the same as command onecopy: it encloses \LaTeX code which makes one exam copy. Optional argument \langle n\rangle gives the number of desired copies – this can also be modified redefining \texttt{\textbackslash AMCNombreCopies}.

\ifpackageloaded{environ}\{%
\ifx\NewEnviron\undefined\PackageWarning{automultiplechoice}{Package environ loaded but too old version: environnement examcopy/copieexamen will NOT be defined.}\%
\else\NewEnviron{examcopy}\{1\}\{5\}\{\onecopy{#1}{\BODY}\}\fi\%
\{Package environ not loaded: environnement examcopy/copieexamen will NOT be defined.}\%
\fi

4.22 External control

SujetExterne ScoringExterne CorrigeExterne CorrigeIndivExterne NoWatermarkExterne

Some of the package options can be controlled defining \texttt{\textbackslash xxxExterne} commands. For example, the following command will format the subject document, whatever options are used in the \LaTeX file:

\pdflatex \texttt{\textbackslash nonstopmode\textbackslash def\SujetExterne{1}\textbackslash def\NoWatermarkExterne{1}\textbackslash input{mcq.tex}'}

\if\SujetExterne\undefined\else
\message{***SUJET***^^J}
\AMC@calibrationtrue\AMC@correcfalse\AMC@correcheadfalse\AMC@watermarkfalse
\fi
\if\ScoringExterne\undefined\else
\message{***SCORING***^^J}
\AMC@calibrationtrue\AMC@correcfalse\AMC@correcheadfalse\AMC@watermarkfalse\AMC@invisibletrue
\fi

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4.23 Page layout

The following code sets the correct page layout to have room for signs for scan analysis, and prepares watermark printing:

```latex
\@ifpackageloaded{geometry}{}{\usepackage{geometry}}
\ifAMC@pagelayout
  \ifAMC@correchead
    \geometry{hmargin=3cm,vmargin={1cm,1cm},includeheadfoot,headheight=1cm,footskip=1cm}
  \else
    \geometry{hmargin=3cm,headheight=2cm,headsep=.3cm,footskip=1cm,top=3.5cm,bottom=2.5cm}
  \fi
\fi
\ifAMC@watermark
  \ifAMC@correchead\else
    \def\AMC@note{\begin{minipage}{0.65\linewidth}
      \AMC@LR{\textcolor{blue}{\AMC@loc@message}}
    \end{minipage}}
  \fi
\fi
\fi
```

4.24 Initialisation

Initialisation of the check counter:

```latex
\AMCid@check=\AMCid@checkmax\advance\AMCid@check\@ne
```

Telling outside if separate answer sheet, and boxes labelling, are requested:

```latex
\ifAMC@ensemble\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[VAR:ensemble=1]\^^J}\fi
\ifAMC@inside@box\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[VAR:insidebox=1]\^^J}\fi
\ifAMC@outside@box\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[VAR:outsidebox=1]\^^J}\fi
\ifAMC@postcorrect\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[VAR:postcorrect=1]\^^J}\fi
```

Preparing writing to .xy file:

```latex
\ifAMC@calibration
```
4.25 French command names

For backward compatibility, a lot of commands have their French counterpart:

\let\reponses=\choices\let\endreponses=\endchoices
\let\reponseshoriz=\choiceshoriz\let\endreponseshoriz=\endchoiceshoriz
\let\reponsesperso=\choicescustom\let\endreponsesperso=\endchoicescustom
\let\bonne=\correctchoice
\let\mauvaise=\wrongchoice
\let\bareme=\scoring
\let\baremeDefautM=\scoringDefaultM
\let\baremeDefautS=\scoringDefaultS
\def\exemplaire{\AMC@loc@FR\onecopy}
\@ifpackageloaded{environ}{\let\copieexamen=\examcopy\let\endcopieexamen=\endexamcopy}{}
\let\melangegroupe=\shufflegroup
\let\restituegroupe=\insertgroup
\let\alafin=\lastchoices
\let\formulaire=\AMCform
\let\AMCdebutFormulaire=\AMCformBegin
\let\champnom=\namefield
\let\choixIntervalles=\AMCIntervals

5 Outputs

In the .xy file, 1/⟨n⟩ means student sheet number 1 (there is only one “student sheet” for this document as we did not use \onecopy) and page number ⟨n⟩ inside this student sheet. Then, each instance of the \tracepos command shows x and y positions as arguments #2 and #3 (unit is sp, such that 65536 × 72.27 sp is one inch). One has to take min and max of the x-values to determine the left and right position of the box, and min and max values of y-values to determine top and bottom position of the box.

5.1 namefield command

Lines in the .xy file from a \namefield command:

\tracepos{0/33:nom}{0sp}{45847191sp}{square}
5.2 **AMCboxedchar command**

Lines in the `.xy` file from a `AMCboxedchar` command:

```markdown
\tracepos{0/33:nom}{6038827sp}{0sp}\{square\}
\tracepos{0/33:nom}{16026323sp}{0sp}\{square\}
\tracepos{0/33:nom}{0sp}{42862013sp}\{square\}
```

5.3 **AMCcode command**

Lines in the `.xy` file from a `AMCcode` command. Here, `code.⟨n⟩:⟨q⟩,⟨v⟩` relates to digit number `⟨n⟩` from the right (`⟨n⟩=1` for units, `⟨n⟩=2` for tens, `⟨n⟩=3` for hundreds and so on), question number `⟨q⟩` (`AMCcode` uses a fake question; this number can be ignored), and value `⟨v⟩` (box number `⟨v⟩` for the digit).

```
\tracepos{0/51:case:code[6]:16,1}{21352659sp}{33469541sp}\{square\}
\tracepos{0/51:case:code[6]:16,1}{22058079sp}{32764121sp}\{square\}
\tracepos{0/51:case:code[6]:16,2}{21352659sp}{32355429sp}\{square\}
\tracepos{0/51:case:code[6]:16,2}{22058079sp}{31650009sp}\{square\}
\tracepos{0/51:case:code[6]:16,3}{21352659sp}{31241317sp}\{square\}
\tracepos{0/51:case:code[6]:16,3}{22058079sp}{30535897sp}\{square\}
\tracepos{0/51:case:code[6]:16,4}{21352659sp}{30127205sp}\{square\}
\tracepos{0/51:case:code[6]:16,4}{22058079sp}{29421785sp}\{square\}
\tracepos{0/51:case:code[6]:16,5}{21352659sp}{29013093sp}\{square\}
\tracepos{0/51:case:code[6]:16,5}{22058079sp}{28307673sp}\{square\}
\tracepos{0/51:case:code[6]:16,6}{21352659sp}{27898981sp}\{square\}
\tracepos{0/51:case:code[6]:16,6}{22058079sp}{27193561sp}\{square\}
\tracepos{0/51:case:code[6]:16,7}{21352659sp}{26784869sp}\{square\}
\tracepos{0/51:case:code[6]:16,7}{22058079sp}{26079449sp}\{square\}
\tracepos{0/51:case:code[6]:16,8}{21352659sp}{25670757sp}\{square\}
\tracepos{0/51:case:code[6]:16,8}{22058079sp}{24965337sp}\{square\}
\tracepos{0/51:case:code[6]:16,9}{21352659sp}{24556645sp}\{square\}
\tracepos{0/51:case:code[6]:16,9}{22058079sp}{23851225sp}\{square\}
\tracepos{0/51:case:code[6]:16,10}{21352659sp}{23442533sp}\{square\}
\tracepos{0/51:case:code[6]:16,10}{22058079sp}{22737113sp}\{square\}
```

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\texttt{\textbackslash tracepos\{0/51:case:code[5]:17,5\}\{23549936sp\}\{28307673sp\}\{square\}}
\texttt{\textbackslash tracepos\{0/51:case:code[5]:17,6\}\{22844516sp\}\{27898981sp\}\{square\}}
\texttt{\textbackslash tracepos\{0/51:case:code[5]:17,6\}\{23549936sp\}\{27193561sp\}\{square\}}
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\texttt{\textbackslash tracepos\{0/51:case:code[5]:17,7\}\{23549936sp\}\{26079449sp\}\{square\}}
\texttt{\textbackslash tracepos\{0/51:case:code[5]:17,8\}\{22844516sp\}\{24965337sp\}\{square\}}
\texttt{\textbackslash tracepos\{0/51:case:code[5]:17,8\}\{23549936sp\}\{24556645sp\}\{square\}}
\texttt{\textbackslash tracepos\{0/51:case:code[5]:17,9\}\{22844516sp\}\{23851225sp\}\{square\}}
\texttt{\textbackslash tracepos\{0/51:case:code[5]:17,9\}\{23549936sp\}\{23851225sp\}\{square\}}
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\texttt{\textbackslash tracepos\{0/51:case:code[3]:19,6\}\{26533650sp\}\{27193561sp\}\{square\}}
\texttt{\textbackslash tracepos\{0/51:case:code[3]:19,7\}\{25828230sp\}\{26784869sp\}\{square\}}
\texttt{\textbackslash tracepos\{0/51:case:code[3]:19,7\}\{26533650sp\}\{26079449sp\}\{square\}}
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