

The `automultiplechoice` package*

Alexis Bienvenüe
`paamc@passoire.fr`

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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 `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, optionaly 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 (<https://www.auto-multiple-choice.net/>) 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 `automultiplechoice` package. All `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 `questions.tex`:

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

*This document corresponds to version revision: `r:c6041a1` from AMC 1.4.0

```

\wrongchoice{Addis Abeba}
\wrongchoice{Ankara}
\wrongchoice{Apia}
\end{choiceshoriz}
\end{question}
}

\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}

    }

\element{history}{
\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 Yucat\'an}
    \wrongchoice{King George of Greece becomes absolute monarch of Crete}
    \wrongchoice{The first line of the Paris M\'etro is opened}
\end{choices}
\end{questionmult}
}

\element{history}{
\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}
}

\element{history}{
\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 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 L^AT_EX 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}
```

For this test, package `\sf 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 `\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}

\cleargroup{all}

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

}
```

```
\end{document}
```

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 `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:



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 `calibration` option , `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.

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

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[separateanswersheet]{automultiplechoice}
\usepackage{multicol}
\begin{document}

\input{questions.tex}

\onecopy{30}{
```

```

\noindent{\bf AMC} \hfill SAMPLE TEST}

\vspace{3ex}

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}

\cleargroup{all}

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

\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 `nopage` option , package `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 `indivanswers`, added here) for a manual marking...

The L^AT_EX source `sample-plain.tex` that only differs from `sample-amc.tex` by its options passed to `automultiplechoice`:

```
\usepackage[nopage,indivanswers]{automultiplechoice}
```

produces a 30-pages document, from which we show the first pages on page 10.

First pages from L^AT_EX source detailed in section 2.1 – see sample-amc.pdf

<p>AMC</p> <p style="text-align: right;">+1/1/60*</p> <p>SAMPLE TEST</p> <p>For this test, package <code>automultiplechoice</code> is used without any option. Page markers are printed in view of an automated marking from paper scans. DRAFT indications can be canceled using <code>no水印</code> option.</p> <p>Commands from <code>automultiplechoice</code> are used to print, for each student, two geography questions and two history questions, at random. Questions and answers are shuffled.</p> <p>Question 1 Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1971?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Soviet Union launches Salyut 1 <input type="checkbox"/> The first commercial Concorde flight takes off <input type="checkbox"/> Death of Louis Armstrong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Apollo 14 lands on the Moon <p>Question 2 What is the capital of Egypt?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Cayenne <input type="checkbox"/> Caracas <input type="checkbox"/> Cairo <input type="checkbox"/> Conakry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Châlons <p>Question 3 Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1850?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Napoleon Bonaparte crosses the Alps and invades Italy <input type="checkbox"/> First horse-drawn omnibus established in London <input type="checkbox"/> American Express is founded by Henry Wells & William Fargo <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kwang-on becomes emperor of China <p>Question 4 What is the capital of Ghana?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Accra <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addis Abeba <input type="checkbox"/> Ankara <input type="checkbox"/> Apia <p style="text-align: center;"><i>For your examination, preferably print documents compiled from auto-multiple-choice.</i></p>	<p>AMC</p> <p style="text-align: right;">+2/1/59*</p> <p>SAMPLE TEST</p> <p>For this test, package <code>automultiplechoice</code> is used without any option. Page markers are printed in view of an automated marking from paper scans. DRAFT indications can be canceled using <code>no水印</code> option.</p> <p>Commands from <code>automultiplechoice</code> are used to print, for each student, two geography questions and two history questions, at random. Questions and answers are shuffled.</p> <p>Question 1 Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1901?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The first line of the Paris Metro is opened <input type="checkbox"/> Official end of the Caste War of Yucatan <input type="checkbox"/> King George of Greece becomes absolute monarch of Crete <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funeral of Queen Victoria in London <p>Question 2 What is the capital of Ireland?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Djibouti <input type="checkbox"/> Dublin <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Doha <input type="checkbox"/> Dakar <p>Question 3 What is the capital of Ghana?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Apia <input type="checkbox"/> Accra <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addis Abeba <input type="checkbox"/> Ankara <p>Question 4 Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1850?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Napoleon Bonaparte crosses the Alps and invades Italy <input type="checkbox"/> First horse-drawn omnibus established in London <input type="checkbox"/> American Express is founded by Henry Wells & William Fargo <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kwang-on becomes emperor of China <p style="text-align: center;"><i>For your examination, preferably print documents compiled from auto-multiple-choice.</i></p>
<p>AMC</p> <p style="text-align: right;">+3/1/58*</p> <p>SAMPLE TEST</p> <p>For this test, package <code>automultiplechoice</code> is used without any option. Page markers are printed in view of an automated marking from paper scans. DRAFT indications can be canceled using <code>no水印</code> option.</p> <p>Commands from <code>automultiplechoice</code> are used to print, for each student, two geography questions and two history questions, at random. Questions and answers are shuffled.</p> <p>Question 1 Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1971?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The first commercial Concorde flight takes off <input type="checkbox"/> Apollo 14 lands on the Moon <input type="checkbox"/> The Soviet Union launches Salyut 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Death of Louis Armstrong <p>Question 2 Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1850?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> First horse-drawn omnibus established in London <input type="checkbox"/> Kwang-on becomes emperor of China <input type="checkbox"/> Napoleon Bonaparte crosses the Alps and invades Italy <input type="checkbox"/> American Express is founded by Henry Wells & William Fargo <p>Question 3 What is the capital of Ireland?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Daks <input type="checkbox"/> Dala <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dakar <input type="checkbox"/> Djibouti <p>Question 4 What is the capital of Thailand?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Beijing <input type="checkbox"/> Banjul <input type="checkbox"/> Bangkok <input type="checkbox"/> Beirut <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Berlin <p style="text-align: center;"><i>For your examination, preferably print documents compiled from auto-multiple-choice.</i></p>	<p>AMC</p> <p style="text-align: right;">+4/1/57*</p> <p>SAMPLE TEST</p> <p>For this test, package <code>automultiplechoice</code> is used without any option. Page markers are printed in view of an automated marking from paper scans. DRAFT indications can be canceled using <code>no水印</code> option.</p> <p>Commands from <code>automultiplechoice</code> are used to print, for each student, two geography questions and two history questions, at random. Questions and answers are shuffled.</p> <p>Question 1 Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1971?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Soviet Union launches Salyut 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Apollo 14 lands on the Moon <input type="checkbox"/> Death of Louis Armstrong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The first commercial Concorde flight takes off <p>Question 2 What is the capital of Egypt?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Caracas <input type="checkbox"/> Cayenne <input type="checkbox"/> Cairo <input type="checkbox"/> Conakry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Châlons <p>Question 3 Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1850?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> American Express is founded by Henry Wells & William Fargo <input type="checkbox"/> Napoleon Bonaparte crosses the Alps and invades Italy <input type="checkbox"/> First horse-drawn omnibus established in London <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kwang-on becomes emperor of China <p>Question 4 What is the capital of Ireland?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Djibouti <input type="checkbox"/> Dala <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dakar <input type="checkbox"/> Dublin <p style="text-align: center;"><i>For your examination, preferably print documents compiled from auto-multiple-choice.</i></p>

First pages from L^AT_EX source detailed in section 2.2 – see sample-separate.pdf

<p>AMC</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SAMPLE TEST</p> <p>For this test, package <code>automultiplechoice</code> is used with <code>separatenosheet</code> option, so all answers are to be filled on a separate sheet by students. Page markers are printed in view of an automated marking from paper scans. DRAFT indications can be cancelled using <code>nowatermark</code> option.</p> <p>Commands from <code>automultiplechoice</code> are used to print, for each student, two geography questions and two history questions, at random. Questions and answers are shuffled.</p> <p>Question 1 Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1971?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The Soviet Union launches Salyut 1 <input type="checkbox"/> The first commercial Concorde flight takes off <input type="checkbox"/> Death of Louis Armstrong <input type="checkbox"/> Apollo 14 lands on the Moon</p> <p>Question 2 What is the capital of Egypt?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cayenne <input type="checkbox"/> Caracas <input type="checkbox"/> Cairo <input type="checkbox"/> Conakry <input type="checkbox"/> Chisinau</p> <p>Question 3 Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1850?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Napoleon Bonaparte crosses the Alps and invades Italy <input type="checkbox"/> First horse-drawn omnibuses established in London <input type="checkbox"/> American Express is founded by Henry Wells & William Fargo <input type="checkbox"/> Kuang-kuo becomes emperor of China</p> <p>Question 4 What is the capital of Ghana?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accra <input type="checkbox"/> Addis Ababa <input type="checkbox"/> Aukara <input type="checkbox"/> Apia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">For your examination, preferably print documents compiled from auto-multiple-choice.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+1/1/60+</p>  <p>This is the answer sheet: all answers are to be ticked on this page to be taken into account.</p> <p>Question 1: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Question 2: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Question 3: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Question 4: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">+1/2/59+</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">DRAFT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">For your examination, preferably print documents compiled from auto-multiple-choice.</p>
<p>AMC</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SAMPLE TEST</p> <p>For this test, package <code>automultiplechoice</code> is used with <code>separatenosheet</code> option, so all answers are to be filled on a separate sheet by students. Page markers are printed in view of an automated marking from paper scans. DRAFT indications can be cancelled using <code>nowatermark</code> option.</p> <p>Commands from <code>automultiplechoice</code> are used to print, for each student, two geography questions and two history questions, at random. Questions and answers are shuffled.</p> <p>Question 1 Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1901?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The first line of the Paris Metro is opened <input type="checkbox"/> Official end of the Caste War of Yucatán <input type="checkbox"/> King George of Greece becomes absolute monarch of Crete <input type="checkbox"/> Funeral of Queen Victoria in London</p> <p>Question 2 What is the capital of Ireland?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Djibouti <input type="checkbox"/> Dhaka <input type="checkbox"/> Dublin <input type="checkbox"/> Dakar</p> <p>Question 3 What is the capital of Ghana?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Apia <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accra <input type="checkbox"/> Addis Ababa <input type="checkbox"/> Aukara</p> <p>Question 4 Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1860?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Napoleon Bonaparte crosses the Alps and invades Italy <input type="checkbox"/> First horse-drawn omnibuses established in London <input type="checkbox"/> American Express is founded by Henry Wells & William Fargo <input type="checkbox"/> Kuang-kuo becomes emperor of China</p> <p style="text-align: center;">For your examination, preferably print documents compiled from auto-multiple-choice.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+2/1/58+</p>  <p>This is the answer sheet: all answers are to be ticked on this page to be taken into account.</p> <p>Question 1: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Question 2: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Question 3: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Question 4: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">+2/2/57+</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">DRAFT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">For your examination, preferably print documents compiled from auto-multiple-choice.</p>

First pages from L^AT_EX source detailed in section 2.3 – see sample-plain.pdf

AMC	SAMPLE TEST
<p>For this test, package <code>automultiplechoice</code> is used with the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>\noplage</code>, so that no page markers are printed: nothing is planned for future automated marking from papers scans. <code>\indivanswers</code>, so that correct answers are indicated (this is the correct answer sheet). Without this option, you get the question sheet). <p>Commands from <code>automultiplechoice</code> are used to print, for each student, two geography questions and two history questions, at random. Questions and answers are shuffled.</p> <p>Question 1 Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1971?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Soviet Union launches Salyut 1 <input type="checkbox"/> The first commercial Concorde flight takes off <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Death of Louis Armstrong <input type="checkbox"/> Apollo 14 lands on the Moon</p> <p>Question 2 What is the capital of Egypt?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cayenne <input type="checkbox"/> Caracas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cairo <input type="checkbox"/> Conakry <input type="checkbox"/> Chisinau</p> <p>Question 3 Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1850?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Napoleon Bonaparte crosses the Alps and invades Italy <input type="checkbox"/> First horse-drawn omnibuses established in London <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Express is founded by Henry Wells & William Fargo <input type="checkbox"/> Kwang-su becomes emperor of China</p> <p>Question 4 What is the capital of Ghana?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accra <input type="checkbox"/> Addis Ababa <input type="checkbox"/> Ankara <input type="checkbox"/> Apia</p>	
1	1

AMC	SAMPLE TEST
<p>For this test, package <code>automultiplechoice</code> is used with the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>\noplage</code>, so that no page markers are printed: nothing is planned for future automated marking from papers scans. <code>\indivanswers</code>, so that correct answers are indicated (this is the correct answer sheet). Without this option, you get the question sheet). <p>Commands from <code>automultiplechoice</code> are used to print, for each student, two geography questions and two history questions, at random. Questions and answers are shuffled.</p> <p>Question 1 Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1901?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The first line of the Paris Métro is opened <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Official end of the Caste War of Yucatán <input type="checkbox"/> King George of Greece becomes absolute monarch of Crete <input type="checkbox"/> Funeral of Queen Victoria in London</p> <p>Question 2 What is the capital of Ireland?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Djibouti <input type="checkbox"/> Dhaka <input type="checkbox"/> Doha <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dublin <input type="checkbox"/> Dili <input type="checkbox"/> Dukar</p> <p>Question 3 What is the capital of Ghana?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Apia <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accra <input type="checkbox"/> Addis Ababa <input type="checkbox"/> Ankara</p> <p>Question 4 Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1850?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Napoleon Bonaparte crosses the Alps and invades Italy <input type="checkbox"/> First horse-drawn omnibuses established in London <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Express is founded by Henry Wells & William Fargo <input type="checkbox"/> Kwang-su becomes emperor of China</p>	
1	1

AMC	SAMPLE TEST
<p>For this test, package <code>automultiplechoice</code> is used with the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>\noplage</code>, so that no page markers are printed: nothing is planned for future automated marking from papers scans. <code>\indivanswers</code>, so that correct answers are indicated (this is the correct answer sheet). Without this option, you get the question sheet). <p>Commands from <code>automultiplechoice</code> are used to print, for each student, two geography questions and two history questions, at random. Questions and answers are shuffled.</p> <p>Question 1 Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1971?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The first commercial Concorde flight takes off <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Apollo 14 lands on the Moon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Soviet Union launches Salyut 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Death of Louis Armstrong</p> <p>Question 2 Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1850?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> First horse-drawn omnibuses established in London <input type="checkbox"/> Kwang-su becomes emperor of China <input type="checkbox"/> Napoleon Bonaparte crosses the Alps and invades Italy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Express is founded by Henry Wells & William Fargo</p> <p>Question 3 What is the capital of Ireland?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dhaka <input type="checkbox"/> Doha <input type="checkbox"/> Dakar <input type="checkbox"/> Dili <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dublin <input type="checkbox"/> Djibouti</p> <p>Question 4 What is the capital of Thailand?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Beijing <input type="checkbox"/> Basjul <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bangkok <input type="checkbox"/> Beirut <input type="checkbox"/> Berlin</p>	
1	1

AMC	SAMPLE TEST
<p>For this test, package <code>automultiplechoice</code> is used with the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>\noplage</code>, so that no page markers are printed: nothing is planned for future automated marking from papers scans. <code>\indivanswers</code>, so that correct answers are indicated (this is the correct answer sheet). Without this option, you get the question sheet). <p>Commands from <code>automultiplechoice</code> are used to print, for each student, two geography questions and two history questions, at random. Questions and answers are shuffled.</p> <p>Question 1 Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1971?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Soviet Union launches Salyut 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Apollo 14 lands on the Moon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Death of Louis Armstrong <input type="checkbox"/> The first commercial Concorde flight takes off</p> <p>Question 2 What is the capital of Egypt?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Caracas <input type="checkbox"/> Cayenne <input type="checkbox"/> Cairo <input type="checkbox"/> Conakry <input type="checkbox"/> Chisinau</p> <p>Question 3 Which of the following events are taking place during the year 1850?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Express is founded by Henry Wells & William Fargo <input type="checkbox"/> Napoleon Bonaparte crosses the Alps and invades Italy <input type="checkbox"/> First horse-drawn omnibuses established in London <input type="checkbox"/> Kwang-su becomes emperor of China</p> <p>Question 4 What is the capital of Ireland?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Djibouti <input type="checkbox"/> Doha <input type="checkbox"/> Dakar <input type="checkbox"/> Dili <input type="checkbox"/> Dublin</p>	
1	1

3 Usage

3.1 Package options

The following options are available for package `automultiplechoice`:

`noshuffle` cancels answers shuffling for all questions.

`noshufflegroups` cancels groups shuffling.

`answers` produces a common corrected answers sheet.

`indivanswers` shows the boxes that corresponds to correct choices on the question sheet.

`box` includes every question in a L^AT_EX box, so that they can't be cutted on two different pages.

`asbox` does the same for questions in the separate answer sheet.

`separateanswersheet` asks for a separate answer sheet (see section 2.2 for an example). Commands `\AMCformBegin` and `\AMCform` must be used to describe the separate answer sheet (see section 3.6).

`digits` puts digits instead of letters in the boxes, when `separateanswersheet` (or `insidebox`) is used.

`outsidebox` prints boxes labels outside the boxes on the answersheet when `separateanswersheet` is set.

`init` initializes the random generator from time. *This option is only for testing: don't use it for a real exam!*

`completetmulti` 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".

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

`calibration` asks for logging positions of boxes and markers in the `.xy` file. Without this option, a L^AT_EX run updates the document but not the `.xy` file.

`nowatermark` calculates the "DRAFT" indications above pages.

`catalog` is used for formatting a catalog of questions, not an exam. Then the questions identifiers will be printed.

`francais` asks for french localisation.

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

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

`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.

`pdfform` use this option to produce PDF forms. The PDF sheet won't be printed, but filled by each student with a PDF reader. The completed PDF will then be sent to the teacher, and given to AMC for data capture.

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.

`question` 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 countries are in the Americas?
\begin{choices}
\correctchoice{Guatemala}
\correctchoice{Canada}
\wrongchoice{Switzerland}
\wrongchoice{Cambodia}
\end{choices}
\end{questionmult}
```

`\AMCcompleteMulti`
`\MCnoCompleteMulti`

For multiple questions, it is sometimes useful to make the difference between a student who thinks that none of the 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 `\MCnoCompleteMulti` can also be used to change this behaviour for a single question.

```
\begin{questionmult}{americas}
\AMCcompleteMulti
Which countries are in the Americas?
\begin{choices}
\correctchoice{Guatemala}
\correctchoice{Canada}
\wrongchoice{Switzerland}
\wrongchoice{Cambodia}
\end{choices}
\end{questionmult}
```

`choices`
`choiceshoriz`
`choicescustom`

Question 1 ♣ What is the elevation of Mount Everest?

- 8,253 m
- 8,810 m
- 8,848 m

Question 2 ♣ Which countries are in the Americas?

- Cambodia
- Guatemala
- Canada
- Switzerland

Question 1 ♣ Which countries are in the Americas?

- Guatemala
- Cambodia
- Canada
- Switzerland
- None of these answers are correct.*

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}
```

- environment `choicescustom` is provided to customize answers formatting. See 3.9.3 for details.

`\correctchoice`
`\wrongchoice`

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`
`\scoringDefaultM`
`\scoringDefaultS`
`\QuestionIndicative`

Scoring strategies can be given in the L^AT_EX 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 L^AT_EX

Question 1 ♣ What are the possible uses of latex?

- Latex is used as a fuel for some space launch vehicles.
- Latex from the chicle and jelutong trees is used in chewing gum.
- Natural rubber is the most important product obtained from latex.

Question 1 From those animals, which is an insect?

- Horse
- Ant
- Turtle

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:

```
\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:

Numbers: one two three four five.
Three numbers from the second (index=1) one: two three four.
Two of them: two four.

The command `\cleargroup{<groupname>}` clears all the elements of group `<groupname>`, making an empty group. The command `\copygroup[<n>]{<from>}{<to>}` copies the elements of group `<from>` to group `<to>` – if optional parameter `<n>` is given, only the `<n>` first elements are copied. The command `\copygroupfrom[<n>]{<from>}{<to>}{<i>}` does the same, starting from element at index `<i>` (the first element has index 0).

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

```
\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}

\shufflegroup{letters}
\cleargroup{mixed}
\copygroupfrom[3]{digits}{mixed}{1}\copygroup[2]{letters}{mixed}
\shufflegroup{mixed}
Three digits from 2 to 4 and two letters:\insertgroup{mixed}.

\shufflegroup{digits}\shufflegroup{letters}
\cleargroup{mixed}
```

```
\copygroup[3]{digits}{mixed}\copygroup[2]{letters}{mixed}
\shufflegroup{mixed}
Three digits and two letters:\insertgroup{mixed}.
```

```
\shufflegroup{digits}\shufflegroup{letters}
\cleargroup{mixed}
\copygroup[3]{digits}{mixed}\copygroup[2]{letters}{mixed}
\shufflegroup{mixed}
Three digits and two letters:\insertgroup{mixed}.
```

which produces:

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.

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 descr\rangle}` command. The `\langle descr\rangle` argument contains the L^AT_EX code used to format the name field on the page. For example:

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

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 `\AMCcodeGridInt[\langle opts\rangle]{\langle key\rangle}{\langle ndigits\rangle}` command, where `\langle key\rangle` is the key identifier, that can be used to retrieve coded student numbers from the scans, and `\langle ndigits\rangle` is the number of digits for numbers to be coded.

```
\AMCcodeGridInt{student}{6}
```

	<input type="text"/>					
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2	2	2	2	2	2
	3	3	3	3	3	3
	4	4	4	4	4	4
	5	5	5	5	5	5
	6	6	6	6	6	6
	7	7	7	7	7	7
	8	8	8	8	8	8
	9	9	9	9	9	9

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

\AMCcodeGridInt[h]{student}{3}		<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
		<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
		<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

3.6 Separate answer sheet

\AMCformBegin
 \AMCform
 MCcleardoublepage

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 `\clearpage` 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 L^AT_EX package `fp` to make random computation questions, as can be seen in the following example (don’t forget to load package `fp`):

<pre>\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}</pre>	Question 1 How much are 2 plus 8? <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 16 <input type="checkbox"/> -6
--	---

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.

\AMCIntervals
In some cases, command `\AMCIntervals{<x>}{<x0>}{<x1>}{<delta>}` from `automultiplechoice` can be useful. It adds a sequence of choices made of intervals $[x_i, x_i + \delta[$ of length `<delta>` covering the interval $[<x0>, <x1>[$, using `\correctchoice` when `<x>` lies in the interval, and `\wrongchoice` otherwise.

```

\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 $P[X < Y]$?

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> [0, 0.1[| <input type="checkbox"/> [0.2, 0.3[| <input type="checkbox"/> [0.4, 0.5[| <input type="checkbox"/> [0.6, 0.7[| <input type="checkbox"/> [0.8, 0.9[|
| <input type="checkbox"/> [0.1, 0.2[| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [0.3, 0.4[| <input type="checkbox"/> [0.5, 0.6[| <input type="checkbox"/> [0.7, 0.8[| <input type="checkbox"/> [0.9, 1[|

`AMCnumericChoices`

One can also use the `\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.

```

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

```

Question 2

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

<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 .	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> +	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9
<input type="checkbox"/> -	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9

Note the use of `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 `\AMCnumericChoices` command are the following ($\langle bool \rangle$ can be `true` or `false`, and $\langle color \rangle$ must be a color known by the `xcolor` package):

`digits=⟨num⟩` gives the number of digits to request (defaults to 3).

`decimals=⟨num⟩` gives the number of digits after period to request (defaults to 0). Note that when `decimals` is positive, the LaTeX package `fp` must be loaded.

`base=⟨num⟩` gives the base for digits and decimals (defaults to 10).

`significant=⟨bool⟩` if `true`, the numbers to code are the first *significant* digits from the first argument of `\AMCnumericChoices`. For example, the right answer to `\AMCnumericChoices{56945.23}{digits=2,significant=true}` is 57.

`exponent=⟨num⟩` gives the number of digits for the exponent, when requesting to enter the result in scientific notation.

`nozero=⟨bool⟩` if `true`, the choice 0 is removed for all digits. May be useful when `\AMCnumericChoices` is used to get a small (< 10) positive value.

`sign=⟨bool⟩` requests (or not) a signed value (default to `true`).

`exposign=⟨bool⟩` requests (or not) a signed value of the exponent (default to `true`).

`strict=⟨bool⟩` if `true`, a box has to be ticked for every digit and for the sign. If `false`, if some digits has no ticked box, they will be set to zero. Defaults to `false`.

`vertical=⟨bool⟩` if `true`, each digit is represented on one raw. If `false` (default), each digit is represented on one line.

`expovertical=⟨bool⟩` if `true`, the mantissa is above the exponent. If `false` (default), the mantissa is beside the exponent.

`reverse=⟨bool⟩` if `true`, place higher values of the digits on the top in vertical mode (defaults to `true`).

`vhead=⟨bool⟩` if `true`, in vertical mode, a header is placed over all digits rows, made using the command `\AMCtextVHead` that is originally defined as `\def\AMCtextVHead#1{\emph{b#1}}`. This default value is useful to number the binary digits. Default value is `false`.

`hspcse=⟨space⟩` sets the horizontal space between boxes (defaults to `.5em`).

`vspcse=⟨space⟩` sets the certycal space between boxes (defaults to `1ex`).

`borderwidth=⟨space⟩` sets the width of the frame around all the boxes (defaults to `1mm`).

`bordercol=⟨color⟩` sets the color of the frame (defaults to `lightgray`).

`backgroundcol=⟨color⟩` sets the background color (defaults to `white`).

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

`Tpoint=<text>` sets the text for the period. Can also be redefined by `\def\AMCdecimalPoint{<text>}`, and defaults to `\raisebox{1ex}{\bf .}`.

`Texponent=<text>` sets the text before the exponent. Can also be redefined by `\def\AMCexponent{<text>}`, and defaults to `$\times^{<text>}`.

`scoring=<bool>` if `true`, a scoring strategy is given to AMC for this question. Defaults to `true`.

`scoreexact=<num>` gives the score for an exact answer (defaults to 2).

`exact=<num>` sets the maximal distance to the correct integer value (value without the decimal point) for an answer to be said *exact* and be rewarded to `scoreexact` points (defaults to 0).

`scoreapprox=<num>` gives the score for an approximative answer (defaults to 1).

`approx=<num>` sets the maximal distance to the correct integer value (value without the decimal point) for an answer to be said *approximative* and be rewarded to `scoreapprox` points (defaults to 0).

`scorewrong=<num>` gives the score for a wrong answer (defaults to 0).

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

```
\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.

3.9 Customisation

3.9.1 Boxes

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

`shape` for the shape to be used: either `square` or `oval`. Note that if `oval` is used, the L^AT_EX package `tikz` must be loaded.

`width` for the width of the boxes.

`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.

type	English	French
command environment environment environment command command command command	\namefield choices choiceshoriz choicescustom \correctchoice \wrongchoice \lastchoices \AMCIntervals	\champnom reponses reponseshoriz reponsesperso \bonne \mauvaise \alafin \choixIntervalles
command command command	\scoring \scoringDefaultM \scoringDefaultS	\bareme \baremeDefautM \baremeDefautS
command environment	\onecopy examcopy	\exemplaire copieexamen
command command	\shufflegroup \insertgroup	\melange groupe \restituegroupe
command command	\AMCform \AMCformBegin	\formulaire \AMCdebutFormulaire
option option option option option option	noshuffle answers indivanswers box separateanswersheet digits	ordre correc correcindiv bloc ensemble chiffres

Table 1: French equivalent commands

`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}[o]
  \wrongchoice{1}\correctchoice{4}\wrongchoice{10}
\end{choiceshoriz}
\end{question}
```

Question 1 $2 + 2 =$ <input type="radio"/> A 1 <input type="radio"/> B 4 <input type="radio"/> C 10
--

3.9.2 Codes

One may adapt the codes rendering from `\AMCcodeGrid` 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{\langle box\rangle}{\langle text\rangle}` (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...

<pre>\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} \end{choicescustom} \end{question}</pre>	Question 1 $2+2= (\quad 4 \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad)$
---	---

4 Implementation

This package uses the following other packages:

```
1 \RequirePackage{xcolor} % \fcolorbox to fill (or not) a box
2 \RequirePackage{fancyhdr} % \pagestyle{empty}
3 \RequirePackage{bophook} % \AtBeginPage
4 \RequirePackage{xkeyval} % \setkeys
5 \RequirePackage{rotating} % \rotatebox
6 \RequirePackage{fancybox} % \boxput
7 \RequirePackage{expl3}
```

`\AMC@amclog` Informations about questions and choices will be logged to a file with extension `.amc`, to be parsed later. Macro `\AMC@amclog` writes to this file.

```
8 \newwrite\AMC@logfile
9 \immediate\openout\AMC@logfile=\jobname.amc
10 \def\AMC@amclog#1{\immediate\write\AMC@logfile{#1}}
11 \def\AMCmessage#1{\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[#1]^^J}}
```

\AMC@LR Colours management can be faulty in right-to-left mode: in these situations, we will make use of \LR from package bidi to get back to left-to-right mode. \AMC@LR is \LR if bidi is loaded.

```
12 \AtBeginDocument{\@ifpackageloaded{bidi}{%
13   \PackageInfo{automultiplechoice}{Package bidi loaded: using LR for boxes.}%
14   \let\AMC@LR=\LR}%
15 {\let\AMC@LR=\relax}}%
```

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:

\AMCload@counter number of choices already loaded for current question.

\AMCid@quest current question ID number (see section 4.7).

\AMCid@etud current student sheet number.

\AMCid@etudstart starting student sheet number of the current `onecopy` bloc.

\AMCid@check current page checking number.

\AMCid@etudfin last student sheet number for the exam.

\AMCnum@copies number of exam sheets to produce.

It also defines the following switches:

\ifAMC@ordre if choices are never to be shuffled.

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

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

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

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

\ifAMC@asqbloc if questions are to be included in L^AT_EX 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 L^AT_EX 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.

\ifAMCquestionNumber if AMC should step up the question number for each new question.

\ifAMC@calibration if this L^AT_EX run is used to get page layouts.

\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 answers 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 \AMCcodeGrid) 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).

\ifAMC@pdfform is true if the output is a PDF form. This PDF will not be printed but will be filled by the students with a PDF reader and sent back to the teacher.

```

16 \newcount\AMCload@counter
17 \newcount\AMCid@quest\AMCid@quest=-1
18 \newcount\AMCid@check
19 \newcount\AMCid@etud\AMCid@etud=0
20 \newcount\AMCid@etudstart\AMCid@etudstart=0
21 \newcount\AMCid@etudfin
22 \newcount\AMCnum@copies

23 \newif\ifAMC@ordre\AMC@ordrefalse
24 \newif\ifAMC@shuffleG\AMC@shuffleGtrue
25 \newif\ifAMC@fullGroups\AMC@fullGroupsfalse
26 \newif\ifAMC@correchead\AMC@correcheadfalse
27 \newif\ifAMC@affichekeys\AMC@affichekeysfalse
28 \newif\ifAMC@correc\AMC@correcfalse
29 \newif\ifAMC@qbloc\AMC@qblocfalse
30 \newif\ifAMC@asqbloc\AMC@asqblocfalse

```

```

31 \newif\ifAMC@rbloc\AMC@rblocfalse
32 \newif\ifAMCcomplete@multi\AMCcomplete@multifalse
33 \newif\ifAMCquestionNumber\AMCquestionNumbertrue
34 \newif\ifAMC@calibration\AMC@calibrationfalse
35 \newif\ifAMC@catalog\AMC@catalogfalse
36 \newif\ifAMC@plain\AMC@plainfalse
37 \newif\ifAMCune@bonne
38 \newif\ifAMCtype@multi
39 \newif\ifAMC@watermark\AMC@watermarktrue
40 \newif\ifAMC@inside@box\AMC@inside@boxfalse
41 \newif\ifAMC@outside@box\AMC@outside@boxfalse
42 \newif\ifAMC@ensemble\AMC@ensemblefalse
43 \newif\ifAMC@inside@digit\AMC@inside@digitfalse
44 \newif\ifAMCformulaire@dedans\AMCformulaire@dedansfalse
45 \newif\ifAMC@zoneformulaire
46 \newif\ifAMC@pagelayout\AMC@pagelayouttrue
47 \newif\ifAMC@postcorrect\AMC@postcorrectfalse
48 \newif\ifAMC@automarks\AMC@automarksfalse
49 \newif\ifAMC@invisible\AMC@invisibl>false
50 \newif\ifAMC@pdfform\AMC@pdfformfalse
51 \let\AMCcompleteMulti=\AMCcomplete@multittrue
52 \let\AMCnoCompleteMulti=\AMCcomplete@multifalse

```

`\AMCid@name` The package also defines command `\AMCid@name` to be the current question identifier key.
`53 \def\AMCid@name{}`

4.2 Dimensions

`\AMCformVSpace` The following dimensions can be modified by the user to adjust questions formatting:
`\AMCformHSpace` `\AMCformVSpace` is the amount of vertical space between two questions in a separate answer sheet.
`\AMCinterIrep` `\AMCformHSpace` is the amount of horizontal space between two answers boxes in a separate answer sheet.
`\AMCinterBrep` `\AMCinterIrep` is the amount of vertical space to be added between two answers.
`\AMCinterBrep` is the amount of vertical space between two boxed answers (see `\AMCBoxedAnswers` and `\ifAMC@rbloc`).
`\AMCinterIquest` is the amount of vertical space left after a question, in standard mode (without package option `box`).
`\AMCinterBquest` is the amount of vertical space left after a question, in 'boxed' mode (with package option `box`).
`\AMCpost0quest` is the amount of vertical space left after an open question.

```

54 \newdimen\AMCformVSpace\AMCformVSpace=1.2ex
55 \newdimen\AMCformHSpace\AMCformHSpace=.3em
56 \newdimen\AMCinterIrep\AMCinterIrep=z@

```

```

57 \newdimen\AMCinterBrep\AMCinterBrep=.5ex
58 \newdimen\AMCinterIquest\AMCinterIquest=\z@
59 \newdimen\AMCinterBquest\AMCinterBquest=3ex
60 \newdimen\AMCpost0quest\AMCpost0quest=7mm

```

4.3 Human readable sheet ID position

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

```

61 \newif\ifAMCids@top
62 \newif\ifAMCids@side
63 \newdimen\AMCids@width
64 \newdimen\AMCids@height
65 \define@choicekey*{AMCids}{pos}[\AMCidsVar\AMCidsVarN]{none,top,side}{%
66   \ifcase\AMCidsVarN\relax
67     \AMCids@topfalse\AMCids@sidedfalse
68   \or
69     \AMCids@toptrue\AMCids@sidedfalse
70   \or
71     \AMCids@topfalse\AMCids@sidetrue
72   \fi
73 }
74 \define@key{AMCids}{width}{\AMCids@width=#1}
75 \define@key{AMCids}{height}{\AMCids@height=#1}
76 \def\AMCidsPosition#1{\setkeys{AMCids}{#1}}
77 \AMCidsPosition{pos=side,width=4cm,height=3ex}

```

4.4 Localisation

In this section, some localised strings or commands are defined, for English, French and Spanish languages.

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

```

78 \def\AMCtext#1#2{\expandafter\def\csname AMC@loc@#1\endcsname{#2}}
79 \def\AMClocalized#1{\csname AMC@loc@#1\endcsname}

```

4.4.1 English

Text indicating draft exams:

```
80 \def\AMC@loc@draft{DRAFT}
```

Message at page bottom when compiled out of AMC gui:

```

81 \def\AMC@loc@message{For your examination, preferably print
82   documents compiled from auto-multiple-choice.}

```

Annoucing a question in a separate sheet (parameter #1 is the question number):

```
83 \def\AMC@loc@qf#1{\textbf{Question #1:}}
```

Annoucing a question (parameter #1 is the question number and pamareter #2 can be the multiple question symbol, or be empty):

```
84 \def\AMC@loc@q#1#2{\textbf{Question #1} #2}
```

Headers for corrected version and catalog:

```
85 \def\AMC@loc@corrected{Corrected}  
86 \def\AMC@loc@catalog{Catalog}
```

Localization text for Explanation

```
87 \def\AMC@loc@explain{\textit{\textbf{Explanation: }}}
```

Last choice added at the end for multiple questions when option `completemulti` is used:

```
88 \def\AMC@loc@none{None of these answers are correct.}
```

Word for 'question', singular and plural forms:

```
89 \def\AMC@loc@question{question}  
90 \def\AMC@loc@questions{questions}
```

Default text to write in the students' name box:

```
91 \def\AMC@loc@namesurname{Name and surname:}
```

4.4.2 Dutch

Dutch localisation is called with option `lang=NL`.

```
92 \def\AMC@loc@NL{  
93   \def\AMC@loc@draft{Ontwerp}  
94   \def\AMC@loc@message{Gebruik bij uw proefwerk bij voorkeur die  
95     documenten welke door auto-multiple-choice zijn aangemaakt.}  
96   \def\AMC@loc@qf##1{\textbf{Vraag ##1 :}}  
97   \def\AMC@loc@q##1##2{\textbf{Vraag ##1} ##2}  
98   \def\AMC@loc@corrected{Correctie}  
99   \def\AMC@loc@catalog{Catalogus}  
100  \def\AMC@loc@none{Geen van de antwoorden is juist.}  
101  \def\AMC@loc@question{vraag}  
102  \def\AMC@loc@questions{vragen}  
103 }
```

4.4.3 French

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

```
104 \def\AMC@loc@FR{  
105   \def\AMC@loc@draft{PROJET}  
106   \def\AMC@loc@message{Pour votre examen, imprimez de pr\'ef\'erence  
107     les documents compil\'es \'a l'aide de auto-multiple-choice.}  
108   \def\AMC@loc@qf##1{\textbf{Question ##1 :}}  
109   \def\AMC@loc@q##1##2{\textbf{Question ##1} ##2}  
110   \def\AMC@loc@corrected{Correction}  
111   \def\AMC@loc@catalog{Catalogue}  
112   \def\AMC@loc@explain{\textit{\textbf{Explication : }}}
```

```

113 \def\AMC@loc@none{Aucune de ces r\'eponses n'est correcte.}
114 \def\AMC@loc@question{question}
115 \def\AMC@loc@questions{questions}
116 \def\AMC@loc@namesurname{Nom et pr\'énom :}
117 }

```

4.4.4 German

German localisation is called with option `lang=DE`.

```

118 \def\AMC@loc@DE{
119   \def\AMC@loc@draft{ENTWURF}
120   \def\AMC@loc@message{Benutzen Sie f\"ur Ihre Pr\"ufung bevorzugt Dokumente die mit
121     auto-multiple-choice erstellt wurden.}
122   \def\AMC@loc@q##1##2{\textbf{Frage ##1 :}}
123   \def\AMC@loc@q##1##2{\textbf{Frage ##1} ##2}
124   \def\AMC@loc@corrected{Korrektur}
125   \def\AMC@loc@catalog{Katalog}
126   \def\AMC@loc@explain{\textit{\textbf{Erkl\"arung :}}}
127   \def\AMC@loc@none{Keine dieser Antworten ist korrekt.}
128   \def\AMC@loc@question{Frage}
129   \def\AMC@loc@questions{Fragen}
130 }

```

4.4.5 Italian

Italian localisation is called with option `lang=IT`.

```

131 \def\AMC@loc@IT{
132   \def\AMC@loc@draft{BOZZA}
133   \def\AMC@loc@message{Per l'esame, \'e preferibile stampare i documenti
134     a partire da auto-multiple-choice.}
135   \def\AMC@loc@q##1##2{\textbf{Domanda ##1:}}
136   \def\AMC@loc@q##1##2{\textbf{Domanda ##1} ##2}
137   \def\AMC@loc@corrected{Correzione}
138   \def\AMC@loc@catalog{Catalogo}
139   \def\AMC@loc@none{Nessuna risposta \'e giusta.}
140   \def\AMC@loc@question{domanda}
141   \def\AMC@loc@questions{domande}
142 }

```

4.4.6 Norwegian

Norwegian localisation is called with option `lang=NO`.

```

143 \def\AMC@loc@NO{
144   \def\AMC@loc@draft{UTKAST}
145   \def\AMC@loc@message{Det anbefales {\aa} skrive ut dokumentet
146     for gjennomgang \\\ direkt fra auto-multiple-choice.}
147   \def\AMC@loc@q##1##2{\textbf{Oppgave ##1 :}}
148   \def\AMC@loc@q##1##2{\textbf{Oppgave ##1} ##2}
149   \def\AMC@loc@corrected{Rettet}

```



```

186 \def\AMC@loc@explain{\textit{\textbf{}}}
187 \def\AMC@loc@none{\textcolor{gray}{\textbf{}}}
188 \def\AMC@loc@question{\textcolor{blue}{\textbf{}}}
189 \def\AMC@loc@questions{\textcolor{blue}{\textbf{}}}
190 }

```

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:

```

191 \AtBeginDocument{@ifpackageloaded{cleveref}{%
192   \message{AMC/cleveref integration loaded^^J}%
193   \crefalias{AMCquestionaff}{question}%
194   \crefname{question}{\AMC@loc@question}{\AMC@loc@questions}%
195 }{}}

```

4.6 Random

4.6.1 Random pseudo-generator

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

```

196 \ifx\AMC@SR\undefined\newcount\AMC@SR\fi
197 \providetcommand\AMC@SRconst{2097152}
198 \providetcommand\AMC@SRset[1]{\global\AMC@SR#1 \ignorespaces}
199 \providetcommand\AMC@SRadvance{%
200   \begingroup%
201   \ifnum\AMC@SR<\AMC@SRconst\relax\AMC@SR@count\z@\else\AMC@SR@count\@ne\fi%
202   \ifodd\AMC@SR\advance\AMC@SR@count\@ne\fi%
203   \global\divide\AMC@SR\@tw@%
204   \ifodd\AMC@SR@count\global\advance\AMC@SR\AMC@SRconst\relax\fi%
205   \endgroup}
206 \providetcommand\AMC@SRbit{\AMC@SRadvance\ifodd\AMC@SR1\else0\fi}
207 \providetcommand\AMC@SRtest[2]{\AMC@SRadvance%
208   \ifodd\AMC@SR#2\else#1\fi\ignorespaces}
209 \providetcommand\AMC@SRvalue{\number\AMC@SR}

```

`\AMCrandomseed` The seed of this generator is set to 1515, but another value can be given using the command `\AMCrandomseed{<seed>}.`

```

210 \AMC@SRset{1515}
211 \def\AMCrandomseed#1{\AMC@SRset{#1}}

```

4.6.2 Uniform random deviates

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

```

212 \newcount\AMC@SR@count
213 \def\AMC@SR@time{\AMC@SRset{\time}}
214 \newcount\AMC@SRnum
215 \def\AMC@SRnextByte{\AMC@SRnum=\z@%
216   \AMC@SR@count=20%
217   \loop\multiply\AMC@SRnum\tw@%
218     \AMC@SRtest{\advance\AMC@SRnum\@ne}{\@ne}%
219   \ifnum\AMC@SR@count>\@ne\advance\AMC@SR@count\m@ne\repeat%
220 }
221 \newcommand\AMC@SRmax[1]{\AMC@SRnextByte%
222   \AMC@SR@count=\AMC@SRnum%
223   \divide\AMC@SR@count by #1\relax%
224   \multiply\AMC@SR@count by #1\relax%
225   \advance\AMC@SRnum by -\AMC@SR@count%
226 }
```

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 n token registers `\foo@i`, `\foo@ii`, `\foo@iii`, `\foo@iv` and so on, you can shuffle them using `\AMC@shuffletoks[⟨a⟩]{⟨n⟩}{⟨foo⟩}`. With optional argument $⟨a⟩$, registers are shuffled from number $⟨a⟩$ to $⟨n⟩$ (default value for $⟨a⟩$ is 1).

```

227 \newcount\AMC@sti
228 \newcount\AMC@stil
229 \newtoks\AMCsw@p@%
230 \newcommand\AMCsw@p[2]{%
231   \global\AMCsw@p@#1%
232   \global#1=#2%
233   \global#2=\AMCsw@p@}
234 \newcommand{\AMC@shuffletoks}[3][\@ne]{%
235   \AMC@sti=#2\relax%
236   \AMC@stil=#2\relax%
237   \advance\AMC@stil\@ne%
238   \advance\AMC@stil -#1\relax%
239   \@whilenum\AMC@sti>\#1\do{%
240     \AMC@SRmax{\AMC@stil}\advance\AMC@SRnum #1\relax%
241     \AMCsw@p{\csname #3\romannumeral\AMC@SRnum\endcsname}%
242       {\csname #3\romannumeral\AMC@sti\endcsname}%
243     \advance\AMC@sti\m@ne\relax%
244     \advance\AMC@stil\m@ne\relax%
245 }}
```

4.7 Keys numbering

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

```
246 \newcount\AMC@numerotation\AMC@numerotation=\z@%
247 \def\AMC@definitnumero#1#2{\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[NUM=#1=#2]^^J}%
248   \expandafter\global\expandafter\def\csname AMC@numtab@#2\endcsname{#1}%
249 \def\AMC@prepare#1{\expandafter\ifx\csname AMC@numtab@#1\endcsname\relax%
250   \global\advance\AMC@numerotation\@ne%
251   \expandafter\AMC@definitnumero\expandafter{\the\AMC@numerotation}{#1}\fi}%
252 \def\AMC@unnumero#1{\AMC@prepare{#1}\csname AMC@numtab@#1\endcsname}%
253 \def\AMC@affecte#1#2{\AMC@prepare{#1}\global#2=\csname AMC@numtab@#1\endcsname}
```

4.8 Boxes

4.8.1 Character logging

- \AMC@logchar The command \AMC@logchar{\langle char \rangle}{\langle key \rangle} logs the character written in the box referenced as *key* in the .cs file. This is used in catalog mode, to get understandable references to answers from the statistics tables of the ODS export.

```
254 \def\AMC@logchar#1#2{%
255   \protected@write\AMC@CSFILE{}{%
256     \string\answer{%
257       {\the\AMCid@etud/\thepage:#2}%
258     {#1}}%
259 }
```

4.8.2 Position logging

- \AMC@tracebox Command \AMC@tracebox{\langle trace \rangle}{\langle key \rangle}{\langle content \rangle} makes a L^AT_EX box around *content*, and, if *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 *key*.

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

```
260 \def\AMC@shapename@{\ifAMC@invisible none\else\AMC@shapename\fi}
261 \def\AMC@tracepos#1#2{%
262   \ifAMC@calibration\ifx\empty\empty\empty\else%
263   \pdfsavepos\protected@write\AMC@XYFILE{}{%
264     \string\tracepos{%
265       {\the\AMCid@etud/\thepage:#2}%
266       {\noexpand\number\pdflastxpos sp}%
267       {\noexpand\number\pdflastypos sp}%
268       {\AMC@shapename}}%
269   \fi\fi}
270 \def\AMC@traceposx#1#2{%
```

```

271 \ifAMC@calibration\ifx\@empty#1\@empty\else%
272 \pdfsavepos\protected@write\AMC@XYFILE{}{%
273   \string\tracepos%
274   {\the\AMCid@etud/\thepage:#2}%
275   {\noexpand\number\pdflastxpos sp}%
276   {0sp}%
277   {\AMC@shapename}}%
278 \fi\fi}
279 \def\AMC@traceposy#1#2{%
280 \ifAMC@calibration\ifx\@empty#1\@empty\else%
281 \pdfsavepos\protected@write\AMC@XYFILE{}{%
282   \string\tracepos%
283   {\the\AMCid@etud/\thepage:#2}%
284   {0sp}%
285   {\noexpand\number\pdflastypos sp}%
286   {\AMC@shapename}}%
287 \fi\fi}
288 \newcommand\AMC@tracebox[3]{%
289   \vbox{\AMC@traceposy{#1}{#2}%
290     \hbox{\AMC@traceposx{#1}{#2}\#3\AMC@traceposx{#1}{#2}}%
291   \AMC@traceposy{#1}{#2}}}
292 \def\AMC@pagepos{%
293 \ifAMC@calibration\protected@write\AMC@XYFILE{}{%
294   \string\page%
295   {\the\AMCid@etud/\thepage/\the\AMCid@check}%
296   {\the\paperwidth}\{\the\paperheight}}\fi}

```

\AMCdontScan The commands `\AMCdontScan` and `\AMCdontAnnotate` write into the `xy` file instructions related to the current question.

```

297 \newcommand{\AMCdontScan}{\ifAMC@calibration\immediate\write\AMC@XYFILE{\string\dontscan{\the\AMCid@etud,\thepage}}}
298 \newcommand{\AMCdontAnnotate}{\ifAMC@calibration\immediate\write\AMC@XYFILE{\string\dontannotate{\the\AMCid@etud,\thepage}}}
299 %

```

\AMC@tracechar The macro `\AMC@tracechar{<char>}{<unused>}{<trace>}{<key>}` is used to log (for further processing with AMC), into to `.xy` file, the character used to identify the box.

```

300 \newcommand\AMC@tracechar[4]{%
301   \ifAMC@calibration\ifx\@empty#3\@empty\else%
302     \protected@write\AMC@XYFILE{}{%
303       \string\boxchar{\the\AMCid@etud/\thepage:#4}{#1}}%
304     }%
305   \fi\fi%
306 }

```

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

```

307 \newwrite\AMC@XYspecial
308 \newwrite\AMC@tmpXY
309 \newenvironment{amcxyfile}[1]{%
310   \openout\AMC@XYspecial#1%

```

```

311   \let\AMC@tmpXY=\AMC@XYFILE%
312   \let\AMC@XYFILE=\AMC@XYspecial%
313 }{\let\AMC@XYFILE=\AMC@tmpXY\closeout\AMC@XYspecial}

\namefield The \namefield{<name field content>} is a simple call to \AMC@tracebox:
314 \newcommand{\namefield}[1]{\AMC@tracebox{1}{nom}{#1}}

```

It is used to enclose the page region where students are to write their names, so as to retrieve it easily from the scans.

\namefielddots The command \namefielddots can be used to fill a line with dots (printed sheets) or use a text field in PDF forms:

```

315 \newcommand{\namefielddots}{%
316   \noindent%
317   \ifAMC@pdfform%
318     \hspace*{\fill}%
319     \TextField[name={\the\AMCid@etud:namefield},width=.95\linewidth,bordercolor=0 0 0]{}%
320     \hspace*{\fill}%
321   \else%
322     \dotfill%
323   \fi%
324 }

```

As an example,

```

\namefield{\fbox{%
\begin{minipage}{5cm}
Name:

\vspace{.5cm}
\namefielddots
\vspace{2mm}
\end{minipage}}}

```

produces the following box:

Name:
.....

and outputs information about the position of the box in the .xy file, as seen in section 5.1.

4.8.3 Boxes to be checked by students

\AMC@answerBox@ 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 `\AMC@answerBox@{<char>}{{<answer>}}{<trace>}{<key>}`: `<char>` is the character to print inside the box, `<trace>` is non-empty if you want to log the box position in the `.xy` file, `<key>` is the box identification, and `<answer>` is an answer to be written in the box (or `\AMC@checkbox` for filling the box).

Depending on the required shape for the boxes, the corresponding

```
\AMC@shape@xxx{<char>}{{<answer>}}{<trace>}{<key>}
```

command is used.

- `\AMC@answerBox@{K}{}{1}{test}` produce the box `[K]`, writing the lines in the `.xy` file shown in section 5.2.
- `\AMC@answerBox@{K}{\AMC@checkbox}{}{}` produces `█`
- `\AMC@answerBox@{}{8}{}{}` produces `[8]`
- `\AMC@answerBox@{K}{8}{1}{testb}` produces `(K)` with `\AMCboxStyle{shape=oval,color=red}`

```
325 \def\AMC@checkbox{%
326 \let\AMC@new@savebox=\newsavebox
327 \let\AMC@save@box=\savebox
328 \let\AMC@use@box=\usebox
329 \newif\ifAMC@draw@cross
```

The `\AMC@smashcentered{<text>}` command shows the `<text>` centered at point.

```
330 \newbox\AMC@smashbox
331 \newdimen\AMC@smashboxheight
332 \newcommand{\AMC@smashcentered}[1]{%
333   \setbox\AMC@smashbox\hbox{\#1}%
334   \AMC@smashboxheight=\ht\AMC@smashbox%
335   \advance\AMC@smashboxheight by \dp\AMC@smashbox%
336   \vfuzz=\AMC@smashboxheight\hfuzz=\wd\AMC@smashbox%
337   \hspace*{-.5\wd\AMC@smashbox}\hbox to .5\wd\AMC@smashbox{%
338     \vbox to \Opt{%
339       \vspace*{-.5\AMC@smashboxheight}\vbox to .5\AMC@smashboxheight{%
340         \box\AMC@smashbox}}}}%
341 }
```

`\AMC@setcolors@{<trace>}{{<answer>}}` sets colours `\AMC@boxcolor@` and `\AMC@fillcolor@` according to its arguments. It also sets the `\ifAMC@draw@cross` switch if AMC should draw a cross instead of filling the box.

```
342 \newcommand\AMC@setcolors@[2]{%
343   \def\AMC@boxcolor@{\AMC@boxcolor}%
344   \ifx\empty#1\empty \def\AMC@boxcolor@{black}\fi%
345   \ifAMC@correc\def\AMC@boxcolor@{black}\fi%
346   \def\AMC@fillcolor@{\ifx #2\AMC@checkbox{%
347     \AMC@boxcolor@\else white\fi}%
348   \AMC@draw@crossfalse%
349   \ifKV@AMCdim@cross\ifx #2\AMC@checkbox{%
350     \AMC@draw@crosstrue\fi\fi}%
351 }
```

```

352 \newcommand{\AMC@answerBox@}[4]{%
353   \ifAMC@catalog%
354     \AMC@logchar{#1}{#4}%
355   \fi%
356   \AMC@LR{\hspace{0pt}}%
357   \lower\AMC@boxeddown\hbox{\csname AMC@shape@\AMC@shapename@\endcsname%
358     {\AMCchoiceLabelFormat{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}}}}%
359 }
360 \newcommand{\AMC@shapeprepare@square}{}
361 \newcommand{\AMC@shape@square}[4]{%
362   \fboxsep=\z@\fboxrule=\AMC@boxedrule%
363   \AMC@setcolors{#3}{#2}%
364   \ifKV@AMCdim@cross\def\AMC@fillcolor@{white}\fi%
365   \fcolorbox{\AMC@boxcolor@}{\AMC@fillcolor@}%
366   {%
367     \boxput*(0,0){%
368       \ifAMC@draw@cross\AMC@crosschar\fi%
369     }{%
370       \vbox to \AMC@boxedheight{%
371         \AMC@tracepos{#3}{#4}%
372         \vfill%
373         \hbox to \AMC@boxedwidth{\hfill%
374           \AMC@smashcentered{\textcolor{\AMC@boxcolor@}{#1}}\%
375           \AMC@smashcentered{#2}\%
376           \hfill}\vfill}}%
377       \AMC@tracepos{#3}{#4}}%
378   }
379   \AMC@makeovalbox{\langle trace \rangle}{\langle answer \rangle}{\langle box \rangle} prepares an oval frame in the LATEX box \langle box \rangle.
380 \newcommand{\AMC@makeovalbox}[3]{%
381   \AMC@setcolors{#1}{#2}%
382   \ifKV@AMCdim@cross\def\AMC@fillcolor@{white}\fi%
383   \AMC@save@box{#3}{%
384     \begin{tikzpicture}%
385       \useasboundingbox (-0.5\AMC@boxedwidth-0.5\AMC@boxedrule,0.5\AMC@boxedheight+0.5\AMC@boxedrule) rectangle (0.5\AMC@boxedwidth+0.5\AMC@boxedrule,-0.5\AMC@boxedheight-0.5\AMC@boxedrule);%
386       \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);%
387       \ifAMC@draw@cross%
388         \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);%
389       \fi%
390     \end{tikzpicture}}%
391   }
392   \AMC@makeovalbox{\langle 1 \rangle}{\AMC@ovalbox@R}%
393   \AMC@makeovalbox{\langle 1 \rangle}{\AMC@checkbox}{\AMC@ovalbox@RF}%
394   \AMC@makeovalbox{\langle \rangle}{\AMC@ovalbox@}%
395 }
396 \newcommand{\AMC@shapeprepare@oval}{%
397   \ifx\AMC@ovalbox@R\undefined\else%
398     \AMC@makeovalbox{\langle 1 \rangle}{\AMC@ovalbox@R}%
399     \AMC@makeovalbox{\langle 1 \rangle}{\AMC@checkbox}{\AMC@ovalbox@RF}%
400     \AMC@makeovalbox{\langle \rangle}{\AMC@ovalbox@}%

```

```

401     \AMC@makeovalbox{}{\AMC@checkbox}{\AMC@ovalbox@F}%
402 \fi%
403 }
404 \newcommand\AMC@shape@oval[4]{%
405   \AMC@setcolors{#3}{#2}%
406   \AMC@tracebox{#3}{#4}{\boxput*(0,0){%
407     \AMC@smashcentered{\textcolor{\AMC@boxcolor}{#1}}%
408     \AMC@smashcentered{#2}%
409   }{%
410     \ifx\@empty#3\@empty%
411       \ifx #2\AMC@checkbox%
412         \AMC@use@box{\AMC@ovalbox@F}%
413       \else%
414         \AMC@use@box{\AMC@ovalbox@O}%
415       \fi%
416     \else%
417       \ifx #2\AMC@checkbox%
418         \AMC@use@box{\AMC@ovalbox@RF}%
419       \else%
420         \AMC@use@box{\AMC@ovalbox@R}%
421       \fi%
422     \fi%
423   }{}}%
424 }
425 \newcommand\AMC@shapeprepare@form{}
426 \newcommand\AMC@shape@form@base[5]{%
427   \ifx #2\AMC@checkbox%
428     \def\AMC@shape@form@ticked{true}%
429   \else%
430     \def\AMC@shape@form@ticked{false}%
431   \fi%
432   \AMC@tracebox{#3}{#4}{%
433     \CheckBox[checked=\AMC@shape@form@ticked,%
434       checkboxsymbol=\ding{110},name={#5},%
435       bordercolor=0 0 0,%
436       width=\AMC@boxedwidth,height=\AMC@boxedheight]{}{}%
437   }%
438 }
439 \newcommand\AMC@shape@form[4]{%
440   \AMC@shape@form@base{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{\the\AMCid@etud:#4}%
441 }
442 \newcommand\AMC@shapeprepare@none{}
443 \newcommand\AMC@shape@none[4]{ #1 }

```

\AMC@answerBox Command `\AMC@answerBox` is the same as `\AMC@answerBox@`, but if `<char>` is empty, it is replaced by an arabic or alphabetical counter, depending on the use of the `digits` package option.

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

\AMCchoiceLabelFormat To write these labels with another font, size, or so, the user can redefine the `\AMCchoiceLabelFormat`

macro, which takes as argument the label. One can for example get sans serif bold labels with `\def\AMCchoiceLabel#1{\textsf{\textsf{#1}}}`.

```

444 \def\AMCchoiceLabel#1{%
445   \ifAMC@inside@digit\arabic{#1}%
446   \else\Alph{#1}\fi%
447 }
448 \def\AMCchoiceLabelFormat#1{%
449 \newcounter{AMC@ncase}%
450 \setcounter{AMC@ncase}{0}%
451 \newcommand\AMC@answerBox[4]{%
452   \AMC@answerBox@\ifx\empty\empty\empty\empty%
453   \AMCchoiceLabel{AMC@ncase}%
454   \else #1\fi}{#2}{#3}{#4}}

```

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

The `<color>` value given to `color` is a color that should be defined for the `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 (`answers` or `indivanswers` package option), and not used on the subject part of an exam with a separate answer sheet (`separateanswersheet` package option).

The `\AMCboxColor{<color>}` command is defined as an alias to `\AMCboxStyle{color=<color>}`, and `\AMCboxDimensions` as an alias to `\AMCboxStyle`, for backward compatibility.

```

455 \newlength\AMC@boxedrule
456 \newlength\AMC@crossrule
457 \newlength\AMC@boxeddown
458 \newlength\AMC@boxedwidth
459 \newlength\AMC@boxedheight
460 \newlength\AMC@oval@radius
461 \newlength\AMC@outside@sep
462 \define@choicekey{AMCdim}{shape}{square,oval,form,none}{\def\AMC@shapename{#1}}
463 \define@key{AMCdim}{size}{\AMC@boxedwidth=\#1\AMC@boxedheight=\#1}
464 \define@key{AMCdim}{height}{\AMC@boxedheight=\#1}
465 \define@key{AMCdim}{width}{\AMC@boxedwidth=\#1}
466 \define@key{AMCdim}{rule}{\AMC@boxedrule=\#1}
467 \define@key{AMCdim}{outsidesep}{\AMC@outside@sep=\#1}
468 \define@key{AMCdim}{down}{\AMC@boxeddown=\#1}
469 \define@key{AMCdim}{color}{\def\AMC@boxcolor{#1}}
470 \define@boolkey{AMCdim}{cross}[false]{}
471 \define@key{AMCdim}{crosschar}{[\textbf{\textsf{X}}]}{\def\AMC@crosschar{#1}}
472 \define@key{AMCdim}{crossrule}[1.5pt]{\AMC@crossrule=\#1}
473 \def\AMC@shapeprepare{\csname AMC@shapeprepare@\AMC@shapename@\endcsname}
474 \def\AMCboxStyle#1{%
475   \setkeys{AMCdim}{#1}%
476   \ifnum\AMC@boxedwidth<\AMC@boxedheight%
477     \AMC@oval@radius=\AMC@boxedwidth\divide\AMC@oval@radius\tw@%
478   \else%
479     \AMC@oval@radius=\AMC@boxedheight\divide\AMC@oval@radius\tw@%

```

```

480   \fi%
481   \AMC@shapeprepare%
482 }
483 \AMCboxStyle{shape=square,size=2.5ex,down=.4ex,rule=.5pt,outidesep=.1em,color=black,cross,crosschar,crossru
484 \newcommand\AMCboxColor[1]{\AMCboxStyle{color=#1}}
485 \let\AMCboxDimensions=\AMCboxStyle

\AMCboxOutsideLetter
  \AMC@box
  \AMC@formBox@%
  \AMC@formBox
outsideLabelFormat
  Command \AMC@box{\langle char\rangle}{\langle answer\rangle} prints a box with character ⟨char⟩ inside, showing answer ⟨answer⟩ (\AMC@checkbox to get a filled box), using global variables to identify the box (question and choice).
  It calls \AMC@formBox@{\langle char\rangle}{\langle answer\rangle}{\langle trace\rangle}{\langle key\rangle} to actually render the box.
  Command \AMC@formBox simply sets the first argument when empty before calling \AMC@formBox@.
  The command \AMCboxOutsideLetter{\langle box\rangle}{\langle char\rangle} is called to print the box and the character ⟨char⟩ 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}}
  \AMC@keyBox@ is used instead of \AMCformBox@ when the text that corresponds to the answer is the letter/character inside the box itself (see \AMCcodeGrid and \AMCnumericChoices.

486 \def\AMCoutsideLabelFormat#1{%
487 \newcommand\AMCboxOutsideLetter[2]{#1\nobreak\hspace{.1em}\AMCoutsideLabelFormat{#2}}
488 \newif\ifAMC@printformoutside@%
489 \newcommand\ifAMC@printformoutside{%
490   \AMC@printformoutside@false%
491   \ifAMC@ensemble\ifAMC@outside@box%
492     \ifAMCformulaire@dedans\AMC@printformoutside@true\fi%
493     \ifAMC@zoneformulaire\AMC@printformoutside@true\fi%
494   \fi\fi%
495   \ifAMC@printformoutside@%
496 }
497 \newcommand\AMC@formBox@[4]{%
498   \ifAMC@printformoutside% letter to be written outside the box
499     \AMCboxOutsideLetter{\AMC@answerBox@{}{#2}{#3}{#4}}{#1}%
500   \else%
501     \AMC@answerBox@{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}%
502   \fi%
503   \AMC@tracechar{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}%
504 }
505 \newif\ifAMC@printkeyoutside@%
506 \newcommand\ifAMC@printkeyoutside{%
507   \AMC@printkeyoutside@false%
508   \ifAMC@ensemble%
509     \ifAMC@outside@box\AMC@printkeyoutside@true\fi%
510   \else%
511     \ifAMC@inside@box\else\AMC@printkeyoutside@true\fi%
512   \fi%
513   \ifAMC@printkeyoutside@%
514 }
515 \newcommand\AMC@keyBox@[4]{%
516   \ifAMC@printkeyoutside%
517     \AMCboxOutsideLetter{\AMC@answerBox@{}{#2}{#3}{#4}}{#1}%

```

```

518 \else%
519   \AMC@answerBox@{\#1}{\#2}{\#3}{\#4}%
520 \fi%
521 \AMC@tracechar{\#1}{\#2}{\#3}{\#4}%
522 }
523 \newcommand{\AMC@formBox[4]}{%
524   \AMC@formBox@{\ifx\empty\#1\empty}%
525   \AMCchoiceLabel{\AMC@ncase}%
526   \else \#1\fi{\#2}{\#3}{\#4}%
527 }
528 \newcommand{\AMC@box}[2]{%
529   \ifAMC@ensemble%
530     \ifAMC@zoneformulaire% for codes inside form sheet
531       \protect\AMC@formBox{\#1}{\#2}{1}{case:\AMCid@name:\the\AMCid@quest,\the\AMCrep@count}%
532     \else%
533       \ifAMCformulaire@dedans% for answer boxes inside form sheet
534         \protect\AMC@formBox{\#1}{\#2}{1}{case:\AMCid@name:\the\AMCid@quest,\the\AMCrep@count}%
535       \else% outside form sheet: not to be read during data capture
536         \AMC@formBox{\#1}{\#2}{1}{casequestion:\AMCid@name:\the\AMCid@quest,\the\AMCrep@count}%
537       \fi\fi%
538     \else% no separate sheet for answers: always read
539       \ifAMC@inside@box%
540         \AMC@formBox{\#1}{\#2}{1}{case:\AMCid@name:\the\AMCid@quest,\the\AMCrep@count}%
541       \else%
542         \AMC@formBox@{\#2}{1}{case:\AMCid@name:\the\AMCid@quest,\the\AMCrep@count}%
543       \fi%
544     \fi%
545 }

```

4.8.4 Scoring zones

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

```

546 \newif\ifAMCsz@logged\AMCsz@loggedfalse
547 \newcommand{\AMCscoreZone}[1]{%
548   \ifAMC@ensemble%
549     \ifAMCformulaire@dedans%
550       \AMC@tracebox{1}{score::\the\AMCid@quest,-1}{\#1}%
551     \else%
552       \AMC@tracebox{1}{scorequestion::\the\AMCid@quest,-1}{\#1}%
553     \fi%
554   \else%
555     \AMC@tracebox{1}{score::\the\AMCid@quest,-1}{\#1}%
556   \fi%
557   \ifAMCsz@logged\else%
558     \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[VAR:scorezones=1]^^J}%
559     \global\AMCsz@loggedtrue%
560   \fi%
561 }

```

4.8.5 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 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.
\AMC@NCBpage
\AMC@NCBcheck The length of zone reserved for binary boxes is \AMC@CBtaille.

```
562 \def\AMCid@checkmax{60}
563 \def\AMC@NCBetud{12}
564 \def\AMC@NCBpage{6}
565 \def\AMC@NCBcheck{6}
566 \newlength{\AMC@CBtaille}\setlength{\AMC@CBtaille}{5cm}
567 \def\AMC@premierecopie{1}
```

- \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 $367 = 000101101111_2$ using 12 boxes:



```
568 \newtoks\AMCbin@sequence
569 \newcount\AMCbin@number
570 \newcount\AMCbin@ndigits
571 \newcount\AMCbin@id
572 \newcount\AMCbin@digit
573 \def\AMCbin@one{\advance\AMCbin@digit\@ne%
574   \AMC@answerBox@{}{\AMC@checkbox}{1}{chiffre:\the\AMCbin@id,\the\AMCbin@digit}}
575 \def\AMCbin@zero{\advance\AMCbin@digit\@ne%
576   \AMC@answerBox@{}{\AMC@checkbox}{1}{chiffre:\the\AMCbin@id,\the\AMCbin@digit}}
577 \def\AMCbin@begin#1{\AMCbin@id=#1\AMCbin@digit=\z@}
578 \newcommand{\AMC@binaryBoxes}[2][1]{%
579 {\AMCboxDimensions{shape=square,size=.32cm,down=0pt,rule=.2pt,cross=false}\AMCbin@sequence={}\AMCbin@number=0%
580 \AMCbin@ndigits=\z@%
581 \loop%
582 \ifnum\AMCbin@number>\z@%
583 \advance\AMCbin@ndigits\@ne%
584 \ifodd\AMCbin@number\AMCbin@sequence=\expandafter{\expandafter\AMCbin@one\the\AMCbin@sequence}%
585 \else\AMCbin@sequence=\expandafter{\expandafter\AMCbin@zero\the\AMCbin@sequence}\fi%
586 \divide\AMCbin@number\tw@%
587 \repeat%
588 \loop\relax%
589 \ifnum\AMCbin@ndigits<#1\advance\AMCbin@ndigits\@ne%
590 \AMCbin@sequence=\expandafter{\expandafter\AMCbin@zero\the\AMCbin@sequence}\repeat%
591 \the\AMCbin@sequence%
592 \ifnum\AMCbin@ndigits>#1\PackageError{automultiplechoice}{Too low \AMC@NCB value (got #1 but needs \the\AMCbin@ndigits)}{ }%
593 }}
```

4.9 Checking Environment

\AMCcurrentenv Sets the current environment as document.

594 \def\AMCcurrentenv{document}

\AMCif@env Checks for the current environment.

```
595 \def\AMCif@env#1{  
596     \def\AMC@tempenv{\#1}%  
597     \ifx\AMC@tempenv\AMCcurrentenv  
598         \expandafter\@firstoftwo  
599     \else  
600         \expandafter\@secondoftwo  
601     \fi  
602 }
```

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 \element Command \nouveaugroupe{\langle group-name\rangle}{\langle n\rangle} creates a new (empty) group with name \langle group-name\rangle (argument \langle n\rangle is present only for compatibility reasons and is ignored). Command \element{\langle group-name\rangle}{\langle text\rangle} adds to group \langle group-name\rangle a new element that contains \langle text\rangle. \langle text\rangle can be a question environment, ore two successive questions to be kept together, or anything else. Calling command \nouveaugroupe is not compulsory, as \element calls it if necessary.

```
603 \newcount\AMCtok@k  
604 \newcount\AMCtok@max  
605 \newcount\AMCtok@size  
606 \newcommand{\nouveaugroupe}[2]{%  
607     \expandafter\ifx\csname #1@k\endcsname\relax%  
608         \expandafter\newcount\csname #1@k\endcsname%  
609         \expandafter\newcount\csname AMC#1@j\endcsname%  
610         \csname #1@k\endcsname=\z@\relax%  
611         \csname AMC#1@j\endcsname=\z@\relax%  
612         \setgroupmode{\#1}{\AMCdefault@groupmode}%  
613     \fi%  
614 }  
615 \newcommand\AMC@prepare@element[1]{%  
616     \nouveaugroupe{\#1}{%}  
617     \global\advance\csname #1@k\endcsname@ne\relax%  
618     \AMCtok@k=\csname #1@k\endcsname%  
619     \expandafter\ifx\csname #1@\romannumeral\AMCtok@k\endcsname\relax%  
620         \expandafter\newtoks\csname #1@\romannumeral\AMCtok@k\endcsname\fi%  
621     }  
622 \newcommand{\element}[2]{%  
623     \AMC@prepare@element{\#1}{%  
624     \csname #1@\romannumeral\AMCtok@k\endcsname=\#2}{%  
625 }
```

\setgroupmode Command \setgroupmode{\(group-name\)}{\(mode\)} sets the group mode to *mode* for group *group-name*. This mode setup the behaviour of \insertgroup and \copygroup for this group:

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

The command \setdefaultgroupmode{\(mode\)} sets the group mode to be used for the following created groups (a group is created at the first \element{\(group\)} call). When no \setdefaultgroupmode is used, **fixed** is the default mode.

```
626 \def\AMCdefault@groupmode{fixed}
627 \newcommand{\setdefaultgroupmode}[1]{\def\AMCdefault@groupmode{#1}}
628 \newcommand{\setgroupmode}[2]{%
629   \expandafter\ifx\csname AMCgrouppre@#2\endcsname\relax%
630     \PackageError{automultiplechoice}{Unknown group mode for #1 : #2}%
631     {You asked to set group '#1' mode to '#2',%
632      but '#2' is not a valid group mode}%
633   \else%
634     \expandafter\global\expandafter\def\csname AMC#1@mode\endcsname{#2}%
635   \fi%
636 }
```

The functions \AMCgrouppre@xxx{\(group-name\)}{\(n\)}{\(i\)} are called before using *n* elements from group *group-name* starting from index *i* (negative value for *i* stands for the current value of the group index), either with \insertgroup or \copygroup.

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

```
637 \newcommand{\AMCgrouppre@fixed}[3]{%
638   \ifnum#3<\z@%
639     \csname AMC#1@j\endcsname=\z@%
640   \else%
641     \csname AMC#1@j\endcsname=#3%
642   \fi%
643 }
```

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

```
644 \newcommand{\AMCgrouppre@withreplacement}[3]{%
645   \ifnum#3<\z@%
646     \csname AMC#1@j\endcsname=\z@%
647   \else%
648     \csname AMC#1@j\endcsname=#3%
649   \fi%
650   \shufflegroup{#1}%
651 }
```

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.

```

652 \newcount\AMC@imax
653 \newcommand{\AMCgroup@pre@withoutreplacement}[3]{%
654   \ifnum#3<\z@%
655     \else%
656       \csname AMC#1@j\endcsname=#3%
657     \fi%
658   \ifnum\AMCtok@ik=\AMCloop@k%
659     \AMCtok@ik=\z@%
660   \fi%
661   \ifnum\AMCtok@ik=\z@%
662     \shufflegroup{#1}%
663   \else%
664     \AMC@imax=\AMCloop@k%
665     \advance\AMC@imax -#2\relax%
666     \ifnum\AMCtok@ik>\AMC@imax%
667       \shufflegroupslice{#1}{\one}{\AMCtok@ik}%
668     \ifnum\AMCtok@ik<\AMCloop@k%
669       \advance\AMCtok@ik\one%
670       \shufflegroupslice{#1}{\AMCtok@ik}{\AMCloop@k}%
671     \fi%
672   \fi%
673 \fi%
674 }
```

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

```

675 \newcommand{\AMCgroup@pre@cyclic}[3]{%
676   \ifnum#3<\z@%
677   \else%
678     \csname AMC#1@j\endcsname=#3%
679   \fi%
680 }
```

The function $\backslash\text{AMCgroup@pre}\{\langle mode \rangle\}\{\langle group-name \rangle\}\{\langle n \rangle\}\{\langle i \rangle\}$ calls the right $\backslash\text{AMCgroup@xxx}$ command.

```

681 \newcommand{\AMCgroup@pre}{[4]}{%
682   \csname AMGgroup@#1\endcsname{#2}{#3}{#4}%
683 }
```

\shufflegroup Command $\backslash\text{shufflegroup}\{\langle group-name \rangle\}$ shuffles the elements of group $\langle group-name \rangle$, and
\insertgroup $\backslash\text{shufflegroupslice}\{\langle group-name \rangle\}\{\langle a \rangle\}\{\langle b \rangle\}$ shuffles elements $\langle a \rangle$ to $\langle b \rangle$ from group $\langle group-name \rangle$.
\insertgroupfrom It can be called at each student sheet in order to get different student sheets and avoid cheating.
Command $\backslash\text{insertgroup}\{[n]\}\{\langle groupname \rangle\}$ inserts all the elements of group $\langle groupname \rangle$, or only the first $\langle n \rangle$ elements if $\langle n \rangle$ is given. $\backslash\text{insertgroupfrom}\{[n]\}\{\langle groupname \rangle\}\{\langle i \rangle\}$ inserts all the elements of group $\langle groupname \rangle$ starting from index $\langle i \rangle$ (the index of the first element is 0), or only the first $\langle n \rangle$ elements if $\langle n \rangle$ is given.

```

684 \newcommand{\shufflegroup}{[1]}{%
685   \ifAMC@shuffleG{\AMC@shuffletoks{\number\csname #1@k\endcsname}{#1@}}\fi%
```

```

686 }
687 \newcommand{\shufflegroupslice}[3]{%
688   \ifAMC@shuffleG{\AMC@shuffletoks[\#2]{\#3}{\#10}}\fi%
689 }
690 \newcount\AMCtok@ik
691 \newcount\AMCloop@k
692 \newcommand{\AMCgrouploop@prep}[3]{%
693   \AMCtok@size=\#1\relax%
694   \ifAMC@fullGroups\AMCtok@size=\z@\fi%
695   \ifnum\AMCtok@size<\@ne%
696     \AMCtok@size=\csname #2@k\endcsname%
697   \fi%
698   \AMCtok@ik=\csname AMC#2@j\endcsname%
699   \AMCloop@k=\csname #2@k\endcsname%
700   \expandafter\ifx\csname AMC#2@mode\endcsname\relax%
701     \PackageError{automultiplechoice}{No group mode for #2}%
702     {No mode has been defined for group '#2'. This should not occur...}%
703   \fi%
704   \AMCgroup@pre{\csname AMC#2@mode\endcsname}{\#2}{\the\AMCtok@size}{\#3}%
705 }
706 \newcommand{\AMCgrouploop@next}[1]{%
707   \global\advance\csname AMC#1@j\endcsname \@ne\relax%
708   \expandafter\ifnum\csname AMC#1@j\endcsname>\AMCloop@k\relax%
709     \global\csname AMC#1@j\endcsname=\@ne%
710   \fi%
711   \AMCtok@ik=\csname AMC#1@j\endcsname%
712   \advance\AMCtok@size\m@ne%
713 }
714 \newcommand{\insertgroupfrom}[3][0]{%
715   \AMCgrouploop@prep{\#1}{\#2}{\#3}%
716   {\loop%
717     \AMCgrouploop@next{\#2}%
718     {\the\csname #2@\roman{}\AMCtok@ik\endcsname}%
719   \ifnum\AMCtok@size>\z@\repeat}%
720 }
721 \newcommand{\insertgroup}[2][0]{%
722   \insertgroupfrom[\#1]{\#2}{-1}%
723 }

```

\cleargroup The commands \cleargroup and \copygroup can also be used to make more complex questions
 \copygroup combinations in the exams, allowing for example to ask the package to shuffle 3 questions taken at
 \copygroupfrom random from group *groupa* and 5 questions taken at random from group *groupb*.

\cleargroup{\langle group\rangle} clears the group *group*, erasing all of its elements.

\copygroup[\langle n\rangle]{\langle from\rangle}{\langle to\rangle} 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[\langle n\rangle]{\langle from\rangle}{\langle to\rangle} 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.

```

724 \newcommand{\cleargroup}[1]{%
725   \nouveauaugroupe{#1}{}
726   \csname #1@k\endcsname=\z@\relax%
727   \csname AMC#1@j\endcsname=\z@\relax%
728 }
729 \newcommand{\copygroupfrom}[4][0]{%
730   \AMCgrouploop@prep{#1}{#2}{#4}%
731   {\loop%
732     \AMCgrouploop@next{#2}%
733     \AMC@prepare@element{#3}%
734     \global\csname #3@\romannumerals\AMCtok@k\endcsname=\csname #2@\romannumerals\AMCtok@ik\endcsname%
735     \ifnum\AMCtok@size>\z@\repeat}%
736 }
737 \newcommand{\copygroup}[3][0]{%
738   \copygroupfrom[#1]{#2}{#3}{-1}%
739 }

```

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`.

```

740 \newcount\AMCrep@count
741 \AMCload@counter=199
742 @whilenum\AMCload@counter>0\do{%
743   \expandafter\newtoks\csname reponse@\romannumerals\AMCload@counter\endcsname%
744   \advance\AMCload@counter\m@ne%
745 }

```

`\AMCload@reponse` Command `\AMCload@reponse{<n>}{<text>}` will be used to add answer number $<n>$ with text $<text>$ ($<text>$ 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{<n>}{<text>}` will be used instead, only printing $<text>$.

```

746 \newcommand\AMCload@reponse[2]{%
747   \advance\AMCload@counter\@ne\relax%
748   \csname reponse@\romannumerals\AMCload@counter\endcsname%
749   =\expandafter{\expandafter\AMCrep@count\expandafter=#2 #1}%
750 }
751 \newcommand\AMCrien@deux[2]{#1}

```

`\shuffle@it` After loading all answers, commands `\shuffle@it` will be used to shuffle them, and `\AMCdum@responses` to print them.

```

752 \def\shuffle@it{\AMC@shuffletoks{\number\AMCload@counter}{reponse@}}
753 \newcount\AMCnum@questions
754 \newcommand\AMCdum@responses{%
755   \global\AMCnum@questions=\AMCload@counter%
756   @whilenum\AMCload@counter>0\do{%

```

```

757     \the\csname reponse@\romannumeral\AMCload@counter\endcsname%
758     \advance\AMCload@counter\m@ne}}

```

4.11.1 Managing answers

\lastchoices Command `\AMCrep@init{<mode>}` is called for each question before reading answers. `<mode>` is `r` for shuffled answers, and `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 `<mode>`. These commands sets `\AMCload@reponse` and `\AMCrep@fini` that will be called for each answer and after the last answer respectively, depending on `<mode>`:

- If `<mode>=r`, `\AMCload@reponse` is `\AMCload@reponse` (loads answer to token register) and `\AMCrep@fini` calls `\shuffle@it` and `\AMCdump@responses`;
- If `<mode>=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 shuffling 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`.

```

759 \newcommand\AMCrep@init[1]{%
760   \ifAMC@ordre\AMCrep@o\else%
761   \csname AMCrep@#1\endcsname\fi\AMCload@counter=\z@}
762 \newcommand\AMCrep@o{%
763   \def\AMCload@@reponse{\AMCrien@deux}\def\AMCrep@fini{}}
764 \newcommand\AMCrep@r{%
765   \def\AMCload@@reponse{\AMCload@reponse}%
766   \def\AMCrep@fini{\shuffle@it\AMCdump@responses}}
767 \newcount\AMCrep@count
768 \newcommand\lastchoices{%
769   \AMCrep@count=\AMCrep@count%
770   \AMCrep@fini\AMCrep@init{o}%
771   \AMCrep@count=\AMCrep@count}
772 \newcommand\@aucune{\emph{\AMC@loc@none}}
773 \newcommand\AMC@fin@rep{%
774   \ifAMCcomplete@multi\ifAMCtype@multi%
775   \lastchoices\AMCrep@count=-1%
776   \ifAMCune@bonne\wrongchoice{\@aucune}\else%
777   \ifAMC@postcorrect\wrongchoice{\@aucune}\else\correctchoice{\@aucune}\fi%
778   \fi\fi\fi\AMCrep@fini}

```

4.11.2 Separate answer sheet

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

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

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

```

779 \def\AMCformBeforeQuestion{\vspace{\AMCformVSpace}\par}
780 \def\AMCformAfterQuestion{\ifAMC@asqbloc\egroup\fi}
781 \def\AMCformQuestion#1{\AMC@loc@qf{#1}}
782 \def\AMCformQuestionN{\AMCformQuestion{\AMC@qaff}}
783 \def\AMCformQuestionA{%
784   \setcounter{AMC@ncase}{0}%
785   \AMCformBeforeQuestion%
786   \ifAMC@asqbloc\vbox\bgroup\fi%
787   \ifx\empty\AMC@sza@callout\empty\else%
788     \csname\AMC@sza@callout\endcsname%
789   \fi%
790   \AMCformQuestionN%
791   \ifx\empty\AMC@sza@callin\empty\else%
792     \csname\AMC@sza@callin\endcsname%
793   \fi%
794 }
795 \def\AMCformAnswer#1{\hspace{\AMCformHSpace} #1}
796 \def\AMCformAnswerA#1{\addtocounter{AMC@ncase}{1}\AMCformAnswer{#1}}

```

\AMCmem@add@ifneeded These are commands to manage memory for separate answer sheet. \AMCmem@add@ifneeded{\langle code\rangle} adds \langle code\rangle to this memory. \AMCmem@answer{\langle code\rangle} adds to memory answer code \langle code\rangle, and \AMCmem@openQuestion adds to memory question code to announce current question.

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

\AMCformS is a \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) `onecopy`, so that `onecopy` contains only the answer sheet.

```

797 \ExplSyntaxOn
798
799 \prg_set_conditional:Nnn \amc_if_separate_question: { p , T } {
800   \ifAMC@ensemble
801     \ifAMC@zoneformulaire
802       \prg_return_false:
803     \else
804       \prg_return_true:
805     \fi
806   \else
807     \prg_return_false:
808   \fi
809 }
810 \cs_new_eq:NN \AMC@if@separate@question \amc_if_separate_question:T

```

```

811
812 \int_new:N \amc_memory_elts_count
813
814 \cs_new:Nn \amc_clear_memory: { \int_gzero:N \amc_memory_elts_count }
815 \cs_new_eq:NN \AMC@mem@clear \amc_clear_memory:
816
817 \cs_new:Npn \amc_memory_elt_i:n #1 {
818   \amc_memory_elts_ \int_to_alpha:n { #1 }
819 }
820 \cs_new:Nn \amc_memory_current_elt: {
821   \amc_memory_elt_i:n \amc_memory_elts_count
822 }
823 \cs_new:Npn \amc_memory_vars_i:n #1 {
824   \amc_memory_vars_ \int_to_alpha:n { #1 }
825 }
826 \cs_new:Nn \amc_memory_current_vars: {
827   \amc_memory_vars_i:n \amc_memory_elts_count
828 }
829
830 \cs_new:Nn \amc_add_memory_elt: {
831   \int_gincr:N \amc_memory_elts_count
832   \tl_gclear_new:c { \amc_memory_current_elt: }
833   \tl_gclear_new:c { \amc_memory_current_vars: }
834 }
835 \cs_new_eq:NN \AMC@mem@next \amc_add_memory_elt:
836
837 \cs_new:Npn \amc_add_to_memory:n #1 {
838   \tl_gput_right:cn { \amc_memory_current_elt: } { #1 }
839 }
840 \cs_new_eq:NN \AMC@mem@add \amc_add_to_memory:n
841
842 \cs_new:Npn \amc_add_to_vars:n #1 {
843   \tl_gput_right:cn { \amc_memory_current_vars: } { #1 }
844 }
845 \cs_new_eq:NN \AMC@mem@addvar \amc_add_to_vars:n
846
847 \cs_new:Npn \amc_add_qidaffname:nnn #1#2#3 {
848   \amc_add_to_vars:n {\AMC@quest=#1\setcounter{AMCquestionaff}{#2}%
849     \global\def\AMC@name{#3}}
850 }
851 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \amc_add_qidaffname:nnn { xxx }
852 \cs_new_eq:NN \AMC@mem@qidaffname \amc_add_qidaffname:xxx
853
854 \cs_new:Npn \amc_mem_elt_cat:n #1 {
855   \amc_add_to_vars:n { \def\AMCmem@elt@cat{ #1 } }
856 }
857 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \amc_mem_elt_cat:n { x }
858 \cs_new_eq:NN \AMC@mem@category \amc_mem_elt_cat:x
859
860 \cs_new:Npn \amc_add_aid:n #1 {

```

```

861   \amc_add_to_memory:n {\AMCrep@count=#1}
862 }
863 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \amc_add_aid:n { x }
864 \cs_new_eq:NN \AMC@mem@aid \amc_add_aid:x
865
866 \cs_new:Npn \amc_if_category_is_p:n #1 {
867   \str_if_eq_p:on { \AMCmem@elt@cat } { #1 }
868 }
869 \cs_new:Npn \amc_use_memory:n #1 {
870   \int_step_inline:nnnn { 1 } { 1 } \amc_memory_elts_count {
871     \def\AMCmem@elt@cat{ plain }
872     \tl_use:c { \amc_memory_vars_i:n { ##1 } }
873     \bool_if:nTF { #1 } {
874       \tl_use:c { \amc_memory_elt_i:n { ##1 } }
875     } { }
876   }
877 }
878 \cs_new:Nn \amc_use_memory: { \amc_use_memory:n { \c_true_bool } }
879 \cs_new_eq:NN \AMC@mem@show \amc_use_memory:
880 \cs_new_eq:NN \AMC@mem@show@filter \amc_use_memory:n
881 \cs_new_eq:NN \AMCifcategory \amc_if_category_is_p:n
882
883 \ExplSyntaxOff
884 \newcommand\AMC@mem@add@ifneeded[1]{%
885   \AMC@if@separate@question{%
886     \AMC@mem@add{#1}%
887   }%
888 }
889 \newcommand\AMC@mem@addsingle@ifneeded[2]{%
890   \AMC@if@separate@question{%
891     \AMC@mem@next{%
892       \AMC@mem@category{#2}%
893       \AMC@mem@add{#1}%
894     }%
895   }%
896 \newcommand\AMC@mem@answer[1]{%
897   \addtocounter{AMC@ncase}{1}%
898   \AMC@if@separate@question{%
899     \AMC@mem@aid{\the\AMCrep@count}%
900     \AMC@mem@add{\AMCformAnswerA{#1}}%
901   }%
902 }
903 \newcommand\AMC@mem@openQuestion{%
904   \AMC@if@separate@question{%
905     \AMC@mem@next{%
906       \AMC@mem@qidaffname{\the\AMCid@quest}{\arabic{AMCquestionaff}}{\AMCid@name}%
907       \AMC@mem@add{\AMCformQuestionA}%
908     }%
909 }
910 \def\AMCformBegin{%

```

```

911 \AMC@zoneformulairetrue\setcounter{section}{0}%
912 \ifAMC@ensemble\ifAMC@automarks\pagestyle{AMCpageFull}\fi\fi%
913 }
914 \newcommand\AMCform{%
915 \ifAMC@ensemble\AMCformulaire@dedantrue%
916 \AMC@mem@show%
917 \fi}
918 \newcommand\AMCformFilter[1]{%
919 \ifAMC@ensemble\AMCformulaire@dedantrue%
920 \AMC@mem@show@filter{#1}%
921 \fi}
922 \newif\ifAMC@keepmemory
923 \newcommand\AMCformS{%
924 \ifAMC@ensemble\AMCformulaire@dedantrue%
925 \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[BR=0]^^J}\AMC@mem@show%
926 \AMC@keepmemorytrue%
927 \fi}

```

\AMCsection The \AMCsection and \AMCsubsection commands issue their standard counterparts (\section and \subsection with the same argument, both in the subject *and* in the separate answer sheet.

```

928 \newcommand{\AMCsectionNumbered}[1]{%
929 \section{#1}\AMC@mem@addsingle@ifneeded{\section{#1}}{section}}
930 \newcommand{\AMCsubsectionNumbered}[1]{%
931 \subsection{#1}\AMC@mem@addsingle@ifneeded{\subsection{#1}}{subsection}}
932 \newcommand{\AMCsectionStar}[1]{%
933 \section*{#1}\AMC@mem@addsingle@ifneeded{\section*{#1}}{section}}
934 \newcommand{\AMCsubsectionStar}[1]{%
935 \subsection*{#1}\AMC@mem@addsingle@ifneeded{\subsection*{#1}}{subsection}}
936 \def\AMCsection{\@ifstar\AMCsectionStar\AMCsectionNumbered}
937 \def\AMCsubsection{\@ifstar\AMCsubsectionStar\AMCsubsectionNumbered}

```

4.11.3 Formatting answers

choices Answers have to be included in an environment **choices** (standard), **choiceshoriz** (answers on one line) or **choicescustom** (user defined) depending on the desired formatting.
choiceshoriz Use \AMCBoxedAnswers to request all answers to be included in L^AT_EX boxes; this can be useful
choicescustom for example when using multicolumn answers formatting.
\AMCBoxedAnswers

```

938 \def\AMCBoxedAnswers{\AMC@rbloctrue}
939 \newenvironment{choices}[1][r]{%
940 \AMCrep@count=\z@\def\une@rep{\AMCrep@itemize}%
941 \ifAMC@rbloc\def\une@rep{\AMCrep@bloc}%
942 \else\begin{itemize}\setlength{\itemsep}{\AMCinterIrep}\fi%
943 \AMCrep@init{#1}%
944 {\AMC@fin@rep\ifAMC@rbloc\else\end{itemize}\fi}
945 \newenvironment{choiceshoriz}[1][r]{%
946 \AMCrep@count=\z@\def\une@rep{\AMCrep@ligne}\AMCrep@init{#1}%
947 \par\begin{center}}%
948 {\AMC@fin@rep\end{center}}
949 \newenvironment{choicescustom}[1][r]{%
950 \AMCrep@count=\z@\def\une@rep{\AMCrep@perso}\AMCrep@init{#1}%

```

```

951 \AMCbeginAnswer\ignorespaces}%
952 {\AMC@fin@rep\AMCendAnswer}

\AMCrep@bloc For each of these styles, a corresponding \AMCrep@xxx{\langle box\rangle}{\langle text\rangle} is defined, which will format
\AMCrep@itemize the answer with a box given in \langle box\rangle and text \langle text\rangle. \AMCrep@bloc is also defined and used in
\AMCrep@ligne standard formatting when the user wants to put answers inside a LATEX box.
\AMCrep@perso 953 \newcommand\AMCrep@bloc[2]{\AMC@mem@answer{#1}%
954   \par\noindent\begin{minipage}{\linewidth}%
955     \begin{itemize}\item[#1] #2\end{itemize}\end{minipage}%
956   \vspace{\AMCinterBrep}}%
957 \newcommand\AMCrep@itemize[2]{\AMC@mem@answer{#1}\item[#1] #2}%
958 \newlength\AMChorizAnswerSep
959 \setlength{\AMChorizAnswerSep}{3em plus 4em}
960 \newlength\AMChorizBoxSep
961 \setlength{\AMChorizBoxSep}{1em}%
962 \newcommand\AMCrep@ligne[2]{\AMC@mem@answer{#1}%
963   \mbox{\#1\hspace*{\AMChorizBoxSep}\#2}\hspace{\AMChorizAnswerSep}}%
964 \newcommand\AMCrep@perso[2]{\AMC@mem@answer{#1}\AMCanswer{#1}{#2}}%

\AMCbeginAnswer The custom style will use user-defined commands to format answers: \AMCbeginAnswer is called
\AMCendAnswer once before answers, \AMCanswer{\langle box\rangle}{\langle text\rangle} is called for each answer (\langle box\rangle being the box to
\AMCanswer be ticked and \langle text\rangle the text associated with the proposed answer), and \AMCendAnswer is called
after all answers.
965 \def\AMCbeginAnswer{}%
966 \def\AMCanswer#1#2{\#1 \#2}%
967 \def\AMCendAnswer{}%

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

968 \newcommand{\correctchoice}[2][]{\global\advance\AMCrep@count\@ne\relax%
969   \ifAMC@calibration\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[REP=\the\AMCrep@count:B]^J}\fi%
970   \global\AMCune@bonnettrue%
971   \AMCload@@reponse{\une@rep{\ifAMC@correc\AMC@box{\#1}{\AMC@checkbox}%
972     \else\AMC@box{\#1}{}\fi}{\#2}}{\the\AMCrep@count}\ignorespaces}%
973 \newcommand{\wrongchoice}[2][]{\global\advance\AMCrep@count\@ne\relax%
974   \ifAMC@calibration\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[REP=\the\AMCrep@count:M]^J}\fi%
975   \AMCload@@reponse{\une@rep{\AMC@box{\#1}{}\#2}}{\the\AMCrep@count}%
976   \ignorespaces}
```

4.11.4 Score zones

\AMCscoreZone The position of the scores on the annotated answer sheets can be defined in the L^AT_EX source
zoneAnswerSheet file using \AMCsetScoreZone{\langle options\rangle} (or \AMCsetScoreZoneAnswerSheet{\langle options\rangle} for the
answer sheets when the separate answer sheet option is used).

First begin with some helpers: \AMCemptybox{\langle width\rangle}{\langle height\rangle}{\langle depth\rangle} draws an empty box
with specified dimensions, and \AMCmarginNote{\langle note\rangle} (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 multicol environment).

```

977 \newcommand{\AMCemptybox}[3]{%
978     \sbox0{} \wd0=#1 \ht0=#2 \dp0=#3 \relax \box0}%
979 \newlength\AMC@mn@test
980 \newlength\AMC@mn@sep\AMC@mn@sep=4mm
981 \newlength\AMC@mn@leftmargin
982 \newlength\AMC@mn@rightmargin
983 \newcommand\AMCmarginNote[1]{%
984     \begin{tikzpicture}[remember picture,overlay]%
985         \coordinate (here) at (0,0);%
986         \pgfextractx{\AMC@mn@test}{\pgfpointdiff{\pgfpointorigin}{%
987             \pgfpointanchor{current page}{center}}};%
988         \ifodd\thepage%
989             \AMC@mn@leftmargin=\oddsidemargin%
990             \AMC@mn@rightmargin=\evensidemargin%
991         \else%
992             \AMC@mn@leftmargin=\evensidemargin%
993             \AMC@mn@rightmargin=\oddsidemargin%
994         \fi%
995         \ifdim\AMC@mn@test < 1cm%
996             \draw (current page.east |- here)+(-\AMC@mn@rightmargin-1in+\AMC@mn@sep,0pt) node[anchor=text,align=left]%
997         \else%
998             \draw (current page.west |- here)+(0cm,0pt) node[anchor=text,align=right,text width=\AMC@mn@leftmargin]%
999         \fi%
1000     \end{tikzpicture}%
1001 }

```

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)

```

1002 \newcommand{\AMC@sz@box}{\AMCemptybox{\AMC@sz@width}{\AMC@sz@height}{\AMC@sz@depth}}
1003 %
1004 \newcommand{\AMC@sz@callin@question}{\AMCscoreZone{\AMC@sz@box}}
1005 %
1006 \newcommand{\AMC@sz@callout@margin}{\hspace{0pt}\marginpar{\AMCscoreZone{\AMC@sz@box}}}
1007 %
1008 \newcommand{\AMC@sz@init@margins}{\PackageWarning{automultiplechoice}{Please run twice to get proper margin}}
1009 \newcommand{\AMC@sz@callout@margins}{\hspace{0pt}\AMCmarginNote{\AMCscoreZone{\AMC@sz@box}}}

```

Let us now set up options handling.

```

1010 \newlength\AMC@sz@width
1011 \newlength\AMC@sz@height
1012 \newlength\AMC@sz@depth
1013 \def\AMC@sz@callout{}
1014 \def\AMC@sz@callin{}
1015 \define@key{AMCsz}{width}{\AMC@sz@width=\#1}

```

```

1016 \define@key{AMCsz}{height}{\AMC@sz@height=#1}
1017 \define@key{AMCsz}{depth}{\AMC@sz@depth=#1}
1018 \define@key{AMCsz}{calloutside}{\def\AMC@sz@callout{\#1}}
1019 \define@key{AMCsz}{callinside}{\def\AMC@sz@callin{\#1}}
1020 \define@choicekey{AMCsz}{position}{none,question,margin,margins}{%
1021   \ifcsname AMC@sz@callout@\#1\endcsname%
1022     \def\AMC@sz@callout{\AMC@sz@callout@\#1}%
1023   \else%
1024     \def\AMC@sz@callout{}%
1025   \fi%
1026   \ifcsname AMC@sz@callin@\#1\endcsname%
1027     \def\AMC@sz@callin{\AMC@sz@callin@\#1}%
1028   \else%
1029     \def\AMC@sz@callin{}%
1030   \fi%
1031   \ifcsname AMC@sz@init@\#1\endcsname%
1032     \csname AMC@sz@init@\#1\endcsname%
1033   \fi%
1034 }
1035 \newcommand{\AMCsetScoreZone}[1]{\setkeys{AMCsz}{#1}}
1036 \AMCsetScoreZone{width=1.5em,height=1.5ex,depth=.5ex,position=none}

```

And do the same for \AMCsetScoreZoneAnswerSheet...

```

1037 \newcommand{\AMCsza@box}{\AMCemptybox{\AMC@sza@width}{\AMC@sza@height}{\AMC@sza@depth}}
1038 %
1039 \newcommand{\AMCsza@init@none}={}
1040 \newcommand{\AMCsza@callout@none}={}
1041 \newcommand{\AMCsza@callin@none}={}
1042 %
1043 \newcommand{\AMCsza@init@question}={}
1044 \newcommand{\AMCsza@callout@question}={}
1045 \newcommand{\AMCsza@callin@question}{\AMCscoreZone{\AMCsza@box}}
1046 %
1047 \newcommand{\AMCsza@init@margin}={}
1048 \newcommand{\AMCsza@callout@margin}{\hspace{0pt}\marginpar{\AMCscoreZone{\AMCsza@box}}}
1049 \newcommand{\AMCsza@callin@margin}={}
1050 %
1051 \newcommand{\AMCsza@init@margins}{\PackageWarning{automultiplechoice}{Please run twice to get proper margin}}
1052 \newcommand{\AMCsza@callout@margins}{\hspace{0pt}\AMCmarginNote{\AMCscoreZone{\AMCsza@box}}}
1053 \newcommand{\AMCsza@callin@margins}={}
1054 %
1055 \newlength\AMCsza@width
1056 \newlength\AMCsza@height
1057 \newlength\AMCsza@depth
1058 \def\AMCsza@callout{}
1059 \def\AMCsza@callin{}
1060 \define@key{AMCsza}{width}{\AMCsza@width=#1}
1061 \define@key{AMCsza}{height}{\AMCsza@height=#1}
1062 \define@key{AMCsza}{depth}{\AMCsza@depth=#1}
1063 \define@key{AMCsza}{calloutside}{\def\AMCsza@callout{\#1}}
1064 \define@key{AMCsza}{callinside}{\def\AMCsza@callin{\#1}}

```

```

1065 \define@choicekey{AMCsza}{position}{none,question,margin,margins}{%
1066   \ifcsname AMC@sza@callout@\#1\endcsname%
1067     \def\AMC@sza@callout{\AMC@sza@callout@\#1}%
1068   \else%
1069     \def\AMC@sza@callout{}%
1070   \fi%
1071   \ifcsname AMC@sza@callin@\#1\endcsname%
1072     \def\AMC@sza@callin{\AMC@sza@callin@\#1}%
1073   \else%
1074     \def\AMC@sza@callin{}%
1075   \fi%
1076   \ifcsname AMC@sza@init@\#1\endcsname%
1077     \csname AMC@sza@init@\#1\endcsname%
1078   \fi%
1079 }
1080 \newcommand{\AMCsetScoreZoneAnswerSheet}[1]{\setkeys{AMCsza}{#1}}
1081 \AMCsetScoreZoneAnswerSheet{width=1.5em,height=1.5ex,depth=.5ex,position=none}
1082 \newcommand{\AMCnoScoreZone}{\AMCsetScoreZone{position=none}\AMCsetScoreZoneAnswerSheet{position=none}}

```

4.11.5 Formatting questions

- \AMCquestionaff The counter \AMCquestionaff keeps track of the current question number. It can be redefined by \AMC@stepQuestion, for example to print several questions without a number, and then print questions with a number starting at one.
\AMC@qaff \AMC@stepQuestion will increase this counter and \AMC@qaff will format the question number out.
- ```

1083 \newcounter{AMCquestionaff}
1084 \newcommand{\AMCnumero}[1]{\setcounter{AMCquestionaff}{#1}\addtocounter{AMCquestionaff}{-1}}
1085 \AtBeginDocument{%
1086 \ifx\@skiphyperreftrue\@undefined%
1087 \expandafter\newif\csname if@skiphyperref\endcsname%
1088 \fi%
1089 }
1090 \newcommand{\AMC@stepQuestion}{\ifAMCquestionNumber\@skiphyperreftrue\refstepcounter{AMCquestionaff}\@skiphyperreffalse\relax}
1091 \newcommand{\AMC@qaff}{\arabic{AMCquestionaff}}

```
- \AMCbeforeQuestion The command \AMCbeforeQuestion opens a new question. The command \AMCbeginQuestion{*n*}{{*sign*}} will format the question header, where *n* is the question number and *sign* being \multiSymbole in case of a multiple question, and empty in case of a simple one. \AMCbeforeQuestion, \AMCbeginQuestion and \multiSymbole can be user-redefined.
- ```

1092 \def\AMCbeforeQuestion{\ifAMC@qbloc\else\par\noindent\fi}
1093 \def\AMCbeginQuestion#1#2{\noindent\AMC@loc@q{#1}{#2}%
1094   \ifx\@empty\AMC@sz@callin\@empty\hspace*{1em}\fi%
1095 }
1096 \def\multiSymbole{$\clubsuit$}

```
- question Environment {question}{*key*} encloses a simple question (with one and only one correct choice)
questionmult with associated unique key *key* and the proposed answers.
- questionouverte Environment {questionmult}{*key*} is the same for multiple questions (with none, one or \ouverte@vs several correct choices).

Environment `{questionmultx}{<key>}` is the same as `questionmult`, but with no use of `\multiSymbole`.

Environment `{questionouverte}[<width>]` is used for open questions (that won't be marked automatically!), with width given as an optional argument (defaults to 3 cm).

```

1097 \ifx\question\undefined\else\let\question\undefined\fi
1098 \def\AMCnobloc{\AMC@qblocfalse}
1099 \def\AMCbloc{\AMC@qbloctrue}
1100 \newenvironment{question}[2][]{%
1101   \def\AMCcurrentenv{question}%
1102   \AMC@stepQuestion%
1103   \global\def\AMCid@name{\#2}\AMC@affecte{\#2}{\AMCid@quest}%
1104   \ifAMC@calibration\AMCmessage{Q=\the\AMCid@quest}\fi%
1105   \AMCbeforeQuestion%
1106   \ifx\@empty\AMC@sz@callout\@empty\else%
1107     \csname\AMC@sz@callout\endcsname%
1108   \fi%
1109   \AMCtype@multifalse\ifAMC@qbloc\noindent\begin{minipage}{\ linewidth}\fi%
1110   \ifAMC@affichekeys\index{\texttt{\#2}}\fi%
1111   \AMCbeginQuestion\ifAMC@affichekeys\ifAMC@ensemble\AMC@qaff\ \fi[\texttt{\#2}]\else\AMC@qaff\fi\{#1}%
1112   \ifx\@empty\AMC@sz@callin\@empty\else%
1113     \csname\AMC@sz@callin\endcsname%
1114   \fi%
1115   \AMCformulaire@dedansfalse\setcounter{AMC@ncase}{0}%
1116   \AMC@mem@openQuestion}%
1117 {\ifAMC@qbloc\end{minipage}\vspace{\AMCinterBquest}\else\vspace{\AMCinterIquest}\fi\AMCmessage{FQ}\AMC@mem@ac%
1118 \newenvironment{questionmult}[1]{%
1119   \AMCune@bonnefalse\begin{question}[\{\multiSymbole\}]\{#1}%
1120   \AMCtype@multittrue\ifAMC@calibration%
1121   \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[MULT] ^J}\fi\%
1122 \end{question}}
1123 \newenvironment{questionmultx}[1]{%
1124   \begingroup\def\multiSymbole{}\begin{questionmult}\{#1}\%%
1125 \end{questionmult}\endgroup%
1126 \newdimen\ouverte@vs
1127 \newenvironment{questionouverte}[1][3cm]{%
1128   \AMC@stepQuestion%
1129   \AMCtype@multifalse\ouverte@vs=#1%
1130   \ifAMC@qbloc\noindent\begin{minipage}{\ linewidth}\fi%
1131   \AMCbeginQuestion{\AMC@qaff}\}%
1132 {\vspace*{\ouverte@vs}\ifAMC@qbloc\end{minipage}\vspace{3ex}\fi}

```

4.11.6 Explanations

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

```

1133 \newcommand{\explain}[1]{%
1134 \ifAMC@correthead%
1135   \AMCif@env{question}{\par\noindent{\AMC@loc@explain #1}}{\AMC@error@explain}\vspace{1ex}%
1136 \else%

```

```

1137 \AMCif@env{question}{}{\AMC@error@explain}%
1138 \fi%
1139 }

```

4.12 Scoring

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

\scoringDefaultS \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 no be taken into account in the global mark.

```

1140 \def\scoring#1{\ifAMC@calibration\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B=#1]^^J}\fi}
1141 \def\scoringDefaultS#1{\ifAMC@calibration\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[BDS=#1]^^J}\fi}
1142 \def\scoringDefaultM#1{\ifAMC@calibration\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[BDM=#1]^^J}\fi}
1143 \def\QuestionIndicative{\ifAMC@calibration\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[INDIC]^^J}\fi}

```

4.13 Numerical data

4.13.1 Codes

\AMCcodeGrid Students can code some numerical information (such as student number) through special questions, which can be formatted easily with the command \AMCcodeGrid[\langle opts\rangle]{\langle key\rangle}{\langle descr\rangle}, where \langle key\rangle is a key prefix and \langle descr\rangle is a coma-separated list of character pools to offer. The characters entered by the student will be available through the questions \langle key\rangle[1],\dots,\langle key\rangle[\langle length(descr)\rangle].

As an example,

\AMCcodeGrid{code}{ABCD,012345,012345,012345,012345}

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).

The “horizontal” version can also be considered using option `h`, especially with a small number of digits. See opposite for the result of \AMCcodeGrid[h]{code}{ABCDEF,0123456789,0123456789}.

The \AMCcodeGridInt[\langle opts\rangle]{\langle key\rangle}{\langle n\rangle} is a shortcut for calling \AMCcodeGrid with \langle n\rangle digits from 0 to 9. This allows to create grids for \langle n\rangle-digits integers easily.

0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
A	2	2	2
B	3	3	3
C	4	4	4
D	5	5	5

A	B	C	D	E	F
0	1	2	3	4	5
0	1	2	3	4	5

6	7	8	9
6	7	8	9

6	7	8	9
6	7	8	9

These two commands supports the following options (given as a comma-separated list optional argument *<opts>*):

- `vertical=true` or `false` to indicate the direction to be used (default is `true`);
- `h` is a shortcut for `vertical=false`;
- `v` is a shortcut for `vertical=true`;
- `top` to request top-aligned columns in vertical direction.

```

1144 \newcount\AMC@chiffres
1145 \newdimen\AMCcodeHspace\AMCcodeHspace=.5em
1146 \newdimen\AMCcodeVspace\AMCcodeVspace=.5em
1147 \ExplSyntaxOn
1148
1149 \clist_new:N \amc_code_descr_clist
1150 \seq_new:N \amc_code_digits_seq
1151 \int_new:N \amc_code_digit_n_int
1152 \bool_new:N \amc_code_vertical_bool
1153 \bool_new:N \amc_code_top_bool
1154
1155 \cs_new:Npn \amc_code_init:N #1 {
1156   \def\AMCbeginQuestion##1##2{}
1157   \def\AMCbeforeQuestion{}
1158   \AMCnoScoreZone
1159   \AMCquestionNumberfalse
1160   \setlength{\parindent}{0pt}
1161   \AMCnobloc
1162   \int_set:Nn \amc_code_digit_n_int { \clist_count:N #1 }
1163 }
1164
1165 \cs_new:Nn \amc_code_digit_init: {
1166   \QuestionIndicative
1167   \global\AMCrep@count=\z@
1168 }
1169
1170 \cs_new:Npn \amc_code_digit:n #1 {
1171   \global\advance\AMCrep@count\@ne\relax
1172   \ifAMC@calibration\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[ REP = \the\AMCrep@count : M ]^J}\fi
1173   \hbox{\AMC@keyBox@{#1}{}{1}{\case : \AMCid@name : \the\AMCid@quest , \the\AMCrep@count}}
1174   \bool_if:NTF \amc_code_vertical_bool {
1175     \vspace{\AMCcodeVspace}
1176   }{
1177     \hspace{\AMCcodeHspace}
1178   }
1179 }
1180
1181 \keys_define:nn { amccode } {
1182   vertical .bool_set:N = \amc_code_vertical_bool,
1183   vertical .initial:n = { true },
1184   vertical .default:n = { true },

```

```

1185 v .code:n = { \bool_set_true:N \amc_code_vertical_bool },
1186 h .code:n = { \bool_set_false:N \amc_code_vertical_bool },
1187 top .bool_set:N = \amc_code_top_bool,
1188 top .initial:n = { false },
1189 top .default:n = { true }
1190 }
1191
1192 \cs_new:Npn \amc_code_generate:nNn #1#2#3 {
1193   { \keys_set:nn { amccode } { #3 }
1194     \amc_code_init:N #2
1195     \clist_map_inline:Nn #2 { % iterates over 'digits'
1196       \begin{question}{\int_use:N \amc_code_digit_n_int }
1197         \amc_code_digit_init:
1198         \seq_set_split:Nnn \amc_code_digits_seq {} { ##1 }
1199         \bool_if:NTF \amc_code_vertical_bool {
1200           \hspace{0pt}
1201           \bool_if:NTF \amc_code_top_bool { \vtop } { \vbox }
1202           \bgroup
1203         }{
1204           \hbox\bgroup
1205         }
1206         \seq_map_inline:Nn \amc_code_digits_seq {
1207           % iterates over available characters for 'digit'
1208           \amc_code_digit:n { #####1 }
1209         }
1210         \bool_if:NTF \amc_code_vertical_bool {
1211           \vspace{-\AMCcodeVspace}\egroup
1212           \hspace{\AMCcodeHspace}
1213         }{
1214           \egroup\vspace{\AMCcodeVspace}
1215           \par
1216         }
1217       \end{question}
1218       \int_decr:N \amc_code_digit_n_int
1219     }
1220   }
1221 }
1222
1223 \cs_new:Npn \amc_code_generate:nnn #1#2#3 {
1224   \clist_set:Nn \amc_code_descr_clist { #2 }
1225   \amc_code_generate:nNn { #1 } \amc_code_descr_clist { #3 }
1226 }
1227 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \amc_code_generate:nnn { xxx }
1228 \newcommand{\AMCcodeGrid}[3][]{%
1229   \amc_code_generate:xxx { #2 } { #3 } { #1 }
1230 }
1231
1232 \cs_new:Npn \amc_code_generate_integer:nnn #1#2#3 {
1233   \clist_clear:N \amc_code_descr_clist
1234   \prg_replicate:nn { #2 } { \clist_put_right:Nn \amc_code_descr_clist { 0123456789 } }

```

```

1235 \amc_code_generate:nNn { #1 } \amc_code_descr_clist { #3 }
1236 }
1237 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \amc_code_generate_integer:nnn { xxx }
1238 \newcommand{\AMCcodeGridInt}[3][]{%
1239 \amc_code_generate_integer:xxx { #2 } { #3 } { #1 }%
1240 }%
1241
1242 \cs_new:Npn \amc_code_generate_integer_v:nn #1#2 {%
1243 \amc_code_generate_integer:nnn { #1 } { #2 } { v }%
1244 }%
1245 \cs_new:Npn \amc_code_generate_integer_h:nn #1#2 {%
1246 \amc_code_generate_integer:nnn { #1 } { #2 } { h }%
1247 }%
1248 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \amc_code_generate_integer_v:nn { xx }%
1249 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \amc_code_generate_integer_h:nn { xx }%
1250 \cs_new_eq:NN \AMCcode \amc_code_generate_integer_v:xx%
1251 \cs_new_eq:NN \AMCcodeH \amc_code_generate_integer_h:xx%
1252
1253 \ExplSyntaxOff

```

4.13.2 Numerical questions

`\AMCnumericChoices` 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):

Question 3	What is the value of 7×5 ?								
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

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

This command uses the `\AMCformatChoices{<showcommand>}{<hidecommand>}{<arg1>}{<arg2>}` command, that calls either `<hidecommand>{<arg1>}{<arg2>}` if the `separateanswersheet` option is used and if we are currently in the question part (not in the answer sheet), or `<showcommand>{<arg1>}{<arg2>}` when all the boxes are to be produced.

```

1254 \newcommand\AMCformatChoices[4]{%
1255   \global\AMCrep@count=\z@%
1256   \AMC@if@separate@question{%
1257     \AMC@mem@add{\global\AMCrep@count=\z@}%

```

```

1258         #1{#3}{#4}}%
1259     }%
1260 \ifAMC@ensemble%
1261   #2{#3}{#4}%
1262   \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[QPART] ^~ J}%
1263 \else%
1264   #1{#3}{#4}%
1265 \fi%
1266 }

```

Some computation commands are now defined. The command `\amc_fp_decompose:NNn{<fp var>}{{<int var>}{<x>}}` sets $\langle fp \, var \rangle$ to be the *mantissa* and $\langle int \, var \rangle$ the *exponent* of the floating point number $\langle x \rangle$. For example, `\amc_fp_decompose:NNn\mant_fp\expo_int{123.456}` give the value 1.23456 to `\mant_fp` and 2 to `\expo_int` (because $123.456 = 1.23456 \times 10^2$).

The command `\amc_fp_to_digits:Nnnn{<clist>}{<x>}{<n digits>}{<base>}` rounds the floating point number $\langle x \rangle$ and populates the comma separated list `<clist>` with its $\langle n \, digits \rangle$ digits in base $\langle base \rangle$.

An error is issued if $\langle x \rangle$ would have required more digits.

```

1267 \ExplSyntaxOn
1268
1269 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_replace_once:Nnn { Nnx }
1270
1271 \tl_new:N \amc_ee_tl
1272 \seq_new:N \amc_ee_seq

```

Note that with some versions of 13fp-convert (prior to 2017-09-18), `\fp_to_scientific` leads to a ‘e’ with catcode 12 (*other*). We convert it to catcode *letter* before splitting.

```

1273 \group_begin:
1274 \char_set_catcode_other:N E
1275 \tex_lowercase:D
1276 {
1277   \cs_new:Npn \amc_read_scientific:NNn #1 #2 #3 {
1278     \tl_set:Nn \amc_ee_tl { #3 }
1279     \tl_replace_once:Nnx \amc_ee_tl { E } { e }
1280     \seq_set_split:NnV \amc_ee_seq e \amc_ee_tl
1281     \fp_set:Nn #1 { \seq_item:Nn \amc_ee_seq 1 }
1282     \int_set:Nn #2 { \seq_item:Nn \amc_ee_seq 2 }
1283   }
1284 }
1285 \group_end:
1286
1287 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \amc_read_scientific:NNn { NNf, NNx }
1288
1289 \fp_new:N \amc_fulls_fp
1290 \cs_new:Npn \amc_fp_decompose:NNn #1 #2 #3 {
1291   \fp_set:Nn \amc_fulls_fp { #3 }

```

Note that with some versions of 13fp-convert, the exponent part is omitted for some values, so that we add e 0.

```

1292   \amc_read_scientific:NNx #1 #2
1293   { \fp_to_scientific:N \amc_fulls_fp e 0 }
1294 }

```

```

1295 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \amc_fp_decompose>NNn { NNx }
1296
1297 \fp_new:N \amc_num_mantissa_fp
1298 \int_new:N \amc_num_exponent_int
1299 \cs_new:Npn \amc_fp_n_significant_digits:Nnn #1 #2 #3 {
1300   \amc_fp_decompose>NNn \amc_num_mantissa_fp \amc_num_exponent_int
1301   { #2 }
1302   \fp_set:Nn #1
1303   { round(\amc_num_mantissa_fp * 10^{(#3)-1}) }
1304   \fp_compare:nTF { abs(#1) >= 10^{#3} }
1305   {
1306     \fp_set:Nn #1 { #1 / 10 }
1307   } { }
1308 }
1309
1310 \fp_new:N \amc_num_nsig_fp
1311 \cs_new:Npn \amc_fp_show_n_significant_digits:nn #1 #2 {
1312   \amc_fp_n_significant_digits:Nnn \amc_num_nsig_fp { #1 } { #2 }
1313 }
1314 \cs_new_eq:NN \AMCsignificantDigits \amc_fp_show_n_significant_digits:nn
1315
1316 \cs_new:Npn \amc_fp_show_significant_digits: {
1317   \fp_use:N \amc_num_nsig_fp
1318 }
1319 \cs_new_eq:NN \AMCshowSignificantDigits \amc_fp_show_significant_digits:
1320
1321 \cs_new:Npn \amc_fp_n_digits:Nnn #1 #2 #3 {
1322   \fp_set:Nn #1
1323   { round(#2) * 10^{#3} }
1324 }
1325
1326 \int_new:N \amc_todigits_int
1327 \cs_new:Npn \amc_fp_to_digits:Nnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 {
1328   \clist_clear:N #1
1329   \int_set:Nn \amc_todigits_int { \fp_eval:n { abs(round(#2)) } }
1330   \prg_replicate:nn { #3 } {
1331     \clist_put_left:Nx #1 { \int_mod:nn \amc_todigits_int { #4 } }
1332     \int_set:Nn \amc_todigits_int
1333     { \int_div_truncate:nn \amc_todigits_int { #4 } }
1334   }
1335   \int_compare:nNnTF \amc_todigits_int = 0 { } {
1336     \message{^^J!"Error: "number"too"large,
1337             "some"digits"will"be"discarded"^^J}
1338   }
1339 }
1340
1341 \ExplSyntaxOff

```

The command `\AMCnumericShow{value}{{opts}}` 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:

```
1342 \def\AMCncontextGoto{  
1343 \def\AMCncontextVHead#1{\emph{b#1}}  
1344 \newdimen\AMCnumeric@Hspace\AMCnumeric@Hspace=.5em  
1345 \newdimen\AMCnumeric@Vspace\AMCnumeric@Vspace=1ex  
1346 \ExplSyntaxOn  
1347  
1348 \keys_define:nn { amcnumeric } {  
1349   Tsign .code:n = {\def\AMCncontextSign{#1}},  
1350   Tsign .initial:n = {},  
1351   Tpoint .code:n = {\def\AMCdecimalPoint{#1}},  
1352   Tpoint .initial:n = { \raisebox{1ex}{\bf .} },  
1353   Texponent .code:n = {\def\AMCExponent{#1}},  
1354   Texponent .initial:n = { $\times 10^{\text{asciicircum }}},  
1355   vspace .code:n = {\AMCnumeric@Vspace=#1},  
1356   hspace .code:n = {\AMCnumeric@Hspace=#1},  
1357   bordercol .code:n = {\def\AMCncol@Border{#1}},  
1358   bordercol .initial:n = { lightgray },  
1359   borderwidth .code:n = {\def\AMCncol@BorderWidth{#1}},  
1360   borderwidth .initial:n = { 1mm },  
1361   backgroundcol .code:n = {\def\AMCncol@Background{#1}},  
1362   backgroundcol .initial:n = { white },  
1363   digits .int_set:N = \amc_num_ndigits_int,  
1364   digits .initial:n = { 3 },  
1365   decimals .int_set:N = \amc_num_decd_int,  
1366   decimals .initial:n = { 0 },  
1367   exponent .int_set:N = \amc_num_expo_int,  
1368   exponent .initial:n = { 0 },  
1369   base .int_set:N = \amc_num_base_int,  
1370   base .initial:n = { 10 },  
1371   sign .bool_set:N = \amc_num_sign_bool,  
1372   sign .initial:n = { true },  
1373   sign .default:n = { true },  
1374   exposign .bool_set:N = \amc_num_exposign_bool,  
1375   exposign .initial:n = { true },  
1376   exposign .default:n = { true },  
1377   strict .bool_set:N = \amc_num_strict_bool,  
1378   strict .initial:n = { false },  
1379   strict .default:n = { true },  
1380   scoring .bool_set:N = \amc_num_scoring_bool,  
1381   scoring .initial:n = { true },  
1382   scoring .default:n = { true },  
1383   vertical .bool_set:N = \amc_num_vertical_bool,  
1384   vertical .initial:n = { false },  
1385   vertical .default:n = { true },  
1386   expovertical .bool_set:N = \amc_num_expovertical_bool,  
1387   expovertical .initial:n = { false },  
1388   expovertical .default:n = { true },  
1389   reverse .bool_set:N = \amc_num_reverse_bool,  
1390   reverse .initial:n = { false },
```

```

1391 reverse .default:n = { true },
1392 vhead .bool_set:N = \amc_num_vhead_bool,
1393 vhead .initial:n = { false },
1394 vhead .default:n = { true },
1395 nonzero .bool_set:N = \amc_num_nonzero_bool,
1396 nonzero .initial:n = { false },
1397 nonzero .default:n = { true },
1398 significant .bool_set:N = \amc_num_significant_bool,
1399 significant .initial:n = { false },
1400 significant .default:n = { true },
1401 scoreexact .code:n = {\def\AMC@numeric@scoreexact{\#1}},
1402 scoreexact .initial:n = { 2 },
1403 scoreapprox .code:n = {\def\AMC@numeric@scoreapprox{\#1}},
1404 scoreapprox .initial:n = { 1 },
1405 scorewrong .code:n = {\def\AMC@numeric@scorewrong{\#1}},
1406 scorewrong .initial:n = { 0 },
1407 exact .int_set:N = \amc_num_exact_int,
1408 exact .initial:n = { 0 },
1409 approx .int_set:N = \amc_num_approx_int,
1410 approx .initial:n = { 0 }
1411 }
1412
1413 \cs_new:Npn \amc_num_setopt #1 {
1414   \keys_set:nn { amcnumeric } { #1 }
1415 }
1416
1417 \cs_new_eq:NN \AMCnumericOpt \amc_num_setopt
1418

```

The command `\amc_num_char:nn{<inside>}{<answer>}` draw a box with content *<inside>* (only if needed), where *<answer>* is `\AMC@checkbox` if the corresponding choice is correct and empty if not.

```

1419 \cs_new:Npn \amc_num_char:nn #1 #2 {
1420   \global\advance\AMCrep@count\@ne\relax
1421   \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[REP= \the\AMCrep@count :
1422     \ifx#2\AMC@checkbox B\else M\fi ]^J}
1423   \ifAMC@correc
1424     \protect\AMC@keyBox@{\#1}{\#2}{1}{case : \AMCid@name :
1425       \the\AMCid@quest , \the\AMCrep@count}
1426   \else
1427     \protect\AMC@keyBox@{\#1}{\#2}{1}{case : \AMCid@name :
1428       \the\AMCid@quest , \the\AMCrep@count}
1429   \fi
1430 }

```

The command `\amc_num_digit_box:nn{<i>}{<j>}` draws a box for current digit value *<i>*, where *<j>* is the correct value for the current digit.

```

1431 \cs_new:Npn \amc_num_digit_box:nn #1 #2 {
1432   \int_compare:nNnTF { #1 } = { #2 } {
1433     \amc_num_char:nn{ #1 }{\AMC@checkbox}
1434   } {

```

```

1435     \amc_num_char:nn{ #1 }){}
1436 }
1437 }
```

The command `\amc_num_sign_boxes:Nn{\langle negative\rangle}{\langle prefix\rangle}` draws two boxes for the students to code the sign (with a right value given by the boolean `\langle negative\rangle`).

```

1438 \cs_new:Npn \amc_num_sign_boxes:N #1 #2 {
1439   \bool_if:nTF { #1 } {
1440     \hbox{\amc_num_char:nn{+$+$}{}}
1441     \vspace{\AMCnumeric@Vspace}
1442     \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B=set. sign #2 =1]^^J}
1443     \hbox{\amc_num_char:nn{$-$}{$-$}{\AMC@checkbox}}
1444     \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B=set. sign #2 =-1]^^J}
1445   } {
1446     \hbox{\amc_num_char:nn{+$+$}{\AMC@checkbox}}
1447     \vspace{\AMCnumeric@Vspace}
1448     \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B=set. sign #2 =1]^^J}
1449     \hbox{\amc_num_char:nn{$-$}{$-$}{}}
1450     \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B=set. sign #2 =-1]^^J}
1451   }
1452 }
```

The command `\amc_num_digit_boxes_h:nnn{\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.

```

1453 \cs_new:Npn \amc_num_digit_boxes_h:nnn #1 #2 #3 {
1454   \int_step_inline:nnnn
1455   { \bool_if:NTF \amc_num_nozero_bool { 1 } { 0 } }
1456   { 1 } { #3 - 1 } {
1457     \amc_num_digit_box:nn { ##1 }{ #2 }
1458     \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B= set. #1 = ##1 ]^^J}
1459     \hspace{\AMCnumeric@Hspace}
1460   }
1461   \hspace{-\AMCnumeric@Hspace}
1462 }
1463
1464 \cs_new:Npn \amc_num_digit_boxes_v:nnn #1 #2 #3 {
1465   \int_step_inline:nnnn
1466   { \bool_if:NTF \amc_num_nozero_bool { 1 } { 0 } }
1467   { 1 } { #3 - 1 } {
1468     \vbox{\hbox{
1469       \amc_num_digit_box:nn { ##1 }{ #2 }
1470     }}
1471     \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B= set. #1 = ##1 ]^^J}
1472     \int_compare:nNnTF { ##1 } < { #3 - 1 } {
1473       \vspace{\AMCnumeric@Vspace}
1474     } {}
1475   }
1476 }
1477
```

```

1478 \int_new:N \amc_num_first_digit_int
1479 \cs_new:Npn \amc_num_digit_boxes_vr:nnn #1 #2 #3 {
1480   \int_set:Nn \amc_num_first_digit_int
1481   { \bool_if:NTF \amc_num_nozero_bool { 1 } { 0 } }
1482   \int_step_inline:nnnn { #3 - 1 } { -1 }
1483   \amc_num_first_digit_int {
1484     \vbox{\hbox{
1485       \amc_num_digit_box:nn { ##1 }{ ##2 }
1486     }}
1487     \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B= set. #1 = ##1 ]^^J}
1488     \int_compare:nNnTF { ##1 } > \amc_num_first_digit_int {
1489       \vspace{\AMCnumeric@Vspace}
1490     } {}
1491   }
1492 }

```

The command `\amc_num_integer_boxes_v:Nnn{<correct digits>}{<prefix>}{<decimals>}` draws boxes for integer entry, without the sign.

```

1493 \cs_new:Npn \amc_num_integer_boxes_v:Nnn #1 #2 #3 {
begin a loop over all digits,
1494   \int_set_eq:NN \amc_num_digit_int { \clist_count:N #1 }
1495   \clist_map_inline:Nn #1 {
place the decimal point if necessary,
1496   \int_compare:nNnTF \amc_num_digit_int = { #3 } {
1497     \hbox{ \AMCdecimalPoint }\hspace{\AMCnumeric@Hspace}
1498   } {}
draw the box for this digit,

```

```

1499   \hbox{\vbox{
1500     \bool_if:NTF \amc_num_vhead_bool {
1501       \vbox{\hbox{\AMCtextVHead{ \int_eval:n
1502         { \amc_num_digit_int - 1 } }}}
1503       \vspace{\AMCnumeric@Vspace}
1504     } {}
1505     \bool_if:NTF \amc_num_reverse_bool {
1506       \amc_num_digit_boxes_vr:nnn { #2
1507         \int_to_Alph:n \amc_num_digit_int }
1508       { ##1 } { \amc_num_base_int }
1509     } {}
1510     \amc_num_digit_boxes_v:nnn { #2
1511       \int_to_Alph:n \amc_num_digit_int }
1512       { ##1 } { \amc_num_base_int }
1513     }
1514   }}

```

and end the loop over digits, adding space if this is not the last one.

```

1515   \int_compare:nNnTF \amc_num_digit_int > 1 {
1516     \hspace{\AMCnumeric@Hspace}
1517   } {}
1518   \int_decr:N \amc_num_digit_int

```

```
1519 }
1520 }
1521
```

The command `\amc_num_integer_boxes_h:Nnn{<correct digits>}{<prefix>}{decimals}` does the same, in horizontal mode.

```
1522
1523 \cs_new:Npn \amc_num_integer_boxes_h:Nnn #1 #2 #3 {
1524   \vbox{
1525     \int_set_eq:NN \amc_num_digit_int { \clist_count:N #1 }
1526     \clist_map_inline:Nn #1 {
1527       \int_compare:nNnTF
1528         \amc_num_digit_int = { #3 } {
1529           \hbox{ \AMCdecimalPoint }
1530         } { }
1531       \hbox{
1532         \amc_num_digit_boxes_h:nnn { #2
1533           \int_to_Alph:n \amc_num_digit_int }
1534         { ##1 } \amc_num_base_int
1535       }
1536       \int_compare:nNnTF \amc_num_digit_int > 1 {
1537         \vspace{\AMCnumeric@Vspace}
1538       } { }
1539       \int_decr:N \amc_num_digit_int
1540     }{ }
1541   }
1542 }
```

Finally, `\amc_num_integer_boxes:NnnNn{<correct digits>}{<prefix>}{<decimals>}H<(sign bool)>{<positive>}` draws boxes for integer entry, including the sign if `<sign bool>` is true.

```
1543
1544 \cs_new:Npn \amc_num_integer_boxes:NnnNn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5 {
1545   \hbox{
1546     \bool_if:NTF { #4 } {
1547       \vbox{
1548         \ifx\AMCtextSign\empty\empty\else
1549           \hbox{\AMCtextSign}\vspace{\AMCnumeric@Vspace}\fi
1550         \amc_num_sign_boxes:N { #5 } { #2 }
1551       }
1552       \hskip.5em
1553       \vrule
1554       \hskip.5em
1555     } { }
1556   \hbox{
1557     \bool_if:NTF \amc_num_vertical_bool
1558       \amc_num_integer_boxes_v:Nnn \amc_num_integer_boxes_h:Nnn
1559       #1 { #2 } { #3 }
1560   }
1561 }
1562 }
1563 }
```

The command `\amc_num_build_integer_scoring:Nnnn{tl var}{{sign bool}{{prefix}}}{n}` builds a scoring to compute an integer from a serie of *n*-digits boxes, with name prefix *prefix*, using a sign variable if *sign bool* is true.

```

1564
1565 \cs_new:Npn \amc_num_build_integer_scoring:Nnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 {
1566   \tl_clear:N #1
1567   \int_set_eq:NN \amc_num_digit_int { #4 }
1568   \int_while_do:nNnn \amc_num_digit_int > 0 {
1569     \bool_if:NTF \amc_num_strict_bool {
1570       \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B=requires. #3}
1571       \int_to_Alph:n \amc_num_digit_int = 1]^^J}
1572   } {
1573     \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B=default. #3}
1574     \int_to_Alph:n \amc_num_digit_int = 0]^^J}
1575   }
1576   \int_compare:nNnTF \amc_num_digit_int = #4 { } {
1577     \tl_put_left:Nn #1 { ( }
1578     \tl_put_right:Nx #1 { ) * }
1579     \int_use:N \amc_num_base_int + }
1580   }
1581   \tl_put_right:Nx #1
1582   { #3 \int_to_Alph:n \amc_num_digit_int }
1583   \int_decr:N \amc_num_digit_int
1584 }
1585 \tl_put_left:Nn #1 { ( }
1586 \tl_put_right:Nn #1 { ) }
1587 \bool_if:NTF { #2 } {
1588   \bool_if:NTF \amc_num_strict_bool {
1589     \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B=requires. sign #3 =1]^^J}
1590   } {
1591     \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B=default. sign #3 =1]^^J}
1592   }
1593   \tl_put_right:Nx #1 { * ( sign #3 ) }
1594 } { }
1595 }
1596

```

Then the command `\AMCnumericShow{x}{{options}}` itself:

```

1597
1598 \fp_new:N \amc_num_correct_fp
1599 \clist_new:N \amc_num_digits_clist
1600 \clist_new:N \amc_num_expo_digits_clist
1601 \int_new:N \amc_num_digit_int
1602 \tl_new:N \amc_num_compute_tl
1603 \tl_new:N \amc_num_expo_tl
1604 \int_new:N \amc_num_correct_expo_int
1605
1606 \cs_new:Npn \amc_numeric_show:nn #1 #2 {

```

We have to tell AMC that the scoring we will give concerns this question:

```

1607   \ifAMC@ensemble\ifAMCformulaire@dedans

```

```

1608     \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[Q=\the\AMCid@quest]^^J}
1609 \fi\fi

```

Then we parse the options from $\langle opts \rangle$:

```

1610 {\keys_set:nn { amcnumeric } { #2 }
1611   \bool_if:nTF { \bool_if_p:N\amc_num_significant_bool
1612     && \int_compare_p:n { \amc_num_base_int != 10 } } {
1613       \message{^^J!~AMCnumeric~Error:~significant=true~can't~be~used~with~base!=10.^^J}
1614     } {}
1615   \bool_if:nTF { \int_compare_p:n { \amc_num_expo_int != 0 }
1616     && \int_compare_p:n { \amc_num_base_int != 10 } } {
1617       \message{^^J!~AMCnumeric~Error:~scientific~notation~can't~be~used~with~base!=10.^^J}
1618     } {}

```

Convert the floating point correct value to integer, taking into account the parameters `significant`, `exponent` and `decimals`:

```

1619 \bool_if:NTF \amc_num_significant_bool {
1620   \amc_fp_n_significant_digits:Nnn \amc_num_correct_fp { #1 } \amc_num_ndigits_int
1621 } {
1622   \int_compare:nNnTF \amc_num_expo_int > 0 {
1623     \amc_fp_decompose>NNn \amc_num_mantissa_fp \amc_num_correct_expo_int { #1 }
1624     \int_compare:nNnTF { \amc_num_ndigits_int - \amc_num_decd_int } > 1 {
1625       \fp_set:Nn \amc_num_mantissa_fp {
1626         \amc_num_mantissa_fp * 10^( \amc_num_ndigits_int - \amc_num_decd_int - 1 )
1627       }
1628       \int_set:Nn \amc_num_correct_expo_int {
1629         \amc_num_correct_expo_int - ( \amc_num_ndigits_int - \amc_num_decd_int - 1 )
1630       }
1631     } {}
1632     \amc_fp_n_digits:Nnn \amc_num_correct_fp \amc_num_mantissa_fp \amc_num_decd_int
1633   } {
1634     \amc_fp_n_digits:Nnn \amc_num_correct_fp { #1 } \amc_num_decd_int
1635   }
1636 }

```

Now extracts the required digits:

```

1637 \amc_fp_to_digits:Nnnn \amc_num_digits_clist \amc_num_correct_fp
1638   \amc_num_ndigits_int \amc_num_base_int
1639 \int_compare:nNnTF \amc_num_expo_int > 0 {
1640   \amc_fp_to_digits:Nnnn \amc_num_expo_digits_clist \amc_num_correct_expo_int
1641   \amc_num_expo_int \amc_num_base_int
1642 } {}

```

The question scoring is given to AMC (if requested by the `scoring=true` option). Note that the variable `intV` refers to the correct value, and `intX` to the value entered by the student.

```

1643 \bool_if:NTF \amc_num_scoring_bool {
1644   \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B=haut,,mz=,
1645     formula=(Vdifference <= \int_use:N \amc_num_exact_int ?
1646     \AMC@numeric@scoreexact :
1647     \int_compare:nNnTF \amc_num_approx_int = 0 {
1648       \AMC@numeric@scorewrong
1649     } {

```

```

1650     (Vdifference <= \int_use:N\amc_num_approx_int ?
1651         \AMC@numeric@scoreapprox : \AMC@numeric@scorewrong)
1652     }
1653     )]^{^J}
1654 } {}
1655 \amc_num_build_integer_scoring:Nnnn
1656   \amc_num_compute_tl \amc_num_sign_bool { digit } \amc_num_ndigits_int
1657 \int_compare:nNnTF \amc_num_expo_int > 0 {
1658   \amc_num_build_integer_scoring:Nnnn
1659   \amc_num_expo_tl \amc_num_exposign_bool { expo } \amc_num_expo_int
1660   \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B= set. intE = \amc_num_expo_tl ]^{^J}}
1661   \tl_put_right:Nx \amc_num_compute_tl
1662   { * \int_use:N\amc_num_base_int **( intE - (\int_use:N\amc_num_correct_expo_int) ) }
1663 } {}
1664 \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B= set.intV = \fp_to_int:N\amc_num_correct_fp ,
1665   set.intX = \amc_num_compute_tl ]^{^J}}
1666 \bool_if:NTF \amc_num_significant_bool {
1667   \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B=set.Vdifference="min( abs((intV)-(intX)) ,
1668     abs(\int_use:N\amc_num_base_int * (intV) - (intX)) ,
1669     abs((intV) - \int_use:N\amc_num_base_int * (intX)) )"]^{^J}}
1670 } {
1671   \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[B=set.Vdifference=abs((intV)-(intX))]^{^J}}
1672 }

```

Begin now with the frame around all the boxes:

```

1673 \vspace{1.5ex}\par{
1674   \fboxrule=\AMCncl@BorderWidth
1675   \fcolorbox{\AMCncl@Border}{\AMCncl@Background}{
1676     \bool_if:NTF \amc_num_expovertical_bool {
1677       \hbox{\vbox{
1678         \vbox{\amc_num_integer_boxes:NnnNn
1679           \amc_num_digits_clist { digit } \amc_num_decd_int \amc_num_sign_bool
1680           { \fp_compare_p:nNn \amc_num_correct_fp < 0 }
1681           \int_compare:nNnTF \amc_num_expo_int > 0 {
1682             \vspace{\AMCnumeric@Vspace}
1683             \vbox{\hbox{\AMCexponent}}
1684             \vspace{\AMCnumeric@Vspace}
1685             \vbox{\amc_num_integer_boxes:NnnNn
1686               \amc_num_expo_digits_clist { expo } { 0 } \amc_num_exposign_bool
1687               { \int_compare_p:nNn \amc_num_correct_expo_int < 0 }
1688             } {}
1689           } }
1690     } {
1691       \amc_num_integer_boxes:NnnNn
1692       \amc_num_digits_clist { digit } \amc_num_decd_int \amc_num_sign_bool
1693       { \fp_compare_p:nNn \amc_num_correct_fp < 0 }
1694       \int_compare:nNnTF \amc_num_expo_int > 0 {
1695         \hspace{\AMCnumeric@Hspace}\AMCexponent\hspace{\AMCnumeric@Hspace}
1696         \amc_num_integer_boxes:NnnNn
1697         \amc_num_expo_digits_clist { expo } { 0 } \amc_num_exposign_bool
1698         { \int_compare_p:nNn \amc_num_correct_expo_int < 0 }

```

```

1699      } {}
1700    }
1701  }
1702 }

```

And tell AMC that we finished with this question:

```

1703 \ifAMC@ensemble\else\vspace{1.5ex}\par\fi
1704 \ifAMC@ensemble\ifAMCformulaire@dedans
1705   \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[FQ] ^^J}
1706 \fi\fi
1707 }
1708 }
1709
1710 \cs_new_eq:NN \AMCnumericShow \amc_numeric_show:nn
1711

```

`\AMCnumericHide` is called when the boxes are not to be drawn (in the question sheets for separate answer sheet layout), and `\AMCnumericChoices{<value>}{<options>}` is the function to be used in the LaTeX source code of the exam.

```

1712 \cs_new:Npn \amc_numeric_hide:nn #1 #2 {
1713   \keys_set:nn { amcnumeric } { #2 }
1714   \AMCnTextGoto
1715   \ifAMC@qbloc\else\vspace{1.5ex}\par\fi
1716 }
1717
1718 \cs_new_eq:NN \AMCnumericHide \amc_numeric_hide:nn
1719
1720 \ExplSyntaxOff
1721 \def\AMCnumericChoicesPlain{%
1722   \AMC@if@separate@question{\AMC@mem@category{numeric}}{%
1723     \AMCformatChoices{\AMCnumericShow}{\AMCnumericHide}%
1724   }

```

The `{<value>}` argument is often given as a macro, that is to be expanded before calling `\AMCnumericChoicesPlain`, so that its value will be the same in the separate answer sheet...

```

1725 \ExplSyntaxOn
1726
1727 \cs_new:Npn \amc_numeric_choices:nn #1#2 {
1728   \AMCnumericChoicesPlain{#1}{#2}
1729 }
1730 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \amc_numeric_choices:nn { xn }
1731 \cs_new_eq:NN \AMCnumericChoices \amc_numeric_choices:xn
1732
1733 \ExplSyntaxOff

```

4.13.3 Intervals

`\AMCIIntervals` The command `\AMCIIntervals{<x>}{<x0>}{<x1>}{<delta>}` can be used to present answers as intervals $[x_i, x_i + \delta]$ covering $[\langle x0 \rangle, \langle x1 \rangle]$, such that the only interval containing $\langle x \rangle$ is declared as `\correctchoice`, and the other as `\wrongchoice`.

For this command to work, one has to load package `fp`.

As an example,

```
\begin{question}{quarter}
  In which interval falls $1/4$?
  \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 1/4?

- [0, 0.1[[0.2, 0.3[[0.4, 0.5[[0.6, 0.7[[0.8, 0.9[
 [0.1, 0.2[[0.3, 0.4[[0.5, 0.6[[0.7, 0.8[[0.9, 1[

Note that the interval formatting can be changed redefining the `\AMCintervalFormat` command, which is originally defined as

1734 `\def\AMCintervalFormat#1#2{[#1,\,#2[]}`

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

```
1735 \ExplSyntaxOn
1736
1737 \fp_new:N \amc_interv_a
1738 \fp_new:N \amc_interv_b
1739 \cs_new:Npn \amc_intervals:nnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 {
  1740   \fp_set:Nn \amc_interv_a { #2 }
  1741   \fp_do_while:nn { \amc_interv_a < #3 } {
    1742     \fp_set:Nn \amc_interv_b { \amc_interv_a + #4 }
    1743     \fp_compare:nTF { \amc_interv_a <= #1 < \amc_interv_b }
      1744       \correctchoice \wrongchoice
    1745     {\AMCintervalFormat{\fp_use:N \amc_interv_a}{\fp_use:N \amc_interv_b}}
    1746     \fp_set:Nn \amc_interv_a \amc_interv_b
  1747   }
  1748 }
1749 \cs_new_eq:NN \AMCIntervals \amc_intervals:nnnn
1750
1751 \ExplSyntaxOff
```

4.14 Open questions

`\AMCOpen` The command `\AMCOpen{<options>}{<choices>}` can be used as a replacement for the `choices` environment when asking the student to write some answer by hand. The teacher will correct and mark this answer either on the paper before scanning, or with manual data capture, thanks to the scoring boxes.

As an example,

```
\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:

Question 5 What is the first name of the person who started working on the Linux kernel? <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: -10px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> w <input type="checkbox"/> c </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; margin-top: 10px;"></div>

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

Begin with the options definitions:

```
1752 \def\AMCotextGoto{}
1753 \def\AMCotextReserved{}
1754 \def\AMCocol@Background{lightgray}
1755 \def\AMCocol@BoxFrameRule{white}
1756 \def\AMCocol@FrameRule{black}
1757 \def\AMCocol@Foreground{}
1758 \def\AMCopen@answer{}
1759 \def\AMCopen@question{}
1760 \def\AMCopen@lineuptext{}
1761 \define@key{AMCOpen}{backgroundcol}{\def\AMCocol@Background{\#1}}
1762 \define@key{AMCOpen}{foregroundcol}{\def\AMCocol@Foreground{\#1}}
1763 \define@key{AMCOpen}{Treserved}{\def\AMCotextReserved{\#1}}
1764 \define@key{AMCOpen}{question}{[\AMCid@name]{\def\AMCopen@question{\#1}}}
1765 \define@key{AMCOpen}{answer}{\def\AMCopen@answer{\#1}}
1766 \define@key{AMCOpen}{contentcommand}{[AMCopen@lines]{\def\AMCopen@contentcommand{\#1}}}
1767 \newdimen\AMCopen@Hspace\AMCopen@Hspace=.5em
1768 \define@key{AMCOpen}{hspace}{\AMCopen@Hspace=\#1}
1769 \def\AMCopen@Width{.95\linewidth}
1770 \define@key{AMCOpen}{width}{\def\AMCopen@Width{\#1}}
1771 \newdimen\AMCopen@LineHeight\AMCopen@LineHeight=1cm
1772 \define@key{AMCOpen}{lineheight}{\AMCopen@LineHeight=\#1}
1773 \newcount\AMCopen@Lines\AMCopen@Lines=1
1774 \define@key{AMCOpen}{lines}{\AMCopen@Lines=\#1}
1775 \newdimen\AMCopen@boxmargin\AMCopen@boxmargin=3pt
1776 \define@key{AMCOpen}{boxmargin}{\AMCopen@boxmargin=\#1}
1777 \newdimen\AMCopen@boxframerule\AMCopen@boxframerule=1pt
1778 \define@key{AMCOpen}{boxframerule}{\AMCopen@boxframerule=\#1}
1779 \define@key{AMCOpen}{boxframerulecol}{\def\AMCocol@BoxFrameRule{\#1}}
1780 \define@key{AMCOpen}{framerulecol}{\def\AMCocol@FrameRule{\#1}}
1781 \newdimen\AMCopen@framerule\AMCopen@framerule=1pt
1782 \define@key{AMCOpen}{framerule}{\AMCopen@framerule=\#1}
1783 \define@key{AMCOpen}{lineuptext}{\def\AMCopen@lineuptext{\#1}}
```

```

1784 \define@boolkey{AMCOpen}{dots}[true]{}
1785 \define@boolkey{AMCOpen}{scan}[true]{}
1786 \define@boolkey{AMCOpen}{annotate}[false]{}
1787 \define@boolkey{AMCOpen}{lineup}[false]{}
1788 \setkeys{AMCOpen}{dots,scan,annotate,lineup,contentcommand}
1789 \newcommand\AMCopenOpts[1]{\setkeys{AMCOpen}{#1}}
The command \AMCopen is similar to \AMCnumericChoices, calling either \AMCopenShow or \AMCopenHide.
1790 \newcommand\AMCopen@lines{%
1791   \begin{minipage}{\AMCopen@Width}%
1792     \loop\vspace{\AMCopen@LineHeight}%
1793       \hspace*{.5em}\ifAMC@correc\smash{\AMCopen@answer}\def\AMCopen@answer{}% \fi%
1794       \ifKV@AMCOpen@dots%
1795         \dotfill\hspace*{.5em}%
1796       \fi%
1797       \ifnum\AMCopen@Lines>\@ne\par\advance\AMCopen@Lines\m@ne\repeat%
1798   \end{minipage}%
1799 }%
1800 \newcommand\AMCopenShow[2]{%
1801   \ifAMC@ensemble\ifAMCformulaire@dedans%
1802     \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[Q=\the\AMCid@quest]^^J}%
1803   \fi\fi%
1804   {\setkeys{AMCOpen}{#1}%
1805     \ifKV@AMCOpen@lineup%
1806       \ifAMC@ensemble\else%
1807         \ifx\@empty\AMCopen@lineuptext\@empty\fi%
1808       \fi%
1809       \ifAMC@correc\smash{\AMCopen@answer}\fi%
1810       \ifx\@empty\AMCopen@lineuptext\@empty%
1811         \dotfill%
1812       \else%
1813         \AMCopen@lineuptext\hfill%
1814       \fi%
1815     \else%
1816       \hspace*{.5em}\linebreak[1]\hspace*{\fill}%
1817     \fi%
1818   \ifAMCnoCompleteMulti%
1819     \def\AMCbeginAnswer{}\def\AMCendAnswer{}%
1820     \def\AMCanswer##1##2{\ifAMC@ensemble ##1\else%
1821       \ifAMC@inside@box ##1\else\if\AMCboxOutsideLetter{##1}{##2}\fi\fi\fi%
1822       \hspace{\AMCopen@Hspace}%
1823       \fboxsep=\AMCopen@boxmargin%
1824       \fboxrule=\AMCopen@boxframerule%
1825       \fcolorbox{\AMCocol@BoxFrameRule}{\AMCocol@Background}{%
1826         \ifAMC@ensemble\AMCopen@question%
1827           \ifx\@empty\AMCopen@question\@empty\else\hspace{\AMCopen@Hspace}\fi%
1828         \fi%
1829         \begin{choicescustom}[o]%
1830           \ifx\AMCocol@Foreground\@empty\@empty\else%
1831             \def\AMC@boxcolor{\AMCocol@Foreground}%

```

```

1832         \fi%
1833         #2%
1834         \ifKV@AMCOpen@scan\else\AMCdontScan\fi%
1835         \ifKV@AMCOpen@annotate\else\AMCdontAnnotate\fi%
1836         \end{choicescustom}%
1837         \ifx\@empty\AMCotextReserved\@empty%
1838             \hspace{-\AMCopen@Hspace}%
1839         \else%
1840             \ifx\AMCocol@Foreground\@empty\@empty%
1841                 \AMCotextReserved%
1842             \else%
1843                 \textcolor{\AMCocol@Foreground}{\AMCotextReserved}%
1844             \fi%
1845             \fi%
1846         \}%
1847     \ifKV@AMCOpen@lineup\else%
1848         \par\nobreak\noindent%
1849         \hspace*{\fill}%
1850         \fboxrule=\AMCopen@framerule%
1851         \fcolorbox{\AMCocol@FrameRule}{white}%
1852             \csname\AMCopen@contentcommand\endcsname
1853         \}%
1854         \vspace{\AMCpost0quest}\par%
1855     \fi%
1856 \}%
1857 \ifAMC@ensemble\ifAMCformulaire@dedans%
1858 \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[FQ]^^J}%
1859 \fi\fi%
1860 }
1861 \newcommand\AMCopenHide[2]{%
1862     \AMCotextGoto%
1863     \ifAMC@qbloc\else\vspace{1.5ex}\par\fi%
1864 }
1865 \def\AMCopen{%
1866     \AMC@if@separate@question{\AMC@mem@category{open}}%
1867     \AMCformatChoices{\AMCopenShow}{\AMCopenHide}%
1868 }

```

4.15 Boxes with letters only

\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 \AMCBoxOnly{\{options\}}{\{choices\}} can be used as a replacement for the `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}

```

```

1869 \def\AMCbotextGoto{}
1870 \def\AMCbo@help{}
1871 \define@key{AMCBoxOnly}{help}{\def\AMCbo@help{\#1}}
1872 \define@boolkey{AMCBoxOnly}{ordered}[false]{}
1873 \setkeys{AMCBoxOnly}{ordered}
1874 \newcommand\AMCboOpts[1]{\setkeys{AMCBoxOnly}{#1}}
1875 \newcommand\AMCboShow[2]{%
1876   \ifAMC@ensemble\ifAMCformulaire@dedans%
1877     \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[Q=\the\AMCid@quest]^^J}%
1878   \fi\fi%
1879   {\setkeys{AMCBoxOnly}{#1}%
1880     \def\AMCbeginAnswer{} \def\AMCendAnswer{}%
1881     \def\AMCanswer##1##2{\hspace{\AMCformHSpace} \ifAMC@ensemble ##1\else%
1882       \ifAMC@inside@box ##1\else{\AMCboxOutsideLetter{##1}{##2}}\fi\fi%
1883     }%
1884     \ifAMC@ensemble\AMCbo@help\fi%
1885     \ifKV@AMCBoxOnly@ordered%
1886       \begin{choicescustom}[o]%
1887     \else%
1888       \begin{choicescustom}%
1889     \fi%
1890     #2
1891   \end{choicescustom}%
1892 }%
1893 \ifAMC@ensemble\ifAMCformulaire@dedans%
1894 \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[FQ]^^J}%
1895 \fi\fi%
1896 }
1897 \newcommand\AMCboHide[2]{%
1898   \AMCbotextGoto%
1899   \ifAMC@qbloc\else\vspace{1.5ex}\par\fi%
1900 }
1901 \def\AMCBoxOnly{%
1902   \AMC@if@separate@question{\AMC@mem@category{box}}%
1903   \AMCformatChoices{\AMCboShow}{\AMCboHide}%
1904 }

```

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.

```

1905 \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{cmr}{b}{n}{<35->cmr17}{}
1906 \def\AMC@watertext{\AMC@loc@draft}
1907 \newcommand\AMCw@termark{%
1908   \setlength{\tempdimb}{.5\paperwidth}%
1909   \setlength{\tempdimc}{-.5\paperheight}%
1910   \put(\strip@pt\tempdimb,\strip@pt\tempdimc){%
1911     \makebox(0,0){\rotatebox{45}{\AMC@LR}}%

```

```

1912     \textcolor{gray}{0.8}{%
1913         \fontencoding{OT1}\fontfamily{cmr}
1914         \fontseries{b}\fontshape{n}
1915         \fontsize{90pt}{120pt}
1916         \selectfont
1917         \AMC@watertext}}}}}}}
1918 \newcommand\AMCw@terprint[1]{%
1919   \setbox\@tempboxa\vbox to \z@{%
1920     \vbox{%
1921       \hbox to \z@{%
1922         #1\hss}\vss}
1923   \dp\@tempboxa\z@
1924   \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>}`.

```

1925 \def\AMCcercle#1#2{%
1926   {\setlength{\unitlength}{1mm}%
1927    \begin{picture} (#1,#1)(-#2,-#2)\thinlines\circle*{#1}\end{picture}}}
1928 \def\m@rqueCalage{\AMCcercle{3.6}{1.8}}
1929 \def\m@rque#1{\AMC@tracebox{1}{#1}{\m@rqueCalage}}
1930 \def\he@dtaille#1{\vbox to 1cm{#1}}
1931 \def\he@dbas#1{\he@dtaille{\vspace*{\fill}#1}}
1932 \def\he@dhaut#1{\he@dtaille{#1\vspace*{\fill}}}
1933 \def\AMC@intituleHead{\AMC@loc@corrected}
1934 \def\AMC@note{}
1935 \def\AMCsetFoot#1{\def\AMC@note{#1}}
1936 \newcommand\AMCStudentNumber{\the\AMCid@etud}
1937 \newcommand\AMCIDBoxesA{\AMCbin@begin{1}\AMC@binaryBoxes[\AMC@NCBetud]{\the\AMCid@etud}}
1938 \newcommand\AMCIDBoxesB{\AMCbin@begin{2}\AMC@binaryBoxes[\AMC@NCBpage]{\thepage}}
1939 \newcommand\AMCIDBoxesC{\AMCbin@begin{3}\AMC@binaryBoxes[\AMC@NCBcheck]{\the\AMCid@check}}
1940 \newcommand\AMCIDBoxesABC{%
1941   \hbox{\vbox{\noindent\AMCIDBoxesA\%
1942     \noindent\AMCIDBoxesB\AMCIDBoxesC}}\%
1943 }
1944 \AtBeginPage{\ifAMC@pagelayout\global\advance\AMCid@check\m@ne%
1945   \ifnum\AMCid@check<1\global\AMCid@check=\AMCid@checkmax\fi%
1946   \AMC@pagepos%
1947   \ifAMC@watermark\ifAMC@correchead\else\AMCw@terprint{\AMCw@termark}\%
1948   \fi\fi\fi}
1949 \fancypagestyle{AMCpageHeadOnly}{%
1950   \fancyhf{} \fancyhead[C]{\textsc{\AMC@intituleHead}}\%

```

```

1951 \renewcommand{\headrulewidth}{0pt}%
1952 \renewcommand{\footrulewidth}{0pt}%
1953 }
1954 \fancypagestyle{AMCpageFull}{%
1955 \fancyhf{}%
1956 \fancyhead[L]{\AMC@LR{\he@dbas{\leavevmode\m@rque{positionHG}}}}}%
1957 \fancyhead[R]{\AMC@LR{\he@dbas{\leavevmode\m@rque{positionHD}}}}}%
1958 \fancyfoot[L]{\AMC@LR{\leavevmode\m@rque{positionBG}}}}}%
1959 \fancyfoot[R]{\AMC@LR{\leavevmode\m@rque{positionBD}}}}}%
1960 \fancyhead[C]{\AMC@LR{\he@dhaut{%
1961 \begin{minipage}[b]{\AMC@CBtaille}\AMCboxColor{black}{%
1962 \ifAMCids@top\vbox to \AMCids@height{\texttt{+\the\AMCid@etud/\thepage/\the\AMCid@check+}}\fi}%
1963 \AMCIDBoxesABC
1964 \end{minipage}}}}%
1965 \ifAMCids@side\hbox to \AMCids@width{\hspace*{\fill}}%
1966 \texttt{+\the\AMCid@etud/\thepage/\the\AMCid@check+}}\fi}%
1967 }}}%
1968 \fancyhfoffset[EOLR]{5mm}%
1969 \fancyfoot[C]{\AMC@note}%
1970 \renewcommand{\headrulewidth}{0pt}%
1971 \renewcommand{\footrulewidth}{0pt}%
1972 }
1973 \newcommand\AMCsubjectPageTag{%
1974 \fbox{\texttt{\the\AMCid@etud:\thepage}}}%
1975 }
1976 \fancypagestyle{AMCpageNoMarks}{%
1977 \fancyhf{}%
1978 \fancyhead[R]{\AMCsubjectPageTag}}%
1979 \fancyfoot[C]{\AMC@note}%
1980 \renewcommand{\headrulewidth}{0pt}%
1981 \renewcommand{\footrulewidth}{0pt}%
1982 }
1983 \fancypagestyle{AMCpageEmpty}{%
1984 \fancyhf{}%
1985 \renewcommand{\headrulewidth}{0pt}%
1986 \renewcommand{\footrulewidth}{0pt}%
1987 }
1988 \AtBeginDocument{%
1989 \ifAMC@pagelayout%
1990 \ifAMC@correthead
1991 \pagestyle{AMCpageHeadOnly}
1992 \else
1993 \pagestyle{AMCpageFull}
1994 \fi
1995 \fi
1996 }

```

4.17 Defining a single exam copy content

\onecopy The command `\onecopy[⟨n⟩]{⟨code⟩}` generates ⟨n⟩ copies of the subject that is described in ⟨code⟩. The L^AT_EX code ⟨code⟩ that generates a single copy can be a little long, so that the environment `examcopy` is often preferred.

```

1997 \newcommand{\onecopy}[2]{%
1998   \ifx\AMCNOMBRECOPIES\undefined\AMCNUM@COPIES=#1%
1999   \else\AMCNUM@COPIES=\AMCNOMBRECOPIES\fi%
2000   \AMC@AMCLOG{AUTOCM[TOTAL=\the\AMCNUM@COPIES]^{J}}%
2001   \AMCID@ETUD=\AMCID@ETUDSTART%
2002   \ifnum\AMCID@ETUD=0\AMCID@ETUD=\AMC@PREMIERECP\fi%
2003   \AMCID@ETUDFIN=\AMCNUM@COPIES%
2004   \ADVANCE\AMCID@ETUDFIN\AMCID@ETUD\RELAX%
2005   \ifAMC@CORRECHEAD\AMCID@ETUDFIN=\AMC@PREMIERECP\fi%
2006   \ifAMC@PDFFORM\begin{Form}\fi%
2007   \loop{%
2008     \ifAMC@CALIBRATION\PROTECTED@WRITE\AMC@XYFILE{}{%
2009       \STRING\rngstate{\the\AMCID@ETUD}{\the\AMC@SR}%
2010     }\fi%
2011     \AMC@ZONEFORMULAIRE=false\SETCOUNTER{PAGE}{1}\SETCOUNTER{SECTION}{0}%
2012     \ifAMC@ENSEMBLE\ifAMC@AUTOMARKS\PAGESTYLE{AMC@PAGE NOMARKS}\fi\fi%
2013     \AMCNUMBEROF{1}%
2014     \ifAMC@CALIBRATION\AMC@AMCLOG{AUTOCM[ETU=\the\AMCID@ETUD]^{J}}\fi%
2015     \AMC@KEEPMEMORY=false%
2016     #2%
2017     \ifAMC@KEEPMEMORY\else\AMC@MEM@CLEAR\fi%
2018     \CLEARPAGE}%
2019   \ADVANCE\AMCID@ETUD\@ne\ifnum\AMCID@ETUD<\AMCID@ETUDFIN\REPEAT%
2020   \GLOBAL\AMCID@ETUDSTART=\AMCID@ETUD%
2021   \ifAMC@PDFFORM\END{Form}\fi%
2022 }

```

\AMCaddpagesto In some situations, one needs all question sheets to have the same number of pages. The command `\AMCaddpagesto{⟨n⟩}` adds enough (white) pages to get at least ⟨n⟩ pages in the current question sheet.

```

2023 \newcount\AMC@ADDPAGES
2024 \newcommand{\AMCaddpagesto}[1]{%
2025   \AMC@ADDPAGES=#1\ADVANCE\AMC@ADDPAGES\@ne%
2026   \CLEARPAGE%
2027   \WHILE\num{\THEPAGE}<\AMC@ADDPAGES\DO{%
2028     \ifAMC@AUTOMARKS\PAGESTYLE{AMC@PAGE EMPTY}\fi%
2029     \HBOX{}\CLEARPAGE%
2030   }%
2031 }

```

\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 `\AMCcleardoublepage` at the end of the copy definition. This command is also useful inserted before the separate answer sheet (if any).

```
2032 \def\AMCcleardoublepage{%
```

```

2033 \clearpage%
2034 \ifodd\thepage\else%
2035   \ifAMC@automarks\pagestyle{AMCpageEmpty}\fi%
2036   \hbox{}\clearpage%
2037 \fi%
2038 }

```

\exemplairepair To make some differences in the copies, checking if the student sheet number is odd, with \exemplairepair construct, can be useful.

```
2039 \def\exemplairepair{\ifodd\AMCid@etud}
```

\AMClabel Commands \AMClabel, \AMCref and \AMCpageref replaces L^AT_EX's \label, \ref and \pageref \AMCref to be able to use different labels for different sheets.

```

\AMCref 2040 \newcommand\AMCstudentlabel[1]{\the\AMCid@etud-\#1}
2041 \def\AMClabel#1{\expandafter\label{\AMCstudentlabel{\#1}}}
2042 \def\AMCref#1{\expandafter\ref{\AMCstudentlabel{\#1}}}
2043 \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.

```

2044 \newcommand{\AMCqlabel}[1]{%
2045   \AMClabel{\#1}%
2046 }
```

4.18 Pre-association

\AMCassociation Association between sheets and students can be made before the exam with the \AMCassociation{\id} command.

```

2047 \newcommand{\AMCassociation}[1]{%
2048   \ifAMC@calibration\protected@write\AMC@XYFILE{}{%
2049     \string\association{\the\AMCid@etud}{\#1}%
2050   }\fi%
2051 }
```

4.19 Package options

See section 3.1 for the options descriptions.

```

2052 \def\AMC@lang@code{}
2053 \DeclareOptionX{noshuffle}{\AMC@ordretrue}
2054 \DeclareOptionX{noshufflegroups}{\AMC@shuffleGfalse}
2055 \DeclareOptionX{fullgroups}{\AMC@fullGroupstrue}
2056 \DeclareOptionX{answers}{\AMC@correcheadtrue\AMC@correcttrue}
2057 \DeclareOptionX{indivanswers}{\AMC@correcttrue}
2058 \DeclareOptionX{box}{\AMC@qblocttrue}
2059 \DeclareOptionX{asbox}{\AMC@asqblocttrue}
2060 \DeclareOptionX{separateanswersheet}{\AMC@ensembletrue}
2061 \DeclareOptionX{digits}{\AMC@inside@digittrue}
```

```

2062 \DeclareOptionX{ordre}{\AMC@ordretrue}
2063 \DeclareOptionX{correc}{\AMC@correcheadtrue\AMC@correcttrue}
2064 \DeclareOptionX{modele}{\AMC@correcheadtrue\AMC@correcfalse\AMC@ordretrue}
2065 \DeclareOptionX{correcindiv}{\AMC@correcttrue}
2066 \DeclareOptionX{init}{\AMC@SR@time}
2067 \DeclareOptionX{bloc}{\AMC@qbloctrue}
2068 \DeclareOptionX{completmulti}{\AMC@complete@multittrue}
2069 \DeclareOptionX{insidebox}{\AMC@inside@boxtrue}
2070 \DeclareOptionX{ensemble}{\AMC@ensembletrue}
2071 \DeclareOptionX{chiffres}{\AMC@inside@digittrue}
2072 \DeclareOptionX{outsidebox}{\AMC@outside@boxtrue}
2073 \DeclareOptionX{calibration}{\AMC@calibrationtrue}
2074 \DeclareOptionX{nowatermark}{\AMC@watermarkfalse}
2075 \newcommand\AMC@catalogMode{%
2076   \AMC@catalogtrue%
2077   \AMC@watermarkfalse\AMC@correcheadtrue%
2078   \AMC@correcttrue\AMC@ordretrue\AMC@shuffleGfalse%
2079   \AMC@fullGrouptrue%
2080   \def\AMC@intituleHead{\AMC@loc@catalog}\AMC@affichekeytrue}
2081 \DeclareOptionX{catalog}{\AMC@catalogMode}
2082 \DeclareOptionX{francais}{\def\AMC@lang@code{FR}\AMC@loc@FR}
2083 \DeclareOptionX{lang}{\def\AMC@lang@code{\#1}\csname AMC@loc@\#1\endcsname}
2084 \DeclareOptionX{versionA}{%
2085   \def\AMC@id@checkmax{31}\def\AMC@NCBetud{9}\def\AMC@NCBpage{4}%
2086   \def\AMC@NCBcheck{5}\setlength{\AMC@CBtaille}{4cm}%
2087   \def\AMC@premierecopie{100}}
2088 \DeclareOptionX{plain}{\AMC@plaintrue}
2089 \DeclareOptionX{nopage}{\AMC@pagelayoutfalse}
2090 \DeclareOptionX{postcorrect}{\AMC@postcorrecttrue}
2091 \DeclareOptionX{automarks}{\AMC@automarkstrue}
2092 \newif\ifAMCneeds@storebox\AMCneeds@storeboxfalse
2093 \DeclareOptionX{storebox}{\AMCneeds@storeboxtrue}
2094 \DeclareOptionX{pdfform}{\AMC@pdfformtrue}
2095 \ProcessOptionsX
2096
2097 \ifAMCneeds@storebox
2098   \RequirePackage{storebox}\AtBeginDocument{[]}%
2099 \fi
2100 \ifAMC@pdfform
2101   \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[VAR:project:pdfform=1]^^J}%
2102   \AMCboxStyle{shape=form}%
2103   \RequirePackage[pageanchor=false]{hyperref}%
2104 \else%
2105   \AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[VAR:project:pdfform=0]^^J}%
2106 \fi
2107 \AtBeginDocument{%
2108   \ifAMCneeds@storebox%
2109     \let\AMC@new@savebox=\newstorebox%
2110     \let\AMC@save@box=\storebox%
2111     \let\AMC@use@box=\usestorebox%

```

```

2112 \fi%
2113 \AMC@new@savebox{\AMC@ovalbox@R}%
2114 \AMC@new@savebox{\AMC@ovalbox@RF}%
2115 \AMC@new@savebox{\AMC@ovalbox@O}%
2116 \AMC@new@savebox{\AMC@ovalbox@F}%
2117 \AMC@shapeprepare%
2118 }

```

4.20 Package Errors

`\AMC@error@explain` Error to display if `\explain` command is used outside question like environments

```

2119 \def\AMC@error@explain{\PackageError{automultiplechoice}{%
2120   Command \protect\explain\space can only be used inside\MessageBreak question like environments}{Something}%
2121 }}

```

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.

```

2122 \ifAMC@plain
2123 \else
2124   \IfFileExists{environ.sty}{\RequirePackage{environ}}{%
2125     \ifx\TeXversion\@undefined
2126       \else
2127         \RequirePackage{etex}
2128       \fi
2129   \fi

```

`examcopy` Then, if `environ` package is loaded and defines command `\NewEnviron`, environment `examcopy` is defined.

Environment `{examcopy}[⟨n⟩]` does the same as command `onecopy`: it encloses L^AT_EX code which makes *one* exam copy. Optional argument `⟨n⟩` gives the number of desired copies – this can also be modified redefining `\AMCNombreCopies`.

```

2130 \@ifpackageloaded{environ}{%
2131   \ifx\NewEnviron\undefined\PackageWarning{automultiplechoice}{%
2132     Package environ loaded but too old version:
2133     environnement examcopy/copieexamen will NOT be defined.}%
2134   \else\NewEnviron{examcopy}[1][5]{\onecopy{\#1}{\BODY}}\fi}%
2135 {\PackageWarning{automultiplechoice}{%
2136   Package environ not loaded: environnement
2137   examcopy/copieexamen will NOT be defined.}}

```

4.22 Use with recent LuaTeX versions

In recent LuaTeX versions, the commands `pdfsavepos`, `pdflastxpos` and `pdflasttypos` has been renamed, stripping the `pdf` part. The following code tries to detect this situation and make the bindings between the old and new command names.

```
2138 \ExplSyntaxOn
```

```

2139
2140 \cs_if_exist:NTF \pdfsavepos { } {
2141   \cs_if_exist:NTF \savepos { \cs_new_eq:NN \pdfsavepos \savepos } { }
2142 }
2143 \cs_if_exist:NTF \pdflastxpos { } {
2144   \cs_if_exist:NTF \lastxpos { \cs_new_eq:NN \pdflastxpos \lastxpos } { }
2145 }
2146 \cs_if_exist:NTF \pdflastypos { } {
2147   \cs_if_exist:NTF \lastypos { \cs_new_eq:NN \pdflastypos \lastypos } { }
2148 }
2149
2150 \ExplSyntaxOff

```

4.23 External control

\SujetExterne Some of the package options can be controlled defining `\xxxExterne` commands. For example, the
 \ScoringExterne following command will format the subject document, whatever options are used in the L^AT_EX file:
 \CorrigeExterne `pdflatex '\nonstopmode\def\SujetExterne{1}\def\NoWatermarkExterne{1}\input{mcq.tex}'`
 \CorrigeIndivExterne
 \NoWatermarkExterne 2151 \ifx\SujetExterne\undefined\else
 2152 \message{***SUJET***^~J}
 2153 \AMC@calibrationtrue\AMC@correcfalse\AMC@corretheadfalse\AMC@watermarkfalse
 2154 \fi
 2155 \ifx\ScoringExterne\undefined\else
 2156 \message{***SCORING***^~J}
 2157 \AMC@calibrationtrue\AMC@correcfalse\AMC@corretheadfalse\AMC@watermarkfalse\AMC@invisibltrue
 2158 \fi
 2159 \ifx\CorrigeExterne\undefined\else
 2160 \message{***CORRIGE***^~J}
 2161 \AMC@calibrationfalse\AMC@corretheadtrue\AMC@correcttrue\AMC@watermarkfalse
 2162 \fi
 2163 \ifx\CorrigeIndivExterne\undefined\else
 2164 \message{***CORRIGE***^~J}
 2165 \AMC@calibrationfalse\AMC@corretheadfalse\AMC@correcttrue\AMC@watermarkfalse
 2166 \fi
 2167 \ifx\CatalogExterne\undefined\else
 2168 \message{***CATALOG***^~J}
 2169 \AMC@catalogMode
 2170 \fi
 2171 \ifx\NoWatermarkExterne\undefined\else
 2172 \AMC@watermarkfalse
 2173 \fi

4.24 Page layout

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

```

2174 \@ifpackageloaded{geometry}{}{\usepackage{geometry}}
2175 \ifAMC@pagelayout

```

```

2176 \ifAMC@correhead
2177   \geometry{hmargin=3cm,vmargin={1cm,1cm},includeheadfoot,headheight=1cm,footskip=1cm}
2178 \else
2179   \geometry{hmargin=3cm,headheight=2cm,headsep=.3cm,footskip=1cm,top=3.5cm,bottom=2.5cm}
2180 \fi
2181 \ifAMC@watermark
2182   \ifAMC@correhead\else
2183     \def\AMC@note{\begin{minipage}{0.65\linewidth}
2184       \AMC@LR{\textcolor{blue}{\AMC@loc@message}}
2185     \end{minipage}}
2186   }
2187 \fi
2188 \fi
2189 \fi

```

4.25 Initialisation

Initialisation of the check counter:

```
2190 \AMCid@check=\AMCid@checkmax\advance\AMCid@check\@ne
```

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

```

2191 \ifAMC@ensemble\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[VAR:ensemble=1]^^J}\fi
2192 \ifAMC@inside@box\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[VAR:insidebox=1]^^J}\fi
2193 \ifAMC@outside@box\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[VAR:outsidebox=1]^^J}\fi
2194 \ifAMC@postcorrect\AMC@amclog{AUTOQCM[VAR:postcorrect=1]^^J}\fi

```

Preparing writing to .xy file :

```

2195 \ifAMC@calibration
2196 \newwrite\AMC@XYFILE%
2197 \immediate\openout\AMC@XYFILE\jobname.xy%
2198 \immediate\write\AMC@XYFILE{\string\version{\AMC@VERSION}}
2199 \immediate\write\AMC@XYFILE{\string\with{codedigit=squarebrackets}}
2200 \immediate\write\AMC@XYFILE{\string\with{version=\AMC@VERSION}}
2201 \immediate\write\AMC@XYFILE{\string\with{ensemble=\ifAMC@ensemble yes\else no\fi}}
2202 \immediate\write\AMC@XYFILE{\string\with{insidebox=\ifAMC@inside@box yes\else no\fi}}
2203 \immediate\write\AMC@XYFILE{\string\with{outsidebox=\ifAMC@outside@box yes\else no\fi}}
2204 \immediate\write\AMC@XYFILE{\string\with{postcorrect=\ifAMC@postcorrect yes\else no\fi}}
2205 \immediate\write\AMC@XYFILE{\string\with{lang=\AMC@lang@code}}
2206 \ifx\AMCNOMBRECopies\undefined%
2207 \immediate\write\AMC@XYFILE{\string\with{ncopies=default}}%
2208 \else%
2209 \immediate\write\AMC@XYFILE{\string\with{ncopies=\AMCNOMBRECopies}}%
2210 \fi%
2211 \fi

```

Preparing writing to .cs file :

```

2212 \ifAMC@catalog%
2213 \newwrite\AMC@CSFILE%
2214 \immediate\openout\AMC@CSFILE\jobname.cs%
2215 \fi%

```

4.26 French command names

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

```
2216 \let\reponses=\choices\let\endreponses=\endchoices
2217 \let\reponseshoriz=\choiceshoriz\let\endreponseshoriz=\endchoiceshoriz
2218 \let\reponsesperso=\choicescustom\let\endreponsesperso=\endchoicescustom
2219 \let\bonne=\correctchoice
2220 \let\mauvaise=\wrongchoice
2221 \let\bareme=\scoring
2222 \let\baremeDefaultM=\scoringDefaultM
2223 \let\baremeDefaultS=\scoringDefaultS
2224 \def\exemplaire{\AMC@loc@FR\onecopy}
2225 \@ifpackageloaded{environ}{%
2226   \let\copieexamen=\examcopy\let\endcopieexamen=\endexamcopy}{}%
2227 \let\melangeroupe=\shufflegroup
2228 \let\restituegroupe=\insertgroup
2229 \let\alafin=\lastchoices
2230 \let\formulaire=\AMCform
2231 \let\AMCdebutFormulaire=\AMCformBegin
2232 \let\champnom=\namefield
2233 \let\choixIntervalles=\AMCIntervals
```

5 Outputs

In the .xy file, $1/\langle n \rangle$ means student sheet number 1 (there is only one “student sheet” for this document as we did not use \onecopy) and page number $\langle n \rangle$ 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{0/34:nom}{0sp}{19505360sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/34:nom}{6038827sp}{0sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/34:nom}{16026323sp}{0sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/34:nom}{0sp}{16520182sp}{square}
```

5.2 AMCboxedchar command

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

```
\tracepos{0/35:test}{22597209sp}{38766033sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/35:test}{23302629sp}{38060613sp}{square}
```

5.3 AMCcode command

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

```
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[5]:16,1}{25579605sp}{27964975sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[5]:16,1}{26285025sp}{27259555sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[5]:16,1}{A}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[5]:16,2}{25579605sp}{26850863sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[5]:16,2}{26285025sp}{26145443sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[5]:16,2}{B}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[5]:16,3}{25579605sp}{25736751sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[5]:16,3}{26285025sp}{25031331sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[5]:16,3}{C}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[5]:16,4}{25579605sp}{24622639sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[5]:16,4}{26285025sp}{23917219sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[5]:16,4}{D}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[4]:17,1}{27244404sp}{30193199sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[4]:17,1}{27949824sp}{29487779sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[4]:17,1}{0}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[4]:17,2}{27244404sp}{29079087sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[4]:17,2}{27949824sp}{28373667sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[4]:17,2}{1}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[4]:17,3}{27244404sp}{27964975sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[4]:17,3}{27949824sp}{27259555sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[4]:17,3}{2}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[4]:17,4}{27244404sp}{26850863sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[4]:17,4}{27949824sp}{26145443sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[4]:17,4}{3}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[4]:17,5}{27244404sp}{25736751sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[4]:17,5}{27949824sp}{25031331sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[4]:17,5}{4}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[4]:17,6}{27244404sp}{24622639sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[4]:17,6}{27949824sp}{23917219sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[4]:17,6}{5}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[3]:18,1}{28736261sp}{30193199sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[3]:18,1}{29441681sp}{29487779sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[3]:18,1}{0}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[3]:18,2}{28736261sp}{29079087sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[3]:18,2}{29441681sp}{28373667sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[3]:18,2}{1}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[3]:18,3}{28736261sp}{27964975sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[3]:18,3}{29441681sp}{27259555sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[3]:18,3}{2}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[3]:18,4}{28736261sp}{26850863sp}{square}
```

```

\tracepos{0/57:case:code[3]:18,4}{29441681sp}{26145443sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[3]:18,4}{3}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[3]:18,5}{28736261sp}{25736751sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[3]:18,5}{29441681sp}{25031331sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[3]:18,5}{4}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[3]:18,6}{28736261sp}{24622639sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[3]:18,6}{29441681sp}{23917219sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[3]:18,6}{5}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[2]:19,1}{30228118sp}{30193199sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[2]:19,1}{30933538sp}{29487779sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[2]:19,1}{0}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[2]:19,2}{30228118sp}{29079087sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[2]:19,2}{30933538sp}{28373667sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[2]:19,2}{1}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[2]:19,3}{30228118sp}{27964975sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[2]:19,3}{30933538sp}{27259555sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[2]:19,3}{2}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[2]:19,4}{30228118sp}{26850863sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[2]:19,4}{30933538sp}{26145443sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[2]:19,4}{3}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[2]:19,5}{30228118sp}{25736751sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[2]:19,5}{30933538sp}{25031331sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[2]:19,5}{4}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[2]:19,6}{30228118sp}{24622639sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[2]:19,6}{30933538sp}{23917219sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[2]:19,6}{5}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[1]:20,1}{31719975sp}{30193199sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[1]:20,1}{32425395sp}{29487779sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[1]:20,1}{0}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[1]:20,2}{31719975sp}{29079087sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[1]:20,2}{32425395sp}{28373667sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[1]:20,2}{1}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[1]:20,3}{31719975sp}{27964975sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[1]:20,3}{32425395sp}{27259555sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[1]:20,3}{2}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[1]:20,4}{31719975sp}{26850863sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[1]:20,4}{32425395sp}{26145443sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[1]:20,4}{3}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[1]:20,5}{31719975sp}{25736751sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[1]:20,5}{32425395sp}{25031331sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[1]:20,5}{4}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[1]:20,6}{31719975sp}{24622639sp}{square}
\tracepos{0/57:case:code[1]:20,6}{32425395sp}{23917219sp}{square}
\boxchar{0/57:case:code[1]:20,6}{5}

```

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