

The package `nonumonpart`*

`nonumonpart` = no (page) number on part title page

Le T_EXnicien de surface[†]

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Abstract

This package is just a L^AT_EX wrapper around the not so well known answer to the FAQ: “[How to get rid of page numbers](#)”.
The English documentation for the user is available in `nonumonpart-en.pdf`.

Résumé

Cette extension n’est qu’une enveloppe L^AT_EXienne pour la solution pas vraiment bien connue à la question souvent posée : « comment se débarrasser du numéro de page sur la page de titre d’une partie ? ».

La documentation en français pour l’utilisateur est `nonumonpart-fr.pdf`.

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1 The Code

To begin with, I would like to emphasize that I am *not* the author of the code which ensures the disappearance of the page number on the title page of a part (command `\part` of *classical* classes).

1.1 The Options

There are no options.

*This document corresponds to the file `nonumonpart v1`, dated 2011/04/15.

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1.2 The Commands

And no end user command either.

Nonetheless if the command `\part` is defined `\@endpart` is redefined. Just in case, the original definition of `\@endpart` is saved in `\S@VE@@endpart`.

To test the existence of `\part`, we use a ε -TeX primitive.

`\@endpart` This is the macro which defines the page style on the title page of a part. The code is taken from UK-FAQ. I've just put some test around and delayed it at the beginning of the document, just in case, once again.

```
1 \AtBeginDocument{
2 \ifcsname part\endcsname
3 \let\S@VE@@endpart\@endpart
4 \def\@endpart{\thispagestyle{empty}\S@VE@@endpart}
5 \PackageInfo{nonumonpart}{%
6   The command \string\endpart\space is redefined\@gobble}
7 \else
8 \PackageInfo{nonumonpart}{%
9   As the command \string\part\space is not known I do nothing\@gobble}
10 \fi}
```

And that's all for the code.

Change History

v1

General: first public version. **1**

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Numbers written in *italic* refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in *roman* refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

Symbols	S
<code>\@endpart</code> <u>1</u>	<code>\S@VE@@endpart</code> . . . 3, 4