This is a test of the numberedblock style packcage, which is specially designed to produce sequentially numbered BLOCKS of code (note the individual code lines are not numbered, but the whole block gets a single number, for later reference (much in the same way that equations can get numbered in a document). While specialized for numbering code blocks, the commands can actually number other items, as well, in fact anything that fits in a LaTeX box.

If the code block contains no special characters (or is already a box), one can simply use the command form, called `\numblock`. It cannot handle verbatim text, but must use standard LaTeX escape sequences (for line breaks, contiguous spaces, special characters, etc.). It puts the output in a tt font, which is the same as used in the verbatim environment:

```
This text is the
argument to the command
where double slashes have been
used for line breaks
```

[1]

Most useful, however, there is also the `numVblock` environment, which handles verbatim text, as seen in the next example:

```
This is a labeled numVblock
environment, which         (<--see contiguous spaces here)
succeeds in
incorporating verbatim text like
@##$%*$%$()||}{?><\\\
```

[2]

As envisioned the `numVblock` environment would be ideally suited for displaying small code blocks as part of documentation, and I can **(NEW!!)** even reference the numbered blocks 1 and 2. The code can contain contiguous spaces and special characters:

```
      program test
      implicit none
      integer a, x
c$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
      a = 0
      x = 1
   10 a = a + x
      if (a .eq. 100) stop
      goto 10
      end
```

[3]

Below, I test the `\numblock` command with the argument as a box, rather than as formatted text.

```
Testing, 1,2,3 testing a box
```

[4]

Don't forget, there are settable parameters to define the block left-indent, the format of the label, and (if needed) the labels' max width/placement.