#### box (Box Function)

This element specifies the box function, which is used to group components of an equation. A boxed object can (for example) serve as an operator emulator with or without an alignment point, serve as a line break point, have associated [argSz](argSz.docx), or be grouped such as not to allow line breaks within.

The equation $a==b$ uses a box around the double equal sign.

[Example: Its XML representation is as follows:

<m:r>
 <m:t>a</m:t>
</m:r>

<m:box>
 <m:boxPr>
 <m:opEmu m:val="on"/>
 <m:aln/>
 </m:boxPr>

 <m:e>
 <m:r>
 <m:t>==</m:t>
 </m:r>
 </m:e>
</m:box>

<m:r>
 <m:t>b</m:t>
</m:r>

end example]

|  |
| --- |
| Parent Elements |
| [deg](deg.docx) (§); del (§); [den](den.docx) (§); [e](e.docx) (§); [fName](fName.docx) (§); ins (§); [lim](lim.docx) (§); moveFrom (§); moveTo (§); [num](num.docx) (§); [oMath](oMath.docx) (§); [sub](sub.docx) (§); [sup](sup.docx) (§) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Child Elements | Subclause |
| [boxPr](boxPr.docx) (Box Properties) | § |
| [e](e.docx) (Base (Argument)) | § |

The following XML Schema fragment defines the contents of this element:

<complexType name="CT\_Box">

 <sequence>

 <element name="[boxPr](boxPr.docx)" [type](type.docx)="CT\_BoxPr" minOccurs="0"/>

 <element name="[e](e.docx)" [type](type.docx)="CT\_OMathArg"/>

 </sequence>

</complexType>