

Hypertext marks in L^AT_EX: a manual for hyperref

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Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Implicit behavior	2
3	Package options	3
3.1	General options	3
3.2	Configuration options	4
3.3	Backend drivers	4
3.4	Extension options	5
3.5	PDF-specific display options	6
3.6	PDF display and information options	7
3.7	Big alphabetical list	9
4	Additional user macros	11
4.1	Replacement macros	13
4.2	Utility macros	14
5	Acrobat-specific behavior	14
6	PDF and HTML forms	15
6.1	Forms environment parameters	17
6.2	Forms optional parameters	17
7	Defining a new driver	18
8	Special support for other packages	18
9	History and acknowledgments	19
10	GNU Free Documentation License	20

1 Introduction

The package derives from, and builds on, the work of the HyperT_EX project, described at <http://xxx.lanl.gov/hypertext/>. It extends the functionality of all the L^AT_EX cross-referencing commands (including the table of contents, bibliographies etc) to produce `\special` commands which a driver can turn into hypertext links; it also provides new commands to allow the user to write *ad hoc* hypertext links, including those to external documents and URLs.

This manual provides a brief overview of the `hyperref` package. For more details, you should read the additional documentation distributed with the package, as well as the complete documentation by processing `hyperref.dtx`. You should also read the chapter on `hyperref` in *The L^AT_EX Web Companion*, where you will find additional examples.

The HyperT_EX specification¹ says that conformant viewers/translators must recognize the following set of `\special` constructs:

```
href: html:<a href = "href_string">
name: html:<a name = "name_string">
end: html:</a>
image: html:<img src = "href_string">
base_name: html:<base href = "href_string">
```

The `href`, `name` and `end` commands are used to do the basic hypertext operations of establishing links between sections of documents. The `image` command is intended (as with current HTML viewers) to place an image of arbitrary graphical format on the page in the current location. The `base_name` command is be used to communicate to the DVI viewer the full (URL) location of the current document so that files specified by relative URL's may be retrieved correctly.

The `href` and `name` commands must be paired with an `end` command later in the T_EX file—the T_EX commands between the two ends of a pair form an *anchor* in the document. In the case of an `href` command, the *anchor* is to be highlighted in the *DVI viewer*, and when clicked on will cause the scene to shift to the destination specified by `href_string`. The *anchor* associated with a `name` command represents a possible location to which other hypertext links may refer, either as local references (of the form `href="#name_string"` with the `name_string` identical to the one in the `name` command) or as part of a URL (of the form `URL#name_string`). Here `href_string` is a valid URL or local identifier, while `name_string` could be any string at all: the only caveat is that ‘” characters should be escaped with a backslash (\), and if it looks like a URL name it may cause problems.

However, the drivers intended to produce *only* PDF use literal PostScript or PDF `\special` commands. The commands are defined in configuration files for different drivers, selected by package options; at present, the following drivers are supported:

hypertex DVI processors conforming to the HyperT_EX guidelines (i.e. `xdvi`, `dvips` (with the `-z` option), `OzTeX`, and `Textures`)

dvips produces `\special` commands tailored for `dvips`

dvipsone produces `\special` commands tailored for `dvipsone`

ps2pdf a special case of output suitable for processing by earlier versions of Ghostscript's PDF writer; this is basically the same as that for `dvips`, but a few variations remained before version 5.21

tex4ht produces `\special` commands for use with T_EX4ht

pdftex pdfT_EX, Hàn Thế Thành's T_EX variant that writes PDF directly

dvipdfm produces `\special` commands for Mark Wicks' DVI to PDF driver `dvipdfm`

dvipdfmx produces `\special` commands for driver `dvipdfmx`, a successor of `dvipdfm`.

¹This is borrowed from an article by Arthur Smith.

dvipwindo produces `\special` commands that Y&Y's Windows previewer interprets as hypertext jumps within the previewer

vtex produces `\special` commands that MicroPress' HTML and PDF-producing T_EX variants interpret as hypertext jumps within the previewer

textures produces `\special` commands that Textures interprets as hypertext jumps within the previewer

Output from `dvips` or `dvipsone` must be processed using Acrobat Distiller to obtain a PDF file.² The result is generally preferable to that produced by using the `hypertex` driver, and then processing with `dvips -z`, but the DVI file is not portable. The main advantage of using the HyperT_EX `\special` commands is that you can also use the document in hypertext DVI viewers, such as `xdvi`.

2 Implicit behavior

This package can be used with more or less any normal L^AT_EX document by specifying in the document preamble

```
\usepackage{hyperref}
```

Make sure it comes *last* of your loaded packages, to give it a fighting chance of not being over-written, since its job is to redefine many L^AT_EX commands. Hopefully you will find that all cross-references work correctly as hypertext. For example, `\section` commands will produce a bookmark and a link, whereas `\section*` commands will only show links when paired with a corresponding `\addcontentsline` command.

In addition, the `hyperindex` option (see below) attempts to make items in the index by hyperlinked back to the text, and the option `backref` inserts extra 'back' links into the bibliography for each entry. Other options control the appearance of links, and give extra control over PDF output. For example, `colorlinks`, as its name well implies, colors the links instead of using boxes; this is the option used in this document.

3 Package options

All user-configurable aspects of `hyperref` are set using a single 'key=value' scheme (using the `keyval` package) with the key `Hyp`. The options can be set either in the optional argument to the `\usepackage` command, or using the `\hypersetup` macro. When the package is loaded, a file `hyperref.cfg` is read if it can be found, and this is a convenient place to set options on a site-wide basis.

As an example, the behavior of a particular file could be controlled by:

- a site-wide `hyperref.cfg` setting up the look of links, adding backreferencing, and setting a PDF display default:

```
\hypersetup{backref,
pdfpagemode=FullScreen,
colorlinks=true}
```

- A global option in the file, which is passed down to `hyperref`:

²Make sure you turn off the partial font downloading supported by `dvips` and `dvipsone` in favor of Distiller's own system.

```
\documentclass[dvips]{article}
```

- File-specific options in the `\usepackage` commands, which override the ones set in `hyperref.cfg`:

```
\usepackage[pdftitle={A Perfect Day},colorlinks=false]{hyperref}
```

Some options can be given at any time, but many are restricted: before `\begin{document}`, only in `\usepackage[...]{hyperref}`, before first use, etc.

In the key descriptions that follow, many options do not need a value, as they default to the value `true` if used. These are the ones classed as ‘boolean’. The values `true` and `false` can always be specified, however.

3.1 General options

Firstly, the options to specify general behavior and page size.

<code>draft</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	all hypertext options are turned off
<code>final</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	all hypertext options are turned on
<code>debug</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	extra diagnostic messages are printed in the log file
<code>verbose</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	same as <code>debug</code>
<code>implicit</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	redefines \LaTeX internals
<code>hypertextnames</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	use guessable names for links
<code>naturalnames</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	use \LaTeX -computed names for links
<code>a4paper</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	sets paper size to 210mm \times 297mm
<code>a5paper</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	sets paper size to 148mm \times 210mm
<code>b5paper</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	sets paper size to 176mm \times 250mm
<code>letterpaper</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	sets paper size to 8.5in \times 11in
<code>legalpaper</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	sets paper size to 8.5in \times 14in
<code>executivepaper</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	sets paper size to 7.25in \times 10.5in
<code>setpagesize</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	sets page size by special driver commands

3.2 Configuration options

<code>raiselinks</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	In the hypertext driver, the height of links is normally calculated by the driver as simply the base line of contained text; this options forces <code>\special</code> commands to reflect the real height of the link (which could contain a graphic)
<code>breaklinks</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	Allows link text to break across lines; since this cannot be accommodated in PDF, it is only set <code>true</code> by default if the <code>pdftex</code> driver is used. This makes links on multiple lines into different PDF links to the same target.
<code>pageanchor</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	Determines whether every page is given an implicit anchor at the top left corner. If this is turned off, <code>\printindex</code> will not contain valid hyperlinks.

<code>plainpages</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	Forces page anchors to be named by the arabic form of the page number, rather than the formatted form.
<code>nesting</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	Allows links to be nested; no drivers currently support this.

Note for option `breaklinks`: The correct value is automatically set according to the driver features. It can be overwritten for drivers that do not support broken links. However, at any case, the link area will be wrong and displaced.

3.3 Backend drivers

If no driver is specified, the package defaults to loading the `hypertex` driver. All of these are boolean options.

<code>dvipdfm</code>	Sets up <code>hyperref</code> for use with the <code>dvipdfm</code> driver.
<code>dvipdfmx</code>	Sets up <code>hyperref</code> for use with the <code>dvipdfmx</code> driver.
<code>dvips</code>	Sets up <code>hyperref</code> for use with the <code>dvips</code> driver.
<code>dvipsone</code>	Sets up <code>hyperref</code> for use with the <code>dvipsone</code> driver.
<code>dviwindo</code>	Sets up <code>hyperref</code> for use with the <code>dviwindo</code> Windows previewer.
<code>hypertex</code>	Sets up <code>hyperref</code> for use with the HyperTeX-compliant drivers.
<code>latex2html</code>	Redefines a few macros for compatibility with <code>latex2html</code> .
<code>nativepdf</code>	an alias for <code>dvips</code>
<code>pdfmark</code>	an alias for <code>dvips</code>
<code>pdftex</code>	Sets up <code>hyperref</code> for use with the <code>pdftex</code> program.
<code>ps2pdf</code>	Redefines a few macros for compatibility with Ghostscript's PDF writer, otherwise identical to <code>dvips</code> .
<code>tex4ht</code>	for use with <code>T_EX4ht</code>
<code>textures</code>	for use with <code>Textures</code>
<code>vtex</code>	For use with MicroPress' VTeX; the PDF and HTML backends are detected automatically.
<code>vtexpdfmark</code>	for use with VTeX's PostScript backend.

If you use `dviwindo`, you may need to redefine the macro `\wwwbrowser` (the default is `C:\netscape\netscape`) to tell `dviwindo` what program to launch. Thus, users of Internet Explorer might add something like this to `hyperref.cfg`:

```
\renewcommand{\wwwbrowser}{C:\string\Program\space
Files\string\Plus!\string\Microsoft\space
Internet\string\iexplore.exe}
```

3.4 Extension options

<code>extension</code>	text	Set the file extension (e.g. <code>dvi</code>) which will be appended to file links created if you use the <code>xr</code> package.
<code>hyperfigures</code>	boolean	
<code>backref</code>	boolean <i>false</i>	Adds 'backlink' text to the end of each item in the bibliography, as a list of section numbers. This can only work properly <i>if</i> there is a blank line after each <code>\bibitem</code> .

<code>pagebackref</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	Adds ‘backlink’ text to the end of each item in the bibliography, as a list of page numbers.
<code>hyperindex</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	Makes the page numbers of index entries into hyperlinks. Relays on unique page anchors (<code>pageanchor</code> , ...)
<code>pageanchors</code> and <code>plainpages=false</code> . <code>hyperfootnotes</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	Makes the footnote marks into hyperlinks to the footnote text. Easily broken ...
<code>encap</code> <code>linktocpage</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	Sets <code>encap</code> character for <code>hyperindex</code> make page number, not text, be link on TOC, LOF and LOT
<code>breaklinks</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	allow links to break over lines by making links over multiple lines into PDF links to the same target
<code>colorlinks</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	Colors the text of links and anchors. The colors chosen depend on the the type of link. At present the only types of link distinguished are citations, page references, URLs, local file references, and other links.
<code>linkcolor</code>	color	<i>red</i>	Color for normal internal links.
<code>anchorcolor</code>	color	<i>black</i>	Color for anchor text.
<code>citecolor</code>	color	<i>green</i>	Color for bibliographical citations in text.
<code>filecolor</code>	color	<i>magenta</i>	Color for URLs which open local files.
<code>menucolor</code>	color	<i>red</i>	Color for Acrobat menu items.
<code>pagecolor</code>	color	<i>red</i>	Color for links to other pages, but currently unused.
<code>urlcolor</code>	color	<i>cyan</i>	Color for linked URLs.
<code>frenchlinks</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	use small caps instead of color for links

Note that all color names must be defined before use, following the normal system of the standard L^AT_EX color package.

3.5 PDF-specific display options

<code>bookmarks</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	A set of Acrobat bookmarks are written, in a manner similar to the table of contents, requiring two passes of L ^A T _E X. Some postprocessing of the bookmark file (file extension <code>.out</code>) may be needed to translate L ^A T _E X codes, since bookmarks must be written in PDFEncoding. To aid this process, the <code>.out</code> file is not rewritten by L ^A T _E X if it is edited to contain a line <code>\let\WriteBookmarks\relax</code>
<code>bookmarksopen</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	If Acrobat bookmarks are requested, show them with all the subtrees expanded.
<code>bookmarksopenlevel</code>	parameter		level (<code>\maxdimen</code>) to which bookmarks are open

<code>bookmarksnumbered</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	If Acrobat bookmarks are requested, include section numbers.
<code>bookmarkstype</code>	text	<i>toc</i>	to specify which ‘toc’ file to mimic
<code>CJKbookmarks</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	This option should be used to produce CJK bookmarks. Package <code>hyperref</code> supports both normal and preprocessed mode of the CJK package; during the creation of bookmarks, it simply replaces CJK’s macros with special versions which expand to the corresponding character codes. Note that without the ‘unicode’ option of <code>hyperref</code> you get PDF files which actually violate the PDF specification because non-Unicode character codes are used – some PDF readers localized for CJK languages (most notably Acroread itself) support this. No mechanism is provided to translate non-Unicode bookmarks to Unicode; for portable PDF documents only Unicode encoding should be used.
<code>pdfhighlight</code>	name	<i>/I</i>	How link buttons behave when selected; <i>/I</i> is for inverse (the default); the other possibilities are <i>/N</i> (no effect), <i>/O</i> (outline), and <i>/P</i> (inset highlighting).
<code>citebordercolor</code>	RGB color	<i>0 1 0</i>	The color of the box around citations
<code>filebordercolor</code>	RGB color	<i>0 .5 .5</i>	The color of the box around links to files
<code>linkbordercolor</code>	RGB color	<i>1 0 0</i>	The color of the box around normal links
<code>menubordercolor</code>	RGB color	<i>1 0 0</i>	The color of the box around Acrobat menu links
<code>pagebordercolor</code>	RGB color	<i>1 1 0</i>	The color of the box around links to pages
<code>urlbordercolor</code>	RGB color	<i>0 1 1</i>	The color of the box around links to URLs
<code>runbordercolor</code>	RGB color	<i>0 .7 .7</i>	color of border around ‘run’ links
<code>pdfborder</code>		<i>0 0 1</i>	The style of box around links; defaults to a box with lines of 1pt thickness, but the <code>colorlinks</code> option resets it to produce no border.

Note that the color of link borders can be specified *only* as 3 numbers in the range 0..1, giving an RGB color. You cannot use colors defined in `TEX`.

The bookmark commands are stored in a file called *jobname.out*. The file is not processed by `LATEX` so any markup is passed through. You can postprocess this file as needed; as an aid for this, the *.out* file is not overwritten on the next `TEX` run if it is edited to contain the line

```
\let\WriteBookmarks\relax
```

3.6 PDF display and information options

<code>baseurl</code>	URL	Sets the base URL of the PDF document
----------------------	-----	---------------------------------------

<code>pdfpagemode</code>	text	<i>None</i>	Determines how the file is opening in Acrobat; the possibilities are <i>None</i> , <i>UseThumbs</i> (show thumbnails), <i>UseOutlines</i> (show bookmarks), and <i>FullScreen</i> . If no mode is explicitly chosen, but the bookmarks option is set, <i>UseOutlines</i> is used.
<code>pdftitle</code>	text		Sets the document information Title field
<code>pdfauthor</code>	text		Sets the document information Author field
<code>pdfsubject</code>	text		Sets the document information Subject field
<code>pdfcreator</code>	text		Sets the document information Creator field
<code>pdfproducer</code>	text		Sets the document information Producer field
<code>pdfkeywords</code>	text		Sets the document information Keywords field
<code>pdfview</code>	text	<i>XYZ</i>	Sets the default PDF ‘view’ for each link
<code>pdfstartpage</code>	text	<i>1</i>	Determines on which page the PDF file is opened.
<code>pdfstartview</code>	text	<i>Fit</i>	Set the startup page view
<code>pdfpagescrop</code>	n n n n		Sets the default PDF crop box for pages. This should be a set of four numbers
<code>pdfcenterwindow</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	position the document window in the center of the screen
<code>pdfffitwindow</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	resize document window to fit document size
<code>pdfmenubar</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	make PDF viewer’s menu bar visible
<code>pdfnewwindow</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	make links that open another PDF file start a new window
<code>pdfpagelayout</code>	text	<i>empty</i>	set layout of PDF pages
<code>pdfpagelabels</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	set PDF page labels
<code>pdfpagetransition</code>	text	<i>empty</i>	set PDF page transition style
<code>pdftoolbar</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	make PDF toolbar visible
<code>pdfwindowui</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	make PDF user interface elements visible
<code>unicode</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	Unicode encoded PDF strings

Each link in Acrobat carries its own magnification level, which is set using PDF coordinate space, which is not the same as TeX’s. The unit is bp and the origin is in the lower left corner. See also `\hypercalcbp` that is explained on page 14. pdfTeX works by supplying default values for *XYZ* (horizontal \times vertical \times zoom) and *FitBH*. However, drivers using `pdfmark` do not supply defaults, so `hyperref` passes in a value of -32768, which causes Acrobat to set (usually) sensible defaults. The following are possible values for the `pdfview` and `pdfstartview` parameters.

XYZ	<i>left top zoom</i>	Sets a coordinate and a zoom factor. If any one is null, the source link value is used. <i>null null null</i> will give the same values as the current page.
Fit		Fits the page to the window.
FitH	<i>top</i>	Fits the width of the page to the window.
FitV	<i>left</i>	Fits the height of the page to the window.
FitR	<i>left bottom right top</i>	Fits the rectangle specified by the four coordinates to the window.
FitB		Fits the page bounding box to the window.
FitBH	<i>top</i>	Fits the width of the page bounding box to the window.
FitBV	<i>left</i>	Fits the height of the page bounding box to the window.

The `pdfpagelayout` can be one of the following values.

SinglePage	Displays a single page; advancing flips the page
OneColumn	Displays the document in one column; continuous scrolling.
TwoColumnLeft	Displays the document in two columns, odd-numbered pages to the left.
TwoColumnRight	Displays the document in two columns, odd-numbered pages to the right.

Finally, the `pdfpagetransition` can be one of the following values, where */Di* stands for direction of motion in degrees, generally in 90° steps, */Dm* is a horizontal (*/H*) or vertical (*/V*) dimension (e.g. *Blinds /Dm /V*), and */M* is for motion, either in (*/I*) or out (*/O*).

Blinds	<i>/Dm</i>	Multiple lines distributed evenly across the screen sweep in the same direction to reveal the new page.
Box	<i>/M</i>	A box sweeps in or out.
Dissolve		The page image dissolves in a piecemeal fashion to reveal the new page.
Glitter	<i>/Di</i>	Similar to Dissolve, except the effect sweeps across the screen.
Split	<i>/Dm /M</i>	Two lines sweep across the screen to reveal the new page.
Wipe	<i>/Di</i>	A single line sweeps across the screen to reveal the new page.

3.7 Big alphabetical list

The following is a complete listing of available options for `hyperref`, arranged alphabetically.

a4paper		use A4 paper
a5paper		use A5 paper
anchorcolor	<i>black</i>	set color of anchors
b5paper		use B5 paper
backref	<i>false</i>	do bibliographical back references
baseurl	<i>empty</i>	set base URL for document
bookmarks	<i>true</i>	make bookmarks
bookmarksnumbered	<i>false</i>	put section numbers in bookmarks
bookmarksopen	<i>false</i>	open up bookmark tree

bookmarksopenlevel	\maxdimen	level to which bookmarks are open
bookmarkstype	toc	to specify which ‘toc’ file to mimic
breaklinks	false	allow links to break over lines
CJKbookmarks	false	to produce CJK bookmarks
citebordercolor	0 1 0	color of border around cites
citecolor	green	color of citation links
colorlinks	false	color links
	true	(tex4ht, dviwindo)
debug	false	provide details of anchors defined; same as verbose
draft	false	do not do any hyperlinking
dvipdf		use dvipdf backend (deprecated)
dvipdfm		use dvipdfm backend
dvipdfmx		use dvipdfmx backend
dvips		use dvips backend
dvipsone		use dvipsone backend
dviwindo		use dviwindo backend
encap		to set encap character for hyperindex
executivepaper		use executivepaper
extension	dvi	suffix of linked files
filebordercolor	0 .5 .5	color of border around file links
filecolor	cyan	color of file links
final	true	opposite of option draft
frenchlinks	false	use small caps instead of color for links
hyperfigures	false	make figures hyper links
hyperfootnotes	true	set up hyperlinked footnotes
hyperindex	true	set up hyperlinked indices
hypertex		use HyperTeX backend
hypertexnames	true	use guessable names for links
implicit	true	redefine L ^A T _E X internals
latex2html		use L ^A T _E X2HTML backend
legalpaper		use legalpaper
letterpaper		use letterpaper
linkbordercolor	1 0 0	color of border around links
linkcolor	red	color of links
linktocpage	false	make page number, not text, be link on TOC, LOF and LOT
menubordercolor	1 0 0	color of border around menu links
menucolor	red	color for menu links
nativepdf	false	an alias for dvips
naturalnames	false	use L ^A T _E X-computed names for links
nesting	false	allow nesting of links
pageanchor	true	put an anchor on every page
pagebackref	false	backreference by page number
pagebordercolor	1 1 0	color of border around page links
pagecolor	red	color of page links, but currently unused
pdfauthor	empty	text for PDF Author field
pdfborder	0 0 1	width of PDF link border
	0 0 0	(colorlinks)
pdfcenterwindow	false	position the document window in the center of the screen
pdfcreator	LaTeX with	text for PDF Creator field

	<i>hyperref</i>	
	<i>package</i>	
pdffitwindow	<i>false</i>	resize document window to fit document size
pdfhighlight	<i>/I</i>	set highlighting of PDF links
pdfkeywords	<i>empty</i>	text for PDF Keywords field
pdfmark	<i>false</i>	an alias for dvips
pdfmenubar	<i>true</i>	make PDF viewer's menu bar visible
pdfnewwindow	<i>false</i>	make links that open another PDF file start a new window
pdfpagelayout	<i>empty</i>	set layout of PDF pages
pdfpagemode	<i>empty</i>	set default mode of PDF display
pdfpagelabels	<i>true</i>	set PDF page labels
pdfpagescrop	<i>empty</i>	set crop size of PDF document
pdfpagetransition	<i>empty</i>	set PDF page transition style
pdfproducer	<i>empty</i>	text for PDF Producer field
pdfstartpage	<i>1</i>	page at which PDF document opens
pdfstartview	<i>Fit</i>	starting view of PDF document
pdfsubject	<i>empty</i>	text for PDF Subject field
pdftex		use pdfTeX backend
pdftitle	<i>empty</i>	text for PDF Title field
pdftoolbar	<i>true</i>	make PDF toolbar visible
pdfview	<i>XYZ</i>	PDF 'view' when on link traversal
pdfwindowui	<i>true</i>	make PDF user interface elements visible
plainpages	<i>false</i>	do page number anchors as plain arabic
ps2pdf		use ps2pdf backend
raiselinks	<i>false</i>	raise up links (for HyperTeX backend)
runbordercolor	<i>0 .7 .7</i>	color of border around 'run' links
setpagesize	<i>true</i>	set page size by special driver commands
tex4ht		use TeX4ht backend
textures		use Textures backend
unicode	<i>false</i>	Unicode encoded pdf strings
urlbordercolor	<i>0 1 1</i>	color of border around URL links
urlcolor	<i>magenta</i>	color of URL links
verbose	<i>false</i>	be chatty
vtex		use VTeX backend

4 Additional user macros

If you need to make references to URLs, or write explicit links, the following low-level user macros are provided:

`\href{URL}{text}`

The *text* is made a hyperlink to the *URL*; this must be a full URL (relative to the base URL, if that is defined). The special characters # and ~ do *not* need to be escaped in any way.

`\url{URL}`

Similar to `\href{URL}{\nolinkurl{URL}}`. Depending on the driver `\href` also tries to detect the link type. Thus the result can be a url link, file link, ...

`\nolinkurl{URL}`

Write *URL* in the same way as `\url`, without creating a hyperlink.

`\hyperbaseurl{URL}`

A base *URL* is established, which is prepended to other specified URLs, to make it easier to write portable documents.

`\hyperimage{imageURL}{text}`

The link to the image referenced by the URL is inserted, using *text* as the anchor.

For drivers that produce HTML, the image itself is inserted by the browser, with the *text* being ignored completely.

`\hyperdef{category}{name}{text}`

A target area of the document (the *text*) is marked, and given the name *category.name*

`\hyperref{URL}{category}{name}{text}`

text is made into a link to *URL#category.name*

`\hyperlink{name}{text}`

`\hypertarget{name}{text}`

A simple internal link is created with `\hypertarget`, with two parameters of an anchor *name*, and anchor *text*. `\hyperlink` has two arguments, the name of a hypertext object defined somewhere by `\hypertarget`, and the *text* which be used as the link on the page.

Note that in HTML parlance, the `\hyperlink` command inserts a notional `#` in front of each link, making it relative to the current testdocument; `\href` expects a full URL.

`\phantomsection`

This sets an anchor at this location. It works similar to `\hypertarget{}{}` with an automatically choosen anchor name. Often it is used in conjunction with `\addcontentsline` for sectionlike things (index, bibliography, preface). `\addcontentsline` refers to the latest previous location where an anchor is set. Example:

```
\cleardoublepage
\phantomsection
\addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{\indexname}
\printindex
```

Now the entry in the table of contents (and bookmarks) for the index points to the start of the index page, not to a location before this page.

`\autoref{label}`

This is a replacement for the usual `\ref` command that places a contextual label in front of the reference. This gives your users a bigger target to click for hyperlinks (e.g. ‘section 2’ instead of merely the number ‘2’).

The label is worked out from the context of the original `\label` command by `hyperref` by using the macros listed below (shown with their default values). The macros can be (re)defined in documents using `\(re)newcommand`; note that some of these macros are already defined in the standard document classes. The mixture of lowercase and uppercase initial letters is deliberate and corresponds to the author’s practice.

For each macro below, `hyperref` checks `*autorefname` before `*name`. For instance, it looks for `\figureautorefname` before `\figurename`.

<i>Macro</i>	<i>Default</i>
<code>\figurename</code>	Figure
<code>\tablename</code>	Table
<code>\partname</code>	Part
<code>\appendixname</code>	Appendix
<code>\equationname</code>	Equation
<code>\itemname</code>	item
<code>\chaptername</code>	chapter
<code>\sectionname</code>	section
<code>\subsectionname</code>	subsection
<code>\subsubsectionname</code>	subsubsection
<code>\paragraphname</code>	paragraph
<code>\Hfootnotename</code>	footnote
<code>\AMSname</code>	Equation
<code>\theoremname</code>	Theorem

For instances where you want a reference to use the correct counter, but not to create a link, there are two starred forms:

`\ref*{label}`

`\pageref*{label}`

A typical use would be to write

```
\hyperref[other]{that nice section (\ref*{other}) we read before}
```

We want `\ref*{other}` to generate the correct number, but not to form a link, since we do this ourselves with `\hyperref`.

`\pdfstringdef{macroname}{TeXstring}`

`\pdfstringdef` returns a macro containing the PDF string. (Currently this is done globally, but do not rely on it.) All the following tasks, definitions and redefinitions are made in a group to keep them local:

- Switching to PD1 or PU encoding
- Defining the “octal sequence commands” (`\345`): `\edef\3{\string\3}`
- Special glyphs of TeX: `\{`, `\%`, `\&`, `\space`, `\dots`, etc.
- National glyphs (`german.sty`, `french.sty`, etc.)
- Logos: `\TeX`, `\eTeX`, `\MF`, etc.
- Disabling commands that do not provide useful functionality in bookmarks: `\label`, `\index`, `\glossary`, `\discretionary`, `\def`, `\let`, etc.
- L^AT_EX’s font commands like `\textbf`, etc.
- Support for `\xspace` provided by the `xspace` package

In addition, parentheses are protected to avoid the danger of unsafe unbalanced parentheses in the PDF string. For further details, see Heiko Oberdiek’s EuroTeX paper distributed with `hyperref`.

4.1 Replacement macros

`hyperref` takes the text for bookmarks from the arguments of commands like `\section`, which can contain things like math, colors, or font changes, none of which will display in bookmarks as is.

```
\texorpdfstring{TeXstring}{PDFstring}
```

For example,

```
\section{Pythagoras:
  \texorpdfstring{$ a^2 + b^2 = c^2 $}{%
    a\texttwosuperior\ + b\texttwosuperior\ =
    c\texttwosuperior
  }%
}
\section{\texorpdfstring{\textcolor{red}}{}{Red} Mars}
```

`\pdfstringdef` executes the hook before it expands the string. Therefore, you can use this hook to perform additional tasks or to disable additional commands.

```
\expandafter\def\expandafter\pdfstringdefPreHook
\expandafter{%
  \pdfstringdefPreHook
  \renewcommand{\mycommand}[1]{}%
}
```

However, for disabling commands, an easier way is via `\pdfstringdefDisableCommands`, which adds its argument to the definition of `\pdfstringdefPreHook` (`@` can here be used as letter in command names):

```
\pdfstringdefDisableCommands{%
  \let~\textasciitilde
  \def\url{\pdfstringdefwarn\url}%
  \let\textcolor@gobble
}
```

4.2 Utility macros

`\hypercalcbp{dimen specification}`

`\hypercalcbp` takes a \TeX *dimen* specification and converts it to bp and returns the number without the unit. This is useful for options `pdfstartview` and `pdfview`. Example:

```
\hypercentup{
  pdfstartview={FitBH \hypercalcbp{\paperheight-\topmargin-1in
    -\headheight-\headsep}
}
```

The origin of the PDF coordinate system is the lower left corner.

Note, for calculations you need either package `|calc|` or $\varepsilon\text{-}\text{\TeX}$. Nowadays the latter should automatically be enabled for \LaTeX formats. Users without $\varepsilon\text{-}\text{\TeX}$, please, look in the source documentation `hyperref.dtx` for further limitations.

Also `\hypercalcbp` cannot be used in option specifications of `\documentclass` and `\usepackage`, because \LaTeX expands the option lists of these commands. However package `hyperref` is not yet loaded and an undefined control sequence error would arise.

5 Acrobat-specific behavior

If you want to access the menu options of Acrobat Reader or Exchange, the following macro is provided in the appropriate drivers:

`\Acrobatmenu{menuoption}{text}`

The *text* is used to create a button which activates the appropriate *menuoption*. The following table lists the option names you can use—comparison of this with the menus in Acrobat Reader or Exchange will show what they do. Obviously some are only appropriate to Exchange.

File	Open, Close, Scan, Save, SaveAs, Optimizer:SaveAsOpt, Print, PageSetup, Quit
File→Import	ImportImage, ImportNotes, AcroForm:ImportFDF
File→Export	ExportNotes, AcroForm:ExportFDF
File→DocumentInfo	GeneralInfo, OpenInfo, FontsInfo, SecurityInfo, Weblink:Base, AutoIndex:DocInfo
File→Preferences	GeneralPrefs, NotePrefs, FullScreenPrefs, Weblink:Prefs, AcroSearch:Preferences(Windows) or, AcroSearch:Prefs(Mac), Cpt:Capture
Edit	Undo, Cut, Copy, Paste, Clear, SelectAll, Ole:CopyFile, TouchUp:TextAttributes, TouchUp:FitTextToSelection, TouchUp:ShowLineMarkers, TouchUp:ShowCaptureSuspects, TouchUp:FindSuspect, Properties
Edit→Fields	AcroForm:Duplicate, AcroForm:TabOrder
Document	Cpt:CapturePages, AcroForm:Actions, CropPages, RotatePages, InsertPages, ExtractPages, ReplacePages, DeletePages, NewBookmark, SetBookmarkDest, CreateAllThumbs, DeleteAllThumbs

View	ActualSize, FitVisible, FitWidth, FitPage, ZoomTo, FullScreen, FirstPage, PrevPage, NextPage, LastPage, GoToPage, GoBack, GoForward, SinglePage, OneColumn, TwoColumns, ArticleThreads, PageOnly, ShowBookmarks, ShowThumbs
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Help	HelpUserGuide, HelpTutorial, HelpExchange, HelpScan, HelpCapture, HelpPDFWriter, HelpDistiller, HelpSearch, HelpCatalog, HelpReader, Weblink:Home
Help(Windows)	About

6 PDF and HTML forms

You must put your fields inside a **Form** environment (only one per file).

There are six macros to prepare fields:

```
\TextField[parameters]{label}
```

```
\CheckBox[parameters]{label}
```

```
\ChoiceMenu[parameters]{label}{choices}
```

```
\PushButton[parameters]{label}
```

```
\Submit[parameters]{label}
```

```
\Reset[parameters]{label}
```

The way forms and their labels are laid out is determined by:

`\LayoutTextField{label}{field}`

`\LayoutChoiceField{label}{field}`

`\LayoutCheckField{label}{field}`

These macros default to #1 #2

What is actually shown in as the field is determined by:

`\MakeRadioField{width}{height}`

`\MakeCheckField{width}{height}`

`\MakeTextField{width}{height}`

`\MakeChoiceField{width}{height}`

`\MakeButtonField{text}`

These macros default to `\vbox to #2{\hbox to #1{\hfill}\vfill}`, except the last, which defaults to #1; it is used for buttons, and the special `\Submit` and `\Reset` macros.

You may also want to redefine the following macros:

```
\def\DefaultHeightofSubmit{12pt}
\def\DefaultWidthofSubmit{2cm}
\def\DefaultHeightofReset{12pt}
\def\DefaultWidthofReset{2cm}
\def\DefaultHeightofCheckBox{0.8\baselineskip}
\def\DefaultWidthofCheckBox{0.8\baselineskip}
\def\DefaultHeightofChoiceMenu{0.8\baselineskip}
\def\DefaultWidthofChoiceMenu{0.8\baselineskip}
\def\DefaultHeightofText{\baselineskip}
\def\DefaultWidthofText{3cm}
```

6.1 Forms environment parameters

<code>action</code>	<i>URL</i>	The URL that will receive the form data if a <code>Submit</code> button is included in the form
<code>encoding</code>	<i>name</i>	The encoding for the string set to the URL; FDF-encoding is usual, and <code>html</code> is the only valid value
<code>method</code>	<i>name</i>	Used only when generating HTML; values can be <code>post</code> or <code>get</code>

6.2 Forms optional parameters

Note that all colors must be expressed as RGB triples, in the range 0..1 (i.e. `color=0 0 0.5`)

<code>accesskey</code>	key		(as per HTML)
<code>align</code>	number	<i>0</i>	alignment within text field; 0 is left-aligned, 1 is centered, 2 is right-aligned.
<code>backgroundcolor</code>			color of box
<code>bordercolor</code>			color of border
<code>bordersep</code>			box border gap
<code>borderwidth</code>			width of box border
<code>calculate</code>			JavaScript code to calculate the value of the field
<code>charsize</code>	dimen		font size of field text
<code>checked</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	whether option selected by default
<code>color</code>			color of text in box
<code>combo</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	choice list is 'combo' style
<code>default</code>			default value
<code>disabled</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	field disabled
<code>format</code>			JavaScript code to format the field
<code>height</code>	dimen		height of field box
<code>hidden</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	field hidden
<code>ketstroke</code>			JavaScript code to control the keystrokes on entry
<code>maxlen</code>	number	<i>0</i>	number of characters allowed in text field
<code>menulength</code>	number	<i>4</i>	number of elements shown in list
<code>multiline</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	whether text box is multiline
<code>name</code>	name		name of field (defaults to label)
<code>onblur</code>			JavaScript code
<code>onchange</code>			JavaScript code
<code>onclick</code>			JavaScript code
<code>ondblclick</code>			JavaScript code
<code>onfocus</code>			JavaScript code
<code>onkeydown</code>			JavaScript code
<code>onkeypress</code>			JavaScript code
<code>onkeyup</code>			JavaScript code
<code>onmousedown</code>			JavaScript code
<code>onmousemove</code>			JavaScript code
<code>onmouseout</code>			JavaScript code
<code>onmouseover</code>			JavaScript code
<code>onmouseup</code>			JavaScript code
<code>onselect</code>			JavaScript code
<code>password</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	text field is 'password' style
<code>popdown</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	choice list is 'popdown' style
<code>radio</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	choice list is 'radio' style
<code>readonly</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	field is readonly
<code>tabkey</code>			(as per HTML)
<code>validate</code>			JavaScript code to validate the entry
<code>value</code>			initial value
<code>width</code>	dimen		width of field box

7 Defining a new driver

A hyperref driver has to provide definitions for eight macros:

1. `\hyper@anchor`
2. `\hyper@link`
3. `\hyper@linkfile`
4. `\hyper@linkurl`
5. `\hyper@anchorstart`
6. `\hyper@anchorend`
7. `\hyper@linkstart`
8. `\hyper@linkend`

The draft option defines the macros as follows

```
\let\hyper@@anchor\@gobble
\gdef\hyper@link##1##2##3{##3}%
\def\hyper@linkurl##1##2{##1}%
\def\hyper@linkfile##1##2##3{##1}%
\let\hyper@anchorstart\@gobble
\let\hyper@anchorend\@empty
\let\hyper@linkstart\@gobbletwo
\let\hyper@linkend\@empty
```

8 Special support for other packages

hyperref aims to cooperate with other packages, but there are several possible sources for conflict, such as

- Packages that manipulate the bibliographic mechanism. Peter William’s `harvard` package is supported. However, the recommended package is Patrick Daly’s `natbib` package that has specific hyperref hooks to allow reliable interaction. This package covers a very wide variety of layouts and citation styles, all of which work with hyperref.
- Packages that typeset the contents of the `\label` and `\ref` macros, such as `showkeys`. Since the hyperref package redefines these commands, you must set `implicit=false` for these packages to work.
- Packages that do anything serious with the index.

The hyperref package is distributed with variants on two useful packages designed to work especially well with it. These are `xr` and `minitoc`, which support crossdocument links using L^AT_EX’s normal `\label/\ref` mechanisms and per-chapter tables of contents, respectively.

9 History and acknowledgments

The original authors of `hyperbasics.tex` and `hypertex.sty`, from which this package descends, are Tanmoy Bhattacharya (tanmoy@qcd.lanl.gov) and Thorsten Ohl (thorsten.ohl@physik.th-darmstadt.de). hyperref started as a simple port of their work to L^AT_EX 2_ε standards, but eventually I rewrote nearly everything, because I didn’t understand a lot of the original, and was only interested in getting it to work with L^AT_EX. I would like to thank Arthur Smith, Tanmoy Bhattacharya, Mark Doyle, Paul Ginsparg, David Carlisle, T. V. Raman and Leslie Lamport for comments, requests, thoughts and code to get the package into its first

useable state. Various other people are mentioned at the point in the source where I had to change the code in later versions because of problems they found.

Tanmoy found a great many of the bugs, and (even better) often provided fixes, which has made the package more robust. The days spent on RevTeX are entirely due to him! The investigations of Bill Moss (bmoss@math.clemson.edu) into the later versions including native PDF support uncovered a good many bugs, and his testing is appreciated. Hans Hagen (pragma@pi.net) provided a lot of insight into PDF.

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The forms creation section owes a great deal to: T. V. Raman, for encouragement, support and ideas; Thomas Merz, whose book *Web Publishing with Acrobat/PDF* provided crucial insights; D. P. Story, whose detailed article about pdfmarks and forms solved many practical problems; and Hans Hagen, who explained how to do it in `pdftex`.

Steve Dandy recreated the manual source in July 2003 after it had been lost.

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