

texlinks.sty

T_EX-Related Links for `hyperref`, `blog.sty` (and maybe more)*

Uwe Lück[†]

December 31, 2012

Abstract

`texlinks.sty` provides a couple of shorthands for making hyperlinks with `hyperref`'s¹ `\href` command, linking to URLs that one often refers to in discussing T_EX-related material. URLs for TUG material (including texhax postings and TUGboat articles) and CTAN pages (package descriptions, directories, Catalogue), the UK FAQ, the L^AT_EX and the T_EX Wikibook, and Wikipedia (where much T_EX-related software is described in a visually appealing manner) are generated from minimal identifiers by pure expansion. I have used them for documenting my packages (PDF) as well as for HTML overviews generated with `blog.sty`. They may furthermore be useful with better known (and better developed) T_EX → HTML software such as `tex4ht`² or `LaTeX2HTML`³ (I don't know, doubt latter).

Related packages: `uri`, `url`

Contents

1	Related Packages	3
2	Usage	3
3	Package File Header (Legalese)	3

*This document describes version [v0.81](#) of `texlinks.sty` as of 2012/12/31.

[†]<http://contact-ednotes.sty.de.vu>

¹<http://www.ctan.org/pkg/hyperref>

²<http://www.ctan.org/pkg/tex4ht>

³<http://www.ctan.org/pkg/latex2html>

4	Links in General	3
4.1	Outline	3
4.2	Package Options	4
4.3	Fonts for URLs and File/Package Names	4
4.4	Providing <code>\httpref</code> and <code>\httpsref</code>	5
4.5	Variants of <code>\httpref</code> and <code>\httpsref</code>	5
4.5.1	Protocol Prefix	6
4.5.2	The URL (or a Part) as the Link Text Phrase	6
4.5.3	Linking URLs in Footnotes	6
4.5.4	URL Bases	7
5	Google	8
6	Wikipedia	8
6.1	Overview	8
6.2	Backbones	9
6.3	Piped Links	10
6.4	English and German	11
6.5	“Implicit” Choice of Language	11
6.6	Blanks and Umlauts in URLs and Anchors	12
7	T_EX-related	12
7.1	<code>.html</code>	12
7.2	CTAN	13
7.2.1	Former <code>tug.ctan.org</code>	13
7.2.2	Directories and Files in a T _E X Archive	13
7.2.3	The T _E X Catalogue OnLine	14
7.2.4	Domains for Other Package Descriptions	16
7.2.5	Single Packages without The T _E X Catalogue	17
7.2.6	Package Author Pages	18
7.2.7	Other Ways to Search for Packages	19
7.3	Mailing Lists	19
7.4	CTAN Announcements	20
7.5	<code>...stack...</code> Forums	21
7.6	TUG	21
7.6.1	<code>texhax</code>	21
7.6.2	Other	22
7.7	UK FAQ	22
7.8	Wikibooks	23
8	Leaving and Version HISTORY	23

1 Related Packages

- Martin Münch's `uri` provides links for scientific online publications.
- Donald Arseneau's `url` is about *typesetting* URLs, especially allowing line-breaks. It becomes relevant for `texlinks` in Section 4.3.

2 Usage

The file `texlinks.sty` is provided ready, installation only requires putting it somewhere where \TeX finds it (which may need updating the filename data base).⁴

Below the `\documentclass` line(s) and above `\begin{document}`, you load `texlinks.sty` (as usually) by

```
\usepackage{texlinks}
```

Package options and user commands are described near their definitions below in the implementation section.

3 Package File Header (Legalese)

```
1 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[1994/12/01] %% \newcommand* etc.
2 \ProvidesPackage{texlinks}[2012/12/31 v0.81 TeX-related links (UL)]
3 %% copyright (C) 2011 2012 Uwe Lueck,
4 %% http://www.contact-ednotes.sty.de.vu
5 %% -- author-maintained in the sense of LPPL below.
6 %%
7 %% This file can be redistributed and/or modified under
8 %% the terms of the LaTeX Project Public License; either
9 %% version 1.3c of the License, or any later version.
10 %% The latest version of this license is in
11 %% http://www.latex-project.org/lppl.txt
12 %% We did our best to help you, but there is NO WARRANTY.
13 %%
14 %% Please report bugs, problems, and suggestions via
15 %%
16 %% http://www.contact-ednotes.sty.de.vu
17 %%
```

4 Links in General

4.1 Outline

The link macros of `texlinks` are based on macros `\httpref` and `\httpsref`. For use of `texlinks` with `blog.sty`, the latter provides definitions of `\httpref` and

⁴<http://www.tex.ac.uk/cgi-bin/texfaq2html?label=inst-wlcf>

`\httpsref` suitable for HTML, where a choice of opening a new tab or window—or not—is relevant.

For use with `hyperref` (or ...?), `texlinks` may provide definitions of `\httpref` and `\httpsref` based on `\href`. The decision to do so or not may happen at `\begin{document}`. `blog.sty` generates HTML without using the `{document}` environment, so we might assume that when `\begin{document}` is found, we are running `hyperref`, or just *something* that provides a useful `\href`. We might then execute a definition of `\httpref` in terms of `\href`. Well, not sure ...

Moreover, a PDF file with links may be *printed*, and clicking the links on the paper may fail. URLs in main text, on the other hand, sometimes are troublesome. I consider it a good idea to present links with their URL as the displayed text in *footnotes* (or endnotes). It may even be useful with HTML to present the URLs displayed in some “appendix.”—This idea has been resumed in v0.2 only, `\urlfoot` (Section 4.5.3).

4.2 Package Options

Somebody may want to suppress a definition of `\httpref` at `\begin{document}` ... [2011/01/24, [TODO](#)]

v0.3: Package option `[blog]` suppresses *any* `\AtBeginDocument` actions—fine for use with `blog.sty`.

```
18 \DeclareOption{blog}{\let\AtBeginDocument\@gobble}
```

This option may be improved, and another option may be useful for different purposes than running `blog.sty`.

```
19 \ProcessOptions
```

4.3 Fonts for URLs and File/Package Names

This section “provides” markup for displaying URLs (`\urlfmt`), file names (`\filenamefmt`)—thinking of single files that may be found in the internet or on your computer—, and “packages” (`\pkgnamefmt`). For the latter two, in certain files I use shorthands `\file` and `\pkg`, resp., ... `\providecommand` will be used so that the user may choose the style before loading `texlinks`. (Once I may provide a variant of `\providecommand` that postpones the “provision” to the “beginning” of the “document”, even with `blog.sty` [TODO](#))

It is usual to use the same font as with `\texttt` for formatting TeX code (“verbatim”, `\verb` etc.). It may also be common to use `\texttt` for file names, perhaps even for URLs. Therefore we provide `\urlfmt{<url>}` as follows:

```
20 \providecommand*{\urlfmt}{\texttt}
```

The user may (later) choose a more advanced treatment by loading `url.sty` and

```
\renewcommand{\urlfmt}{\url}
```

The file name format `\filenamefmt{<file-name>}` may differ from the format for URLs—if somebody wants/adjusts it, *here* it is the *same*:

21 `\providecommand*{\filenamefmt}{\texttt}`

... I favour `\code` over `\texttt` as “logical markup,” inspired by the `<code>` element in HTML, but it is too difficult to provide this right now here ...

([TODO](#) 2012/12/29: This section seems to be relevant for Section 4.5.2 only and might move there.)

`\pkgnamefmt{<package-name>}` displays the name of a “package”. Using `\textsf` for `\pkgnamefmt` seems to conform to common practice today—implemented here. The following code may later be suppressed at some package options, as with the choice for `\httpref`:

22 `% \@ifdefinable\pkgnamefmt {\let\pkgnamefmt\@firstofone}`
 23 `% \AtBeginDocument {\let\pkgnamefmt\textsf}`

← This was here until v0.7, makes a difference for PDF vs. `blog/HTML`. Now we choose the same as with `\urlfmt`:

24 `\providecommand*{\pkgnamefmt}{\textsf}`

Indeed, the same day we are providing `\textsf` in `blog.sty`. However, the rationale of the earlier solution was that web pages use sans-serif as the *normal* font ...

4.4 Providing `\httpref` and `\httpsref`

`\httpref{<host-path/#frag>}{<text>}`

should display `<text>` as a link to `http://<host-path/#frag>`;

`\httpsref{<host-path/#frag>}{<text>}`

is the obvious analogue for `https:` URLs. In case `\begin{document}` is found with a definition of `\href` present, we provide definitions of `\httpref` and `\httpsref` in terms of `\href` there:

25 `\AtBeginDocument{%`
 26 `\@ifundefined{href}{%`
 27 `\PackageError ... TODO!? 2011/01/24`
 28 `}{\newcommand*{\httpref}[1]{\href {http://#1}}%`
 29 `\newcommand*{\httpsref}[1]{\href{https://#1}}}`

4.5 Variants of `\httpref` and `\httpsref`

`\NormalHTTPref` may be used as an alias for `\httpref` in situations where the latter has been redefined (as in Section 4.5.3):

30 `\AtBeginDocument{%% TODO: options, guarded \let (mine, HO)`
 31 `\@ifdefinable\NormalHTTPref{\let\NormalHTTPref\httpref}}`

`\ithttpref{<url>}{<text>}` displays `<text>` in italics:

32 `% \newcommand*{\ithttpref}[2]{\NormalHTTPref{#1}{\textit{#2}}}`

However, I seem never to have used it. And I would now prefer `\metahttpref`
[TODO](#) ...

4.5.1 Protocol Prefix

`\httpprefix` is an idea that was missing in `blog.sty` up to v0.3. It may be used to determine generally whether a display of an URL should include `http://`. I choose as default what was default in `blog.sty` (i.e., “don’t include”):

```
33 \ifdefinable\httpprefix{\let\httpprefix\empty}    %% TODO cf. above
\let\httpprefix\relax would be bad for blog.sty (would display \relax),
while it would be somewhat more efficient.
```

Now you may customize `\httpprefix` by

```
\renewcommand{\httpprefix}{http://}
```

—or by `\let\httpprefix\theHTTPprefix`:

```
34 \newcommand*{\theHTTPprefix}{http://}
```

With `\urlhttpsref{<url>}`, we *force* displaying ‘https://’:

```
35 \newcommand*{\urlhttpsref}[1]{\httpsref{#1}{\urlfmt{https://#1}}}
```

4.5.2 The URL (or a Part) as the Link Text Phrase

With `\urlhttpref{<url>}`, that URL `<url>` is displayed:

```
36 \newcommand*{\urlhttpref}[1]{%
37   \NormalHTTPref{#1}{\urlfmt{\httpprefix#1}}}
```

In `blog.sty` (as of 2010/05/26), there was a command `\urlref` instead of `\urlhttpref`. It did not provide `\urlfmt`.

`\domainref{<domain>}{<path>}` is similar, but is intended to show the domain part `<domain>` of the URL `<domain>/<path>` only. This may be useful when the entire URL does not look nice, while the domain name is a kind of logo, and when comparing what different web portals have to say about the same matter, such as the web versions of newspapers or magazines. So you may compare how `www.ctan.org` and `ctan.tug.org` inform about the `morehype` bundle (v0.8). The command is also used in Section 6.1 for `tex.stackexchange.com`.

```
38 \newcommand*{\domainref}[2]{\httpref{#1/#2}{\urlfmt{#1}}}
```

4.5.3 Linking URLs in Footnotes

`\foothttpurlref{<url>}` just is like `\footnote{\urlhttpref{<url>}}`:

```
39 \newcommand*{\foothttpurlref}[1]{\footnote{\urlhttpref{#1}}}
```

`\urlfoot{<short>}{<id>}` redefines `\httpref` so that you can use all the shorthand macros based on `\httpref` to get the according URL display (as provided by `\urlhttpref`) in a footnote without the need to include the entire URL in your source code. `\urlfoot` is available with `<short>` and `<id>` when a shorthand `\<short>{<id>}{<text>}` has been defined where `\<short>` is the macro name and `<id>` is the target identifier (usually part of the URL generated from `<id>`) according to the syntax declaration of `\<short>`.

```

40 \newcommand*{\urlfoot}[2]{%
41     \let\httpref\foothttpurlref
42     \let\httpprefix\theHTTPprefix %% TODO customizable!?
43     \csname #1\endcsname{#2}{}}

```

Example:

`\CtanPkgRef{morehype}{MoreHype}` and `\ctanpkgref{morehype}` are provided in Section 7.2.5 for linking to <http://ctan.org/pkg/morehype>.

- `\CtanPkgRef{morehype}{MoreHype}` yields `MoreHype`
- `\urlfoot{\CtanPkgRef}{morehype}` yields ⁵
- `\ctanpkgref{morehype}` yields `morehype`
- `\urlfoot{\ctanpkgref}{morehype}` yields ⁶`morehype`

The lonely ‘morehype’ you see there above demonstrates that it doesn’t work with `\ctanpkgref` because `\ctanpkgref` doesn’t have separate arguments for $\langle id \rangle$ and $\langle text \rangle$, it actually doubles $\langle id \rangle$. A local `\let\ctanpkgref\CtanPkgRef` could help, but right now I prefer waiting for a better idea. [\[TODO\]](#)

v0.3: Now that using `\urlfoot` and `\ctanpkgref` together is so clumsy, while I use it quite often, we get `\urlpkgfoot{\package-id}`, abbreviating `\urlfoot{\CtanPkgRef}{\package-id}`:

```

44 \newcommand* {\urlpkgfoot} {\urlfoot{\CtanPkgRef}}

```

4.5.4 URL Bases

We typically refer to many web pages under a certain domain, or in certain subdirectories there. Before v0.6, I made many definitions like

```
\newcommand*{\myref}[1]{\httpref{\my-base}/#1}}
```

for this purpose. Storing the definition of such a `\myref` uses 8 tokens in addition to those from $\langle my-base \rangle$. With

```
\newcommand*{\myref}{\httpbaseref{\my-base}}
```

we need 5 tokens instead, using `\httpbaseref{\base}{\rest}` defined as follows:

```

45 \newcommand*{\httpbaseref}[2]{\httpref{#1/#2}}

```

⁵<http://www.ctan.org/pkg/morehype>

⁶<http://www.ctan.org/pkg/morehype>

We change many definitions in ensuing sections accordingly.

The situation is similar with (many) anchors of a (large) web page. With v0.6, we introduce `\httppancref{⟨page-url⟩}{⟨anchor⟩}`—perhaps, with `\mirrorctanref` (Section 7.2.3) etc.? TODO

```
46 % \newcommand*{\httppancref}[2]{\httpref{#1\##2}}
```

5 Google

`\googleref{⟨keywords⟩}{⟨text⟩}` generates a Google search page with keywords from `⟨keywords⟩` in which they are separated by ‘+’, as in

```
\googleref{tex+friends}{\TeX~\&_friends}
```

which results in (I’m curious ...) \TeX & friends:

```
47 \newcommand*{\googlecom}{google.com/}
48 \newcommand*{\googleref}[1]{\httpref{\googlecom\#q=#1}}
```

`\googlemapsref{⟨keywords⟩}{⟨text⟩}` generates a Google map from the `⟨keywords⟩`. `⟨keywords⟩` may compose an address for a \TeX users’ meeting, so Google may show them their way.

```
⟨keywords⟩ = ‘munich+offenbachstrasse+21’
```

results in where this has been written.

```
49 \newcommand*{\googlemapsref}[1]{\httpref{maps.\googlecom maps?q=#1}}
```

6 Wikipedia

6.1 Overview

The present section on links to Wikipedia articles starts with the rather obvious

```
\wikilangref{⟨language-code⟩}{⟨lemma⟩}{⟨text⟩}
```

but then gets somewhat technical. Section 6.5 may please the user again by

```
\Wikiref{⟨lemma⟩}
```

where the language version of the Wikipedia is chosen according to a macro `\langcode` expanding to ‘en’ by default. On `tex.stackexchange.com`, I have posted the following “minimal working example:”

```
\documentclass{minimal}
\usepackage{hyperref,texlinks}
\begin{document}
  Look up \wikiref{Charlie Bucket}{Wikipedia}
  for \Wikiref{Charlie Bucket}.
\end{document}
```

You may find it as `wiki_mwe.tex` with outcome `wiki_mwe.pdf`. See Section 6.5 for more examples.

Apart from `\langcode`, more advanced things are *disambiguation* (Section 6.2), “pipelined links” (Section 6.3), and special characters in URLs (Section 6.6).

6.2 Backbones

As of v0.6, we have a backbone macro

```
\wikilangref{<language-code>}{<lemma>}{<text>}
```

for links to Wikipedia. (It was `\wikiref` before, starting with v0.4—sorry!) `<language-code>` consists of two characters like ‘de’ for German Wikipedia articles or ‘en’ for English ones. `<lemma>` is the identifier of the article, and `<text>` is displayed as the link:

```
50 % \newcommand*\wikilangref{2}{\httpref{#1.wikipedia.org/wiki/#2}}
```

← 2012/03/09 etc. with Section 4.5.4 →

```
51 \newcommand*\wikilangref{1}{\httpbaseref{#1.wikipedia.org/wiki}}
```

There is `\Wikilangref{<language-code>}{<lemma>}` for the case that `<lemma>` and `<text>` are the same. With v0.7 however, this command becomes more powerful, see Section 6.3.

```
52 % \newcommand*\Wikilangref{2}{\wikilangref{#1}{#2}{#2}}
```

`\wikilangref{<lang>}{<lemma>}{<text>}` would be nicer; however, the present code is to work with `blog.sty` which does not support optional arguments.

Quite often, programs share their names with movies, biological species, etc., then lemma disambiguation is required. Usually, we don’t want to display the disambiguation.

```
\Wikilangdisambref{<language-code>}{<term>}{<tag>}
```

will link to

```
http://<language-code>.wikipedia.org/wiki/<term>_(<tag>)
```

```
53 \newcommand*\Wikilangdisambref{3}{\wikilangref{#1}{#2 (#3)}{#2}}
```

There was something like a more general variant `\wikidisambref`, now I doubt its usefulness and omit it in order to see where it occurs (2011/05/13).

For **anchors**, ‘#’ can be used with `blog.sty`—and even with `hyperref`.

Example: `\wikilangref{en}{TeX#History}{history}` for `history`

6.3 Piped Links

v0.7 emulates Wikipedia’s piped links as with Wikipedia source code

```
[[Pipeline|Pipe]]
```

to get a link to article ‘Pipeline’ with displayed text ‘Pipe’. The same syntax (double brackets) is actually supported by `blog.sty` with `markblog.sty`, while otherwise only

```
\Wikilangref{<language-code>}{<lemma>|<text>}
```

works—with settings more below something like `\Wikiref{<lemma>|<text>}`—which admittedly is not much better than the equivalent

```
\wikiref{<lemma>}{<text>}
```

Even Wikipedia’s feature that empty `<text>` removes the disambiguation term as with `[[Pipe␣(computing)|]]` resulting in ‘Pipe’ is supported.

```
54 \newcommand*{\Wikilangref}[2]{%
55   \@wikilpref{#1}#2\BiteSep\@nnil\BiteSep\@nil{#2}}
```

I have introduced `\BiteSep` and this kind of parsing in the `bitelist`⁷ package.

```
56 \def\@wikilpref#1#2|#3\BiteSep#4\@nil#5{%
57   \ifx\@nnil#3\@empty
58     \wikilangref{#1}{#5}{#5}%
59   \else
60     \wikilangref{#1}{#2}{%
61       \ifx\@three#3\@three
62         \wiki@noparen#2\@nil%
63       \else
64         #3%
65       \fi}%
66   \fi}
67 \def\wiki@noparen#1 (#2\@nil{#1}
```

I have thought about improving `bitelist.sty`, resulting in the following code. In the present application, I do not consider it superior. It uses the same number of tokens but new one has additional expansion step. The situation is different to the general case because doing everything before `\fi` is okay here.

```
68 % \newcommand*{\Wikilangref}[2]{%
69 %   \@wikilPref{#1}#2\BiteSep\@secondoftwo
70 %   |\BiteSep\@firstoftwo\@nil{#2}}
71 % \def\@wikilPref#1#2|#3\BiteSep#4#5\@nil#6{%
72 %   #4{\wikilangref{#1}{#6}{#6}}%
73 %   {\wikilangref{#1}{#2}{%
74 %     \ifx\@three#3\@three
75 %       \wiki@noparen#2\@nil%
76 %     \else
77 %       #3%
78 %     \fi}}}
```

⁷<http://www.ctan.org/pkg/bitelist>

6.4 English and German

The next macros just save you from typing braces around the language codes for English and German: `\wikienref{⟨lemma⟩}{⟨text⟩}` refers to the English Wikipedia, `\wikideref{⟨lemma⟩}{⟨text⟩}` refers to the German one.

```
79 \newcommand*\wikideref{\wikilangref{de}}
80 \newcommand*\wikienref{\wikilangref{en}}
```

`\Wikideref{⟨lemma⟩}` refers to article *⟨lemma⟩* in the German Wikipedia and displays *⟨lemma⟩* as *⟨text⟩*:

```
81 \newcommand*\Wikideref{\Wikilangref{de}}
```

`\Wikienref{⟨lemma⟩}` is `\Wikideref`’s analogue for English:

```
82 \newcommand*\Wikienref{\Wikilangref{en}}
```

`\Wikidedisambref{⟨lemma⟩}{⟨tag⟩}` chooses a disambiguation according to *⟨tag⟩* for the German Wikipedia, `\Wikiendisambref{⟨lemma⟩}{⟨tag⟩}` for the English one:

```
83 \newcommand*\Wikidedisambref{\Wikilangdisambref{de}}
84 \newcommand*\Wikiendisambref{\Wikilangdisambref{en}}
```

6.5 “Implicit” Choice of Language

With v0.6, `\wikiref{⟨lemma⟩}{⟨text⟩}` works like

```
\wikilangref{⟨lc⟩}{⟨lemma⟩}{⟨text⟩}
```

when `\langcode` expands to *⟨lc⟩* (the two-letter language code according to ISO 639-1). The default for *⟨lc⟩* is ‘en’ for English. It can be overridden even before loading texlinks (e.g., by an earlier `\newcommand\langcode{de}`):

```
85 \providecommand*\langcode{en}
```

For the German versions, use `\renewcommand{\langcode}{de}`. The lang-code package provides a command `\uselangcode{⟨lc⟩}` that works like `\renewcommand*\langcode{⟨lc⟩}` and adjusts a number of other settings.

```
86 \newcommand*\wikiref{\wikilangref\langcode}
```

`\Wikiref{⟨lemma⟩}` and `\Wikidisambref{⟨term⟩}{⟨add⟩}` are the obvious analogues (cf. Section 6.2):

```
87 \newcommand*\Wikiref{\Wikilangref\langcode}
88 \newcommand*\Wikidisambref{\Wikilangdisambref\langcode}
```

Examples

Code	Outcome
<code>\Wikiref{LaTeX}</code>	LaTeX
<code>\wikiref{LaTeX}{\LaTeX}</code>	L ^A T _E X
<code>\Wikidisambref{Latex}{disambiguation}</code>	Latex

6.6 Blanks and Umlauts in URLs and Anchors

`\underscorechar` seemed to be useful in macro definitions. The name was inspired by L^AT_EX's `\@backslashchar` and `\@percentchar`. However, I am now trying what happens without it. It occurred in `blog.tex` for the documentation of the `blog` package, but `\string_` seems to be a good replacement.

```
89 % \newcommand \underscorechar {}
90 % {\@makeother\_ \gdef\underscorechar{_}}
```

Anyway, in my notes I have a more elegant macro for providing “other” versions of special characters.

Guessing what `\underscorechar` was good for (2011-05-17): Wikipedia lemmas and anchors often or even *typically* contain *blank spaces*. The Wikipedia software usually converts them into underscore characters. Blank spaces in *lemmas* seem *not* to need treatment here in `texlinks`. However, Wikipedia also creates *anchors* from *section headings*, which typically contain blank spaces. This has been more difficult ...

Likewise with umlauts: text encoding suffices for *lemmas* (my `\urluml` is not needed for this purpose). But umlauts in *anchors* generated from *section headings* are different. While umlauts in *lemmas* are represented by sequences starting with a *percent* character, the anchors use a *dot* instead of the percent character. Therefore now `\ancuml{char}` is provided:

```
91 \newcommand*\ancuml}[1]{\csname ancuml:#1\endcsname}
92 \@namedef{ancuml:a}{.C3.A4}
93 \@namedef{ancuml:o}{.C3.B6}
94 \@namedef{ancuml:u}{.C3.BC}
95 \@namedef{ancuml:s}{.C3.9F}

96 % \newcommand*\itwikideref}[2]{\wikideref{#1}{\textit{#2}}}
97 % \newcommand*\itwikienref}[2]{\wikienref{#1}{\textit{#2}}}

98 % \newcommand*\urluml}[1]{\csname urluml:#1\endcsname}
99 % \@namedef{urluml:a}{\#C3\#A4}
100 % \@namedef{urluml:o}{\#C3\#B6}
101 % \@namedef{urluml:u}{\#C3\#BC}
102 % \@namedef{urluml:s}{\#C3\#9F}          %% 2010/08/09
```

7 T_EX-related

7.1 .html

The shorthand macro `\html` saves a few tokens for the standard extension ‘.html’ of HTML files on T_EX-related sites:

```
103 \newcommand*\html{.html}
```

7.2 CTAN

7.2.1 Former tug.ctan.org

Apparently on 2012-12-21, `tug.ctan.org` ceased to refer to the CTAN interface that Jim Hefferon had developed, and it has no longer provided a T_EX archive or package descriptions. This killed many links generated by `texlinks`, and `\tugctanref` and `\usetugctan` from v0.41 as well as `\TugCtanPkgRef` and `\useTUGpkgpages` (among others) from v0.8 that I uploaded 2012-12-20 became useless.

I am now trying to make sense of these `texlinks` macros for a while, in order to avoid changing existing code (in my package documentations and on my web pages). For this purpose, `ctan.tug.org` and `alan.smcvt.edu` seem to be good domains. I have been warned that this may stop working soon again. So I do **not recommend** typing new code containing macros whose names contain `tugctan`.

Also for later documentation (Section 7.2.7, Section 7.2.4), I introduce `\tugctanorg`, with a very counter-intuitive definition due to what I have mentioned (and to get intuitive interrelations instead):

```
104 \newcommand*\tugctanorg{\ctan.tug.org}
```

(TODO: cf. Section 7.6)

7.2.2 Directories and Files in a T_EX Archive

```
\tugctanref{<path>}{<text>}
```

hopefully makes `<text>` a link to a T_EX Archive directory or file `<path>` with Jim Hefferon's interface.

```
105 \newcommand*\tugctanref{\httpbaseref\tugctanorg/tex-archive}
```

Example: `\tugctanref{}{Archive root}` for `Archive root`

Alternatively, you can refer to an (automatically chosen) CTAN *mirror* using

```
\mirrorctanref{<path>}{<text>}
```

`\ctanorg` saves a few tokens:

```
106 \newcommand*\ctanorg{\ctan.org}
```

```
107 \newcommand*\mirrorctanref{\httpbaseref{mirror\ctanorg}}
```

Example: `\mirrorctanref{}{Archive root}` for `Archive root`

You may actually want to “open” a file `<file-name>` in `<path>` on CTAN, `<file-name>` displayed as the link text, either by

```
\tugctanfileref{<path>}{<file-name>}
```

or (for a mirror) by

```
\mirrorctanfileref{<path>}{<file-name>}
```

```

108 \newcommand*{\tugctanfileref}[2]{%
109     \tugctanref{#1/#2}{\filenamefmt{#2}}}
110 \newcommand*{\mirrorctanfileref}[2]{%
111     \mirrorctanref{#1/#2}{\filenamefmt{#2}}}

```

Typically, L^AT_EX macro packages in `macros/latex/contrib/` are discussed, so here is `\ltxcontrib` saving a few characters:

```

112 \newcommand*{\ltxcontrib}{macros/latex/contrib/}

```

So

```
\mirrorctanref{\ltxcontrib morehype}{\pkg{morehype}}
```

yields `morehype`.

`\ctanref` works like `\tugctanref` or like `\mirrorctanref`, depending on `\usetugctan` vs. `\usemirrorctan`. So in any case its syntax is

```
\ctanref{<path>}{<text>}
```

Likewise, `\ctanfileref` works like

```
\tugctanfileref or \mirrorctanfileref,
```

depending on the same `\usetugctan` vs. `\usemirrorctan`, so the syntax is

```
\ctanfileref{<path>}{<file-name>}
```

```

113 \newcommand*{\ctanref}{} \newcommand*{\ctanfileref}{}
114 \newcommand*{\usemirrorctan}{%
115     \let \ctanref \mirrorctanref
116     \let \ctanfileref \mirrorctanfileref}
117 \newcommand*{\usetugctan}{%
118     \let \ctanref \tugctanref
119     \let \ctanfileref \tugctanfileref}

```

`\usemirrorctan` is the **default**, i.e., `\ctanref` and `\ctanfileref` use `mirror.ctan.org`:

```

120 \usemirrorctan

```

So `\ctanref{\ltxcontrib morehype}{\pkg{morehype}}` yields `morehype`.

Remark (TODO): Another implementation I consider is using some `\ctanurl-` prefix that you can redefine for accessing your favourite mirror.

7.2.3 The T_EX Catalogue OnLine

Before v0.8, only Jürgen Fenn's Topical Index of the Catalogue was supported. v0.8 adds package descriptions displayed by the Catalogue. The following shorthand `\catalogueref{<path[#frag]>}{<text>}` is an auxiliary for both of them (and other *<path>*s the user might want). With empty *<path>*, it generates an URL of a root in a CTAN mirror of *The T_EX Catalogue OnLine*:

```
121 \newcommand*{\catalogueref}[1]{\mirrorctanref{help/Catalogue/#1}}
```

Some mirrors seem to display the Catalogue’s root directory only this way, while others display the “Welcome” page. `\cataloguestartref{<text>}` accesses the **Welcome (start)** page surely:

```
122 \newcommand*{\cataloguestartref}{\catalogueref{index\html}}
```

`\bytopicref{<anchor>}{<text>}` makes `<text>` a link to `<anchor>` of **Jürgen Fenn’s Topical Index** of the T_EX Catalogue. You find the `<anchor>` by clicking at the respective TOC entry on top of the page and then read the URL from the browser’s navigation display.

```
123 \newcommand*{\bytopicref}[1]{\catalogueref{bytopic\html\##1}}
```

Example: `\bytopicref{html}{\TeX~to HTML}` for `TeX to HTML`

`\catpkgref{<pkg-name>}`

makes `<pkg-name>` a link to the description of the **package** `<pkg-name>` in *The T_EX Catalogue Online*.

`\CatPkgRef{<name>}{<Name>}`

is a variant for the cases where authors have a special idea `<Name>` using some capital letters when they describe their packages (ASCII versions of “logos” such as BibT_EX) while the identifier `<name>` doesn’t allow capital letters. Also, `<Name>` may be a package from a *bundle* `<name>` where `<name>` has a description page while `<Name>` doesn’t have its *own* description page ...

Example: `\CatPkgRef{morehype}{texlinks}` for `texlinks`

The auxiliary `\@double@first@arg<cmd>{<arg>}` doubles `{<arg>}` for `<cmd>`:

```
124 \newcommand*{\catpkgref}{\@double@first@arg\CatPkgRef}
125 \newcommand*{\@double@first@arg}[2]{#1{#2}{#2}}
126 \newcommand*{\CatPkgRef}[1]{%
127   \cat@ctan@pkg@ref\catalogueref{entries/#1\html}}
```

`\cat@ctan@pkg@ref<cmd>{<path/#frag>}{<text>}` ensures that `<Name>` is typeset as the argument of `\pkgnamefmt` (Section 4.3). It is used in Section 7.2.5 again:

```
128 \newcommand*{\cat@ctan@pkg@ref}[3]{#1{#2}{\pkgnamefmt{#3}}}
```

Example: `\catpkgref{morehype}` for `morehype`

7.2.4 Domains for Other Package Descriptions

v0.6 in the spirit of Section 4.5.4 introduced an auxiliary

```
\ctanorgbaseref{<path>}{<text>}
```

for accessing Jim Hefferon’s package descriptions, as the `texlinks` documentation told then. By the advent of “the new www.ctan.org” announced on 2012-12-12, this was falsified. `\ctanorgbaseref` formerly linked to ctan.org, i.e., to www.ctan.org. The package description pages under that domain have been changed in December and no longer call themselves “Jim Hefferon’s.” The latter’s pages seem to stay available under ctan.tug.org. Major contentual differences at present (2012-12-18) seem to be:

1. www.ctan.org classifies packages by a new concept of “topics,” while ctan.tug.org classifies them by “**keywords**” as well as by “**characterizations**” out of which one is “primary” and others are “secondary.”
2. ctan.tug.org like the Catalogue as in Section 7.2.3 provides links to single documentation files, unlike www.ctan.org.

In order to keep as much as possible, I introduce new `\tugctan...` and `\wwwctan...` commands. The first ones link to ctan.tug.org (see Section 7.2.1 for why), the others to www.ctan.org. The user may choose whether the `\ctan...` commands link to ctan.tug.org or to www.ctan.org.

`\tugctanorgbaseref{<path>}{<text>}` links to ctan.tug.org independently of the choice for `\ctanorgbaseref`:

```
129 \newcommand*{\tugctanorgbaseref}{\httpbaseref\tugctanorg}
```

`\wwwctanorgbaseref{<path>}{<text>}` links to www.ctan.org independently of the choice for `\ctanorgbaseref`:

```
130 \newcommand*{\wwwctanorgbaseref}{\httpbaseref{www\ctanorg}}
```

`\useTUGctanbases` lets `\ctanorgbaseref` be `\tugctanorgbaseref`:

```
131 \newcommand*{\useTUGctanbases}{\let\ctanorgbaseref\tugctanorgbaseref}
```

`\ctanorgbaseref{<path>}{<text>}` before v0.81 aimed to get Jim Hefferon’s pages via `\tugctanorgbaseref` by default:

```
132 % \useTUGctanbases
```

... but that is bad when the future of ctan.tug.org is unclear. Therefore, `\useWWWctanbases` will choose www.ctan.org to look for package descriptions as the default instead (as of v0.81):

```
133 \newcommand*{\useWWWctanbases}{\let\ctanorgbaseref\wwwctanorgbaseref}
```

```
134 \useWWWctanbases
```

7.2.5 Single Packages without The T_EX Catalogue

`\ctanpkgref{<pkg-name>}` makes `<pkg-name>` a link to a package info page for the package `<pkg-name>`. `\CtanPkgRef{<name>}{<Name>}` is a variant of `\ctanpkgref` relating to the latter as `\CatPkgRef` relates to `\catpkgref` (Section 7.2.3).

```
135 \newcommand*{\ctanpkgref}{\@double@first@arg\CtanPkgRef}
136 \newcommand*{\CtanPkgRef}{\Ct@nPkgRef\ctanorgbaseref}
```

Using `\cat@ctan@pkg@ref` from Section 7.2.3:

```
137 \newcommand*{\Ct@nPkgRef}[2]{\cat@ctan@pkg@ref#1{pkg/#2}}
```

`\ctanpkgstyref{<name>}` adds ‘.sty’ to the package name:

```
138 \newcommand*{\ctanpkgstyref}[1]{\CtanPkgRef{#1}{#1.sty}}
```

The previous commands for package info pages choose between `ctan.tug.org` and `www.ctan.org` according to `\useTUGctanbases` or `\useWWWctanbases` (i.e., `\ctanorgbaseref`, Section 7.2.4). The next commands allow that choice independently of `\ctanorgbaseref`, by contrast. `\useTUGpkgpages` may be issued to stick to the TUG package descriptions (from `CtanPkgRef`).

```
139 \newcommand*{\TugCtanPkgRef}{\Ct@nPkgRef\tugctanorgbaseref}
140 \newcommand*{\tugctanpkgref}{\@double@first@arg\TugCtanPkgRef}
141 \newcommand*{\useTUGpkgpages}{\let\CtanPkgRef\TugCtanPkgRef}
```

After `\useWWWpkgpages`, `\CtanPkgRef` and `\ctanpkgref` use the package descriptions from `www.ctan.org` even after `\useTUGctanorgbases`:

```
142 \newcommand*{\WwwCtanPkgRef}{\Ct@nPkgRef\wwwctanorgbaseref}
143 \newcommand*{\wwwctanpkgref}{\@double@first@arg\WwwCtanPkgRef}
144 \newcommand*{\useWWWpkgpages}{\let\CtanPkgRef\WwwCtanPkgRef}
```

After `\useCATpkgpages`, `\CtanPkgRef` and `\ctanpkgref` use the T_EX Catalogue to display package informations:

```
145 \newcommand*{\useCATpkgpages}{\let\CtanPkgRef\CatPkgRef}
```

Finally, we provide experimental

`\AllPkgRefs{<name>}{<Name>}` and `\allpkgrefs{<name>}`

offering choice between the three interfaces for each package. ‘c’ will stand for The T_EX Catalogue, ‘t’ for `ctan.tug.org`, and ‘w’ for `www.ctan.org`. After `\useALLpkgpages`, this is what `\CtanPkgRef` and `\ctanpkgref` offer:

```
146 \newcommand*{\AllPkgRefs}[2]{%
147   \pkgnamefmt{#2}\, [\CatPkgRef{#1}{c}]\textbar
148   \TugCtanPkgRef{#1}{t}\textbar
149   \WwwCtanPkgRef{#1}{w}}
150 \newcommand*{\allpkgrefs}{\@double@first@arg\AllPkgRefs}
151 \newcommand*{\useALLpkgpages}{\let\CtanPkgRef\AllPkgRefs}
```

Example: `\allpkgrefs{morehype}` for `morehype [c|t|w]`

(With `blog.sty`, this requires some `\def\textbar{||}` [TODO](#).)

7.2.6 Package Author Pages

Before v0.8, we told that

```
\ctanpkgautoref{<id>}{<text>}
```

referred to a package author page—a list of all the author’s packages—of Jim Hefferon’s interface, provided *<id>* had been chosen properly. With the advent of “the new www.ctan.org” announced on 2012-12-12, links generated by this command stopped working altogether. For v0.8, we repaired the definition so that the claim became true again—for a few days. v0.81 changes the default, see Section 7.2.4. But “the new www.ctan.org” also provides its own author pages, and we offer a choice between both interfaces for the author pages. A little problem has been that the paths to these pages differ between ctan.tug.org and www.ctan.org now.

```
152 \newcommand*{\ctanpkgautoref}[1]{\ctanorgbaseref{author/%
```

Only ctan.tug.org uses ‘id/’:

```
153 \ifx\ctanorgbaseref\tugctanorgbaseref id/\fi
154 #1}}
```

Example: `\ctanpkgautoref{lueck}{mine}` for `mine`

`\tugctanpkgautoref{<id>}{<text>}` chooses Jim Hefferon’s author pages even if www.ctan.org has been chosen to be the main interface for package descriptions (Section 7.2.4):

```
155 \newcommand*{\tugctanpkgautoref}[1]{\tugctanorgbaseref{author/id/#1}}
```

Example: `\tugctanpkgautoref{lueck}{mine}` for `mine`

`\wwwctanpkgautoref{<id>}{<text>}` chooses the new www.ctan.org’s author pages even if ctan.tug.org has been chosen to be the main interface for package descriptions (Section 7.2.4):

```
156 \newcommand*{\wwwctanpkgautoref}[1]{\wwwctanorgbaseref{author/#1}}
```

Example: `\wwwctanpkgautoref{lueck}{mine}` for `mine`

By the default settings as of v0.81, `\wwwctanpkgautoref` is equivalent to `\ctanpkgautoref`. To change this, issue

```
\renewcommand{\ctanpkgautoref}{\tugctanpkgautoref}
```

7.2.7 Other Ways to Search for Packages

`\ctanpkgtopicref{<topic-id>}{<text>}` accesses a list of packages belonging to the “topic” with identifier `<topic-id>`.

```
157 \newcommand*{\ctanpkgtopicref}[1]{\wwwctanorgbaseref{topic/#1}}
```

Example: `\ctanpkgtopicref{cvt-html}{make HTML}` for `make HTML`

ctan.tug.org and www.ctan.org offer more pages for which I don’t create own macros, while I use some of them on a page collecting my favourite links. They are accessed either by `\tugctanorgbaseref{<path>}`—resulting in `tug.ctan.org/<path>`—or by `\wwwctanorgbaseref{<path>}`—resulting in `www.ctan.org/<path>`. I am listing a few.

- On `www.ctan.org/author`, you can browse package authors. I could not find an equivalent page under `ctan.tug.org`.
- `ctan.tug.org/search` and `www.ctan.org/search` offer different criteria for searches.
- On `www.ctan.org/topic`, you can browse topics. This page in fact is accessed by `\ctanpkgtopicref{}` (`<topic-id>` empty). Jim Hefferon’s keywords can be browsed on `ctan.tug.org/keywords`. His characterizations can be browsed from `ctan.tug.org/characterization/choose_dimen`.
- `ctan.tug.org/pkg` is a single page listing all package identifiers `<pkg-id>` (for `\ctanpkgref{<pkg-id>}`), as links. `www.ctan.org/pkg` just offers a link alphabet for pages of packages that share their first letter (in the identifier).

7.3 Mailing Lists

v0.7 relies on package `langcode` for `\enmonthname{<month-number>}` and `\demonthname{<month-number>}`, for tricks with language codes extending those in Section 6.5:

```
158 \RequirePackage{langcode}
```

The next definitions are backbones for generating links to web pages about T_EX mailing lists. `\TL@piper@parse<year>-<month-number>-<id>` will be used for referring to single postings:

```
159 \def\TL@piper@parse#1-#2-#3/{#1-\enmonthname{#2}/#3}
```

`\texlistyearmonthref<list-ref>{<2-digits>-<month-no>}`

will generate `<list-ref>{<path>}` for linking to the list of postings of the `<month-no>`th month in the year 20<2-digits>:

```

160 \newcommand*\texlistyearmonthref}[2]{\texlist@yearmonthref#1#2\@nil}
161 \def\texlist@yearmonthref#1#2-#3\@nil{#1{20#2-\enmonthname{#3}}}

```

‘ $\langle path \rangle$ ’ will be ‘ $20\langle 2-digits \rangle-\langle month \rangle$ ’, and ‘ $\langle month \rangle$ ’ will be the *English* name of the ‘ $\langle month-no \rangle$ ’th month of the year.

`\texlanglistmonthref` $\langle month-cmd \rangle \langle list-ref \rangle \{ \langle 2-digits \rangle - \langle month-no \rangle \}$

will generate `\langle list-ref \rangle \{ \langle path \rangle \} \{ \langle month \rangle \}` where ‘ $\langle month \rangle$ ’ is determined from ‘ $\langle month-no \rangle$ ’ by ‘ $\langle month-cmd \rangle$ ’:

```

162 \newcommand*\texlanglistmonthref}[3]{\texlanglistm@nthref#1#2#3\@nil}
163 \def\texlanglistm@nthref#1#2#3-#4\@nil{%
164   #2{20#3-\enmonthname{#4}}{#1{#4}}}

```

`\detexlistmonthref` $\langle list-ref \rangle \{ \langle 2-digits \rangle - \langle month-no \rangle \}$ now could be used for ‘ $\langle list-ref \rangle \{ \langle path \rangle \} \{ \langle month \rangle \}$ ’ *German* ‘ $\langle month \rangle$ ’ ...

```

165 \newcommand*\detexlistmonthref{\texlanglistmonthref\demonthname}

```

... as could be `\entexlistmonthref` $\langle list-ref \rangle \{ \langle 2-digits \rangle - \langle month-no \rangle \}$ for *English* ‘ $\langle month \rangle$ ’ ...

```

166 \newcommand*\entexlistmonthref{\texlanglistmonthref\enmonthname}

```

With proper use of `langcode` however,

`\texlistmonthref` $\langle list-ref \rangle \{ \langle 2-digits \rangle - \langle month-no \rangle \}$

automatically chooses between English and German ‘ $\langle month \rangle$ ’ (according to intention ...):

```

167 \newcommand*\texlistmonthref{\texlanglistmonthref\monthname}

```

7.4 CTAN Announcements

`\ctanannref` $\{ \langle id \rangle \} \{ \langle text \rangle \}$ makes ‘ $\langle text \rangle$ ’ a link to the DANTE web page displaying a CTAN announcement. You find ‘ $\langle id \rangle$ ’ by searching

<https://lists.dante.de/pipermail/ctan-ann/>

and then reading the URL. ‘ $\langle id \rangle$ ’ is composed as

$\langle year \rangle - \langle month \rangle / \langle 6-digits \rangle .html$

where ‘ $\langle year \rangle$ ’ consists of 4 digits and ‘ $\langle month \rangle$ ’ is an *English* month name:

```

168 \newcommand*\ctanannref}[1]{%
169   \httpsref{lists.dante.de/pipermail/ctan-ann/#1}}

```

`\ctanannpref` $\{ \langle id-code \rangle \} \{ \langle text \rangle \}$ is a variant of `\ctanannref` where in place of ‘ $\langle id \rangle$ ’ you only type the third and fourth digit of the year (‘ $\langle 2-digits \rangle$ ’), then a ‘-’, then the (arabic) number ‘ $\langle month-no \rangle$ ’ of the month (cf. Section 7.3 so far), then another ‘-’, and then the actual internal identifier ‘ $\langle running-no \rangle$ ’ (a number of six digits preceding ‘.html’ of the URL). I.e., ‘ $\langle id-code \rangle$ ’ is ‘ $\langle 2-digits \rangle - \langle month-no \rangle - \langle running-no \rangle$ ’.

```

170 \newcommand*\ctanannpref}[1]{%
171     \ctanannref{20\TL@piper@parse#1/\html}}           %% '20' 2012/12/08

```

```
\ctanannyearmonthref{<2-digits>-<month-no>}
```

generates `\ctanannref{<path>}` from ‘<2-digits>-<month-no>’—<path> as in Section 7.3 ...

```
172 \newcommand*\ctanannyearmonthref{\texlistyearmonthref\ctanannref}
```

```
\ctanannmonthref{<2-digits>-<month-no>}
```

generates `\ctanannref{<path>}{<month>}` where <month> obeys `\langcode` ...

```
173 \newcommand*\ctanannmonthref{\texlistmonthref\ctanannref}
```

7.5 ...stack... Forums

`\stackexref{<id-no>}{<text>}` shows exchange about Question No. <id-no> on `tex.stackexchange.com`. <id-no> is the number following ‘/questions/’ in the URL (the part of the URL reflecting the caption are not needed). See an example from <id-no> = 84878 in Section 6.1.

```

174 \newcommand*\stackexref{\stackquestionref{tex.stackexchange}}
175 \newcommand*\stackquestionref[2]{\httpref{#1.com/questions/#2}}

```

Likewise, `\stackoverref{<id-no>}{<text>}` links to `stackoverflow.com` (<id-no> = 2118972 is about file dates):

```
176 \newcommand*\stackoverref{\stackquestionref{stackoverflow}}
```

7.6 TUG

`\tugref{<path>}{<text>}` makes <text> a link to <path> on domain `tug.org`:

```
177 \newcommand*\tugref{\httpbaseref{tug.org}}
```

7.6.1 texhax

`\texhaxref{<id>}{<text>}` makes <text> a link to the TUG web page displaying a texhax posting. You find <id> by searching `tug.org/pipermail/texhax/` and then reading the URL. <id> is composed as <year>-<month>/<6-digits>.html.

```
178 \newcommand*\texhaxref[1]{\tugref{pipermail/texhax/#1}}
```

`\THref{<id>}` saves you from choosing <text> and uses `texhax` instead.

```
179 \newcommand*\THref[1]{\texhaxref{#1}{texhax}}
```

(It was `\prg{texhax}` in `blog.sty`, to have something logo-like, without a good idea how to implement it.)

`\texhaxpref{<id-code>}{<text>}` is a variant of `\texhaxref` where in place of `<id>` you only type the third and fourth digit of the year, then a `-`, then the (arabic) number of the month, then another `-`, and then the actual internal identifier (a number of six digits preceding `.html` of the URL). I made this macro because I prefer typing to copying from the URL.

```
180 \newcommand*{\texhaxpref}[1]{%           %% 2010/09/07
181     \texhaxref{20\TL@piper@parse#1/\html}} %% 2011/05/03
```

TODO: `\texhaxPref#1` searches list of offsets to determine year/month from id ...

`\texhaxyearmonthref{<2-digits>-<month-no>}`

generates `\texhaxref{<path>}` from `'<2-digits>-<month-no>'—<path>` as in Section 7.3 ...

```
182 \newcommand*{\texhaxyearmonthref}{\texlistyearmonthref\texhaxref}
```

`\texhaxmonthref{<2-digits>-<month-no>}`

generates `\texhaxref{<path>}{<month>}` where `<month>` obeys `\langcode` ...

```
183 \newcommand*{\texhaxmonthref}{\texlistmonthref\texhaxref}
```

7.6.2 Other

`\tugbartref{tb<vol>-<issue>/<filename-base>}{<text>}` makes `<text>` a link to the TUGboat article `<filename-base>.pdf` in vol. `<vol>` and issue `<issue>`:

```
184 % \newcommand*{\tugbartref}[1]{\tugref{TUGboat/Articles/#1.pdf}}
185 \newcommand*{\tugbartref}[1]{\tugref{TUGboat/#1.pdf}}
```

`\tugiref{<anchor>}{<text>}` makes `<text>` a link to an `<anchor>` on the TUG web page entitled 'TeX Resources on the Web' (e.g., `<anchor> = 'web'` shows the section entitled 'TeX web projects'):

```
186 \newcommand*{\tugiref}[1]{\tugref{interest\html\##1}}
```

It was `\TUGIref` until v0.6, we keep this for compatibility (deprecated):

```
187 \newcommand*{\TUGIref}{} \let\TUGIref\tugiref
```

7.7 UK FAQ

`\ukfaqref{<label>}{<text>}` makes `<text>` a link to the UK T_EX FAQ page with "label" = `<label>`:

```
188 \newcommand*{\ukfaqref}[1]{\httpref{%
189     www.tex.ac.uk/cgi-bin/texfaq2html?label=#1}}
```

7.8 Wikibooks

`\wikilangbooksref{<language-code>}{<book>/<subject>}{<text>}`

```
190 \newcommand*{\wikilangbooksref}[1]{%           %% 'lang' 2012/01/06
191     \httpbaseref{#1.wikibooks.org/wiki}}
```

`\latexwikibookref{<subject>}{<text>}` refers to the (English) *L*^A*T*_E*X* wiki-book:

```
192 \newcommand*{\latexwikibookref}[1]{\wikilangbooksref{en}{LaTeX/#1}}
```

The German *L*^A*T*_E*X*-Kompedium is somewhat difficult, I leave it for now ...

`\texwikibookref{<subject>}{<text>}` refers to the *T*_E*X* wikibook. E.g., `<subject>` may access a description of the *T*_E*X* primitive `\<subject>`, such as `\texwikibookref{if}{\cs{if}}` for `\if`. However, some primitives have not been described yet, and the whole *T*_E*X* wikibook largely is just a list of what needs to be done.

```
193 \newcommand*{\texwikibookref}[1]{\wikilangbooksref{en}{TeX/#1}}
```

8 Leaving and Version HISTORY

```
194 \endinput
```

VERSION HISTORY

```
195 v0.1      2011/01/24  new file, code from blog.sty v0.3
196 v0.2      2011/01/27  \urlfoot, \NormalHTTTPref, \foothttppurlref,
197                      "outline" adjusted;
198                      more consistent use of \newcommand and
199                      \@ifdefinable (TODO: guarded \let)
200 v0.3      2011/02/10  [blog]; \urlpkgfoot
201 v0.4      2011/04/27  doc. \tugbartref\ corrected
202                      2011/04/30  shortened link in \tugbartref
203                      2011/05/03  \TL@piper@parse, tried \ctanannref
204                      2011/05/13  reworking Wikipedia, arbitrary languages
205                      2011/06/27  doc.: \acro; \httpsref, \ctanannref
206                      2011/07/23  doc.: typo \acro{TUG}, 'Almost all', page breaks;
207                      \Wikidisambref: different order of arg.s
208                      2011/08/18  doc.: \acro with UK; wikibooks
209                      2011/08/27  doc. \acro with URL and PDF;
210                      more doc and code changes for https
211  uploaded with MOREHYPE r0.4 (not touched by r0.41)
212 v0.41     2011/09/03  doc.: more specific on \urluml/Wikipedia
213                      2011/10/06  \mirrorctanref, \tugctanfileref,
214                      \mirrorctanfileref, \ltxcontrib
215                      2011/10/10  doc. formatting of previous
216  uploaded with MOREHYPE r0.5(1)
217 v0.5      2011/10/19  doc. fix LaTeX Wikibook
218                      2011/10/20  \urlfmt, \filenamefmt and \pkgnamefmt
```

```

219             changed and moved, modified doc. on them,
220             doc. uses \URL
221             2011/10/21 re-order CTAN, \pagebreak's, \ctanref and
222             choice for it, doc. modified; rm. \ithttpref
223 uploaded with MOREHYPE r0.52
224 v0.6    2012/01/06 \wikilangref etc., \wikiref etc. depend on
225             \langcode
226             2012/01/11 removed old comments for Wikipedia; (C)
227             2012/03/09 "URL bases" (\httpbaseref etc.), applied;
228             \bytopicref uses \mirrorctanref
229             2012/03/12 fixed \texhaxref
230             2012/04/09 \ctanorgbaseref, \ctanpkggauref
231             2012/04/10 makedoc link works!
232             2012/05/13 example for \wikilangref corrected
233 uploaded with MOREHYPE r0.6
234 v0.7    2012/07/23 doc.: <text>
235             2012/08/05 \tugiref
236             2012/10/04 doc. wikibooks: ref
237             2012/10/24 ...monthref... requiring 'langcode.sty', moving
238             links to mailing list pages from 'texblog.fdf'
239             here; doc.: \pagebreak s, wikibooks: <book>...,
240             corr. args, \wikiref refers to 'langcode.sty',
241             'ref', using \qtdcode (new in 'makedoc.cfg')
242             2012/11/08 doc.: Jim corr.
243             2012/11/27 \ctanpkgstyref from 'texblog.fdf'
244             2012/11/28 [[...|...]]
245 uploaded with MOREHYPE r0.7
246 v0.7a   2012/12/01 link fix "Piped link"
247             -> r0.7a
248 v0.7b   2012/12/06 there again: blogexec -> markblog, above entry ...
249             -> r0.7b
250 v0.71   2012/12/08 \ctanannpref like \texhaxpref
251             -> r0.71
252 v0.8    2012/12/15 \domainref from 'texblog.fdf'
253             doc.: \secref, gathering first subsections in
254             new section "Links in General"
255             2012/12/16 \texwikibooksref; \domainref 1 code line,
256             mod. doc. LaTeX wikibook
257             2012/12/17 \google..., \stackexref, \catalogueref;
258             doc.: todo done + corr. in sec:bases,
259             wiki extended, suffix -> tag
260             2012/12/18 \cataloguestartref, \html
261             2012/12/19 \cat@ctan@pkg@ref, \@double@first@arg;
262             doc. uses {example}, \fbox, etc.
263             2012/12/20 \ctanpkgtopicref
264 v0.81   2012/12/28 doc.: "fonts" \provide, corr. \pkgnamefmt,
265             reworked \urlfoot
266             2012/12/29 \tugctanorg; doc.: TODO on "fonts",
267             more on Jim ... \tugctanorg
268             2012/12/30 ... in sec:search-pkg; mod. doc. \ctanpkggauref,

```

269 more doc. wiki "overview", \simplecodefbbox etc.,
270 2012/12/31 doc. "the" Welcome ...
271