texlinks.sty

—

TeX-Related Links for hyperref, blog.sty (and maybe more)[*]

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Abstract

texlinks.sty provides a couple of shorthands for making hyperlinks with hyperref's[1] `\href` command, linking to URLs that one often refers to in discussing TeX-related material. Especially, TUG material (including tex-hax postings and TUGboat articles) and CTAN pages (package descriptions, directories, Catalogue) are supported, also the UK FAQ, the LaTeX Wikibook, and Wikipedia (where much TeX-related software is described in a visually appealing manner). However, up to now I have used them for *HTML* overviews generated with blog.sty. They may as well be useful with better known (and better developed) TeX → HTML software such as tex4ht[2] or LaTeX2HTML[3] (I don't know).

Contents

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[*]This document describes version v0.4 of texlinks.sty as of 2011/08/27.

[†]http://contact-ednotes.sty.de.vu

[1]http://ctan.org/pkg/hyperref

[2]http://ctan.org/pkg/tex4ht

[3]http://ctan.org/pkg/latex2html

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1   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.

2   Package File Header (Legalize)

```
1   \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[1994/12/01] %% \newcommand* etc.
2   \ProvidesPackage{texlinks}[2011/08/27 v0.4 TeX-related links (UL)]
3   %% copyright (C) 2011 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.
```

---

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

```
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    %%
```

3   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
`\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 klicking 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 2011/01/27: "appendix."—This idea has
been resumed in v0.2 only, `\urlfoot`.

4   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
```

5   Providing `\httpref` and `\httpsref`

$$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash httpref\{}\langle\textit{host-path[\#frag]}\rangle\texttt{\}\{}\langle\textit{text}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$$

should display ⟨*text*⟩ as a link to `http://`⟨*host-path[#frag]*⟩;

$$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash httpsref\{}\langle\textit{host-path[\#frag]}\rangle\texttt{\}\{}\langle\textit{text}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$$

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:

```
20    \AtBeginDocument{%
21        \@ifundefined{href}{%
22    %        \PackageError ... TODO!? 2011/01/24
23        }{\newcommand*{\httpref} [1]{\href {http://#1}}%
24          \newcommand*{\httpsref}[1]{\href{https://#1}}}}
```

6   Variants of `\httpref` and `\httpsref`

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash NormalHTTPref}}$ may be used as an alias for `\httpref` in situations where the latter has been redefined (as in Section 6.2):

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

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash ithttpref\{}\langle\textit{url}\rangle\texttt{\}\{}\langle\textit{text}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$ displays ⟨*text*⟩ in italics:

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

6.1   URLs as Links

With $\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash urlhttpref\{}\langle\textit{url}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$, that URL ⟨*url*⟩ is displayed:

```
28    \newcommand*{\urlhttpref}[1]{%
29        \NormalHTTPref{#1}{\urlfmt{\httpprefix#1}}}
```

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash httpprefix}}$ 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"):

```
30    \@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

$$\texttt{\textbackslash renewcommand\{\textbackslash httpprefix\}\{http://\}}$$

—or by `\let\httpprefix`$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash theHTTPprefix}}$:

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

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash urlfmt\{}\langle url\rangle\}}$ is chosen as `\textttt` here and may be customized, e.g., with the breakurl package.

```
32    \@ifdefinable\urlfmt{\let\urlfmt\textttt}
```

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

   With $\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash urlhttpsref\{}\langle url\rangle\}}$, we *force* displaying 'https://':

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

6.2   Linking URLs in Footnotes

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash foothttpurlref\{}\langle url\rangle\}}$ just is like `\footnote{\urlhttpref{`$\langle url\rangle$`}}`:

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

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash urlfoot\{}\langle short\rangle\}\{\langle id\rangle\}}$ redefines `\httpref` so that you can use all the short-hand 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 $\langle short\rangle$ and $\langle id\rangle$ when a shorthand $\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash}\langle short\rangle\{\langle id\rangle\}\{\langle text\rangle\}}$ has been defined where `\`$\langle short\rangle$ is the macro name and $\langle id\rangle$ is the target identifier (usually part of the URL generated from $\langle id\rangle$) according to the syntax declaration of `\`$\langle short\rangle$.

```
35    \newcommand*{\urlfoot}[2]{{%
36        \let\httpref\foothttpurlref
37        \let\httpprefix\theHTTPprefix    %% TODO customizable!?
38        \csname #1\endcsname{#2}{}}}
```

Example:

   `\CtanPkgRef{morehype}{MoreHype}`   and   `\ctanpkgref{morehype}`

are provided below for linking to `http://ctan.org/pkg/morehype`.

- Try `CtanPkgRef` *here*: MoreHype,
  for the *footnote* try `\urlfoot{CtanPkgRef}{morehype}`;[5]

- try `ctanpkgref` *here*: morehype,
  for the *footnote* try `\urlfoot{ctanpkgref}{morehype}`.[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 $\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash urlpkgfoot\{}\langle package\text{-}id\rangle\}}$, abbreviating `\urlfoot{CtanPkgRef}{`$\langle package\text{-}id\rangle$`}`:

```
39    \newcommand* {\urlpkgfoot} {\urlfoot{CtanPkgRef}}
```

---

[5]`http://ctan.org/pkg/morehype`
[6]`http://ctan.org/pkg/morehype`

7 Wikipedia

7.1 Backbones

As of v0.4, we have a "backbone" macro

$$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash wikiref\{}\langle\textit{language-code}\rangle\texttt{\}\{}\langle\textit{lemma}\rangle\texttt{\}\{}\langle\textit{text}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$$

for links to Wikipedia. $\langle\textit{language-code}\rangle$ consists of two characters like 'de' for German Wikipedia articles or 'en' for English ones. $\langle\textit{lemma}\rangle$ is the identifier of the article, and $\langle\textit{text}\rangle$ is displayed as the link:

```
40    \newcommand*{\wikiref}[2]{\httpref{#1.wikipedia.org/wiki/#2}}
```

There is $\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash Wikiref\{}\langle\textit{language-code}\rangle\texttt{\}\{}\langle\textit{lemma}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$ for the case that $\langle\textit{lemma}\rangle$ and $\langle\textit{text}\rangle$ are the same:

```
41    \newcommand*{\Wikiref}[2]{\wikiref{#1}{#2}{#2}}
```

We could have `\wikiref{`$\langle\textit{lang}\rangle$`}[`$\langle\textit{id}\rangle$`]{`$\langle\textit{text}\rangle$`}` instead, then `\Wikiref` would not be needed; however, the present code is to work with blog.sty, where optional arguments fail.

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.

$$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash Wikidisambref\{}\langle\textit{language-code}\rangle\texttt{\}\{}\langle\textit{term}\rangle\texttt{\}\{}\langle\textit{suffix}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$$

will link to

$$\texttt{http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/}\langle\textit{term}\rangle\_(\langle\textit{suffix}\rangle)$$

```
42    \newcommand*{\Wikidisambref}[3]{\wikiref{#1}{#2 (#3)}{#2}}
```

There was something like a more general variant $\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash wikidisambref}}$, 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: `\wikienref{TeX#History}{\TeX}` for T$_{\text{E}}$X.

7.2 English and German

The next macros just save you from typing braces around the language codes for English and German: $\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash wikienref\{}\langle\textit{lemma}\rangle\texttt{\}\{}\langle\textit{text}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$ refers to the English Wikipedia, $\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash wikideref\{}\langle\textit{lemma}\rangle\texttt{\}\{}\langle\textit{text}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$ refers to the German one.

```
43    \newcommand*{\wikideref}{\wikiref{de}}
44    \newcommand*{\wikienref}{\wikiref{en}}
```

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash Wikideref\{}\langle\textit{lemma}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$ refers to article $\langle\textit{lemma}\rangle$ in the German Wikipedia and displays $\langle\textit{lemma}\rangle$ as $\langle\textit{text}\rangle$:

```
45    \newcommand*{\Wikideref}{\Wikiref{de}}
```

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

```
46    \newcommand*{\Wikienref}{\Wikiref{en}}
```

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

```
47    \newcommand*{\Wikidedisambref}{\Wikidisambref{de}}
48    \newcommand*{\Wikiendisambref}{\Wikidisambref{en}}
```

7.3   Blanks and Umlauts in URLs and Anchors

`\underscorechar` seemed to be useful in macro definitions. The name was inspired by LATEX'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.

```
49    % \newcommand \underscorechar {}
50    % {\@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.* I made `\urluml` for lemmas. 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:

```
51    \newcommand*{\ancuml}[1]{\csname ancuml:#1\endcsname}
52    \@namedef{ancuml:a}{.C3.A4}
53    \@namedef{ancuml:o}{.C3.B6}
54    \@namedef{ancuml:u}{.C3.BC}
55    \@namedef{ancuml:s}{.C3.9F}
```

What you read in the rest of the section is wrong, the commands are dropped for testing as of 2011/05/13. `\itwikideref` is an italic variant of `\wikideref`:

```
56    % \newcommand*{\itwikideref}[2]{\wikideref{#1}{\textit{#2}}}
```

By analogy to `\Wikideref`, The following macros save you from typing the underscore (didn't spaces suffice sometimes?) and the round parantheses. Italic variant `\itwikienref` of `\wikienref` (blog.sty had `\emwikienref` instead):

```
57   % \newcommand*{\itwikienref}[2]{\wikienref{#1}{\textit{#2}}}
```

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash urluml\{}\langle \textit{ascii-char}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$ as of 2010/05/25 (not sure if it ever worked or was actually needed):

```
58   % \newcommand*{\urluml}[1]{\csname urluml:#1\endcsname}
59   % \@namedef{urluml:a}{\#C3\#A4}
60   % \@namedef{urluml:o}{\#C3\#B6}
61   % \@namedef{urluml:u}{\#C3\#BC}
62   % \@namedef{urluml:s}{\#C3\#9F}              %% 2010/08/09
```

8   T_EX-related

8.1   CTAN

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash bytopicref\{}\langle \textit{anchor}\rangle\texttt{\}\{}\langle \textit{text}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$ 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.

```
63   \newcommand*{\bytopicref}[1]{%
64       \httpref{mirror.ctan.org/help/Catalogue/bytopic.html\##1}}
```

(Example: \bytopicref{html}{\acro{HTML}} for HTML.)
    $\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash tugctanref\{}\langle \textit{path}\rangle\texttt{\}\{}\langle \textit{text}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$ makes ⟨*text*⟩ a link to a T_EX Archive directory or file ⟨*path*⟩:

```
65   \newcommand*{\tugctanref}[1]{%
66       \httpref{tug.ctan.org/tex-archive/#1}}
```

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash ctanpkgref\{}\langle \textit{pkg-name}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$ makes ⟨*text*⟩ a link to the CTAN package info page for the package ⟨*pkg-name*⟩. $\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash CtanPkgRef\{}\langle \textit{name}\rangle\texttt{\}\{}\langle \textit{Name}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$ 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 BibTeX) 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 (such as fifinddo).

```
67   \newcommand*{\CtanPkgRef}[2]{%
68       \httpref{ctan.org/pkg/#1}{\pkgnamefmt{#2}}}
69   \newcommand*{\ctanpkgref}[1]{\CtanPkgRef{#1}{#1}}
```

Instead of $\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash pkgnamefmt\{}\langle \textit{pack-name}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$, blog.sty had \prg{⟨*pack-name*⟩}, without a proper implementation. For typesetting, choosing \pkgnamefmt as \textsf seems to conform to common practice today. The following code may later be suppressed at some package options, as with the choice for \httpref:

```
70   \@ifdefinable\pkgnamefmt {\let\pkgnamefmt\@firstofone}
71   \AtBeginDocument         {\let\pkgnamefmt\textsf}
```

8.2   CTAN Announcements

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

<div align="center">

`https://lists.dante.de/pipermail/ctan-ann/`

</div>

and then reading the URL. $\langle id\rangle$ is composed as $\langle year\rangle$-$\langle month\rangle$/$\langle 6\text{-}digits\rangle$`.html`.

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

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash ctanannpref}\{\langle id\text{-}code\rangle\}\{\langle text\rangle\}}$ is a variant of `\ctanannref` where in place of $\langle id\rangle$ you only type the third and fourth digit of the year, 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).

```
74    \newcommand*{\ctanannpref}[1]{%
75        \ctanannref{\TL@piper@parse#1/.html}}
76    \def\TL@piper@parse#1-#2-#3/{%
77        #1-%
78        \ifcase #2\or
79            January\or February\or March\or    April\or
80                May\or June\or      July\or     August\or
81          September\or October\or   November\or December% 2010/12/23
82        \fi
83        /#3}
```

8.3   TUG

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash tugref}\{\langle path\rangle\}\{\langle text\rangle\}}$ makes $\langle text\rangle$ a link to $\langle path\rangle$ on domain `tug.org`:

```
84    \newcommand*{\tugref}[1]{\httpref{tug.org/#1}}
```

8.3.1   texhax

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

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

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash THref}\{\langle id\rangle\}}$ saves you from choosing $\langle text\rangle$ and uses `texhax` instead.

```
86    \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.)

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash texhaxpref}\{\langle id\text{-}code\rangle\}\{\langle text\rangle\}}$ is a variant of `\texhaxref` where in place of $\langle id\rangle$ 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.

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

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

8.3.2   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⟩:

```
89    % \newcommand*{\tugbartref}[1]{\tugref{TUGboat/Articles/#1.pdf}}
90    \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., 'Web Projects'):

```
91    \newcommand*{\TUGIref}[1]{\tugref{interest.html\##1}}
```

8.4   UK FAQ

`\ukfaqref{⟨label⟩}{⟨text⟩}` makes ⟨text⟩ a link to the UK TEX FAQ page with "label" = ⟨label⟩:

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

8.5   Wikibooks

`\wikibooks{⟨language-code⟩}{⟨file⟩}{⟨text⟩}`:

```
94    \newcommand*{\wikibooksref}[2]{\httpref{#1.wikibooks.org/wiki/#2}}
```

`\wikibooks{⟨file⟩}{⟨subject⟩}{⟨text⟩}` refers to the (English) LATEX Wikibook:

```
95    \newcommand*{\latexwikibookref}[1]{\wikibooksref{en}{LaTeX/#1}}
```

The German "LATEX-Kompendium" is somewhat difficult, I leave it for now . . .

9   Leaving

```
96    \endinput
```

10   VERSION HISTORY

```
97    v0.1   2011/01/24  new file, code from blog.sty v0.3
98    v0.2   2011/01/27  \urlfoot, \NormalHTTPref, \foothttpurlref,
99                       "outline" adjusted;
100                      more consistent use of \newcommand and
101                      \@ifdefinable (TODO: guarded \let)
```

```
102   v0.3    2011/02/10   [blog]; \urlpkgfoot
103   v0.4    2011/04/27   doc. \tugbartref\ corrected
104           2011/04/30   shortened link in \tugbartref
105           2011/05/03   \TL@piper@parse, tried \ctanannref
106           2011/05/13   reworking Wikipedia, arbitrary languages
107           2011/06/27   doc.: \acro; \httpsref, \ctanannref
108           2011/07/23   doc.: typo \acro{TUG}, 'Almost all', page breaks;
109                        \Wikidisambref: different order of arg.s
110           2011/08/18   doc.: \acro with UK; wikibooks
111           2011/08/27   doc. \acro with URL and PDF;
112                        more doc and code changes for https
113
```