texlinks.sty

—

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

Uwe Lück[†]

December 20, 2012

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. URLs for TUG material (including texhax postings and TUGboat articles) and CTAN pages (package descriptions, directories, Catalogue), the UK FAQ, the LaTeX and the TeX Wikibook, and Wikipedia (where much TeX-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) TeX → HTML software such as tex4ht[2] or LaTeX2HTML[3] (I don't know, doubt latter).

Contents

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[*]This document describes version v0.8 of texlinks.sty as of 2012/12/20.

[†]`http://contact-ednotes.sty.de.vu`

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

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

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

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}`

---

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

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

2 Package File Header (Legalese)

```
1   \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[1994/12/01] %% \newcommand* etc.
2   \ProvidesPackage{texlinks}[2012/12/20 v0.8 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  %%
```

3 Links in General

3.1 Outline

The link macros of texlinks are based on macros $\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash httpref}}$ and $\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash httpsref}}$. 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 "appendix."—This idea has been resumed in v0.2 only, $\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash urlfoot}}$ (Section 3.5.3).

3.2 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
```

3.3 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., ... (Not sure about `\providecommand` TODO ...)

It is usual to use `\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 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 ...

`\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 ...

3.4   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}}}}
```

3.5   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 3.5.3):

```
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 . . .

3.5.1   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}}}
```

3.5.2 The URL 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 `tug.ctan.org` inform about the morehype bundle (v0.8). The command is also used in Section 5.1 for `tex.stackexchange.com`.

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

3.5.3 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 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

---

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

The lonely 'morehype' you see there above demonstrates that it doesn't work with `ctanpkgref` because `\ctanpkgref` doesn't have separate arguments for ⟨*id*⟩ and ⟨*text*⟩, it actually doubles ⟨*id*⟩. 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}}`

3.5.4 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 ⟨*my-base*⟩. 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}}`

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 ⟨`\httpancref{`⟨*page-url*⟩`}{`⟨*anchor*⟩`}`⟩—perhaps, with `\mirrorctanref` (Section 6.2.2) etc.? TODO

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

4   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}}`

5 Wikipedia

5.1 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 5.5 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`.

Apart from `\langcode`, more advanced things are *disambiguation* (Section 5.2), "piped links" (Section 5.3), and special characters in URLs (Section 5.6).

5.2 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 3.5.4 →

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 5.3.

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

5.3   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}{%
```

_____

[7] `http://tug.ctan.org/pkg/bitelist`

```
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}}}
```

5.4   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.

```
79    \newcommand*{\wikideref}{\wikilangref{de}}
80    \newcommand*{\wikienref}{\wikilangref{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 $\langle\textit{text}\rangle$:

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

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash Wikienref\{}\langle\textit{lemma}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$ is \Wikideref's analogue for English:

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

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash Wikidedisambref\{}\langle\textit{lemma}\rangle\texttt{\}\{}\langle\textit{tag}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$ chooses a disambiguation according to $\langle\textit{tag}\rangle$ for the German Wikipedia, $\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash Wikiendisambref\{}\langle\textit{lemma}\rangle\texttt{\}\{}\langle\textit{tag}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$ for the English one:

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

5.5 "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 langcode 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 5.2):

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

5.6 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.

```
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
```

6   TEX-related

6.1   `.html`

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

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

6.2   CTAN

6.2.1   Directories and Files in a TEX Archive

`\tugctanref{⟨path⟩}{⟨text⟩}`

makes ⟨text⟩ a link to a TEX Archive directory or file ⟨path⟩. `\ctanorg` saves a few tokens:

```
104   \newcommand*{\ctanorg}{.ctan.org}
105   \newcommand*{\tugctanref}{\httpbaseref{tug\ctanorg/tex-archive}}
```

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

`\mirrorctanref{⟨path⟩}{⟨text⟩}`.

(I prefer the *appearance* of the TUG archive, designed by Jim Hefferon.)

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

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⟩}`.

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

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

```
111    \newcommand*{\ltxcontrib}{macros/latex/contrib/}
```

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

$$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash ctanref\{}\langle\mathit{path}\rangle\texttt{\}\{}\langle\mathit{text}\rangle\texttt{\}}}.$$

Likewise, `\ctanfileref` works like

$$\texttt{\textbackslash tugctanfileref} \quad \text{or} \quad \texttt{\textbackslash mirrorctanfileref},$$

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

$$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash ctanfileref\{}\langle\mathit{path}\rangle\texttt{\}\{}\langle\mathit{file\text{-}name}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$$

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

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

```
119    \usemirrorctan
```

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

6.2.2   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*:

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

Some mirrors seem to display the Catalogue's root directory only this way, while others display "Welcome" page. `\cataloguestartref{⟨text⟩}` accesses the **Welcome** (**start**) page surely:

```
121    \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.

122   `\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 TEX 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 `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 . . .

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

The auxiliary `\@double@first@arg⟨cmd⟩{⟨arg⟩}` doubles `{⟨arg⟩}` for ⟨*cmd*⟩:

123   `\newcommand*{\catpkgref}{\@double@first@arg\CatPkgRef}`
124   `\newcommand*{\@double@first@arg}[2]{#1{#2}{#2}}`
125   `\newcommand*{\CatPkgRef}[1]{%`
126   `\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 3.3). It is used in Section 6.2.4 again:

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

Example: `\catpkgref{morehype}` for morehype

6.2.3   Domains for Other Package Descriptions

v0.6 in the spirit of Section 3.5.4 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 `tug.ctan.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 `tug.ctan.org` classifies them by "**keywords**" as well as by "**characterizations**" out of which one is "primary" and others are "secondary."

2. `tug.ctan.org` like the Catalogue as in Section 6.2.2 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 `tug.ctan.org`, the others to `www.ctan.org`. The user may choose whether the `\ctan...` commands link to `tug.ctan.org` or to `www.ctan.org`.

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

128   `\newcommand*{\tugctanorgbaseref}{\httpbaseref{tug\ctanorg}}`

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

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

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

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

`\ctanorgbaseref{⟨path⟩}{⟨text⟩}` aims to get Jim Hefferon's pages via `\tugctanorgbaseref` by default:

131   `\useTUGctanbases`

To get the `www.ctan.org` interface instead, issue `\useWWWctanbases`:

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

6.2.4   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 6.2.2).

133   `\newcommand*{\ctanpkgref}{\@double@first@arg\CtanPkgRef}`
134   `\newcommand*{\CtanPkgRef}{\Ct@nPkgRef\ctanorgbaseref}`

Using `\cat@ctan@pkg@ref` from Section 6.2.2:

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

`\ctanpkgstyref{⟨name⟩}` adds '`.sty`' to the package name:

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

The previous commands for package info pages choose between `tug.ctan.org` and `www.ctan.org` according to `\useTUGctanbases` or `\useWWWctanbases` (i.e., `\ctanorgbaseref`, Section 6.2.3). The next commands allow that choice independently of `\ctanorgbaseref`, by contrast. `\useTUGpkgpages` may be issued to stick to the TUG package descriptions (from `CtanPkgRef`) even after `\useWWWctanorgbases` (useful? TODO):

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

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

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

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

```
143    \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 TEX Catalogue, 't' for `tun.ctan.org`, and 'w' for `www.ctan.org`. After `\useALLpkgpages`, this is what `\CtanPkgRef` and `\ctanpkgref` offer:

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

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

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

6.2.5   Package Author Pages

Before v0.8, we told that

`\ctanpkgauref{⟨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 "repair" the definition so that the claim becomes true again. 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 `tug.ctan.org` and `www.ctan.org` now.

```
150    \newcommand*{\ctanpkgauref}[1]{\ctanorgbaseref{author/%
```

Only `tug.ctan.org` uses 'id/':

```
151        \ifx\ctanorgbaseref\tugctanorgbaseref id/\fi
152        #1}}
```

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

`\tugctanpkgauref{⟨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 6.2.3):

```
153    \newcommand*{\tugctanpkgauref}[1]{\tugctanorgbaseref{author/id/#1}}
```

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

`\wwwctanpkgauref{⟨id⟩}{⟨text⟩}` chooses the new `www.ctan.org`'s author pages even if `tug.ctan.org` has been chosen to be the main interface for package descriptions (Section 6.2.3):

```
154    \newcommand*{\wwwctanpkgauref}[1]{\wwwctanorgbaseref{author/#1}}
```

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

6.2.6   Other Ways to Search for Packages

`\ctanpkgtopicref{⟨topic-id⟩}{⟨text⟩}` accesses a list of packages belonging to the "topic" with identifier ⟨*topic-id*⟩.

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

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

`tug.ctan.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 `tug.ctan.org`.

- `tug.ctan.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 `tug.ctan.org/keywords`. His characterizations can be browsed from `tug.ctan.org/characterization/choose_dimen`.

- `tug.ctan.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).

6.3   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 5.5:

156   `\RequirePackage{langcode}`

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

157   `\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⟩:

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

'⟨path⟩' will be '20⟨2-digits⟩-⟨month⟩', and ⟨month⟩ will be the *English* name of the ⟨month-no⟩th month of the year.

`\texlanglistmonthref⟨month-cmd⟩⟨list-ref⟩{⟨2-digits⟩-⟨month-no⟩}`

will generate `⟨list-ref⟩{⟨path⟩}{⟨month⟩}` where ⟨month⟩ is determined from ⟨month-no⟩ by ⟨month-cmd⟩:

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

`\detexlistmonthref⟨list-ref⟩{⟨2-digits⟩-⟨month-no⟩}` now could be used for ⟨list-ref⟩{⟨path⟩}{⟨month⟩} *German* ⟨month⟩ . . .

163   `\newcommand*{\detexlistmonthref}{\texlanglistmonthref\demonthname}`

. . . as could be `\entexlistmonthref⟨list-ref⟩{⟨2-digits⟩-⟨month-no⟩}` for *English* ⟨month⟩ . . .

164   `\newcommand*{\entexlistmonthref}{\texlanglistmonthref\enmonthname}`

With proper use of langcode however,

`\texlistmonthref⟨list-ref⟩{⟨2-digits⟩-⟨month-no⟩}`

automatically chooses between English and German ⟨month⟩ (according to intention . . .):

165   `\newcommand*{\texlistmonthref}{\texlanglistmonthref\monthname}`

6.4   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

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

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

> $\langle year\rangle$`-`$\langle month\rangle$`/`$\langle 6\text{-}digits\rangle$`.html`

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

```
166    \newcommand*{\ctanannref}[1]{%
167        \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 ($\langle 2\text{-}digits\rangle$), then a '`-`', then the (arabic) number $\langle month\text{-}no\rangle$ of the month (cf. Section 6.3 so far), then another '`-`', and then the actual internal identifier $\langle running\text{-}no\rangle$ (a number of six digits preceding '`.html`' of the URL). I.e., '$\langle id\text{-}code\rangle$' is '$\langle 2\text{-}digits\rangle$`-`$\langle month\text{-}no\rangle$`-`$\langle running\text{-}no\rangle$'.

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

> $\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash ctanannyearmonthref}\{\langle 2\text{-}digits\rangle\text{-}\langle month\text{-}no\rangle\}}$

generates **\ctanannref**{$\langle path\rangle$} from '$\langle 2\text{-}digits\rangle$`-`$\langle month\text{-}no\rangle$'—$\langle path\rangle$ as in Section 6.3 . . .

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

> $\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash ctanannmonthref}\{\langle 2\text{-}digits\rangle\text{-}\langle month\text{-}no\rangle\}}$

generates **\ctanannref**{$\langle path\rangle$}{$\langle month\rangle$} where $\langle month\rangle$ obeys **\langcode** . . .

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

6.5   ...stack... Forums

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash stackexref}\{\langle id\text{-}no\rangle\}\{\langle text\rangle\}}$ shows exchange about Question No. $\langle id\text{-}no\rangle$ on `tex.stackexchange.com`. $\langle id\text{-}no\rangle$ is the number following '`/questions/`' in the URL (the part of the URL reflecting the caption are not needed). See an example from $\langle id\text{-}no\rangle = 84878$ in Section 5.1.

```
172    \newcommand*{\stackexref}{\stackquestionref{tex.stackexchange}}
173    \newcommand*{\stackquestionref}[2]{\httpref{#1.com/questions/#2}}
```

Likewise, $\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash stackoverref}\{\langle id\text{-}no\rangle\}\{\langle text\rangle\}}$ links to `stackoverflow.com` ($\langle id\text{-}no\rangle = 2118972$ is about file dates):

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

6.6   TUG

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

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

6.6.1   texhax

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

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

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

```
177    \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.)

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

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

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

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash texhaxyearmonthref}\{\langle \textit{2-digits} \rangle\text{-}\langle \textit{month-no} \rangle\}}$

generates \texhaxref{$\langle \textit{path} \rangle$} from '$\langle \textit{2-digits} \rangle$-$\langle \textit{month-no} \rangle$'—$\langle \textit{path} \rangle$ as in Section 6.3 . . .

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

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash texhaxmonthref}\{\langle \textit{2-digits} \rangle\text{-}\langle \textit{month-no} \rangle\}}$

generates \texhaxref{$\langle \textit{path} \rangle$}{$\langle \textit{month} \rangle$} where $\langle \textit{month} \rangle$ obeys \langcode . . .

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

6.6.2   Other

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash tugbartref}\{\texttt{tb}\langle \textit{vol} \rangle\text{-}\langle \textit{issue} \rangle/\langle \textit{filename-base} \rangle\}\{\langle \textit{text} \rangle\}}$ makes $\langle \textit{text} \rangle$ a link to the TUGboat article $\langle \textit{filename-base} \rangle$`.pdf` in vol. $\langle \textit{vol} \rangle$ and issue $\langle \textit{issue} \rangle$:

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

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash tugiref\{}\langle\textit{anchor}\rangle\texttt{\}\{}\langle\textit{text}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$ 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'):

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

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

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

6.7   UK FAQ

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash ukfaqref\{}\langle\textit{label}\rangle\texttt{\}\{}\langle\textit{text}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$ makes ⟨*text*⟩ a link to the UK TEX FAQ page with
"label" = ⟨*label*⟩:

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

6.8   Wikibooks

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash wikilangbooksref\{}\langle\textit{language-code}\rangle\texttt{\}\{}\langle\textit{book}\rangle\texttt{/}\langle\textit{subject}\rangle\texttt{\}\{}\langle\textit{text}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$

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

$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash latexwikibookref\{}\langle\textit{subject}\rangle\texttt{\}\{}\langle\textit{text}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$ refers to the (English) *LATEX* wiki-
book:

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

The German LATEX-Kompendium is somewhat difficult, I leave it for now . . .
$\boxed{\texttt{\textbackslash texwikibookref\{}\langle\textit{subject}\rangle\texttt{\}\{}\langle\textit{text}\rangle\texttt{\}}}$ refers to the *TEX* wikibook. E.g.,
⟨*subject*⟩ may access a description of the TEX *primitive* \⟨*subject*⟩, such as
`\texwikibookref{if}{\cs{if}}` for `\if`. However, some primitives have not
been described yet, and the whole TEX wikibook largely is just a list of what
needs to be done.

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

7   Leaving and Version HISTORY

```
192    \endinput
```

VERSION HISTORY

```
193    v0.1    2011/01/24   new file, code from blog.sty v0.3
194    v0.2    2011/01/27   \urlfoot, \NormalHTTPref, \foothttpurlref,
195                         "outline" adjusted;
196                         more consistent use of \newcommand and
197                         \@ifdefinable (TODO: guarded \let)
198    v0.3    2011/02/10   [blog]; \urlpkgfoot
```

```
199  v0.4    2011/04/27  doc. \tugbartref\ corrected
200          2011/04/30  shortened link in \tugbartref
201          2011/05/03  \TL@piper@parse, tried \ctanannref
202          2011/05/13  reworking Wikipedia, arbitrary languages
203          2011/06/27  doc.: \acro; \httpsref, \ctanannref
204          2011/07/23  doc.: typo \acro{TUG}, 'Almost all', page breaks;
205                      \Wikidisambref: different order of arg.s
206          2011/08/18  doc.: \acro with UK; wikibooks
207          2011/08/27  doc. \acro with URL and PDF;
208                      more doc and code changes for https
209  uploaded with MOREHYPE r0.4 (not touched by r0.41)
210  v0.41   2011/09/03  doc.: more specific on \urluml/Wikipedia
211          2011/10/06  \mirrorctanref, \tugctanfileref,
212                      \mirrorctanfileref, \ltxcontrib
213          2011/10/10  doc. formatting of previous
214  uploaded with MOREHYPE r0.5(1)
215  v0.5    2011/10/19  doc. fix LaTeX Wikibook
216          2011/10/20  \urlfmt, \filenamefmt and \pkgnamefmt
217                      changed and moved, modified doc. on them,
218                      doc. uses \URL
219          2011/10/21  re-order CTAN, \pagebreak's, \ctanref and
220                      choice for it, doc. modified; rm. \ithttpref
221  uploaded with MOREHYPE r0.52
222  v0.6    2012/01/06  \wikilangref etc., \wikiref etc. depend on
223                      \langcode
224          2012/01/11  removed old comments for Wikipedia; (C)
225          2012/03/09  "URL bases" (\httpbaseref etc.), applied;
226                      \bytopicref uses \mirrorctanref
227          2012/03/12  fixed \texhaxref
228          2012/04/09  \ctanorgbaseref, \ctanpkgauref
229          2012/04/10  makedoc link works!
230          2012/05/13  example for \wikilangref corrected
231  uploaded with MOREHYPE r0.6
232  v0.7    2012/07/23  doc.: <text>
233          2012/08/05  \tugiref
234          2012/10/04  doc. wikibooks: ref
235          2012/10/24  ...monthref... requiring 'langcode.sty', moving
236                      links to mailing list pages from 'texblog.fdf'
237                      here; doc.: \pagebreak s, wikibooks: <book>...,
238                      corr. args, \wikiref refers to 'langcode.sty',
239                      'ref', using \qtdcode (new in 'makedoc.cfg')
240          2012/11/08  doc.: Jim corr.
241          2012/11/27  \ctanpkgstyref from 'texblog.fdf'
242          2012/11/28  [[...|...]]
243  uploaded with MOREHYPE r0.7
244  v0.7a   2012/12/01  link fix "Piped link"
245          -> r0.7a
246  v0.7b   2012/12/06  there again: blogexec -> markblog, above entry ...
247          -> r0.7b
248  v0.71   2012/12/08  \ctanannpref like \texhaxpref
```

```
249             -> r0.71
250   v0.8    2012/12/15  \domainref from 'texblog.fdf'
251                       doc.: \secref, gathering first subsections in
252                       new section "Links in General"
253           2012/12/16  \texwikibooksref; \domainref 1 code line,
254                       mod. doc. LaTeX wikibook
255           2012/12/17  \google..., \stackexref, \catalogueref;
256                       doc.: todo done + corr. in sec:bases,
257                       wiki extended, suffix -> tag
258           2012/12/18  \cataloguestartref, \html
259           2012/12/19  \cat@ctan@pkg@ref, \@double@first@arg;
260                       doc. uses {example}, \fbox, etc.
261           2012/12/20  \ctanpkgtopicref
262
```