

texlinks.sty

T_EX-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`'s¹ `\href` command, linking to URLs that one often refers to in discussing T_EX-related material. Especially, TUG material (including texhax postings and TUGboat articles) and CTAN pages (package descriptions, directories, Catalogue) are supported, also the UK FAQ, the L^AT_EX Wikibook, and Wikipedia (where much T_EX-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) T_EX → HTML software such as `tex4ht`² or `LaTeX2HTML`³ (I don't know).

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*This document describes version **v0.5** of `texlinks.sty` as of 2011/10/21.

[†]<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 T_EX 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}[2011/10/21 v0.5 TeX-related links (UL)]
3 %% copyright (C) 2011 Uwe Lueck,
4 %% http://www.contact-ednotes.sty.de.vu
```

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

```

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 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 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`.

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 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 v0.61, 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 ...

6 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}}}
```

7 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 7.2):

```
30 \AtBeginDocument{%% TODO: options, guarded \let (mine, H0)
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](#) ...

7.1 URLs as Links

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

```
33 \newcommand*{\urlhttpref}[1]{%
34 \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`.

`\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”):

```
35 \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`:

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

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

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

7.2 Linking URLs in Footnotes

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

```
38 \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>`.

```

39 \newcommand*{\urlfoot}[2]{%
40   \let\httpref\foothttpurlref
41   \let\httpprefix\theHTTPprefix  %% TODO customizable!?
42   \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 `<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>}`:

```

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

8 Wikipedia

8.1 Backbones

As of v0.4, we have a “backbone” macro

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

for links to Wikipedia. `<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:

```

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

⁵<http://ctan.org/pkg/morehype>

⁶<http://ctan.org/pkg/morehype>

There is `\Wikiref{<language-code>}{<lemma>}` for the case that *<lemma>* and *<text>* are the same:

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

We could have `\wikiref{<lang>}[<id>]{<text>}` 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.

`\Wikidisambref{<language-code>}{<term>}{<suffix>}`

will link to

`http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/<term>_(<suffix>)`

```
46 \newcommand*\Wikidisambref[3]{\wikiref{#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: `\wikienref{TeX#History}{\TeX}` for `TeX`.

8.2 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.

```
47 \newcommand*\wikideref{\wikiref{de}}
48 \newcommand*\wikienref{\wikiref{en}}
```

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

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

`\Wikienref{<lemma>}` is `\Wikideref`'s analogue for English:

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

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

```
51 \newcommand*\Wikidedisambref{\Wikidisambref{de}}
52 \newcommand*\Wikiendisambref{\Wikidisambref{en}}
```

8.3 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.

```
53 % \newcommand \underscorechar {}
54 % {\@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:

```
55 \newcommand*\ancuml}[1]{\csname ancuml:#1\endcsname}
56 \@namedef{ancuml:a}{.C3.A4}
57 \@namedef{ancuml:o}{.C3.B6}
58 \@namedef{ancuml:u}{.C3.BC}
59 \@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`:

```
60 % \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):

```
61 % \newcommand*\itwikienref}[2]{\wikienref{#1}{\textit{#2}}}
```

`\urluml{ascii-char}` as of 2010/05/25 (not sure if it ever worked or was actually needed):

```
62 % \newcommand*\urluml}[1]{\csname urluml:#1\endcsname}
63 % \@namedef{urluml:a}{\#C3\#A4}
64 % \@namedef{urluml:o}{\#C3\#B6}
65 % \@namedef{urluml:u}{\#C3\#BC}
66 % \@namedef{urluml:s}{\#C3\#9F}          %% 2010/08/09
```


9 T_EX-related

9.1 CTAN

9.1.1 Directories and Files in a T_EX Archive

`\tugctanref{<path>}{<text>}` makes `<text>` a link to a T_EX Archive directory or file `<path>`:

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

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.)

```
69 \newcommand*\mirrorctanref[1]{\httpref{mirror.ctan.org/#1}}
```

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>}`.

```
70 \newcommand*\tugctanfileref[2]{%
71   \tugctanref{#1/#2}{\filenamefmt{#2}}}
72 \newcommand*\mirrorctanfileref[2]{%
73   \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:

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

`\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>}`

```

75 \newcommand*\ctanref{}\newcommand*\ctanfileref{}
76 \newcommand*\usemirrorctan{%
77     \let \ctanref \mirrorctanref
78     \let \ctanfileref \mirrorctanfileref}
79 \newcommand*\usetugctan{%
80     \let \ctanref \tugctanref
81     \let \ctanfileref \tugctanfileref}

```

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

```
82 \usemirrorctan
```

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

9.1.2 Jürgen Fenn’s Topical T_EX Catalogue

`\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.

```

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

```

(Example: `\bytopicref{html}{\acro{HTML}}` for HTML.)

9.1.3 Jim Hefferon’s Package Descriptions

`\ctanpkgref{⟨pkg-name⟩}` makes `⟨text⟩` a link to the CTAN package info page for the package `⟨pkg-name⟩`. `\CtanPkgRef{⟨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 (such as `makedoc`).

```

85 \newcommand*\CtanPkgRef[2]{%
86     \httpref{ctan.org/pkg/#1}{\pkgnamefmt{#2}}}
87 \newcommand*\ctanpkgref[1]{\CtanPkgRef{#1}{#1}}

```

9.2 CTAN Announcements

`\ctanannref{⟨id⟩}{⟨text⟩}` makes `⟨text⟩` a link to the DANTE web page displaying a CTAN announcement. You find `⟨id⟩` by searching

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

and then reading the URL. `⟨id⟩` is composed as `⟨year⟩-⟨month⟩/⟨6-digits⟩.html`.

```

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

```

`\ctanannpref{<id-code>}{<text>}` is a variant of `\ctanannref` 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).

```

90 \newcommand*\ctanannpref}[1]{%
91   \ctanannref{TL@piper@parse#1/.html}}
92 \def\TL@piper@parse#1-#2-#3/{%
93   #1-%
94   \ifcase #2\or
95     January\or February\or March\or   April\or
96     May\or June\or   July\or   August\or
97     September\or October\or November\or December% 2010/12/23
98   \fi
99   /#3}

```

9.3 TUG

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

```

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

```

9.3.1 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`.

```

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

```

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

```

102 \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.

```

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

```

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

9.3.2 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>`:

```
105 % \newcommand*\tugbartref}[1]{\tugref{TUGboat/Articles/#1.pdf}}
106 \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’):

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

9.4 UK FAQ

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

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

9.5 Wikibooks

`\wikibooks{<language-code>}{<file>}{<text>}`:

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

`\latexwikibookref{<file>}{<subject>}{<text>}` refers to the (English) LaTeX Wikibook:

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

The German “LaTeX-Kompodium” is somewhat difficult, I leave it for now ...

10 Leaving

```
112 \endinput
```

11 VERSION HISTORY

```
113 v0.1    2011/01/24  new file, code from blog.sty v0.3
114 v0.2    2011/01/27  \urlfoot, \NormalHTTTPref, \foothttpurlref,
115                  "outline" adjusted;
116                  more consistent use of \newcommand and
117                  \@ifdefinable (TODO: guarded \let)
118 v0.3    2011/02/10  [blog]; \urlpkgfoot
119 v0.4    2011/04/27  doc. \tugbartref\ corrected
120          2011/04/30  shortened link in \tugbartref
121          2011/05/03  \TL@piper@parse, tried \ctanannref
122          2011/05/13  reworking Wikipedia, arbitrary languages
```

```

123          2011/06/27 doc.: \acro; \httpsref, \ctanannref
124          2011/07/23 doc.: typo \acro{TUG}, 'Almost all', page breaks;
125                      \Wikidisambref: different order of arg.s
126          2011/08/18 doc.: \acro with UK; wikibooks
127          2011/08/27 doc. \acro with URL and PDF;
128                      more doc and code changes for https
129  uploaded with MOREHYPE r0.4 (not touched by r0.41)
130  v0.41  2011/09/03 doc.: more specific on \urluml/Wikipedia
131          2011/10/06 \mirrorctanref, \tugctanfileref,
132                      \mirrorctanfileref, \ltxcontrib
133          2011/10/10 doc. formatting of previous
134  uploaded with MOREHYPE r0.5(1)
135  v0.5   2011/10/19 doc. fix LaTeX Wikibook
136          2011/10/20 \urlfmt, \filenamefmt and \pkgnamefmt
137                      changed and moved, modified doc. on them,
138                      doc. uses \URL
139          2011/10/21 re-order CTAN, \pagebreak's, \ctanref and
140                      choice for it, doc. modified; rm. \ithttpref
141

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