The *changes*-package

Manual change markup — version 4.0.0

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1 Introduction

This package provides means for manual change markup.

Any comments, thoughts or improvements are welcome. The package is maintained at *gitlab*, please see

`https://edgesoft.de/projects/changes/`

for links to source code access, bug and feature tracker, etc. If you want to contact me directly, please send an email to ekleinod@edgesoft.de. Please start your email subject with `[changes]`.

> The changes-package allows the user to manually markup changes of text, such as additions, deletions, or replacements. Changed text is shown in a different color; deleted text is striked out. Additionally, text can be highlighted and/or commented. The package allows free definition of additional authors and their associated color. It also allows you to change the markup of changes, authors, highlights or comments.

Here is a short example of change markup:

[EK 1] missing word

[EK 2] For the fun of it.

This is new text. In this sentence, I replace a goodbad^{EK} word. And, to sum up the text changes, there is another obsolete^{EK} word to delete. Furthermore, text can be highlighted ^{EK} or just commented.

Parallel to this manual is a folder "examples" which contains an extensive collection of example files, both LaTeX and PDF files. Please refer to these examples for inspiration and first problem solving.

2 Using the *changes*-package

In this section a typical use case of the *changes*-package is described. You can find the detailed description of the package options and new commands in Section 4.

We start with the text you want to change. You want to markup the changes for each author individually. Such a change markup is well-known in WYSIWYG text processors such as *LibreOffice*, *OpenOffice*, or *Word*.

The *changes*-package was developed in order to support such change markup. The package provides commands for defining authors, and for marking text as added, deleted, or replaced. Additionally, text can be highlighted or commented. In order to use the package, you should follow these steps:

1. use *changes*-package
2. define authors
3. markup text changes
4. highlight and comment text
5. typeset the document with LaTeX
6. output list of changes
7. remove markup

Use *changes*-package

In order to activate change management, use the *changes*-package as follows:

```
\usepackage{changes}
```

respectively

```
\usepackage[<options>]{changes}
```

You can use the options for defining the layout of the change markup. You can change the layout after using the *changes*-package as well.

For detailed information please refer to Section 4.1 and Section 4.6.

Define authors

The *changes*-package provides a default anonymous author. If you want to track your changes depending on the author, you have to define the needed authors as follows:

```
\definechangesauthor[name=<name>, color=<color>]{<id>}
```

Every author is uniquely identified through his or her id. You can give every author an optional name and/or color.

For detailed information please refer to Section 4.5.

Markup text changes

Now everything is set to markup the changed text. Please use the following commands according to your change:

for added text:

```
\added[id=<id>, comment=<comment>]{<new text>}
```

for deleted text:

```
\deleted[id=<id>, comment=<comment>]{<old text>}
```

for replaced text:

```
\replaced[id=<id>, comment=<comment>]{<new text>}{<old text>}
```

Stating the author's id and/or a comment is optional.

For detailed information please refer to Section 4.2.

Highlight and comment text

Maybe you want to highlight orcomment some text?

highlight text:

```
\highlight[id=<id>, comment=<comment>]{<text>}
```

comment text:

```
\comment[id=<id>]{<comment>}
```

Stating the author's id and/or a comment for highlights is optional.

For detailed information please refer to Section 4.3.

Typeset the document with LaTeX

After marking your changes in the text you are able to display them in the generated document by processing it as usual with LaTeX. By processing your document the changed text is layouted as you stated by the corresponding options and/or special commands.

Output list of changes

You can print a list of changes using:

```
\listofchanges[style=<style>, title=<title>, show=<type>]
```

The list is meant to be the analogon to the list of tables, or the list of figures.

Stating the style is optional, default is `style=list`. In order to print a quick overview of the number and kind of changes of every author, use the option `style=summary` or `style=compactsummary`. Show only specific changes by using the `show` option.

By running LaTeX the data of the list is written into an auxiliary file. This data is used in the next LaTeX run for typesetting the list of changes. Therefore, two LaTeX runs are needed after every change in order to typeset an up-to-date list of changes.

For detailed information please refer to Section 4.4.

Remove markup

Often you want to remove the change markup after acknowledging or rejecting the changes. You can suppress the output of changes with:

```
\usepackage[final]{changes}
```

In order to remove the markup from the LaTeX files, you have to remove the commands by hand or use the script by Yvon Cui. You find the script `pyMergeChanges.py` in the directory:

```
<texpath>/scripts/changes/
```

The script removes all markups either keeping or rejecting the change. You can select or deselect markup from removal using the interactive mode by starting the script without options.

For detailed information please refer to Section 5.

3 Limitations and possible enhancements

The *changes*-package was carefully programmed and tested. Yet the possibility of errors in the package exists, you might encounter problem during use, or you might miss functionality.

You can find a list of th emost important known problems and possible solutions in Section 6. Please refer to the section first if your problem is known and is a solution exists. More errors, problems, and solutions are provided at:

```
https://edgesoft.de/projects/changes/
```

or

```
https://gitlab.com/ekleinod/changes/-/issues
```

You can write me an email too, please send it to ekleinod@edgesoft.de. In that case, please start your email subject with `[changes]`.

Change markup of texts works well, it is possible to markup whole paragraphs. You cannot markup:

– figures
– tables
– headings
– some commands
– several paragraphs (sometimes)

You can try putting such text in an extra file and include in with `input`. This works sometimes, give it a try. Kudos to Charly Arenz for this tip.

If you experience errors about already defined macros, please see option `commandnameprefix`, Section 4.1.3.

4 User interface of the *changes*-package

This section describes the user interface of the *changes*-package, i.e. all options and commands of the package. Every option and new command is described. If you want to see the options and commands in action, please refer to the examples in

`<texpath>/doc/latex/changes/examples/`

The example files are named with the used option respectively command.

4.1 Package Options

`\usepackage[<options>]{changes}`

The package options control the behavior of the overall package, i. e. all markup commands.

The following options are defined:

4.1.1 draft

```
\usepackage[draft]{changes} ~ \usepackage{changes}
```

The `draft`-option enables markup of changes. The list of changes is available via `\listofchanges`. This option is the default option, if no other option is selected.

The *changes* package reuses the declaration of `draft` in `\documentclass`. The local declaration of `final` overrules the declaration of `draft` in `\documentclass`.

4.1.2 final

```
\usepackage[final]{changes}
```

The `final`-option disables markup of changes, only the correct text will be shown. The list of changes is disabled, too.

The *changes* package reuses the declaration of `final` in `\documentclass`. The local declaration of `draft` overrules the declaration of `final` in `\documentclass`.

4.1.3 commandnameprefix

```
\usepackage[commandnameprefix=<strategy>]{changes}
```

The `commandnameprefix` option sets the prefixing strategy for the markup commands. This is useful if another package already defined commands, e.g. `\comment` or `\highlight`.

Per default an error is raised if a command is already defined and no prefixing takes place (option not given or set to `none`).

If a prefix strategy is set, the command in question is prefixed with "ch". The strategy determines which commands are prefixed.

This option only provides prefixed names for the markup commands:

- `\added` → `\chadded`
- `\deleted` → `\chdeleted`
- `\replaced` → `\chreplaced`
- `\highlight` → `\chhighlight`
- `\comment` → `\chcomment`

The following strategies for *commandnameprefix* are provided:

none   no prefix, a command already defined raises an error (default strategy)

ifneeded	if a command is already defined, *changes* prefixes this command and raises a warning. Depending on the commands already defined, the document will contain a mix of prefixed and not prefixed markup commands. This is mostly used if only \comment or \highlight are already defined and you mainly want to use the change commands \added, \deleted, and \replaced.
always	all commands are prefixed, an according message is written to the log

Examples

```
\usepackage[commandnameprefix=none]{changes} ~ \usepackage{changes}
\usepackage[commandnameprefix=ifneeded]{changes}
\usepackage[commandnameprefix=always]{changes}
```

4.1.4 markup

```
\usepackage[markup=<markup>]{changes}
```

The markup option chooses a predefined visual markup of changed text. The default markup is chosen if no explicit markup is given. The markup chosen with markup can be overwritten with the more special markup options addedmarkup, deletedmarkup, commentmarkup, or highlightmarkup.

The following values for *markup* are defined:

default	default markup for added and deleted text, comments and highlighted text (default markup)
underlined	underlined for added text, wavy underlined for highlighted text, default for deleted text, and comments
bfit	bold added text, italic deleted text, default for comments and highlighted text
nocolor	no colored markup, underlined for added text, wavy underlined for highlighted text, default for deleted text and comments

Examples

```
\usepackage[markup=default]{changes} ~ \usepackage{changes}
\usepackage[markup=underlined]{changes}
\usepackage[markup=bfit]{changes}
\usepackage[markup=nocolor]{changes}
```

When changing from color markup to markup without color and vice versa, some errors occur if an auxiliary file exists. Please ignore the errors, they vanish in the second run.

4.1.5 addedmarkup

```
\usepackage[addedmarkup=<addedmarkup>]{changes}
```

The `addedmarkup` option chooses a predefined visual markup of added text. The default markup is chosen if no explicit markup is given. The option `addedmarkup` overwrites the markup chosen with `markup`.

The following values for *addedmarkup* are defined:

colored	no text markup, just coloring – example (default)
uline	underlined text – example
uuline	double underlined text – example
uwave	wavy underlined text – example
dashuline	dashed underlined text – example
dotuline	dotted underlined text – example
bf	bold text – **example**
it	italic text – *example*
sl	slanted text – *example*
em	emphasized text – *example*

The output of replaced text is a combination of added and deleted text, thus any change in their layout influences the layout of replaced text.

Examples

```
\usepackage[addedmarkup=colored]{changes} ~ \usepackage{changes}
\usepackage[addedmarkup=uline]{changes}
\usepackage[addedmarkup=bf]{changes}
```

4.1.6 deletedmarkup

```
\usepackage[deletedmarkup=<deletedmarkup>]{changes}
```

The `deletedmarkup` option chooses a predefined visual markup of deleted texty. The default markup is chosen if no explicit markup is given. The option `deletedmarkup` overwrites the markup chosen with `markup`.

The following values for *deletedmarkup* are defined:

sout	striked out text – ~~example~~ (default)
xout	crossed out text – example
colored	no text markup, just coloring – example
uline	underlined text – example
uuline	double underlined text – example
uwave	wavy underlined text – example

dashuline	dashed underlined text – e̲x̲a̲m̲p̲l̲e̲
dotuline	dotted underlined text – example
bf	bold text – **example**
it	italic text – *example*
sl	slanted text – *example*
em	emphasized text – *example*

The output of replaced text is a combination of added and deleted text, thus any change in their layout influences the layout of replaced text.

Examples

```
\usepackage[deletedmarkup=sout]{changes} ~ \usepackage{changes}
\usepackage[deletedmarkup=xout]{changes}
\usepackage[deletedmarkup=uwave]{changes}
```

4.1.7 highlightmarkup

```
\usepackage[highlightmarkup=<highlightmarkup>]{changes}
```

The `highlightmarkup` option chooses a predefined visual markup for highlighted text. The default markup is chosen if no explicit markup is given. The option `highlightmarkup` overwrites the markup chosen with `markup`.

The following values for *highlightmarkup* are defined:

background	markup by background color – <mark>example</mark> (default)
uuline	double underlined text – example
uwave	wavy underlined text – example

Examples

```
\usepackage[highlightmarkup=background]{changes} ~ \usepackage{
    changes}
\usepackage[highlightmarkup=uuline]{changes}
```

4.1.8 commentmarkup

```
\usepackage[commentmarkup=<commentmarkup>]{changes}
```

The `commentmarkup` option chooses a predefined visual markup for comments. The default markup is chosen if no explicit markup is given. The option `commentmarkup` overwrites the markup chosen with `markup`.

The following values for *commentmarkup* are defined:

<div style="float:left">
example comment

example comment
</div>

`todo`	comment as todo note, which is not added to list of todos (default)
`margin`	comment in margin
`footnote`	comment as footnote[1]
`uwave`	wavy underlined text – example comment

Examples

```
\usepackage[commentmarkup=todo]{changes} ~ \usepackage{changes}
\usepackage[commentmarkup=footnote]{changes}
\usepackage[commentmarkup=uwave]{changes}
```

4.1.9 authormarkup

```
\usepackage[authormarkup=<authormarkup>]{changes}
```

The `authormarkup` option chooses a predefined visual markup of the author's identification. The default markup is chosen if no explicit markup is given.

The following values for *authormarkup* are defined:

`superscript`	superscripted text – text$^{\text{author}}$ (default)
`subscript`	subscripted text – text$_{\text{author}}$
`brackets`	text in brackets – text(author)
`footnote`	text in footnote – text[2]
`none`	no author identification

Examples

```
\usepackage[authormarkup=superscript]{changes} ~ \usepackage{
      changes}
\usepackage[authormarkup=brackets]{changes}
\usepackage[authormarkup=none]{changes}
```

---

[1]   example comment
[2]   author

4.1.10 authormarkupposition

```
\usepackage[authormarkupposition=<authormarkupposition>]{changes}
```

The `authormarkupposition` option chooses the position of the author's identification. The default value is chosen if no explicit markup is given.

The following values for *authormarkupposition* are defined:

`right`	right of the text – text$^{\text{author}}$ (default)
`left`	left of the text – $^{\text{author}}$text

Examples

```
\usepackage[authormarkupposition=right]{changes} ~ \usepackage{
    changes}
\usepackage[authormarkupposition=left]{changes}
```

4.1.11 authormarkuptext

```
\usepackage[authormarkuptext=<authormarkuptext>]{changes}
```

The `authormarkuptext` option chooses the text that is used for the author's identification. The default value is chosen if no explicit markup is given.

The following values for *authormarkuptext* are defined:

`id`	author's id – text$^{\text{id}}$ (default)
`name`	author's name – text$^{\text{authorname}}$

Examples

```
\usepackage[authormarkuptext=id]{changes} ~ \usepackage{changes}
\usepackage[authormarkuptext=name]{changes}
```

4.1.12 defaultcolor

```
\usepackage[defaultcolor=<color>]{changes}
```

The `defaultcolor` option defines the default color for authors, including the color for the default (anonymous) author. You can use colors of the *xcolor* package.

The default color is *blue*.

Examples

```
\usepackage[defaultcolor=blue]{changes} ~ \usepackage{changes}
\usepackage[defaultcolor=magenta]{changes}
```

4.1.13 todonotes

```
\usepackage[todonotes=<options>]{changes}
```

Options for the *todonotes* package can be specified as parameters of the `todonotes`-option. Several options or options with special characters have to be put in curly brackets.

Examples

```
\usepackage[todonotes={textsize=tiny}]{changes}
```

4.1.14 truncate

```
\usepackage[truncate=<options>]{changes}
```

Options for the *truncate* package can be specified as parameters of the `truncate`-option. Several options or options with special characters have to be put in curly brackets.

Examples

```
\usepackage[truncate=hyphenate]{changes}
```

4.1.15 ulem

```
\usepackage[ulem=<options>]{changes}
```

Options for the *ulem* package can be specified as parameters of the `ulem`-option. Several options or options with special characters have to be put in curly brackets.

Examples

```
\usepackage[ulem=UWforbf]{changes}
\usepackage[ulem={normalem,normalbf}]{changes}
```

4.1.16 xcolor

```
\usepackage[xcolor=<options>]{changes}
```

Options for the *xcolor* package can be specified as parameters of the xcolor-option. Several options or options with special characters have to be put in curly brackets.

Examples

```
\usepackage[xcolor=dvipdf]{changes}
\usepackage[xcolor={dvipdf,gray}]{changes}
```

4.2 Change management

4.2.1 \added

```
\added[id=<id>, comment=<comment>]{<new text>}
```

The command \added marks newly added text. The new text is given in curly braces.

The optional argument contains key-value-pairs for author-id and comment. The author-id has to be defined using \definechangesauthor. If the comment contains special characters or spaces, use curly brackets to enclose the comment.

If a comment is given, the direct author markup at the changes text is omitted, because the author is printed in the comment.

Examples

```
This is \added{new} text.
This is \added[id=EK]{new} text too.
This is more \added[id=EK, comment={has to be in it}]{new} text.
This is the last \added[comment=anonymous]{new} text.
```

Result

[EK 3] has to be in it

[1] anony-mous

This is new text. This is new^{EK} text too. This is more new text. This is the last new text.

4.2.2 \deleted

```
\deleted[id=<id>, comment=<comment>]{<old text>}
```

The command \deleted marks deleted text. The deleted text is given in curly braces.

For the optional arguments see \added (Section 4.2.1).

Examples

```
This is \deleted{old} text.
This is \deleted[id=EK]{old} text too.
This is more \deleted[id=EK, comment={too old}]{old} text.
This is the last \deleted[comment=away]{old} text.
```

Result

[EK 4] too old

[2] away

This is ~~old~~ text. This is ~~old~~[EK] text too. This is more ~~old~~ text. This is the last ~~old~~ text.

4.2.3 \replaced

```
\replaced[id=<id>, comment=<comment>]{<new text>}{<old text>}
```

The command \replaced marks replaced text. The new and the replaced text are given in this order in curly braces.

For the optional arguments see \added (Section 4.2.1).

The output of replaced text is a combination of added and deleted text, thus any change in their layout influences the layout of replaced text.

Examples

```
This is \replaced{new}{replaced} text.
This is \replaced[id=EK]{new}{replaced} text too.
This is more \replaced[id=EK, comment={better}]{new}{replaced} text
    .
This is the last \replaced[comment=improved]{new}{replaced} text.
```

Result

[EK 5] better

[3] improved

This is new~~replaced~~ text. This is new~~replaced~~[EK] text too. This is more new ~~replaced~~ text. This is the last new~~replaced~~ text.

4.3 Highlighting and Comments

4.3.1 \highlight

```
\highlight[id=<id>, comment=<comment>]{<text>}
```

The command \highlight highlights text. The highlighted text is given in curly braces.

For the optional arguments see \added (Section 4.2.1).

Examples

```
This is \highlight{highlighted} text.
This is \highlight[id=EK]{highlighted} text too.
This is more \highlight[id=EK, comment={Good one.}]{highlighted}
    text.
This is the last \highlight[comment=remember]{highlighted} text.
```

Result

This is highlighted text. This is highlighted ^{EK} text too. This is more
highlighted text. This is the last highlighted text.

[EK 6] Good one.

[4] remember

4.3.2 \comment

```
\comment[id=<id>]{<comment>}
```

The command \comments adds a comment to the document. The comment is given in curly braces.

The command has only one optional argument: a key-value-pair for the author-id. The author-id has to be defined using \definechangesauthor.

The comments are numbered automatically, the number is printed in the comment.

Examples

```
This is \comment{Sure}commented text.
This is \comment[id=EK]{Correct.}commented text too.
```

Result

This is commented text. This is commented text too.

[5] Sure

[EK 7] Correct.

4.4 Overview of changes

4.4.1 \listofchanges

```
\listofchanges[style=<style>, title=<title>, show=<type>]
```

The command \listofchanges outputs a list or summary of changes. The first LaTeX-run creates an auxiliary file, the second run uses the data of this file. Therefore you need two LaTeX-runs for an up-to-date list of changes.

There are three optional arguments:

style	list style
title	individual title
show	markup types

style The style argument defines the layout of the list of changes. Three styles are defined:

list	prints the list of changes like a list of figures (default)
summary	prints the number of changes grouped by author
compactsummary	same as summary but entries with count 0 are omitted

title The title argument is used to change the title for the list. If you want to use special characters or spaces in the title, enclose it in curly braces.

show The show argument defines which types of change markup are shown in the list of changes. You can combine the values using the | character. For example if you want to show all additions and deletions, use show=added|deleted.

The following values are defined:

all	show all types (default)
added	show only additions
deleted	show only deletions
replaced	show only replacements
highlight	show only highlights
comment	show only comments

Examples

```
\listofchanges
\listofchanges[style=list] ~ \listofchanges
\listofchanges[style=summary, title={My Summary}]
\listofchanges[title={List of comments}, show=comment]
\listofchanges[style=compactsummary, show=added|deleted|replaced,
    title={Text changes}]}
```

4.5 Author management

4.5.1 \definechangesauthor

```
\definechangesauthor[name=<name>, color=<color>]{<id>}
```

The command \definechangesauthor defines a new author for changes. You have to define a unique author's id, special characters or spaces are not allowed within the author's id.

You may define a corresponding color and the author's name. If you do not define a color, blue is used.

The author's name is used in the list of changes and in the markup if you set the corresponding option.

The package predefines one anonymous author without id.

Examples

```
\definechangesauthor{EK}
\definechangesauthor[color=orange]{EK}
\definechangesauthor[name={Ekkart Kleinod}]{EK}
\definechangesauthor[name={Ekkart Kleinod}, color=orange]{EK}
```

4.6 Adaptation of the output

4.6.1 \setaddedmarkup

\setaddedmarkup{<definition>}

The command \setaddedmarkup defines the layout of added text. The default markup is colored text, or the markup set with the option markup respectively addedmarkup.

Values for definition:

– any LaTeX-commands
– added text can be used with "#1"

The output of replaced text is a combination of added and deleted text, thus any change in their layout influences the layout of replaced text.

Examples

```
\setaddedmarkup{\emph{#1}}
\setaddedmarkup{+++: #1}
```

4.6.2 \setdeletedmarkup

\setdeletedmarkup{<definition>}

The command \setdeletedmarkup defines the layout of deleted text. The default markup is striked-out, or the markup set with the option markup respectively deletedmarkup.

Values for definition:

– any LaTeX-commands
– deleted text can be used with "#1"

The output of replaced text is a combination of added and deleted text, thus any change in their layout influences the layout of replaced text.

Examples

```
\setdeletedmarkup{\emph{#1}}
\setdeletedmarkup{---: #1}
```

4.6.3 \sethighlightmarkup

`\sethighlightmarkup{<definition>}`

The command `\sethighlightmarkup` defines the layout of highlighted text. The default markup is via a background color, or the markup set with the option `markup` respectively `highlightmarkup`.

Values for definition:

– any LATEX-commands
– highlighted text can be used with "#1"
– *ifthenelse* boolean test for colored text "`\isColored`"
– author's color can be used with color "authorcolor"

Examples

```
\sethighlightmarkup{\emph{#1}}
\sethighlightmarkup{\ifthenelse{\isColored}{\color{authorcolor
    }}{}\#\#: #1}
```

4.6.4 \setcommentmarkup

`\setcommentmarkup{<definition>}`

The command `\setcommentmarkup` defines the layout of comments. The default markup is a margin note, or the markup set with the option `markup` respectively `commentmarkup`.

Values for definition:

– any LATEX-commands
– comment can be used with "#1"
– author's id can be used with "#2"
– author output (id or name) can be used with "#3"
– *ifthenelse* boolean test for anonymous author "`\isAnonymous`"
– *ifthenelse* boolean test for colored text "`\isColored`"
– author's color can be used with color "authorcolor"
– comment count of the autor can be used with counter "authorcommentcount"

Examples

```
\setcommentmarkup{-- #1 --}
\setcommentmarkup{\ifthenelse{\isColored}{\color{authorcolor}}{}#1}
\setcommentmarkup{\ifthenelse{\isAnonymous{#2}}{}{\textbf{#3: }}#1}
\setcommentmarkup{[\arabic{authorcommentcount}] #1}
```

4.6.5 \setauthormarkup

`\setauthormarkup{<definition>}`

The command \setauthormarkup defines the layout of the author's markup in the text. The default markup is a superscripted author's text.

Values for definition:

– any LaTeX-commands
– author output (id or name) can be used with "#1"

Examples

```
\setauthormarkup{(#1)}
\setauthormarkup{(#1)~--~}
\setauthormarkup{\marginpar{#1}}
```

4.6.6 \setauthormarkupposition

`\setauthormarkupposition{<authormarkupposition>}`

The command \setauthormarkupposition defines the position of the author's markup relative to the changed text. The default position is right of the changed text.

The following values for *authormarkupposition* are defined:

right   right of the text – text$^{\text{author}}$ (default)
left   left of the text – $^{\text{author}}$text

Examples

```
\setauthormarkupposition{right}
\setauthormarkupposition{left}
```

4.6.7 \setauthormarkuptext

\setauthormarkuptext{<authormarkuptext>}

The command \setauthormarkuptext defines the text for the author's markup. The default markup is the author's id.

The following values for *authormarkuptext* are defined:

id   author's id – text$^{\text{id}}$ (default)
name   author's name – text$^{\text{authorname}}$

Examples

```
\setauthormarkuptext{id}
\setauthormarkuptext{name}
```

4.6.8 \settruncatewidth

\settruncatewidth{<width>}

The command \settruncatewidth sets the width of the truncation in the list of changes to the given width. The default width is 0.6\textwidth.

Examples

```
\settruncatewidth{5cm}
\settruncatewidth{.3\textwidth}
```

4.6.9 \setsummarywidth

\setsummarywidth{<width>}

The command \setsummarywidth sets the width of the list of changes in summary style to the given width. The default width is 0.3\textwidth.

Examples

```
\setsummarywidth{3cm}
\setsummarywidth{.5\textwidth}
```

4.6.10 \setsummarytowidth

```
\setsummarytowidth{<text>}
```

The command \setsummarytowidth sets the width of the list of changes in summary style to the width of the given text.

Examples

```
\setsummarytowidth{Highlighted \qquad}
\setsummarytowidth{The longest text you can imagine for the summary
    .}
```

4.6.11 \setlocextension

```
\setlocextension{<extension>}
```

The command \setlocextension sets the extension of the auxiliary file for the list of changes (loc-file[3]). The default extension is "loc".

In the example, the loc-file for "foo.tex" would be named "foo.listofchanges" resp. "foo.lochg" instead of the default name "foo.loc".

Examples

```
\setlocextension{listofchanges}
\setlocextension{lochg}
```

> Do not use a LaTeX standard file extension, such as "toc" or "lof", as this would collide with the normal LaTeX run.

4.6.12 \setsocextension

```
\setsocextension{<extension>}
```

The command \setsocextension sets the extension of the auxiliary file for the summary of changes (soc-file[4]). The default extension is "soc".

In the example, the soc-file for "foo.tex" would be named "foo.changes" resp. "foo.chg" instead of the default name "foo.soc".

Examples

---

[3] "loc" stands for "list of changes".
[4] "soc" stands for "summary of changes".

```
\setsocextension{changes}
\setsocextension{chg}
```

Do not use a LATEX standard file extension, such as "toc" or "lof", as this would collide with the normal LATEX run.

4.7 Used packages

The *changes*-package uses already existing packages for it's functions. You will find detailed description of the packages in their distributions.

The following packages are always required and have to be installed for the *changes*-package:

etoolbox   provides an enhanced \if-commands, *bools*, or list operations
truncate   truncation of texts (used for list of changes)
xkeyval   provides key-value-lists for parameters
xstring   improves string operations

The following packages are sometimes required and have to be installed if used by the corresponding option:

todonotes   loaded if comments are layouted as todo notes (default markup)
ulem   loaded if text has to be striked, wavylined or exed out (default markup)
xcolor   loaded if colored text is used for markup (default markup)

5 Remove markup from file

In order to remove the markup from the LaTeX files, you have to remove the commands by hand or use the script by Yvon Cui. You find the script in the directory:

```
<texpath>/scripts/changes/
```

The script removes all markups either keeping or rejecting the change. You can select or deselect markup from removal using the interactive mode by starting the script without options.

The script requires *python3*.

Use the script as follows:

```
python pyMergeChanges.py [-arh] <Input File> <Output File>
Options:
        -a: accept all added, deleted and replaced
        -r: reject all added, deleted and replaced
        -h: remove all highlights
If no option is given, runs interactively.
```

Run the script with no options and files for a short help text:

```
python pyMergeChanges.py
```

Known issues:

– removes only markup that is used in one line, not markup that spans multiple lines

6 Known problems and solutions

This section contains known problems and their solutions as far as I know some. If your problem is not listed here, please see the issue tracker on gitlab if it contains your problem (a search exists):

`https://gitlab.com/ekleinod/changes/issues`

If your problem is not listed, please open a new issue for your problem. Describe your problem as specific as possible, if possible, include a small example file with the problematic behavior.

6.1 Special content

Change markup of texts works well, it is possible to markup whole paragraphs. You cannot markup:

– figures
– tables
– headings
– some commands
– several paragraphs (sometimes)

You can try putting such text in an extra file and include in with `input`. This works sometimes, give it a try. Kudos to Charly Arenz for this tip.

6.2 Footnotes and margin notes

There is a problem of typesetting footnotes or margin notes in special environments, such as tables or tabbings. Avoid such markup when using these environments.

6.3 The *ulem* package

I am using the *ulem* package for striking out text as default. This leads to problems with some commands or environments, e.g.

– in math mode
– when using the *siunitx* package
– when using the `\citet` or `\citep` command

In that case there are only a few good solutions, the best way is to avoid using the *ulem* package by defining your own deletion markup. See

– Section 4.1.6
– Section 4.6.2

6.4 Command already defined

Some package define the markup commands as well, especially `\comment` and `\highlight` are not exclusively used by *changes*.

If needed, *changes* can prefix it's markup commands in order to avoid name clashes. This is set with the option `commandnameprefix`, see Section 4.1.3 for the documentation.

In order for this to work, the *changes* package has to be used after the other package defining the command.

7 Authors

Several authors contributed to the *changes*-package. Many bugs and problems were solved or their solution inspired via de.comp.text.tex. Thanks.

The authors are (in alphabetical order):

– Chiaradonna, Silvano
– Cui, Yvon
– Fischer, Ulrike
– Giovannini, Daniele
– Kleinod, Ekkart
– Mittelbach, Frank
– Richardson, Alexander
– Voss, Herbert
– Wölfel, Philipp
– Wolter, Steve

8 Versions

For a list of versions and the changes within these version, please refer to

`https://gitlab.com/ekleinod/changes/blob/master/changelog.md`

Here you too find the implemented but not released changes for the new version.

If you are interested in planned new features, please see

`https://gitlab.com/ekleinod/changes/milestones`

9 Distribution, Copyright, License

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This work may be distributed and/or modified under the conditions of the LaTeX Project Public License, either version 1.3 of this license or any later version. The latest version of this license is in `http://www.latex-project.org/lppl.txt` and version 1.3 or later is part of all distributions of LaTeX version 2005/12/01 or later.

This work has the LPPL maintenance status "maintained". The current maintainer of this work is Ekkart Kleinod.

This work consists of the files

```
source/latex/changes/changes.drv
source/latex/changes/changes.dtx
source/latex/changes/changes.ins
source/latex/changes/examples.dtx
source/latex/changes/README
source/latex/changes/userdoc/*.tex
scripts/changes/pyMergeChanges.py
```

and the derived files

```
doc/latex/changes/changes.english.pdf
doc/latex/changes/changes.english.withcode.pdf
doc/latex/changes/changes.ngerman.pdf
doc/latex/changes/examples/changes.example.*.tex
doc/latex/changes/examples/changes.example.*.pdf
tex/latex/changes/changes.sty
```