

# Hypertext marks in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X: a manual for hyperref

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‡<https://github.com/latex3/hyperref/issues>

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## 1 Preface

As can be already seen in the following introduction, `hyperref` has a long history and has seen many changes over time. The introduction mentions workflows, drivers and problems that are no longer (or only in edge cases) relevant. The documentation reflects this varied history: changes

and extensions and explanations were and are spread over various papers and sources or have been incorporated later and so are not always in a coherent order and in sync with each other.

This history is continuing: If you are using the new L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X PDF management which is currently distributed as a testphase package `pdfmanagement-testphase` then `hyperref` will for the PDF output use a new generic driver which contains a number of changes and new features. The documentation of this driver `hyperref-generic.pdf` is currently a part of the `pdfmanagement-testphase` documentation. One important change of the new driver is that it removed the old `hyperref` code for book marks and uses the `bookmark` package instead. So to learn about options to extend the bookmarks you should consult the `bookmark` documentation too.

## 1.1 Restoring removed patches

`hyperref` has over time patched quite a number of packages to resolve clashes and incompatibilities. Many of them are either no longer needed or should be done by the original packages. Those patches are now slowly removed from `hyperref`. It should normally not lead to problems, but in case that the patches should be restored they can be loaded through the package `hyperref-patches` which is a part of this bundle.

## 2 Introduction

The package derives from, and builds on, the work of the HyperT<sub>E</sub>X project, described at <http://xxx.lanl.gov/hypertext/><sup>1</sup>. It extends the functionality of all the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X cross-referencing commands (including the table of contents, bibliographies etc) to produce `\special` commands which a driver can turn into hypertext links; it also provides new commands to allow the user to write *ad hoc* hypertext links, including those to external documents and URLs.

The package is currently maintained at <https://github.com/latex3/hyperref/> and issues should be reported there.

This manual provides a brief overview of the `hyperref` package. For more details, you should read the additional documentation distributed with the package, as well as the complete documentation by processing `hyperref.dtx`. You should also read the chapter on `hyperref` in *The L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Web Companion*, where you will find additional examples.

The HyperT<sub>E</sub>X specification<sup>2</sup> says that conformant viewers/translators must recognize the following set of `\special` constructs:

```
href: html:<a href = "href_string">
name: html:<a name = "name_string">
end: html:</a>
image: html:<img src = "href_string">
base_name: html:<base href = "href_string">
```

The *href*, *name* and *end* commands are used to do the basic hypertext operations of establishing links between sections of documents. The *image* command is intended (as with current HTML viewers) to place an image of arbitrary graphical format on the page in the current location. The *base\_name* command is used to communicate to the DVI viewer the full (URL) location of the current document so that files specified by relative URLs may be retrieved correctly.

The *href* and *name* commands must be paired with an *end* command later in the T<sub>E</sub>X file—the T<sub>E</sub>X commands between the two ends of a pair form an *anchor* in the document. In the case of

<sup>1</sup>Now: <https://ctan.org/tex-archive/support/hypertext/hypertext>

<sup>2</sup>This is borrowed from an article by Arthur Smith.

an *href* command, the *anchor* is to be highlighted in the *DVI viewer*, and when clicked on will cause the scene to shift to the destination specified by *href\_string*. The *anchor* associated with a name command represents a possible location to which other hypertext links may refer, either as local references (of the form `href="#name_string"` with the *name\_string* identical to the one in the name command) or as part of a URL (of the form `URL#name_string`). Here *href\_string* is a valid URL or local identifier, while *name\_string* could be any string at all: the only caveat is that ‘” characters should be escaped with a backslash (\), and if it looks like a URL name it may cause problems.

However, the drivers intended to produce *only* PDF use literal PostScript or PDF `\special` commands. The commands are defined in configuration files for different drivers, selected by package options or for most current engines autodetected; at present, the following drivers are supported:

**hypertex** DVI processors conforming to the HyperTeX guidelines (i.e. `xdvi`, `dvips` (with the `-z` option), `OzTeX`, and `Textures`)

**dvips** produces `\special` commands tailored for `dvips`. This is the default driver if `dvi` mode is detected.

**dvipsone** produces `\special` commands tailored for `dvipsone`

**ps2pdf** a special case of output suitable for processing by earlier versions of Ghostscript’s PDF writer; this is basically the same as that for `dvips`, but a few variations remained before version 5.21

**tex4ht** produces `\special` commands for use with `TeX4ht`, autodetected.

**pdftex** pdfTeX, Hàn Thế Thành’s TeX variant that writes PDF directly, autodetected.

**luatex** luaTeX, Unicode TeX variant that writes PDF directly, autodetected.

**dvipdfm** produces `\special` commands for Mark Wicks’ DVI to PDF driver `dvipdfm`

**dvipdfmx** produces `\special` commands for driver `dvipdfmx`, a successor of `dvipdfm`

**dviwindo** produces `\special` commands that Y&Y’s Windows previewer interprets as hypertext jumps within the previewer

**vtex** produces `\special` commands that MicroPress’ HTML and PDF-producing TeX variants interpret as hypertext jumps within the previewer, autodetected.

**textures** produces `\special` commands that `Textures` interprets as hypertext jumps within the previewer

**xetex** produces `\special` commands for XeTeX, autodetected.

**hitex** (new 2023) for the hint format produces by the HiTeX engine, autodetected. This a quite experimental engine and the driver file is not part of the `hyperref` bundle but is provided by the `hitex` package. Problems should be reported to <https://github.com/ruckertm/HINT>.

Output from `dvips` or `dvipsone` must be processed using Acrobat Distiller to obtain a PDF file.<sup>3</sup> The result is generally preferable to that produced by using the `hypertex` driver, and then processing with `dvips -z`, but the DVI file is not portable. The main advantage of using the HyperTeX `\special` commands is that you can also use the document in hypertext DVI viewers, such as `xdvi`.

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<sup>3</sup>Make sure you turn off the partial font downloading supported by `dvips` and `dvipsone` in favor of Distiller’s own system.

**driverfallback** If a driver is not given and cannot be autodetected, then use the driver option, given as value to this option `driverfallback`. Example:

```
driverfallback=dvipdfm
```

Autodetected drivers (`pdftex`, `luatex`, `xetex`, `vtex`, `vtexpdfmark`, `hitex`) are recognized from within  $\TeX$  and therefore cannot be given as value to option `driverfallback`. However a DVI driver program is run after the  $\TeX$  run is finished. Thus it cannot be detected at  $\TeX$  macro level. Then package `hyperref` uses the driver, given by `driverfallback`. If the driver is already specified or can be autodetected, then option `driverfallback` is ignored.

### 3 Implicit behavior

This package can be used with more or less any normal  $\LaTeX$  document by specifying in the document preamble

```
\usepackage{hyperref}
```

Make sure it comes *last* of your loaded packages, to give it a fighting chance of not being over-written, since its job is to redefine many  $\LaTeX$  commands.<sup>4</sup>

*Do not load it in `\AtBeginDocument` or the `begindocument` hook!* While this often worked in the past this is not officially supported. As `hyperref` and `nameref` use this hook too to initialize commands, timing of code execution is tricky and fragile if the packages are loaded there. If you want to delay the loading, use the `begindocument/before` hook.

Hopefully you will find that all cross-references work correctly as hypertext. For example, `\section` commands will produce a bookmark and a link, whereas `\section*` commands will only show links when paired with a corresponding `\addcontentsline` command.

In addition, the `hyperindex` option (see below) attempts to make items in the index by hyperlinked back to the text, and the option `backref` inserts extra ‘back’ links into the bibliography for each entry. Other options control the appearance of links, and give extra control over PDF output. For example, `colorlinks`, as its name well implies, colors the links instead of using boxes; this is the option used in this document.

### 4 Interfaces for class and package authors

hyperlink features are nowadays a common requirement. `hyperref` patches quite a number of commands from the  $\LaTeX$  core and from packages to add such features. But this is rather fragile and it add dependencies on the loading order and can break if the external packages changes. It is therefore much better if packages add suitable support to their commands directly. Quite a lot packages actually did this, but due to missing documentation of the interface they often looked into the code and then used internal commands not meant as public command.

The following tries to describe the existing variables and commands that can be viewed as public interfaces or which should or can be set by packages to stay compatible with the `hyperref` command. Documented user commands are naturally interfaces too, they are not explicitly mentioned here again.

This section is work in progress. Suggestions or comments are welcome.

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<sup>4</sup>But work has started to reduce the number of redefinition and so the dependencies on the loading order.

## 4.1 Counters

Counters play an important part in the code. They are used to create destination names and to define hierarchies like the bookmarks. To work correctly often they require some additional setups.

`\theH<counter>` `hyperref` creates destination names for link anchor typically out of the name of the counter and the `\the<counter>` value. This can fail, e.g. if `\the<counter>` is not unique through the document, or if it is not expandable. In such cases `\theH<counter>` should be defined so that it gives a unique, expandable value. It doesn't harm to define it even if `hyperref` is not loaded.

`\toclevel@<counter>` This is a variable which should contain a number. It is used for the level in the bookmarks. It should be defined for all counters which are used in toc like lists and `\addcontentsline`. Typical values are

```
\def\toclevel@part{-1}
\def\toclevel@chapter{0}
\def\toclevel@section{1}
\def\toclevel@subsection{2}
\def\toclevel@subsubsection{3}
\def\toclevel@paragraph{4}
\def\toclevel@subparagraph{5}
\def\toclevel@figure{0}
```

## 4.2 Values of package and `\hypersetup` options

When a key is set either in the package options or with `\hypersetup` `hyperref` typically stores the result in internal variables, or executes some code or sets a internal boolean. Package and class authors should here *not* rely on the names or the details of the key processing.

New in version 7.00s

But as other packages sometimes need to know which value has been set, some values can be retrieved with the expandable `\GetDocumentProperties`. The values are given back surrounded by `\exp_not:n`, so can be used safely in an `\edef`. So for example to get the pdfauthor you can do.

```
\edef\mypdfauthor{\GetDocumentProperties{hyperref/pdfauthor}}
```

The values are given back as entered by the user! If they should be used in a PDF context `\pdfstringdef` or something equivalent must still be applied.

Currently this interface can be used for the keys `pdfauthor`, `pdftitle`, `pdfproducer`, `pdfcreator`, `pdfsubject` and `pdfkeywords`. If used with a unknown key an empty value is returned. The interface works also if the new PDF management is loaded with `\DocumentMetadata`, in this case more keys gives back their value.

## 4.3 Links commands

The following commands are provided by all drivers to create links. They can be used by packages if the user commands are not sufficient. New drivers must provide these commands with similar arguments.

```
\hyper@anchor {destination name}
\hyper@anchorstart {destination name}
\hyper@anchorend
```

```

\hyper@link {context}{destination name}{link text} %GoTo
\hyper@linkstart {context} {destination name} %GoTo
\hyper@linkend %GoTo
\hyper@linkfile {link text} {filename} {destname} %GoToR
\hyper@linkurl {link text}{url} %URI
\hyper@linklaunch{filename} {link text} {Parameters} %Launch, only with new generic driver
\hyper@linknamed {action}{link text} %Named, only with new generic driver

```

## 4.4 Creating targets

Internal links and bookmarks need something they can jump to. In a PDF this is normally called a *destination* (and the primitive is therefor called `\pdfdest`), in HTML it is more common to call this an *anchor* (and the `hyperref` uses therefor `\hyper@anchor`). History can not be undone but future commands and descriptions will use the generic *target* unless the PDF specific destination is meant.

Targets are created automatically when `\refstepcounter` is used and in many cases this does the right thing and nothing more is needed. But there are exceptions:

- A needed target can be missing for example if a sectioning command doesn't have a number as the starred version is used or due to the setting of `secnumdepth`.
- The target created by the `\refstepcounter` can be in the wrong place.
- The target created by the `\refstepcounter` can affect spacing.
- The target name created by the `\refstepcounter` is not usable, e.g. in `\bibitem` where you need a target name bases on the bib-key.

Package authors and users can use the following commands to create and manipulate targets. The commands are described in more detail in `hyperref-linktarget.pdf`.

```

\MakeLinkTarget
\LinkTargetOff
\LinkTargetOn
\NextLinkTarget
\SetLinkTargetFilter

```

The first four commands will be defined also in  $\LaTeX$  directly as no-op and so can be used even if `hyperref` is not loaded.

Until  $\LaTeX$  is updated package authors can also provide these definitions directly:

```

\ProvideDocumentCommand\MakeLinkTarget{sO{m}}{}
\ProvideDocumentCommand\LinkTargetOn{}{}
\ProvideDocumentCommand\LinkTargetOff{}{}
\ProvideDocumentCommand\NextLinkTarget{m}{}

```

## 4.5 Patches and how to suppress them

The patches to external commands made by `hyperref` can be avoided completely by loading `hyperref` with the option `implicit=false`. But suppressing everything is often too drastic. There is a work in progress to classify the patches and to offer interfaces to suppress them in a more granular way.

**sectioning commands** • `hyperref` patches `\@sect`, `\@ssect`, `\@chapter`, `\@schapter`, `\@part`, `\@spart`.



- It adds to the starred commands a target for a link (with the prefix `chapter*` for chapters and `section*` otherwise). To the other commands it adds a target for a link if the sectioning is unnumbered, e.g. because of the `secnumdepth` setting or in the front matter.
- The patch can be suppressed by defining the command `\hyper@nopatch@sectioning`. This should normally be done only by a class or a package which provides sectioning commands and adds the targets itself. Targets have a location on the page and e.g. the section commands should take indents into account. Targets are needed for bookmarks and the table of contents, so `\@currentHref` should get the correct meaning before `\addcontentsline` is used.
- Note that the `nameref` package patches these commands too to add commands to store the title text in `\@currentlabelname`. Check the `nameref` documentation about a way to suppress these patches.

**footnotes** To enable (partly) the linking of footnotes `hyperref` redefines or patches various commands, in part package dependant.

- `hyperref` redefines `\@xfootnotenext`, `\@xfootnotemark`, `\@mpfootnotetext`, `\@footnotetext`, `\@footnotemark`. If `tabularx` is loaded it changes `\TX@endtabularx`. If `longtable` is loaded it changes `\LT@p@ftntext`. If `fancyvrb` is loaded it redefines `\V@@footnotetext`. It also redefines `\footref` and `\maketitle`.
- *All* those redefinitions can be suppressed by defining `\hyper@nopatch@footnote`. Be aware that this can suppress links but also make unwanted links appear.

**amsmath tags** `hyperref` redefines two internal commands of `amsmath` related the `\tag` command to add an anchor. This code can be suppressed by defining `\hyper@nopatch@amsmath@tag`. (This normally makes no sense in packages but will probably be needed when math environments are changed to allow tagging.)

**counters** `hyperref` patches the kernel command `\@definecounter`, `\@newctr`, `\@addtoreset` and the `amsmath` command `\numberwithin` to ensure that for every counter the correct `\theHcounter` representation is created or reset. This code can be suppressed by defining `\hyper@nopatch@counter`. (This normally makes no sense in packages but will probably be needed when kernel commands are changed to allow tagging.)

**math environments** `hyperref` patches `\equation/\endequation`, `\eqnarray`, `\endeqnarray`. This code can be suppressed by defining `\hyper@nopatch@mathenv`.

**table of contents** `hyperref` redefines `\contentsline` to be able to add links to toc entries. It redefines `\addcontentsline` to create the bookmarks and pass the destination names to the toc entries. This code can be suppressed by defining `\hyper@nopatch@toc`.

**captions** `hyperref` redefines `\caption` and `\@caption` to insert targets for links. This code can be suppressed by defining `\hyper@nopatch@caption` (additional helper commands are not suppressed). As various packages redefine captions too (e.g. the `caption` package) side-effects must be carefully tested!

**longtable** `hyperref` redefines `\LT@start` and `\LT@array` to move the targets in a better place. This code can be suppressed by defining `\hyper@nopatch@longtable`

**theorems** `hyperref` patches `\@thm`. This code can be suppressed by defining `\hyper@nopatch@thm`

**citations and bibliography** If `natbib` is not loaded `hyperref` redefines `\biblecite`, `\@bibitem` and `\@bibitem`. These redefinitions can be suppressed by defining `\hyper@nopatch@bib`.

## 5 Package options

All user-configurable aspects of `hyperref` are set using a single ‘key=value’ scheme (using the `keyval` package) with the key `Hyp`. The options can be set either in the optional argument to the `\usepackage` command, or using the `\hypersetup` macro. When the package is loaded, a file `hyperref.cfg` is read if it can be found, and this is a convenient place to set options on a site-wide basis.

Note however that some options (for example `unicode`) can only be used as package options, and not in `\hypersetup` as the option settings are processed as the package is read. The following tabular lists (hopefully all) these options. Be aware that some of the options do nothing or have changed behaviour if the new `pdfmanagement` and so the new generic `hyperref` driver is used.

option	remark
all driver options, e.g. <code>pdftex</code>	often not needed, as detected automatically
<code>implicit</code>	
<code>pdfa</code>	no-op with new <code>pdfmanagement</code> , set the standard in <code>\DeclareDocumentMetadata</code> .
<code>unicode</code>	is the default now anyway
<code>pdfversion</code>	no-op with new <code>pdfmanagement</code> , set the version in <code>\DeclareDocumentMetadata</code> .
<code>bookmarks</code>	this will probably change at some time.
<code>backref</code>	
<code>pagebackref</code>	
<code>destlabel</code>	
<code>pdfusetitle</code>	
<code>pdfpagelabels</code>	
<code>hyperfootnotes</code>	
<code>hyperfigures</code>	
<code>hyperindex</code>	
<code>encap</code>	
<code>CJKbookmarks</code>	only with the new <code>pdfmanagement</code> , in other cases it can be used in <code>\hypersetup</code>
<code>psdextra</code>	only with the new <code>pdfmanagement</code> , in other cases it can be used in <code>\hypersetup</code>
<code>nesting</code>	only with the new <code>pdfmanagement</code> , in other cases it can be used in <code>\hypersetup</code> (but is quite unclear if it has any use)

As an example, the behavior of a particular file could be controlled by:

- a site-wide `hyperref.cfg` setting up the look of links, adding backreferencing, and setting a PDF display default:

```
\hypersetup{backref,
```

```
pdfpagemode=FullScreen,
colorlinks=true}
```

- A global option in the file, which is passed down to `hyperref`:

```
\documentclass[dvips]{article}
```

- File-specific options in the `\usepackage` commands, which override the ones set in `hyperref.cfg`:

```
\usepackage[colorlinks=false]{hyperref}
\hypersetup{pdftitle={A Perfect Day}}
```

As seen in the previous example, information entries (`pdftitle`, `pdfauthor`, ...) should be set after the package is loaded. Otherwise  $\text{\LaTeX}$  expands the values of these options prematurely. Also  $\text{\LaTeX}$  strips spaces in options. Especially option ‘`pdfborder`’ requires some care. Curly braces protect the value, if given as package option. They are not necessary in `\hypersetup`.

```
\usepackage[pdfborder={0 0 0}]{hyperref}
\hypersetup{pdfborder=0 0 0}
```

Some options can be given at any time, but many are restricted: before `\begin{document}`, only in `\usepackage[...]{hyperref}`, before first use, etc.

In the key descriptions that follow, many options do not need a value, as they default to the value `true` if used. These are the ones classed as ‘boolean’. The values `true` and `false` can always be specified, however.

## 5.1 General options

Firstly, the options to specify general behavior and page size.

<code>draft</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	all hypertext options are turned off
<code>final</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	all hypertext options are turned on
<code>debug</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	extra diagnostic messages are printed in the log file
<code>verbose</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	same as <code>debug</code>
<code>implicit</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	redefines $\text{\LaTeX}$ internals
<code>setpagesize</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	sets page size by special driver commands

## 5.2 Options for destination names

Destinations names (also anchor, target or link names) are internal names that identify a position on a page in the document. They are used in link targets for inner document links or the bookmarks, for example.

Usually anchors are set, if `\refstepcounter` is called. Thus there is a counter name and value. Both are used to construct the destination name. By default the counter value follows the counter name separated by a dot. Example for the fourth chapter:

```
chapter.4
```

This scheme is used by:

`\autoref` displays the description label for the reference depending on the counter name.

`\hyperpage` is used by the index to get page links. Page anchor setting (`pageanchor`) must not be turned off.

It is very important that the destination names are unique, because two destinations must not share the same name. The counter value `\the<counter>` is not always unique for the counter. For example, table and figures can be numbered inside the chapter without having the chapter number in their number. Therefore `hyperref` has introduced `\theH<counter>` that allows a unique counter value without messing up with the appearance of the counter number. For example, the number of the second table in the third chapter might be printed as 2, the result of `\thetable`. But the destination name `table.2.4` is unique because it has used `\theHtable` that gives 2.4 in this case.

Often the user do not need to set `\theH<counter>`. Defaults for standard cases (chapter, ...) are provided. And after `hyperref` is loaded, new counters with parent counters also define `\theH<counter>` automatically, if `\newcounter`, `\@addtoreset` or `\numberwithin` of package `amsmath` are used.

Usually problems with duplicate destination names can be solved by an appropriate definition of `\theH<counter>`. If option `hypertexnames` is disabled, then a unique artificial number is used instead of the counter value. In case of page anchors the absolute page anchor is used. With option `plainpages` the page anchors use the arabic form. In both latter cases `\hyperpage` for index links is affected and might not work properly.

If an unnumbered entity gets an anchor (starred forms of chapters, sections, ...) or `\phantomsection` is used, then the dummy counter name `section*` and an artificial unique number is used.

If the final PDF file is going to be merged with another file, than the destination names might clash, because both documents might contain `chapter.1` or `page.1`. Also `hyperref` sets anchor with name `Doc-Start` at the begin of the document. This can be resolved by redefining `\HyperDestNameFilter`. Package `hyperref` calls this macro each time, it uses a destination name. The macro must be expandable and expects the destination name as only argument. As example, the macro is redefined to add a prefix to all destination names:

```
\renewcommand*\HyperDestNameFilter}[1]{\jobname-#1}
```

In document `docA` the destination name `chapter.2` becomes `docA-chapter.2`.

Destination names can also be used from the outside in URIs, (if the driver has not removed or changed them), for example:

```
http://somewhere/path/file.pdf#nameddest=chapter.4
```

However using a number seems unhappy. If another chapter is added before, the number changes. But it is very difficult to pass a new name for the destination to the anchor setting process that is usually deep hidden in the internals. The first name of `\label` after the anchor setting seems a good approximation:

```
\section{Introduction}
\label{intro}
```

Option `destlabel` checks for each `\label`, if there is a new destination name active and replaces the destination name by the label name. Because the destination name is already in use because of the anchor setting, the new name is recorded in the `.aux` file and used in the subsequent `LATEX` run. The renaming is done by a redefinition of `\HyperDestNameFilter`. That leaves the old destination names intact (e.g., they are needed for `\autoref`). This redefinition is also available as `\HyperDestLabelReplace`, thus that an own redefinition can use it. The following example also adds a prefix for *all* destination names:

```
\renewcommand*\HyperDestNameFilter}[1]{%
  \jobname-\HyperDestLabelReplace{#1}%
}
```

The other case that only files prefixed that do not have a corresponding `\label` is more complicate, because `\HyperDestLabelReplace` needs the unmodified destination name as argument. This is solved by an expandable string test (`\pdfstrcmp` of pdfTeX or `\strcmp` of XeTeX, package `pdftexcmds` also supports LuaTeX):

```
\usepackage{pdftexcmds}
\makeatletter
\renewcommand*{\HyperDestNameFilter}[1]{%
  \ifcase\pdf@strcmp{#1}{\HyperDestLabelReplace{#1}} %
    \jobname-#1%
  \else
    \HyperDestLabelReplace{#1}%
  \fi
}
\makeatother
```

With option `destlabel` destinations can also be named manually, if the destination is not yet renamed:

```
\HyperDestRename{<destination>}{<newname>}
```

Hint: Anchors can also be named and set by `\hypertarget`.

<code>destlabel</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	destinations are named by first <code>\label</code> after anchor creation
<code>hypertextnames</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	use guessable names for links
<code>naturalnames</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	use L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X-computed names for links
<code>plainpages</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	Forces page anchors to be named by the Arabic form of the page number, rather than the formatted form.

### 5.3 Page anchors

In a PDF `hyperref` adds to every page an target for links (in the upper left corner). These targets are for example used by the index to references the pages of the entries. Unlike the targets generated by other counters it is not possible to change the names of these targets by defining a `\theHpage` command: the name can currently not be stored in a label and so is not referenceable. Nevertheless a few options exists, they are already mentioned elsewhere in the documentation but we provide here a summary:

**pageanchor** A boolean option that determines whether every page is given an target at the top left corner. If this is turned off, `\printindex` will not contain valid hyperlinks.

**hypertextnames** By default the targets have names built with `\thepage: page.\thepage`, so e.g., `page.4` or `page.iii`. The names require that every page as an unique number representation. A frequent problem here is with title pages which often don't show page numbers but internally use the same number as a following page. If you get messages about **destination with the same identifier** (`namepage.1`), change the number representation of title pages or disable the page target.

If the boolean option `hypertextnames` is set to false, an internal page counter is stepped and used as arabic number. In most cases this should mean that you get the absolute page number (exceptions could be with documents throwing away or duplicating pages at shipout). This option avoids the problem with duplicated identifiers, but does not work with an index, as the backlinks have to be created from the representation passed to the index.

**plainpages** This forces page anchors to be named by the arabic form, but unlike the previous option it does not use an internal counter but the page counter. That means if you have for example roman and arabic pages you will get duplicated target names as page i and page 1 both set the anchor `page.1`.

`\@currentHpage`

Starting with version 7.01c `hyperref` stores the name of the page target it has just set into the (global) variable `\@currentHpage`. The fallback value is `Doc-Start`. As the target is set when the page is shipout, `\@currentHpage` is only reliable at shipout. With a  $\text{\LaTeX}$  format from 2023-11-01 the name can be labeled like this:

```
%labeling in the document
\RecordProperties{mylabel}{pagetarget}
%linking to the page:
\hyperlink{\RefProperty{mylabel}{pagetarget}}{some text}
```

## 5.4 Configuration options

<code>raiselinks</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	In the hypertext driver, the height of links is normally calculated by the driver as simply the base line of contained text; this option forces <code>\special</code> commands to reflect the real height of the link (which could contain a graphic)
<code>breaklinks</code>	boolean	<i>both</i>	This option is in <code>hyperref</code> only used in the <code>dviwindo</code> driver, in all other cases it doesn't do anything sensible—it neither allows nor prevents links to be broken. The <code>ocgx2</code> package checks the state of the boolean.
<code>pageanchor</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	Determines whether every page is given an implicit anchor at the top left corner. If this is turned off, <code>\printindex</code> will not contain valid hyperlinks.
<code>nesting</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	Allows links to be nested; no drivers currently support this.

Note for option `breaklinks`: The correct value is automatically set according to the driver features. It can be overwritten for drivers that do not support broken links. However, at any case, the link area will be wrong and displaced.

## 5.5 Backend drivers

If no driver is specified, the package tries to find a driver in the following order:

1. Autodetection, some  $\text{\TeX}$  processors can be detected at  $\text{\TeX}$  macro level (`pdf $\text{\TeX}$` , `Xe $\text{\TeX}$` , `V $\text{\TeX}$` ).
2. Option `driverfallback`. If this option is set, its value is taken as driver option.
3. Macro `\Hy@defaultdriver`. The macro takes a driver file name (without file extension).
4. Package default is `hypertex`.

Many distributions are using a driver file `hypertex.cfg` that define `\Hy@defaultdriver` with `hdvips`. This is recommended because driver `dvips` provides much more features than `hypertex` for PDF generation.

<code>driverfallback</code>	Its value is used as driver option if the driver is not given or autodetected.	
<code>dvipdfm</code>	Sets up <code>hyperref</code> for use with the <code>dvipdfm</code> driver.	
<code>dvipdfmx</code>	Sets up <code>hyperref</code> for use with the <code>dvipdfmx</code> driver.	
<code>dvips</code>	Sets up <code>hyperref</code> for use with the <code>dvips</code> driver.	
<code>dvipsone</code>	Sets up <code>hyperref</code> for use with the <code>dvipsone</code> driver.	
<code>dviwindo</code>	Sets up <code>hyperref</code> for use with the <code>dviwindo</code> Windows previewer.	
<code>hypertex</code>	Sets up <code>hyperref</code> for use with the HyperTeX-compliant drivers.	
<code>latex2html</code>	Redefines a few macros for compatibility with <code>latex2html</code> .	
<code>nativepdf</code>	An alias for <code>dvips</code>	
<code>pdfmark</code>	An alias for <code>dvips</code>	
<code>pdftex</code>	Sets up <code>hyperref</code> for use with the <code>pdftex</code> program.	
<code>ps2pdf</code>	Redefines a few macros for compatibility with Ghostscript's PDF writer, otherwise identical to <code>dvips</code> .	
<code>tex4ht</code>	For use with <code>TeX4ht</code>	
<code>textures</code>	For use with <code>Textures</code>	
<code>vtex</code>	For use with MicroPress' <code>VTex</code> ; the PDF and HTML backends are detected automatically.	
<code>vtexpdfmark</code>	For use with <code>VTex</code> 's PostScript backend.	
<code>xetex</code>	For use with <code>XeTeX</code> (using backend for <code>dvipdfm</code> ).	

If you use `dviwindo`, you may need to redefine the macro `\wwwbrowser` (the default is `C:\netscape\netscape`) to tell `dviwindo` what program to launch. Thus, users of Internet Explorer might add something like this to `hyperref.cfg`:

```
\renewcommand{\wwwbrowser}{C:\string\Program\space
Files\string\Plus!\string\Microsoft\space
Internet\string\iexplore.exe}
```

## 5.6 Extension options

<code>extension</code>	text		Set the file extension (e.g. <code>dvi</code> ) which will be appended to file links created if you use the <code>xr</code> package.
<code>hyperfigures</code>	boolean		
<code>backref</code>	text	<i>false</i>	Adds 'backlink' text to the end of each item in the bibliography, as a list of section numbers. This can only work properly <i>if</i> there is a blank line after each <code>\bibitem</code> . Supported values are <code>section</code> , <code>slide</code> , <code>page</code> , <code>none</code> , or <code>false</code> . If no value is given, <code>section</code> is taken as default.
<code>pagebackref</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	Adds 'backlink' text to the end of each item in the bibliography, as a list of page numbers.
<code>hyperindex</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	Makes the page numbers of index entries into hyperlinks. Relays on unique page anchors ( <code>pageanchor</code> , ...) <code>pageanchors</code> and <code>plainpages=false</code> .
<code>hyperfootnotes</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	Makes the footnote marks into hyperlinks to the footnote text. Easily broken ...
<code>encap</code>			Sets <code>encap</code> character for <code>hyperindex</code>
<code>linktoc</code>	text	<i>section</i>	make text ( <code>section</code> ), page number ( <code>page</code> ), both ( <code>all</code> ) or nothing ( <code>none</code> ) be link on TOC, LOF and LOT

<code>linktocpage</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	make page number, not text, be link on TOC, LOF and LOT
<code>breaklinks</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	allow links to break over lines by making links over multiple lines into PDF links to the same target
<code>colorlinks</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	Colors the text of links and anchors. The colors chosen depend on the type of link. At present the only types of link distinguished are citations, page references, URLs, local file references, and other links. Unlike colored boxes, the colored text remains when printing.
<code>linkcolor</code>	color	<i>red</i>	Color for normal internal links.
<code>anchorcolor</code>	color	<i>black</i>	Color for anchor text. Ignored by most drivers.
<code>citecolor</code>	color	<i>green</i>	Color for bibliographical citations in text.
<code>filecolor</code>	color	<i>cyan</i>	Color for URLs which open local files.
<code>menucolor</code>	color	<i>red</i>	Color for Acrobat menu items.
<code>runcolor</code>	color	<i>filecolor</i>	Color for run links (launch annotations).
<code>urlcolor</code>	color	<i>magenta</i>	Color for linked URLs.
<code>allcolors</code>	color		Set all color options (without border and field options).
<code>frenchlinks</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	Use small caps instead of color for links.
<code>hidelinks</code>			Hide links (removing color and border).

Note that all color names must be defined before use, following the normal system of the standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X color package.

## 5.7 PDF-specific display options

<code>bookmarks</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	A set of Acrobat bookmarks are written, in a manner similar to the table of contents, requiring two passes of L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X. Some postprocessing of the bookmark file (file extension <code>.out</code> ) may be needed to translate L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X codes, since bookmarks must be written in PDFEncoding. To aid this process, the <code>.out</code> file is not rewritten by L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X if it is edited to contain a line <code>\let\WriteBookmarks\relax</code>
<code>bookmarksopen</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	If Acrobat bookmarks are requested, show them with all the subtrees expanded.
<code>bookmarksopenlevel</code>	parameter		level ( <code>\maxdimen</code> ) to which bookmarks are open
<code>bookmarksnumbered</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	If Acrobat bookmarks are requested, include section numbers.
<code>bookmarkstype</code>	text	<i>toc</i>	to specify which ‘toc’ file to mimic



CJKbookmarks	boolean	<i>false</i>	This option should be used to produce CJK bookmarks. Package <code>hyperref</code> supports both normal and preprocessed mode of the CJK package; during the creation of bookmarks, it simply replaces CJK's macros with special versions which expand to the corresponding character codes. Note that without the 'unicode' option of <code>hyperref</code> you get PDF files which actually violate the PDF specification because non-Unicode character codes are used – some PDF readers localized for CJK languages (most notably Acroread itself) support this. Also note that option 'CJKbookmarks' cannot be used together with option 'unicode'. No mechanism is provided to translate non-Unicode bookmarks to Unicode; for portable PDF documents only Unicode encoding should be used.
pdfhighlight	name	<i>/I</i>	How link buttons behave when selected; <i>/I</i> is for inverse (the default); the other possibilities are <i>/N</i> (no effect), <i>/O</i> (outline), and <i>/P</i> (inset highlighting).
citebordercolor	RGB color	<i>0 1 0</i>	The color of the box around citations
filebordercolor	RGB color	<i>0 .5 .5</i>	The color of the box around links to files
linkbordercolor	RGB color	<i>1 0 0</i>	The color of the box around normal links
menubordercolor	RGB color	<i>1 0 0</i>	The color of the box around Acrobat menu links
urlbordercolor	RGB color	<i>0 1 1</i>	The color of the box around links to URLs
runbordercolor	RGB color	<i>0 .7 .7</i>	Color of border around 'run' links
allbordercolors			Set all border color options
pdfborder		<i>0 0 1</i>	The style of box around links; defaults to a box with lines of 1pt thickness, but the <code>colorlinks</code> option resets it to produce no border.

The color of link borders used to be specified *only* as 3 numbers in the range 0..1, giving an RGB color. Since version 6.76a, the usual color specifications of package `(x)color` can be used if `xcolor` has been loaded. For further information see description of package `hycolor`.

The bookmark commands are stored in a file called `jobname.out`. The file is not processed by  $\LaTeX$  so any markup is passed through. You can postprocess this file as needed; as an aid for this, the `.out` file is not overwritten on the next  $\TeX$  run if it is edited to contain the line

```
\let\WriteBookmarks\relax
```

## 5.8 PDF display and information options

baseurl	URL		Sets the base URL of the PDF document
pdfpagemode	name	<i>empty</i>	Determines how the file is opening in Acrobat; the possibilities are <code>UseNone</code> , <code>UseThumbs</code> (show thumbnails), <code>UseOutlines</code> (show bookmarks), <code>FullScreen</code> , <code>UseOC</code> (PDF 1.5), and <code>UseAttachments</code> (PDF 1.6). If no mode is explicitly chosen, but the <code>bookmarks</code> option is set, <code>UseOutlines</code> is used.
pdftitle	text		Sets the document information Title field

pdfauthor	text		Sets the document information Author field
pdfsubject	text		Sets the document information Subject field
pdfcreator	text		Sets the document information Creator field
pdfcreationdate	date		Sets the creation date, see below the table for more info about the format
pdfmoddate	date		Sets the modification date, see below the table for more info about the format
addtopdfcreator	text		Adds additional text to the document information Creator field
pdfkeywords	text		Sets the document information Keywords field
pdftrapped	name	<i>empty</i>	Sets the document information Trapped entry. Possible values are <b>True</b> , <b>False</b> and <b>Unknown</b> . An empty value means, the entry is not set.
pdfinfo	key value list	<i>empty</i>	Alternative interface for setting the document information.
pdfview	name	<i>XYZ</i>	Sets the default PDF ‘view’ for each link
pdfstartpage	integer	<i>1</i>	Determines on which page the PDF file is opened. An empty value means, the entry is not set.
pdfstartview	name	<i>Fit</i>	Set the startup page view
pdfremotestartview	name	<i>Fit</i>	Set the startup page view of remote PDF files
pdfpagescrop	n n n n		Sets the default PDF crop box for pages. This should be a set of four numbers
pdfcenterwindow	boolean	<i>false</i>	position the document window in the center of the screen
pdfdirection	name	<i>empty</i>	direction setting. Possible values: <b>L2R</b> (left to right) and <b>R2L</b> (right to left)
pdfdisplaydoctitle	boolean	<i>false</i>	display document title instead of file name in title bar
pdfduplex	name	<i>empty</i>	paper handling option for print dialog. Possible values are: <b>Simplex</b> (print single-sided), <b>DuplexFlipShortEdge</b> (duplex and flip on the short edge of the sheet), <b>DuplexFlipLongEdge</b> (duplex and flip on the long edge of the sheet)
pdffitwindow	boolean	<i>false</i>	resize document window to fit document size
pdflang	name	<i>relax</i>	PDF language identifier (RFC 3066)
pdfmenubar	boolean	<i>true</i>	make PDF viewer’s menu bar visible
pdfnewwindow	boolean	<i>false</i>	make links that open another PDF file start a new window
pdfnonfullscreenpagemode	name	<i>empty</i>	page mode setting on exiting full-screen mode. Possible values are <b>UseNone</b> , <b>UseOutlines</b> , <b>UseThumbs</b> , and <b>UseOC</b>
pdfnumcopies	integer	<i>empty</i>	number of printed copies
pdfpagelayout	name	<i>empty</i>	set layout of PDF pages. Possible values: <b>SinglePage</b> , <b>OneColumn</b> , <b>TwoColumnLeft</b> , <b>TwoColumnRight</b> , <b>TwoPageLeft</b> , and <b>TwoPageRight</b>
pdfpagelabels	boolean	<i>true</i>	set PDF page labels

<code>pdfpagetransition</code>	name	<i>empty</i>	set PDF page transition style. Possible values are <code>Split</code> , <code>Blinds</code> , <code>Box</code> , <code>Wipe</code> , <code>Dissolve</code> , <code>Glitter</code> , <code>R</code> , <code>Fly</code> , <code>Push</code> , <code>Cover</code> , <code>Uncover</code> , <code>Fade</code> . The default according to the PDF Reference is <code>R</code> , which simply replaces the old page with the new one.
<code>pdfpicktraybypdfsize</code>	boolean	<i>false</i>	specify whether PDF page size is used to select input paper tray in print dialog
<code>pdfprintarea</code>	name	<i>empty</i>	set <code>/PrintArea</code> of viewer preferences. Possible values are <code>MediaBox</code> , <code>CropBox</code> , <code>BleedBox</code> , <code>TrimBox</code> , and <code>ArtBox</code> . The default according to the PDF Reference is <code>CropBox</code>
<code>pdfprintclip</code>	name	<i>empty</i>	set <code>/PrintClip</code> of viewer preferences. Possible values are <code>MediaBox</code> , <code>CropBox</code> , <code>BleedBox</code> , <code>TrimBox</code> , and <code>ArtBox</code> . The default according to the PDF Reference is <code>CropBox</code>
<code>pdfprintpagerange</code>	n n (n n)*	<i>empty</i>	set <code>/PrintPageRange</code> of viewer preferences
<code>pdfprintscaling</code>	name	<i>empty</i>	page scaling option for print dialog (option <code>/PrintScaling</code> of viewer preferences, PDF 1.6); valid values are <code>None</code> and <code>AppDefault</code>
<code>pdftoolbar</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	make PDF toolbar visible
<code>pdfviewarea</code>	name	<i>empty</i>	set <code>/ViewArea</code> of viewer preferences. Possible values are <code>MediaBox</code> , <code>CropBox</code> , <code>BleedBox</code> , <code>TrimBox</code> , and <code>ArtBox</code> . The default according to the PDF Reference is <code>CropBox</code>
<code>pdfviewclip</code>	name	<i>empty</i>	set <code>/ViewClip</code> of viewer preferences Possible values are <code>MediaBox</code> , <code>CropBox</code> , <code>BleedBox</code> , <code>TrimBox</code> , and <code>ArtBox</code> . The default according to the PDF Reference is <code>CropBox</code>
<code>pdfwindowui</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	make PDF user interface elements visible
<code>unicode</code>	boolean	<i>true</i>	Unicode encoded PDF strings

The dates `CreationDate` and `ModDate` are normally set automatically to the current date/time when the compilation started. If they should be changed (e.g. for regression tests to produce reproducible documents) they can be set with `\hypersetup` with the keys `pdfcreationdate`, `pdfmoddate` or externally by setting the `SOURCE_DATE_EPOCH` environment variable.

```
\hypersetup{pdfcreationdate=D:20010101205959-00'00'}
```

The format should be a full date/time in PDF format, so one of these (naturally the numbers can change):

```
D:20010101205959-00'00'  
D:20010101205959+00'00'  
D:20010101205959Z
```

Each link in Acrobat carries its own magnification level, which is set using PDF coordinate space, which is not the same as  $\text{\TeX}$ 's. The unit is bp and the origin is in the lower left corner. See also `\hypercalcbp` that is explained on page 27. `pdf $\text{\TeX}$`  works by supplying default values for `XYZ` (horizontal  $\times$  vertical  $\times$  zoom) and `FitBH`. However, drivers using `pdfmark` do not supply

defaults, so `hyperref` passes in a value of `-32768`, which causes Acrobat to set (usually) sensible defaults. The following are possible values for the `pdfview`, `pdfstartview` and `pdfremotestartview` parameters.

<code>XYZ</code>	<i>left top zoom</i>	Sets a coordinate and a zoom factor. If any one is null, the source link value is used. <i>null null null</i> will give the same values as the current page.
<code>Fit</code>		Fits the page to the window.
<code>FitH</code>	<i>top</i>	Fits the width of the page to the window.
<code>FitV</code>	<i>left</i>	Fits the height of the page to the window.
<code>FitR</code>	<i>left bottom right top</i>	Fits the rectangle specified by the four coordinates to the window.
<code>FitB</code>		Fits the page bounding box to the window.
<code>FitBH</code>	<i>top</i>	Fits the width of the page bounding box to the window.
<code>FitBV</code>	<i>left</i>	Fits the height of the page bounding box to the window.

The `pdfpagelayout` can be one of the following values.

<code>SinglePage</code>	Displays a single page; advancing flips the page
<code>OneColumn</code>	Displays the document in one column; continuous scrolling.
<code>TwoColumnLeft</code>	Displays the document in two columns, odd-numbered pages to the left.
<code>TwoColumnRight</code>	Displays the document in two columns, odd-numbered pages to the right.
<code>TwoPageLeft</code>	Displays two pages, odd-numbered pages to the left (since PDF 1.5).
<code>TwoPageRight</code>	Displays two pages, odd-numbered pages to the right (since PDF 1.5).

Finally, the `pdfpagetransition` can be one of the following values, where */Di* stands for direction of motion in degrees, generally in 90 degree steps, */Dm* is a horizontal (*/H*) or vertical (*/V*) dimension (e.g. `Blinds /Dm /V`), and */M* is for motion, either in (*/I*) or out (*/O*).

<code>Blinds</code>	<i>/Dm</i>	Multiple lines distributed evenly across the screen sweep in the same direction to reveal the new page.
<code>Box</code>	<i>/M</i>	A box sweeps in or out.
<code>Dissolve</code>		The page image dissolves in a piecemeal fashion to reveal the new page.
<code>Glitter</code>	<i>/Di</i>	Similar to Dissolve, except the effect sweeps across the screen.
<code>Split</code>	<i>/Dm /M</i>	Two lines sweep across the screen to reveal the new page.
<code>Wipe</code>	<i>/Di</i>	A single line sweeps across the screen to reveal the new page.
<code>R</code>		Simply replaces the old page with the new one.
<code>Fly</code>	<i>/Di /M</i>	Changes are flown out or in (as specified by <i>/M</i> ), in the direction specified by <i>/Di</i> , to or from a location that is offscreen except when <i>/Di</i> is <code>None</code> .

Push	/Di	The old page slides off the screen while the new page slides in, pushing the old page out in the direction specified by /Di.
Cover	/Di	The new page slides on to the screen in the direction specified by /Di, covering the old page.
Uncover	/Di	The old page slides off the screen in the direction specified by /Di, uncovering the new page in the direction specified by /Di.
Fade		The new page gradually becomes visible through the old one.

## 5.9 Option pdfinfo

The information entries can be set using `pdftitle`, `pdfsubject`, .... Option `pdfinfo` provides an alternative interface. It takes a key value list. The key names are the names that appear in the PDF information dictionary directly. Known keys such as `Title`, `Subject`, `Trapped` and other are mapped to options `pdftitle`, `subject`, `trapped`, ...Unknown keys are added to the information dictionary. Their values are text strings (see PDF specification). Example:

```
\hypersetup{
  pdfinfo={
    Title={My Title},
    Subject={My Subject},
    NewKey={Foobar},
    % ...
  }
}
```

## 5.10 Big alphabetical list

The following is a complete listing of available options for `hyperref`, arranged alphabetically.

<code>allbordercolors</code>		Set all border color options
<code>allcolors</code>		Set all color options (without border and field options)
<code>anchorcolor</code>	<i>black</i>	set color of anchors, ignored by most drivers.
<code>backref</code>	<i>false</i>	do bibliographical back references
<code>baseurl</code>	<i>empty</i>	set base URL for document
<code>bookmarks</code>	<i>true</i>	make bookmarks
<code>bookmarksnumbered</code>	<i>false</i>	put section numbers in bookmarks
<code>bookmarksopen</code>	<i>false</i>	open up bookmark tree
<code>bookmarksopenlevel</code>	<code>\maxdimen</code>	level to which bookmarks are open
<code>bookmarkstype</code>	<i>toc</i>	to specify which ‘toc’ file to mimic
<code>breaklinks</code>	<i>false</i>	allow links to break over lines
<code>CJKbookmarks</code>	<i>false</i>	to produce CJK bookmarks
<code>citebordercolor</code>	<i>0 1 0</i>	color of border around cites
<code>citecolor</code>	<i>green</i>	color of citation links
<code>colorlinks</code>	<i>false</i>	color links
	<i>true</i>	( <code>tex4ht</code> , <code>dviwindo</code> )
<code>debug</code>	<i>false</i>	provide details of anchors defined; same as <code>verbose</code>

destlabel	<i>false</i>	destinations are named by the first <code>\label</code> after the anchor creation
draft	<i>false</i>	do not do any hyperlinking
driverfallback		default if no driver specified or detected
dvipdfm		use <code>dvipdfm</code> backend
dvipdfmx		use <code>dvipdfmx</code> backend
dvips		use <code>dvips</code> backend
dvipsone		use <code>dvipsone</code> backend
dviwindo		use <code>dviwindo</code> backend
encap		to set encap character for hyperindex
extension	<i>dvi</i>	suffix of linked files
filebordercolor	<i>0 .5 .5</i>	color of border around file links
filecolor	<i>cyan</i>	color of file links
final	<i>true</i>	opposite of option <code>draft</code>
frenchlinks	<i>false</i>	use small caps instead of color for links
hidelinks		Hide links (removing color and border)
hyperfigures	<i>false</i>	make figures hyper links
hyperfootnotes	<i>true</i>	set up hyperlinked footnotes
hyperindex	<i>true</i>	set up hyperlinked indices
hypertex		use <code>HyperTeX</code> backend
hypertexnames	<i>true</i>	use guessable names for links
implicit	<i>true</i>	redefine <code>L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X</code> internals
latex2html		use <code>L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X2HTML</code> backend
linkbordercolor	<i>1 0 0</i>	color of border around links
linkcolor	<i>red</i>	color of links
linktoc	<i>section</i>	make text be link on TOC, LOF and LOT
linktocpage	<i>false</i>	make page number, not text, be link on TOC, LOF and LOT
menubordercolor	<i>1 0 0</i>	color of border around menu links
menucolor	<i>red</i>	color for menu links
nativepdf	<i>false</i>	an alias for <code>dvips</code>
naturalnames	<i>false</i>	use <code>L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X</code> -computed names for links
nesting	<i>false</i>	allow nesting of links
next-anchor		allow to set the name of the next anchor
pageanchor	<i>true</i>	put an anchor on every page
pagebackref	<i>false</i>	backreference by page number
pdfauthor	<i>empty</i>	text for PDF Author field
pdfborder	<i>0 0 1</i>	width of PDF link border
	<i>0 0 0</i>	( <code>colorlinks</code> )
pdfborderstyle		border style for links
pdfcenterwindow	<i>false</i>	position the document window in the center of the screen
pdfcreator	<i>LaTeX with hyperref</i>	text for PDF Creator field
pdfcreationdate		Sets the creation date, see below the table in section 5.8 for more info about the format
pdfdirection	<i>empty</i>	direction setting
pdfdisplaydoctitle	<i>false</i>	display document title instead of file name in title bar
pdfduplex	<i>empty</i>	paper handling option for print dialog
pdf-fitwindow	<i>false</i>	resize document window to fit document size
pdfhighlight	<i>/I</i>	set highlighting of PDF links

pdfinfo	<i>empty</i>	alternative interface for setting document information
pdfkeywords	<i>empty</i>	text for PDF Keywords field
pdflang	<i>relax</i>	PDF language identifier (RFC 3066)
pdfmark	<i>false</i>	an alias for <code>dvips</code>
pdfmenubar	<i>true</i>	make PDF viewer's menu bar visible
pdfmoddate		Sets the modification date, see below the table in section 5.8 for more info about the format
pdfnewwindow	<i>false</i>	make links that open another PDF file start a new window
pdfnonfullscreenpagemode	<i>empty</i>	page mode setting on exiting full-screen mode
pdfnumcopies	<i>empty</i>	number of printed copies
pdfpagelabels	<i>true</i>	set PDF page labels
pdfpagelayout	<i>empty</i>	set layout of PDF pages
pdfpagemode	<i>empty</i>	set default mode of PDF display
pdfpagescrop	<i>empty</i>	set crop size of PDF document
pdfpagetransition	<i>empty</i>	set PDF page transition style
pdfpicktraybypdfsize	<i>empty</i>	set option for print dialog
pdfprintarea	<i>empty</i>	set /PrintArea of viewer preferences
pdfprintclip	<i>empty</i>	set /PrintClip of viewer preferences
pdfprintpagerange	<i>empty</i>	set /PrintPageRange of viewer preferences
pdfprintscaling	<i>empty</i>	page scaling option for print dialog
pdfproducer	<i>empty</i>	text for PDF Producer field
pdfremotestartview	<i>Fit</i>	starting view of remote PDF documents
pdfstartpage	<i>1</i>	page at which PDF document opens
pdfstartview	<i>Fit</i>	starting view of PDF document
pdfsubject	<i>empty</i>	text for PDF Subject field
pdfTEX		use pdfTEX backend
pdftitle	<i>empty</i>	text for PDF Title field
pdftoolbar	<i>true</i>	make PDF toolbar visible
pdftrapped	<i>empty</i>	Sets the document information Trapped entry. Possible values are <b>True</b> , <b>False</b> and <b>Unknown</b> . An empty value means, the entry is not set.
pdfview	<i>XYZ</i>	PDF 'view' when on link traversal
pdfviewarea	<i>empty</i>	set /ViewArea of viewer preferences
pdfviewclip	<i>empty</i>	set /ViewClip of viewer preferences
pdfwindowui	<i>true</i>	make PDF user interface elements visible
plainpages	<i>false</i>	do page number anchors as plain Arabic
ps2pdf		use ps2pdf backend
psdextra	<i>false</i>	define more short names for PDF string commands
raiselinks	<i>false</i>	raise up links (for HyperTEX backend)
runbordercolor	<i>0 .7 .7</i>	color of border around 'run' links
runcolor	<i>filecolor</i>	color of 'run' links
setpagesize	<i>true</i>	set page size by special driver commands
tex4ht		use TEX4ht backend
textures		use Textures backend
unicode	<i>true</i>	Unicode encoded pdf strings, starting with version v7.00g set by default to true for all engines. It will load a number of definitions in puenc.def. It can be set to false for pdfflatex, but this is not recommended.

<code>urlbordercolor</code>	<i>0 1 1</i>	color of border around URL links
<code>urlcolor</code>	<i>magenta</i>	color of URL links
<code>verbose</code>	<i>false</i>	be chatty
<code>vtex</code>		use VTeX backend
<code>xetex</code>		use XeTeX backend

## 6 Additional user macros

If you need to make references to URLs, or write explicit links, the following low-level user macros are provided:

`\href[options]{URL}{text}`

The *text* is made into a hyperlink to the *URL*; this must be a full URL (relative to the base URL, if that is defined). The special characters `#` and `%` do *not* need to be escaped in any way (unless the command is used in the argument of another command).

The optional argument *options* recognizes the `hyperref` options `pdfremotestartview`, `pdfnewwindow` and the following key value options:

**page:** Specifies the start page number of remote PDF documents. First page is 1.

**ismap:** Boolean key, if set to `true`, the URL should be appended by the coordinates as query parameters by the PDF viewer.

**nextactionraw:** The value of key `/Next` of action dictionaries, see PDF specification.

`\url{URL}`

Similar to `\href{URL}{\nolinkurl{URL}}`. Depending on the driver `\href` also tries to detect the link type. Thus the result can be a `url` link, file link, .... The implementation makes use of the `url` package and its commands can be used to format and fine tune the `url`, but the behaviour of `\url` is different to the behaviour in the `url` package: Most importantly the `hyperref` `\url` expands commands. If the behaviour or the original `\url` is needed, the `url` package should be loaded first and the command should be copied into some alias command.

`\nolinkurl{URL}`

Write *URL* in the same way as `\url` described above, without creating a hyperlink.

`\hyperbaseurl{URL}`

A base *URL* is established, which is prepended to other specified URLs, to make it easier to write portable documents. When creating a PDF the command can be used only once as the *URL* is written into the catalog.

`\hyperimage{imageURL}{text}`

The link to the image referenced by the URL is inserted, using *text* as the anchor.

For drivers that produce HTML, the image itself is inserted by the browser, with the *text* being ignored completely.



```
\hyperdef{category}{name}{text}
```

A target area of the document (the *text*) is marked, and given the name *category.name*

```
\hyperref{URL}{category}{name}{text}
```

*text* is made into a link to *URL#category.name*

```
\hyperref[label]{text}
```

*text* is made into a link to the same place as `\ref{label}` would be linked.

```
\hyperlink{name}{text}
```

```
\hypertarget{name}{text}
```

A simple internal link is created with `\hypertarget`, with two parameters of an anchor *name*, and anchor *text*. `\hyperlink` has two arguments, the name of a hypertext object defined somewhere by `\hypertarget`, and the *text* which is used as the link on the page.

Note that in HTML parlance, the `\hyperlink` command inserts a notional `#` in front of each link, making it relative to the current testdocument; `\href` expects a full URL.

```
\phantomsection
```

This sets an anchor at this location. It works similar to `\hypertarget{}{}` with an automatically chosen anchor name. Often it is used in conjunction with `\addcontentsline` for sectionlike things (index, bibliography, preface). `\addcontentsline` refers to the latest previous location where an anchor is set. Example:

```
\cleardoublepage
\phantomsection
\addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{\indexname}
\printindex
```

Now the entry in the table of contents (and bookmarks) for the index points to the start of the index page, not to a location before this page.

```
\hyperget{anchor}{label} \hyperget{pageanchor}{label}
```

This retrieves the anchor or the page anchor from a label in an expandable way. It takes `\HyperDestNameFilter` into account. It can e.g. be used with the `\bookmark` from the bookmark package to set a destination to a label:

```
\bookmark[dest=\hyperget{anchor}{sec}]{section}
```

As *pageanchor* retrieves the page number from the label it can't be used together with the option `plainpages`.

```
\hyperget{currentanchor}{}
```

This retrieves the last anchor that has been set. It too takes `\HyperDestNameFilter` into account.

`\autoref{label}`

This is a replacement for the usual `\ref` command that places a contextual label in front of the reference. This gives your users a bigger target to click for hyperlinks (e.g. ‘section 2’ instead of merely the number ‘2’).

The label is worked out from the context of the original `\label` command by `hyperref` by using the macros listed below (shown with their default values). The macros can be (re)defined in documents using `\(re)newcommand`; note that some of these macros are already defined in the standard document classes. The mixture of lowercase and uppercase initial letters is deliberate and corresponds to the author’s practice.

For each macro below, `hyperref` checks `\*autorefname` before `\*name`. For instance, it looks for `\figureautorefname` before `\figurename`.

<i>Macro</i>	<i>Default</i>
<code>\figurename</code>	Figure
<code>\tablename</code>	Table
<code>\partname</code>	Part
<code>\appendixname</code>	Appendix
<code>\equationname</code>	Equation
<code>\itemname</code>	item
<code>\chaptername</code>	chapter
<code>\sectionname</code>	section
<code>\subsectionname</code>	subsection
<code>\subsubsectionname</code>	subsubsection
<code>\paragraphname</code>	paragraph
<code>\Hfootnotename</code>	footnote
<code>\AMSname</code>	Equation
<code>\theoremname</code>	Theorem
<code>\page</code>	page

Example for a redefinition if `babel` is used:

```

\usepackage[ngerman]{babel}
\addto\extrasngerman{%
  \def\subsectionautorefname{Unterkapitel}%
}

```

Hint: `\autoref` works via the counter name that the reference is based on. Sometimes `\autoref` chooses the wrong name, if the counter is used for different things. For example, it happens with `\newtheorem` if a lemma shares a counter with theorems. Then package `aliascnt` provides a method to generate a simulated second counter that allows the differentiation between theorems and lemmas:

```

\documentclass{article}

\usepackage{aliascnt}
\usepackage{hyperref}

\newtheorem{theorem}{Theorem}

\newaliascnt{lemma}{theorem}
\newtheorem{lemma}[lemma]{Lemma}
\aliascntresetthe{lemma}

```

```

\providecommand*{\lemmaautorefname}{Lemma}

\begin{document}

We will use \autoref{a} to prove \autoref{b}.

\begin{lemma}\label{a}
  Nobody knows.
\end{lemma}

\begin{theorem}\label{b}
  Nobody is right.
\end{theorem}.

\end{document}

```

`\autopageref{label}`

It replaces `\pageref` and adds the name for page in front of the page reference. First `\pageautorefname` is checked before `\pagename`.

For instances where you want a reference to use the correct counter, but not to create a link, there are starred forms (these starred forms exist even if `hyperref` has been loaded with `implicit=false`):

`\ref*{label}`

`\pageref*{label}`

`\autoref*{label}`

`\autopageref*{label}`

A typical use would be to write

```
\hyperref[other]{that nice section (\ref*{other}) we read before}
```

We want `\ref*{other}` to generate the correct number, but not to form a link, since we do this ourselves with `\hyperref`.

`\pdfstringdef{macroname}{TEXstring}`

`\pdfstringdef` returns a macro containing the PDF string. (Currently this is done globally, but do not rely on it.) All the following tasks, definitions and redefinitions are made in a group to keep them local:

- Switching to PD1 or PU encoding
- Defining the “octal sequence commands” (\345): `\edef\3{\string\3}`

- Special glyphs of T<sub>E</sub>X: `\{`, `\%`, `\&`, `\space`, `\dots`, etc.
- National glyphs (`german.sty`, `french.sty`, etc.)
- Logos: `\TeX`, `\eTeX`, `\MF`, etc.
- Disabling commands that do not provide useful functionality in bookmarks: `\label`, `\index`, `\glossary`, `\discretionary`, `\def`, `\let`, etc.
- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X's font commands like `\textbf`, etc.
- Support for `\xspace` provided by the `xspace` package

In addition, parentheses are protected to avoid the danger of unsafe unbalanced parentheses in the PDF string. For further details, see Heiko Oberdiek's EuroT<sub>E</sub>X paper distributed with `hyperref`.

```
\begin{NoHyper}...\end{NoHyper}
```

Sometimes we just don't want the wretched package interfering with us. Define an environment we can put in manually, or include in a style file, which stops the hypertext functions doing anything. This is used, for instance, in the Elsevier classes, to stop `hyperref` playing havoc in the front matter.

## 6.1 Bookmark macros

### 6.1.1 Setting bookmarks

Usually `hyperref` automatically adds bookmarks for `\section` and similar macros. But they can also set manually.

```
\pdfbookmark[level]{text}{name}
```

creates a bookmark with the specified text and at the given level (default is 0). As name for the internal anchor name is used (in conjunction with level). Therefore the name must be unique (similar to `\label`).

```
\currentpdfbookmark{text}{name}
```

creates a bookmark at the current level.

```
\subpdfbookmark{text}{name}
```

creates a bookmark one step down in the bookmark hierarchy. Internally the current level is increased by one.

```
\belowpdfbookmark{text}{name}
```

creates a bookmark below the current bookmark level. However after the command the current bookmark level has not changed.

**Hint:** Package `bookmark` replaces `hyperref`'s bookmark organization by a new algorithm:

- Usually only one L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X run is needed.
- More control over the bookmark appearance (color, font).

- Different bookmark actions are supported (external file links, URLs, ...).

Therefore I recommend using this package.

### 6.1.2 Replacement macros

hyperref takes the text for bookmarks from the arguments of commands like `\section`, which can contain things like math, colors, or font changes, none of which will display in bookmarks as is.

```
\texorpdfstring{TeXstring}{PDFstring}
```

For example,

```
\section{Pythagoras:
  \texorpdfstring{$ a^2 + b^2 = c^2 $}{%
    a\texttwosuperior\ + b\texttwosuperior\ =
    c\texttwosuperior
  }%
}
\section{\texorpdfstring{\textcolor{red}}{Red} Mars}
```

`\pdfstringdef` executes the hook before it expands the string. Therefore, you can use this hook to perform additional tasks or to disable additional commands.

```
\expandafter\def\expandafter\pdfstringdefPreHook
\expandafter{%
  \pdfstringdefPreHook
  \renewcommand{\mycommand}[1]{}%
}
```

However, for disabling commands, an easier way is via `\pdfstringdefDisableCommands`, which adds its argument to the definition of `\pdfstringdefPreHook` (‘@’ can here be used as letter in command names):

```
\pdfstringdefDisableCommands{%
  \let~\textasciitilde
  \def\url{\pdfstringdefWarn\url}%
  \let\textcolor\@gobble
}
```

## 6.2 Pagelabels

```
\thispdfpagelabel{page number format}
```

This allows to change format of the page number shown in the tool bar of a PDF viewer for a specific page, for example

```
\thispdfpagelabel{Empty Page-\roman{page}}
```

The command affects the page on which it is executed, so asynchronous page breaking should be taken into account. It should be used in places where for example `\thispagestyle` can be used too.

## 6.3 Utility macros

`\hypercalsbp{dimen specification}`

`\hypercalsbp` takes a  $\TeX$  `dimen` specification and converts it to `bp` and returns the number without the unit. This is useful for options `pdfview`, `pdfstartview` and `pdfremotestartview`. Example:

```
\hypersetup{
  pdfstartview={FitBH \hypercalsbp{\paperheight-\topmargin-1in
    -\headheight-\headsep}
}
```

The origin of the PDF coordinate system is the lower left corner.

Note, for calculations you need either package `calc` or  $\varepsilon\text{-}\TeX$ . Nowadays the latter should automatically be enabled for  $\LaTeX$  formats. Users without  $\varepsilon\text{-}\TeX$ , please, look in the source documentation `hyperref.dtx` for further limitations.

Also `\hypercalsbp` cannot be used in option specifications of `\documentclass` and `\usepackage`, because  $\LaTeX$  expands the option lists of these commands. However package `hyperref` is not yet loaded and an undefined control sequence error would arise.

## 7 New Features<sup>5</sup>

### 7.1 Option ‘pdfinkmargin’

Option ‘pdfinkmargin’ is an experimental option for specifying a link margin, if the driver supports this. Default is 1 pt for supporting drivers.

- pdfTeX**
- The link area also depends on the surrounding box.
  - Settings have local effect.
  - When a page is shipped out, pdfTeX uses the current setting of the link margin for all links on the page.
- pdfmark**
- Settings have global effect.
- xetex**
- Settings must be done in the preamble or the first page and then have global effect. The key inserts the new (x)dvipdfmx special `\special{dvipdfmx:config g #1}` (with the unit removed).

**Other drivers** Unsupported.

### 7.2 Field option ‘calculatesortkey’

Fields with calculated values are calculated in document order by default. If calculated field values depend on other calculated fields that appear later in the document, then the correct calculation order can be specified with option ‘calculatesortkey’. Its value is used as key to lexicographically sort the calculated fields. The sort key do not need to be unique. Fields that share the same key are sorted in document order.

Currently the field option ‘calculatesortkey’ is only supported by the driver for pdfTeX.

---

<sup>5</sup>This section moved from the README file, needs more integration into the manual

### 7.3 Option ‘next-anchor’

This option allows to overwrite the anchor name of the next anchor. This makes it possible to give for example the heading of the table of contents an anchor name which can be referenced with a `\bookmark` command from the bookmark package:

```
\hypersetup{next-anchor=toc}
\tableofcontents
\bookmark[dest=\HyperDestNameFilter{toc},level=section]{\contentsname}
```

### 7.4 Option ‘localanchorname’

When an anchor is set (e.g. via `\refstepcounter`, then the anchor name is globally set to the current anchor name.

Deprecated  
2022-04-27  
v7.00o

For example:

```
\section{Foobar}
\begin{equation}\end{equation}
\label{sec:foobar}
```

With the default global setting (`localanchorname=false`) a reference to ‘sec:foobar’ jumps to the equation before. With option ‘localanchorname’ the anchor of the equation is forgotten after the environment and the reference ‘sec:foobar’ jumps to the section title.

Option ‘localanchorname’ is an experimental option, there might be situations, where the anchor name is not available as expected.

The option is deprecated: it makes it difficult for package authors to add targets for links if it is unclear if `\@currentHref` is set locally or globally.

### 7.5 Option ‘customdriver’

The value of option ‘customdriver’ is the name of an external driver file without extension ‘.def’. The file must have `\ProvidesFile` with a version date and number that match the date and number of ‘hyperref’, otherwise a warning is given.

Because the interface, what needs to be defined in the driver, is not well defined and quite messy, the option is mainly intended to ease developing, testing, debugging the driver part.

### 7.6 Option ‘psdextra’

LaTeX’s NFSS is used to assist the conversion of arbitrary TeX strings to PDF strings (bookmarks, PDF information entries). Many math command names (`\geq`, `\notin`, ...) are not in control of NFSS, therefore they are defined with prefix ‘text’ (`\textgeq`, `\textnotin`, ...). They can be mapped to short names during the processing to PDF strings. The disadvantage is that they are many hundreds macros that need to be redefined for each PDF string conversion. Therefore this can be enabled or disabled as option ‘psdextra’. On default the option is turned off (set to ‘false’). Turning the option on means that the short names are available. Then `\geq` can directly be used instead of `\textgeq`.

### 7.7 `\XeTeXLinkBox`

When XeTeX generates a link annotation, it does not look at the boxes (as the other drivers), but only at the character glyphs. If there are no glyphs (images, rules, ...), then it does not generate a link annotation. Macro `\XeTeXLinkBox` puts its argument in a box and adds spaces at the lower left and upper right corners. An additional margin can be specified by setting it to the dimension register `\XeTeXLinkMargin`. The default is 2pt.

Example:

```
% xelatex
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{hyperref}
\setlength{\XeTeXLinkMargin}{1pt}
\begin{document}
\section{Hello World}
\newpage
\label{sec:hello}
\hyperref[sec:hello]{%
  \XeTeXLinkBox{\rule{10mm}{10mm}}}%
}
\end{document}
```

## 7.8 `\IfHyperBooleanExists` and `\IfHyperBoolean`

```
\IfHyperBooleanExists{OPTION}{YES}{NO}
```

If a `hyperref` `OPTION` is a boolean, that means it takes values ‘true’ or ‘false’, then `\IfHyperBooleanExists` calls `YES`, otherwise `NO`.

```
\IfHyperBoolean{OPTION}{YES}{NO}
```

Macro `\IfHyperBoolean` calls `YES`, if `OPTION` exists as boolean and is enabled. Otherwise `NO` is executed.

Both macros are expandable. Additionally option ‘stoppedearly’ is available. It is enabled if `\MaybeStopEarly` or `\MaybeStopNow` end `hyperref` prematurely.

## 7.9 `\unichar`

If a Unicode character is not supported by `puenc.def`, it can be given by using `\unichar`. Its name and syntax is inherited from package ‘ucs’. However it is defined independently for use in `hyperref`’s `\pdfstringdef` (that converts arbitrary TeX code to PDF strings or tries to do this).

Macro `\unichar` takes a TeX number as argument, examples for U+263A (WHITE SMILING FACE):

```
\unichar{"263A}% hexadecimal notation
\unichar{9786}% decimal notation
```

“” must not be a `babel` shorthand character or otherwise active. Otherwise prefix it with `\string`:

```
\unichar{\string"263A}% converts `"' to `"' with catcode 12 (other)
```

Users of (n)german packages or `babel` options may use `\dq` instead:

```
\unichar{\dq 263A}% \dq is double quote with catcode 12 (other)
```

## 7.10 `\ifpdfstringunicode`

Some features of the PDF specification needs PDF strings. Examples are bookmarks or the entries in the information dictionary. The PDF specification allows two encodings ‘PDFDocEncoding’ (8-bit encoding) and ‘Unicode’ (UTF-16). The user can help using `\texorpdfstring` to replace complicate TeX constructs by a representation for the PDF string. However `\texorpdfstring` does not distinguish the two encodings. This gap closes `\ifpdfstringunicode`. It is only allowed in the



second argument of `\texorpdfstring` and takes two arguments, the first allows the full range of Unicode. The second is limited to the characters available in PDFDocEncoding.

As example we take a macro definition for the Vietnamese name of Hàn Thế Thành. Correctly written it needs some accented characters, one character even with a double accent. Class ‘tugboat.cls’ defines a macro for the typesetted name:

```
\def\Thanh{%
  H\`an~%
  Th\`e\llap{\raise 0.5ex\hbox{\'{}}}}%
  ~Th\`anh%
}
```

It’s not entirely correct, the second accent over the ‘e’ is not an acute, but a hook. However standard LaTeX does not provide such an accent.

Now we can extend the definition to support `hyperref`. The first and the last word are already supported automatically. Characters with two or more accents are a difficult business in LaTeX, because the NFSS2 macros of the LaTeX kernel do not support more than one accent. Therefore also `puenc.def` misses support for them. But we can provide it using `\unichar`. The character in question is:

```
% U+1EC3 LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE
```

Thus we can put this together:

```
\def\Thanh{%
  H\`an~%
  \texorpdfstring{Th\`e\llap{\raise 0.5ex\hbox{\'{}}}}%
  {\ifpdfstringunicode{Th\unichar{"1EC3}}{Th\`e}}%
  ~Th\`anh%
}
```

For PDFDocEncoding (PD1) the variant above has dropped the second accent. Alternatively we could provide a representation without accents instead of wrong accents:

```
\def\Thanh{%
  \texorpdfstring{%
    H\`an~%
    Th\`e\llap{\raise 0.5ex\hbox{\'{}}}}%
    ~Th\`anh%
  }{%
    \ifpdfstringunicode{%
      H\`an Th\unichar{"1EC3} Th\`anh%
    }{%
      Han The Thanh%
    }%
  }%
}
```

## 7.11 Customizing index style file with `\nohyperpage`

Since version 2008/08/14 v6.78f.

For hyperlink support in the index, `hyperref` inserts `\hyperpage` into the index macros. After processing with `Makeindex`, `\hyperpage` analyzes its argument to detect page ranges and page comma lists. However, only the standard settings are supported directly:

```
delim_r "--"
delim_n ", "
```

(See manual page/documentation of Makeindex that explains the keys that can be used in style files for Makeindex.) Customized versions of `delim_r`, `delim_n`, `suffix_2p`, `suffix_3p`, `suffix_mp` needs markup that `\hyperpage` can detect and knows that this stuff does not belong to a page number. Makro `\nohyperpage` serves as this markup. Put the customized code for these keys inside `\nohyperpage`, e.g.:

```
suffix_2p "\\nohyperpage{f.}"
suffix_3p "\\nohyperpage{ff.}"
```

(Depending on the typesetting tradition some space “\,” or “~” should be put before the first f inside `\nohyperpage`.)

## 7.12 Experimental option ‘ocgcolorlinks’

The idea are colored links, when viewed, but printed without colors. This new experimental option ‘ocgcolorlinks’ uses Optional Content Groups, a feature introduced in PDF 1.5.

A better implementation which hasn’t the disadvantage to prevent line breaks is in the `ocgx2` package. Check its documentation for details how to use it.

- The option must be given for package loading: `\usepackage[ocgcolorlinks]{hyperref}`
- Main disadvantage: Links cannot be broken across lines. PDF reference 1.7: 4.10.2 “Making Graphical Content Optional”: Graphics state operations, such as setting the color, ..., are still applied. Therefore the link text is put in a box and set twice, with and without color.
- The feature can be switched of by `\hypersetup{ocgcolorlinks=false}` inside the document.
- Supported drivers: `pdftex`, `dvipdfm`
- The PDF version should be at least 1.5. It is automatically set for `pdfTeX`, `LuaTeX` and `dvipdfmx`.

## 7.13 Option ‘pdfa’

The new option ‘pdfa’ tries to avoid violations of PDF/A in code generated by `hyperref`. However, the result is usually not in PDF/A, because many features aren’t controlled by `hyperref` (XMP metadata, fonts, colors, driver dependend low level stuff, ...).

Currently, option ‘pdfa’ sets and disables the following items:

- Enabled annotation flags: Print, NoZoom, NoRotate [PDF/A 6.5.3].
- Disabled annotation flags: Hidden, Invisible, NoView [PDF/A 6.5.3].
- Disabled: Launch action ([PDF/A 6.6.1].
- Restricted: Named actions (`NextPage`, `PrevPage`, `FirstPage`, `LastPage`) [PDF/A 6.6.1].
- Many things are disabled in PDF formulars:
  - JavaScript actions [PDF/A 6.6.1]
  - Trigger events (additional actions) [PDF/A 6.6.2]
  - Push button (because of JavaScript)
  - Interactive Forms: Flag `NeedAppearances` is the default ‘false’ (Because of this, `hyperref`’s implementation of Forms looks ugly). [PDF/A 6.9]

The default value of the new option ‘pdfa’ is ‘false’. It influences the loading of the package and cannot be changed after `hyperref` is loaded (`\usepackage{hyperref}`).

### 7.14 Option ‘linktoc’ added

The new option ‘linktoc’ allows more control which part of an entry in the table of contents is made into a link:

- ‘linktoc=none’ (no links)
- ‘linktoc=section’ (default behaviour, same as ‘linktocpage=false’)
- ‘linktoc=page’ (same as ‘linktocpage=true’)
- ‘linktoc=all’ (both the section and page part are links)

### 7.15 Option ‘pdfnewwindow’ changed

Before 6.77b:

- pdfnewwindow=true → /NewWindow true
- pdfnewwindow=false → (absent)
- unused pdfnewwindow → (absent)

Since 6.77b:

- pdfnewwindow=true → /NewWindow true
- pdfnewwindow=false → /NewWindow false
- pdfnewwindow= → (absent)
- unused pdfnewwindow → (absent)

Rationale: There is a difference between setting to ‘false’ and an absent entry. In the former case the new document replaces the old one, in the latter case the PDF viewer application should respect the user preference.

### 7.16 Flag options for PDF forms

PDF form field macros (`\TextField`, `\CheckBox`, ...) support boolean flag options. The option name is the lowercase version of the names in the PDF specification (1.7):

[http://www.adobe.com/devnet/pdf/pdf\\_reference.html](http://www.adobe.com/devnet/pdf/pdf_reference.html)

[http://www.adobe.com/devnet/acrobat/pdfs/pdf\\_reference.pdf](http://www.adobe.com/devnet/acrobat/pdfs/pdf_reference.pdf)

Options (convert to lowercase) except flags in square brackets:

- Table 8.16 Annotation flags (page 608):
  - 1 Invisible
  - 2 Hidden (PDF 1.2)
  - 3 Print (PDF 1.2)
  - 4 NoZoom (PDF 1.3)
  - 5 NoRotate (PDF 1.3)
  - 6 NoView (PDF 1.3)
  - [7 ReadOnly (PDF 1.3)] ignored for widget annotations, see table 8.70
  - 8 Locked (PDF 1.4)
  - 9 ToggleNoView (PDF 1.5)
  - 10 LockedContents (PDF 1.7)

- Table 8.70 Field flags common to all field types (page 676):
  - 1 ReadOnly
  - 2 Required
  - 3 NoExport
- Table 8.75 Field flags specific to button fields (page 686):
  - 15 NoToggleToOff (Radio buttons only)
  - 16 Radio (set: radio buttons, clear: check box, pushbutton: clear)
  - 17 Pushbutton
  - 26 RadiosInUniso (PDF 1.5)
- Table 8.77 Field flags specific to text fields (page 691):
  - 13 Multiline
  - 14 Password
  - 21 FileSelect (PDF 1.4)
  - 23 DoNotSpellCheck (PDF 1.4)
  - 24 DoNotScroll (PDF 1.4)
  - 25 Comb (PDF 1.5)
  - 26 RichText (PDF 1.5)
- Table 8.79 Field flags specific to choice fields (page 693):
  - 18 Combo (set: combo box, clear: list box)
  - 19 Edit (only useful if Combo is set)
  - 20 (Sort) for authoring tools, not PDF viewers
  - 22 MultiSelect (PDF 1.4)
  - 23 DoNotSpellCheck (PDF 1.4) (only useful if Combo and Edit are set)
  - 27 CommitOnSelChange (PDF 1.5)
- Table 8.86 Flags for submit-form actions (page 704):
  - [1 Include/Exclude] unsupported, use ‘noexport’ (table 8.70) instead
  - 2 IncludeNoValueFields
  - [3 ExportFormat] handled by option ‘export’
  - 4 GetMethod
  - 5 SubmitCoordinates
  - [6 XFDF (PDF 1.4)] handled by option ‘export’
  - 7 IncludeAppendSaves (PDF 1.4)
  - 8 IncludeAnnotations (PDF 1.4)
  - [9 SubmitPDF (PDF 1.4)] handled by option ‘export’
  - 10 CanonicalFormat (PDF 1.4)
  - 11 ExclNonUserAnnots (PDF 1.4)
  - 12 ExclFKKey (PDF 1.4)
  - 14 EmbedForm (PDF 1.5)

New option ‘export’ sets the export format of a submit action. Valid values are (upper- or lowercase):

- FDF
- HTML
- XFDF
- PDF (not supported by Acrobat Reader)

### 7.17 Option ‘pdfversion’

This is an experimental option. It notifies ‘hyperref’ about the intended PDF version. Currently this is used in code for PDF forms (implementation notes 116 and 122 of PDF spec 1.7).

Values: 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7. Values below 1.2 are not supported, because most drivers expect higher PDF versions.

The option must be used early, not after `\usepackage{hyperref}`.

In theory this option should also set the PDF version, but this is not generally supported.

- pdfTeX below 1.10a: unsupported. pdfTeX  $\geq$  1.10a and  $<$  1.30: `\pdfoptionpdfminorversion`  
pdfTeX  $\geq$  1.30: `\pdfminorversion`
- dvipdfm: configuration file, example: TeX Live 2007, `texmf/dvipdfm/config/config`, entry ‘V 2’.
- dvipdfmx: configuration file, example: TeX Live 2007, `texmf/dvipdfm/dvipdfmx.cfg`, entry ‘V 4’.
- Ghostscript: option `-dCompatibilityLevel` (this is set in ‘ps2pdf12’, ‘ps2pdf13’, ‘ps2pdf14’).

The current PDF version is used as default if this version can be detected (only pdfTeX  $\geq$  1.10a). Otherwise the lowest version 1.2 is assumed. Thus ‘hyperref’ tries to avoid PDF code that breaks this version, but is free to use ignorable higher PDF features.

### 7.18 Field option ‘name’

Many form objects uses the label argument for several purposes:

- Laid out label.
- As name in HTML structures.

Code that is suitable for layouting with TeX can break in the structures of the output format. If option ‘name’ is given, then its value is used as name in the different output structures. Thus the value should consist of letters only.

### 7.19 Option ‘pdfencoding’

The PDF format allows two encodings for bookmarks and entries in the information dictionary: PDFDocEncoding and Unicode as UTF-16BE. Option `pdfencoding` selects between these encodings:

- `pdfdoc` uses PDFDocEncoding. It uses just one byte per character, but the supported characters are limited (244 in PDF-1.7).
- `unicode` sets Unicode. It is encoded as UTF-16BE. Two bytes are used for most characters, surrogates need four bytes.

- `auto PDFDocEncoding` if the string does not contain characters outside the encoding (outside `ascii` if an `unicode` engine is used) and `Unicode` otherwise. This option is not intended for the `unicode` engines.

All drivers use `unicode` by default now. If another encoding should be forced, it should be done in `hypersetup`.

## 7.20 Color options/package `hycolor`

See documentation of package ‘`hycolor`’.

## 7.21 Option `pdfusetitle`

If option `pdfusetitle` is set then `hyperref` tries to derive the values for `pdftitle` and `pdfauthor` from `\title` and `\author`. An optional argument for `\title` and `\author` is supported (class `amsart`).

## 7.22 Starred form of `\autoref`

`\autoref*` generates a reference without link as `\ref*` or `\pageref*`.

## 7.23 Link border style

Links can be underlined instead of the default rectangle or options `colorlinks`, `frenchlinks`. This is done by option `pdfborderstyle={/S/U/W 1}`

Some remarks:

- AR7/Linux seems to have a bug, that don’t use the default value 1 for the width, but zero, thus that the underline is not visible without `/W 1`. The same applies for dashed boxes, eg.: `pdfborderstyle=/S/D/D[3 2]/W 1`
- The syntax is described in the PDF specification, look for “border style”, eg. Table 8.13 “Entries in a border style dictionary” (specification for version 1.6)
- The border style is removed by `pdfborderstyle=` This is automatically done if option `colorlinks` is enabled.
- Be aware that not all PDF viewers support this feature, not even Acrobat Reader itself:

Some support:

- AR7/Linux: underline and dashed, but the border width must be given.
- `xpdf 3.00`: underline and dashed

Unsupported:

- AR5/Linux
- `ghostscript 8.50`

## 7.24 Option `bookmarksdepth`

The depth of the bookmarks can be controlled by the new option `bookmarksdepth`. The option acts globally and distinguishes three cases:

- `bookmarksdepth` without value Then `hyperref` uses the current value of counter `tocdepth`. This is the compatible behaviour and the default.

- `bookmarksdepth=<number>`, the value is number (also negative): The depth for the bookmarks are set to this number.
- `bookmarksdepth=<name>` The `<name>` is a document division name (part, chapter, ...). It must not start with a digit or minus to avoid mixing up with the number case. Internally `hyperref` uses the value of macro `\toclevel@<name>`. Examples:

```
\hypersetup{bookmarksdepth=paragraph}
\hypersetup{bookmarksdepth=4} % same as before
\hypersetup{bookmarksdepth} % counter "tocdepth" is used
```

### 7.25 Option `pdfescapeform`

There are many places where arbitrary strings end up as PS or PDF strings. The PS/PDF strings in parentheses form require the protection of some characters, e.g. unmatched left or right parentheses need escaping or the escape character itself (backslash). Since 2006/02/12 v6.75a the PS/PDF driver should do this automatically. However I assume a problem with compatibility, especially regarding the form part where larger amounts of JavaScript code can be present. It would be a pain to remove all the escaping, because an additional escaping layer can falsify the code.

Therefore a new option `pdfescapeform` was introduced:

- `pdfescapeform=false` Escaping for the formulars are disabled, this is the compatibility behaviour, therefore this is the default.
- `pdfescapeform=true` Then the PS/PDF drivers do all the necessary escaping. This is the logical choice and the recommended setting. For example, the user writes JavaScript as JavaScript and do not care about escaping characters for PS/PDF output.

### 7.26 Default driver setting

(`hyperref`  $\geq$  6.72s) If no driver is given, `hyperref` tries its best to guess the most suitable driver. Thus it loads `hpdftex`, if `pdfTeX` is detected running in PDF mode. Or it loads the corresponding VTeX driver for VTeX's working modes. Unhappily many driver programs run after the TeX compiler, so `hyperref` does not have a chance (`dvips`, `dvipdfm`, ...). In this case driver `hypertex` is loaded that supports the HyperTeX features that are recognized by `xdvi` for example. This behaviour, however, can easily be changed in the configuration file `hyperref.cfg`:

```
\providecommand*{\Hy@defaultdriver}{hdvips}
```

for `dvips`, or

```
\providecommand*{\Hy@defaultdriver}{hypertex}
```

for the default behaviour of `hyperref`.

See also the new option ‘`driverfallback`’.

### 7.27 Backref entries

Alternative interface for formatting of backref entries, example:

```
\documentclass[12pt,UKenglish]{article}
```

```
\usepackage{babel}
```

```
\usepackage[pagebackref]{hyperref}
```

```

% Some language options are detected by package backref.
% This affects the following macros:
% \backrefpagesname
% \backrefsectionsname
% \backrefsep
% \backreftwosep
% \backreflastsep

```

```

\renewcommand*{\backref}[1]{
  % default interface
  % #1: backref list
  %
  % We want to use the alternative interface,
  % therefore the definition is empty here.
}
\renewcommand*{\backrefalt}[4]{%
  % alternative interface
  % #1: number of distinct back references
  % #2: backref list with distinct entries
  % #3: number of back references including duplicates
  % #4: backref list including duplicates
  \par
  #3 citation(s) on #1 page(s): #2,\par
  \ifnum#1=1 %
    \ifnum#3=1 %
      1 citation on page %
    \else
      #3 citations on page %
    \fi
  \else
    #3 citations on #1 pages %
  \fi
  #2,\par
  \ifnum#3=1 %
    1 citation located at page %
  \else
    #3 citations located at pages %
  \fi
  #4.\par
}

```

```

% The list of distinct entries can be further refined:
\renewcommand*{\backrefentrycount}[2]{%
  % #1: the original backref entry
  % #2: the count of citations of this entry,
  %      in case of duplicates greater than one
  #1%
  \ifnum#2>1 %
    ~(#2)%
  \fi
}

```



```

\begin{document}

\section{Hello}
\cite{ref1, ref2, ref3, ref4}
\section{World}
\cite{ref1, ref3}
\newpage

\section{Next section}
\cite{ref1}
\newpage

\section{Last section}
\cite{ref1, ref2}
\newpage

\pdfbookmark[1]{Bibliography}{bib}
\begin{thebibliography}{99}
\bibitem{ref1} Dummy entry one.

\phantom{\bibitem{ref1}}
\bibitem{ref2} Dummy entry two.

\phantom{\bibitem{ref1}}
\bibitem{ref3} Dummy entry three.

\phantom{\bibitem{ref1}}
\bibitem{ref4} Dummy entry four.

\end{thebibliography}

\end{document}

```

## 7.28 `\phantomsection`

Set an anchor at this location. It is often used in conjunction with `\addcontentsline` for sectionlike things (index, bibliography, preface). `\addcontentsline` refers to the latest previous location where an anchor is set.

```

\cleardoublepage
\phantomsection
\addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{\indexname}
\printindex

```

Now the entry in the table of contents (and bookmarks) for the index points to the start of the index page, not to a location before this page.

## 7.29 `puenc` encoding, `puenc-greekbasic.def` and `puenc-extra.def`

The `unicode` option loads for the bookmarks `puenc.def` which contains quite a lot definitions of commands for the bookmarks. As `unicode` is now true for all engines, this file is now also loaded with `pdflatex`. Some of the definitions in `puenc.def` clash with other uses. To reduce the impact `hyperref` uses two strategies.

- A number of commands are only defined conditionally: The commands for the cyrillic block if `\CYRDZE` is defined, greek if `\textBeta` is defined, and hebrew if `\hebdalef` is defined. The greek block is in an extra file, `puenc-greekbasic.def`, which can be loaded manually if needed.
- Other commands are moved to an extra file `puenc-extra.def` which is not loaded automatically, but can be loaded in the preamble if needed. Currently this file contains all definitions for the accent `\G`.

## 8 Acrobat-specific behavior

If you want to access the menu options of Acrobat Reader or Exchange, the following macro is provided in the appropriate drivers:

```
\Acrobatmenu{menuoption}{text}
```

The *text* is used to create a button which activates the appropriate *menuoption*. The following table lists the option names you can use—comparison of this with the menus in Acrobat Reader or Exchange will show what they do. Obviously some are only appropriate to Exchange.

File	Open, Close, Scan, Save, SaveAs, Optimizer:SaveAsOpt, Print, PageSetup, Quit
File→Import	ImportImage, ImportNotes, AcroForm:ImportFDF
File→Export	ExportNotes, AcroForm:ExportFDF
File→DocumentInfo	GeneralInfo, OpenInfo, FontsInfo, SecurityInfo, Weblink:Base, AutoIndex:DocInfo
File→Preferences	GeneralPrefs, NotePrefs, FullScreenPrefs, Weblink:Prefs, AcroSearch:Preferences(Windows) or, AcroSearch:Prefs(Mac), Cpt:Capture
Edit	Undo, Cut, Copy, Paste, Clear, SelectAll, Ole:CopyFile, TouchUp:TextAttributes, TouchUp:FitTextToSelection, TouchUp:ShowLineMarkers, TouchUp:ShowCaptureSuspects, TouchUp:FindSuspect, Properties
Edit→Fields	AcroForm:Duplicate, AcroForm:TabOrder
Document	Cpt:CapturePages, AcroForm:Actions, CropPages, RotatePages, InsertPages, ExtractPages, ReplacePages, DeletePages, NewBookmark, SetBookmarkDest, CreateAllThumbs, DeleteAllThumbs
View	ActualSize, FitVisible, FitWidth, FitPage, ZoomTo, FullScreen, FirstPage, PrevPage, NextPage, LastPage, GoToPage, GoBack, GoForward, SinglePage, OneColumn, TwoColumns, ArticleThreads, PageOnly, ShowBookmarks, ShowThumbs
Tools	Hand, ZoomIn, ZoomOut, SelectText, SelectGraphics, Note, Link, Thread, AcroForm:Tool, Acro_Movie:MoviePlayer, TouchUp:TextTool, Find, FindAgain, FindNextNote, CreateNotesFile
Tools→Search	AcroSrch:Query, AcroSrch:Indexes, AcroSrch:Results, AcroSrch:Assist, AcroSrch:PrevDoc, AcroSrch:PrevHit, AcroSrch:NextHit, AcroSrch:NextDoc

Window	ShowHideToolBar, ShowHideMenuBar, ShowHideClipboard, Cascade, TileHorizontal, TileVertical, CloseAll
Help	HelpUserGuide, HelpTutorial, HelpExchange, HelpScan, HelpCapture, HelpPDFWriter, HelpDistiller, HelpSearch, HelpCatalog, HelpReader, Weblink:Home
Help(Windows)	About

## 9 PDF and HTML forms

You must put your fields inside a **Form** environment. The environment does some general setups, so should be used only once in a document. Using simply `\Form` at the begin of the document is possible too.

There are six macros to prepare fields:

```
\TextField[parameters]{label}
```

```
\CheckBox[parameters]{label}
```

```
\ChoiceMenu[parameters]{label}{choices}
```

```
\PushButton[parameters]{label}
```

```
\Submit[parameters]{label}
```

```
\Reset[parameters]{label}
```

The way forms and their labels are laid out is determined by:

```
\LayoutTextField{label}{field}
```

```
\LayoutChoiceField{label}{field}
```

```
\LayoutCheckField{label}{field}
```

These macros default to #1 #2

What is actually shown in the field is determined by:

```
\MakeRadioField{width}{height}
```

```
\MakeCheckField{width}{height}
```

```
\MakeTextField{width}{height}
```

```
\MakeChoiceField{width}{height}
```

```
\MakeButtonField{text}
```

These macros default to `\vbox` to `#2{\hbox to #1{\hfill}\vfill}`, except the last, which defaults to `#1`; it is used for buttons, and the special `\Submit` and `\Reset` macros.

You may also want to redefine the following macros:

```
\def\DefaultHeightofSubmit{12pt}
\def\DefaultWidthofSubmit{2cm}
\def\DefaultHeightofReset{12pt}
\def\DefaultWidthofReset{2cm}
\def\DefaultHeightofCheckBox{0.8\baselineskip}
\def\DefaultWidthofCheckBox{0.8\baselineskip}
\def\DefaultHeightofChoiceMenu{0.8\baselineskip}
\def\DefaultWidthofChoiceMenu{0.8\baselineskip}
\def\DefaultHeightofText{\baselineskip}
\def\DefaultHeightofTextMultiline{4\baselineskip}
\def\DefaultWidthofText{3cm}
```

## 9.1 Forms environment parameters

<code>action</code>	<i>URL</i>	The URL that will receive the form data if a <code>Submit</code> button is included in the form
<code>encoding</code>	<i>name</i>	The encoding for the string set to the URL; FDF-encoding is usual, and <code>html</code> is the only valid value
<code>method</code>	<i>name</i>	Used only when generating HTML; values can be <code>post</code> or <code>get</code>

## 9.2 Forms optional parameters

Note that all colors must be expressed as RGB triples, in the range 0..1 (i.e. `color=0 0 0.5`)

<code>accesskey</code>	<i>key</i>	(as per HTML)
<code>align</code>	<i>number</i> <i>0</i>	alignment within text field; 0 is left-aligned, 1 is centered, 2 is right-aligned.
<code>altname</code>	<i>name</i>	alternative name, the name shown in the user interface
<code>backgroundcolor</code>		color of box
<code>bordercolor</code>		color of border

bordersep			box border gap
borderstyle	char	<i>S</i>	box border style; S (Solid) is default, B is Beveled, D is Dashed, I is Inset and U is Underline
borderwidth		<i>1</i>	width of box border, the value is a dimension or a number with default unit bp
calculate			JavaScript code to calculate the value of the field
charsize	dimen		font size of field text
checkboxsymbol	char	<i>4 (✓)</i>	symbol used for check boxes (ZapfDingbats), the value is a character or <code>\ding{number}</code> , see package <code>pifont</code> from bundle <code>psnfss</code>
checked	boolean	<i>false</i>	whether option selected by default
color			color of text in box
combo	boolean	<i>false</i>	choice list is 'combo' style
default			default value
disabled	boolean	<i>false</i>	field disabled
format			JavaScript code to format the field
height	dimen		height of field box
hidden	boolean	<i>false</i>	field hidden
keystroke			JavaScript code to control the keystrokes on entry
mappingname	name		the mapping name to be used when exporting the field data
maxlen	number	<i>0</i>	number of characters allowed in text field
menulength	number	<i>4</i>	number of elements shown in list
multiline	boolean	<i>false</i>	whether text box is multiline
name	name		name of field (defaults to label)
onblur			JavaScript code
onchange			JavaScript code
onclick			JavaScript code
ondblclick			JavaScript code
onfocus			JavaScript code
onkeydown			JavaScript code
onkeypress			JavaScript code
onkeyup			JavaScript code
onmousedown			JavaScript code
onmousemove			JavaScript code
onmouseout			JavaScript code
onmouseover			JavaScript code
onmouseup			JavaScript code
onselect			JavaScript code
password	boolean	<i>false</i>	text field is 'password' style
popdown	boolean	<i>false</i>	choice list is 'popdown' style
radio	boolean	<i>false</i>	choice list is 'radio' style
radiosymbol	char	<i>H (★)</i>	symbol used for radio fields (ZapfDingbats), the value is a character or <code>\ding{number}</code> , see package <code>pifont</code> from bundle <code>psnfss</code>
readonly	boolean	<i>false</i>	field is readonly
rotation	number	<i>0</i>	rotation of the widget annotation (degree, counterclockwise, multiple of 90) (as per HTML)
tabkey			JavaScript code to validate the entry
validate			initial value
value			initial value
width	dimen		width of field box

## 10 Defining a new driver

A `hyperref` driver has to provide definitions for eight macros:

1. `\hyper@anchor`
2. `\hyper@link`
3. `\hyper@linkfile`
4. `\hyper@linkurl`
5. `\hyper@anchorstart`
6. `\hyper@anchorend`
7. `\hyper@linkstart`
8. `\hyper@linkend`

The draft option defines the macros as follows

```
\let\hyper@@anchor\@gobble
\gdef\hyper@link##1##2##3{##3}%
\def\hyper@linkurl##1##2{##1}%
\def\hyper@linkfile##1##2##3{##1}%
\let\hyper@anchorstart\@gobble
\let\hyper@anchorend\@empty
\let\hyper@linkstart\@gobbletwo
\let\hyper@linkend\@empty
```

## 11 Special support for other packages

Package `hyperref` aims to cooperate with other packages, but while the long term goal is to remove patches and to move link support into the kernel, classes and packages there are still several possible sources for conflict, such as

- Packages that manipulate the bibliographic mechanism. Peter William's `harvard` package is supported. However, the recommended package is either Patrick Daly's `natbib` package that has specific `hyperref` hooks to allow reliable interaction or the `biblatex` package. Both packages cover a very wide variety of layouts and citation styles, all of which work with `hyperref`.
- Packages that changes `\label` and `\ref` macros. Since `LATEX 2023-06-01` the kernel and `hyperref/nameref` use the same `\label` definition. `\label` has a hook for external packages. There should be no need for external packages and classes to redefine them.
- Packages that do anything serious with the index.
- Packages that do anything serious with sectioning commands and the toc.

The `hyperref` package is distributed with a variant of the `xr`, `xr-hyper`<sup>6</sup>, which support crossdocument links using `LATEX`'s normal `\label/\ref` mechanisms.

### 11.1 Package Compatibility

Currently only package loading orders are available:

---

<sup>6</sup>It will be merged with the `xr` package soon

### 11.1.1 algorithm

```
\usepackage{float}
\usepackage{hyperref}
\usepackage[chapter]{algorithm}% eg.
```

### 11.1.2 amsmath

The environments `equation` and `eqnarray` are not supported too well. For example, there might be spacing problems (`eqnarray` isn't recommended anyway, see `CTAN:info/l2tabu/`, the situation for `equation` is unclear, because nobody is interested in investigating). Consider using the environments that package `amsmath` provide, e.g. `gather` for `equation`. The environment `equation` can even be redefined to use `gather`:

```
\usepackage{amsmath}
\let\equation\gather
\let\endequation\endgather
```

### 11.1.3 amsrefs

The documentation of `amsrefs` claims that the package must be loaded after `hyperref` (it is unclear if that is really true) so the recommended package loading order is:

```
\usepackage{hyperref}
\usepackage{amsrefs}
```

### 11.1.4 arydshln, longtable

Package `longtable` must be put before `hyperref` and `arydshln`, `hyperref` after `arydshln` generates an error, thus the resulting package order is then:

```
\usepackage{longtable}
\usepackage{hyperref}
\usepackage{arydshln}
```

### 11.1.5 babel/magyar.ldf

The old version 2005/03/30 v1.4j will not work. You need at least version 1.5, maintained by Péter Szabó, see `CTAN:language/hungarian/babel/`.

### 11.1.6 babel/spanish.ldf

Babel's `spanish.ldf` redefines `\.` to support `\...?`. In bookmarks (`\pdfstringdef`) only `\.` is supported. If `\...` is needed, `\texorpdfstring{\...}{\dots}` can be used instead.

### 11.1.7 bibentry

Workaround:

```
\makeatletter
\let\saved@bibitem\@bibitem
\makeatother

\usepackage{bibentry}
\usepackage{hyperref}
```

```

\begin{document}

\begingroup
\makeatletter
\let\@bibitem\saved@bibitem
\nobibliography{database}
\endgroup

```

### 11.1.8 bigfoot

hyperref does not support package `bigfoot`. And package `bigfoot` does not support hyperref's footnotes and disables them (`hyperfootnotes=false`).

### 11.1.9 chappg

Package `chappg` uses `\@addtoreset` that is redefined by `hyperref`. The package order is therefore:

```

\usepackage{hyperref}
\usepackage{chappg}

```

### 11.1.10 count1to

Package 'count1to' adds several `\@addtoreset` commands that confuse 'hyperref'. Therefore `\theH<...>` has to be fixed:

```

\usepackage{count1to}
\AtBeginDocument{% *after* \usepackage{count1to}
\renewcommand*\theHsection{\theHchapter.\arabic{section}}%
\renewcommand*\theHsubsection{\theHsection.\arabic{subsection}}%
\renewcommand*\theHsubsubsection{\theHsubsection.\arabic{subsubsection}}%
\renewcommand*\theHparagraph{\theHsubsubsection.\arabic{paragraph}}%
\renewcommand*\theHsubparagraph{\theHparagraph.\arabic{subparagraph}}%
}

```

### 11.1.11 dblaccnt

`pd1enc.def` or `puenc.def` should be loaded before:

```

\usepackage{hyperref}
\usepackage{dblaccnt}

```

or see entry for `vietnam`.

### 11.1.12 easyeqn

Not compatible, breaks.

### 11.1.13 ellipsis

This packages redefines `\textellipsis` after package `hyperref` (`pd1enc.def/puenc.def` should be loaded before):

```

\usepackage{hyperref}
\usepackage{ellipsis}

```

(this will lead to wrong ellipsis in the bookmarks, so `\texorpdfstring` is needed).



**11.1.14 float**

```
\usepackage{float}
\usepackage{hyperref}
```

- Several `\caption` commands are not supported inside one float object.
- Anchor are set at top of the float object, if its style is controlled by `float.sty`.

**11.1.15 endnotes**

Unsupported.

**11.1.16 foiltex**

Update to version 2008/01/28 v2.1.4b: Since version 6.77a `hyperref` does not hack into `\@begindvi`, it uses package ‘`atbegshi`’ instead, that hooks into `\shipout`. Thus the patch of ‘`foils.cls`’ regarding `hyperref` is now obsolete and causes an undefined error message about `\@hyperfixhead`. This is fixed in FoilTeX 2.1.4b.

**11.1.17 footnote**

This package is not supported, you have to disable `hyperref`’s footnote support by using option `hyperfootnotes=false`.

**11.1.18 linguex**

```
\usepackage{hyperref}
\usepackage{linguex}
```

**11.1.19 ltabptch**

```
\usepackage{longtable}
\usepackage{ltabptch}
\usepackage{hyperref}
```

**11.1.20 mathenv**

Unsupported.

Both `mathenv` and `hyperref` messes around with environment `eqnarray`. You can load `mathenv` after `hyperref` to avoid an error message. But `\label` will not work inside environment `eqnarray` properly, for example.

**11.1.21 minitoc-hyper**

This package is obsolete, use the up-to-date original package `minitoc` instead.

**11.1.22 multind**

```
\usepackage{multind}
\usepackage{hyperref}
```

**11.1.23 natbib**

```
\usepackage{natbib}
\usepackage{hyperref}
```

**11.1.24 nomencl**

Example for introducing links for the page numbers:

```
\renewcommand*{\pagedeclaration}[1]{\unskip, \hyperpage{#1}}
```

**11.1.25 ntheorem**

This package is not fully supported. The `thref` option should not be used at all as it breaks the `\label` command. It also not guaranteed that links to theorems always work properly as the package redefines many internals and but offers no proper interface for hyperlinks.

**11.1.26 ntheorem-hyper**

This package is obsolete, use the up-to-date original package `ntheorem` instead.

For equations the following might work:

```
\renewcommand*{\eqdeclaration}[1]{%
  \hyperlink{equation.#1}{(Equation~#1)}%
}
```

But the mapping from the equation number to the anchor name is not available in general.

**11.1.27 prettyref**

%%% example for prettyref %%%

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{prettyref}
\usepackage{hyperref}
```

```
%\newreformat{FIG}{Figure~\ref{#1}}% without hyperref
\newreformat{FIG}{\hyperref[#{#1}]{Figure~\ref*{#1}}}
```

```
\begin{document}
  This is a reference to \prettyref{FIG:ONE}.
  \newpage
  \begin{figure}
    \caption{This is my figure}
    \label{FIG:ONE}
  \end{figure}
\end{document}
%%% example for prettyref %%%
```

**11.1.28 setspace**

```
\usepackage{setspace}
\usepackage{hyperref}
```

**11.1.29 sidecap**

Nothing special is needed anymore.

**11.1.30 subfigure**

The package is obsolete. Use either `subfig` or `subcaption`

**11.1.31 titleref**

```
\usepackage{nameref}
\usepackage{titleref}% without usetoc
\usepackage{hyperref}
```

**11.1.32 tabularx**

Linked footnotes are not supported inside environment `tabularx`, because they uses the optional argument of `\footnotetext`, see section ‘Limitations’. Before version 2011/09/28 6.82i `hyperref` had disabled footnotes entirely by `hyperfootnotes=false`.

**11.1.33 titlesec**

`nameref` supports `titlesec`, but `hyperref` does not (unsolved is the anchor setting, missing with unnumbered section, perhaps problems with page breaks with numbered ones).

**11.1.34 ucs/utf8x.def**

Note: `utf8` is now the default in  $\LaTeX$  and `ucs` is no longer recommended.

The first time a multibyte UTF8 sequence is called, it does some calculations and stores the result in a macro for speeding up the next calls of that UTF8 sequence. However this makes the first call non-expandable and will break if used in information entries or bookmarks. Package `ucs` offers `\PrerenderUnicode` or `\PreloadUnicodePage` to solve this:

```
\usepackage{ucs}
\usepackage[utf8x]{inputenc}
\usepackage{hyperref}% or with option unicode
\PrerenderUnicode{^^c3^^b6}% or \PrerenderUnicodePage{1}
\hypersetup{pdftitle={Umlaut example: ^^c3^^b6}}
```

The notation with two carets avoids trouble with 8-bit bytes for the README file, you can use the characters directly.

**11.1.35 varioref**

Most previous problems with `varioref` should be resolved. There is only an open issue regarding `\vrefformat` (<https://github.com/latex3/hyperref/issues/225>).

It is recommended to load `varioref` always with the option `nospace`, see the documentation.

```
\usepackage[nospace]{varioref}
```

**11.1.36 verse**

Version 2005/08/22 v2.22 contains support for `hyperref`.

**11.1.37 vietnam**

```
% pd1enc.def should be loaded before package dblacnt:
\usepackage[PD1,OT1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{vietnam}
\usepackage{hyperref}
```

### 11.1.38 XeTeX

Default for the encoding of bookmarks is `pdfencoding=unicode`. That means the strings are always treated as unicode strings. If `auto` or `pdfdoc` is forced it applies only if the string restricts to the printable ASCII set, The reason is that the `\special` does not support PDFDocEncoding.

In older versions `hyperref` contained special conversion code from UTF-16BE back to UTF-8 in a number of places for `xetex` to avoid the `xdvipdfmx` warning

Failed to convert input string to UTF16...

This is no longer needed with a current `xdvipdfmx`, so this code has been removed. `\csname HyPsd@XeTeXBigCharstrue\endcsname` should no longer be used.

## 12 Limitations<sup>7</sup>

### 12.1 Wrapped/broken link support

Only few drivers support automatically wrapped/broken links, e.g. `pdftex`, `dvipdfmx`, `hypertex`. Other drivers lack this feature, e.g. `dvips`, `dvipsone`.

Workarounds:

- For long section or caption titles in the table of contents or list of figures/tables option `linktocpage` can be used. Then the page number will be a link, and the overlong section title is not forced into an one line link with `overfull \hbox` warning.
- “`\url`”s are caught by package `breakurl`.
- The option `breaklinks` is intended for internal use. But it can be used to force link wrapping, e.g. when printing a document. However, when such a document is converted to PDF and viewed with a PDF viewer, the active link area will be misplaced.

Another limitation: some penalties are “optimized” by TeX, thus there are missing break points, especially within `\url`. (See thread “`hyperref.sty`, `breaklinks` and `url.sty` 3.2” in `comp.text.tex` 2005-09).

### 12.2 Links across pages

In general they have problems:

- Some driver doesn’t support them at all (see above).
- The driver allows it, but the link result might include the footer and/or header. This can currently (2023) be avoided by using the PDF management and to load at least the `new-or-1` module from `latex-lab`:

```
\DocumentMetadata{testphase=new-or-1}
```

### 12.3 Footnotes

LaTeX allows the separation of the footnote mark and the footnote text (`\footnotemark`, `\footnotetext`). This interface might be enough for visual typesetting. But the relation between `\footnotemark` to `\footnotetext` is not as strong as `\ref` to `\label`. Therefore it is not clear in general which `\footnotemark` references which `\footnotetext`. But that is necessary to implement hyperlinking. Thus the implementation of `hyperref` does not support the optional argument of `\footnotemark` and `\footnotetext`.

---

<sup>7</sup>This section moved from the README file, needs more integration into the manual

## 13 Hints<sup>8</sup>

### 13.1 Spaces in option values

Unhappily LaTeX strips spaces from options if they are given in `\documentclass` or `\usepackage` (or `\RequirePackage`), e.g.:

```
\usepackage[pdfborder=0 0 1]{hyperref}
```

Package `hyperref` now gets

```
pdfborder=001
```

and the result is an invalid PDF file. As workaround braces can be used:

```
\usepackage[pdfborder={0 0 1}]{hyperref}
```

Some options can also be given in `\hypersetup`

```
\hypersetup{pdfborder=0 0 1}
```

In `\hypersetup` the options are directly processed as key value options (see package `keyval`) without space stripping in the value part.

Alternatively, LaTeX's option handling system can be adapted to key value options by one of the packages `kvoptions-patch` (from project `kvoptions`) or `xkvtxp` (from project `xsetkeys`).

### 13.2 Index with `makeindex`

- Package `hyperref` adds `\hyperpage` commands by the `encap` mechanism (see documentation of `Makeindex`), if option `hyperindex` is set (default). `\hyperpage` uses the page anchors that are set by `hyperref` at each page (default). However in the default case page numbers are used in anchor names in arabic form. If the page numbers in other formats are used (book class with `\frontmatter`, `\romannumbering`, ...), then the page anchors are not unique. Therefore option `plainpages=false` is recommended.
- The `encap` mechanism of `Makeindex` allows to use one command only (see documentation of `Makeindex`). If the user sets such a command, `hyperref` suppresses its `\hyperpage` command. With logical markup this situation can easily be solved:

```
\usepackage{makeidx}
\makeindex
\usepackage[hyperindex]{hyperref}
\newcommand*{\main}[1]{\textbf{\hyperpage{#1}}}
...
\index{Some example|main}
```

- Scientific Word/Scientific WorkPlace users can use package `robustindex` with `hyperindex=false`.
- Other `encap` characters can be set by option `encap`. Example for use of “?”:

```
\usepackage[encap=?]{hyperref}
```

- Another possibility is the insertion of `\hyperpage` by a style file for `makeindex`. For this case, `hyperref`'s insertion will be disabled by `hyperindex=false`. `\hyperpage` will be defined regardless of setting of `hyperindex`.

---

<sup>8</sup>This section moved from the README file, needs more integration into the manual

```

%%% cut %%% hyperindex.ist %%% cut %%%
delim_0 ", \\\hyperpage{"
delim_1 ", \\\hyperpage{"
delim_2 ", \\\hyperpage{"
delim_n "}, \\\hyperpage{"
delim_t "]"
encap_prefix "}\\\"
encap_infix "{\\\\hyperpage{"
encap_suffix "]"
%%% cut %%% hyperindex.ist %%% cut %%%

```

### 13.3 Warning "bookmark level for unknown <foobar> defaults to 0"

Getting rid of it:

```

\makeatletter
\providecommand*\toclevel@<foobar>{0}
\makeatother

```

### 13.4 Link anchors in figures

The caption command increments the counter and here is the place where `hyperref` set the corresponding anchor. Unhappily the caption is set below the figure, so the figure is not visible if a link jumps to a figure. In this case, try package `hycap` that implements a method to circumvent the problem.

### 13.5 Additional unicode characters in bookmarks and pdf information entries:

```

\documentclass[pdftex]{article}
\usepackage[unicode]{hyperref}

```

Support for additional unicode characters:

Example: `\.a` and `\d{a}`

1. Get a list with unicode data, eg:

<http://www.unicode.org/Public/UNIDATA/UnicodeData.txt>

2. Identify the characters (`\.a`, `\d{a}`):

0227;LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOT ABOVE;...

1EA1;LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW;...

3. Calculate the octal code:

The first characters of the line in the file are hex values, convert each byte and prepend them with a backslash. (This will go into the PDF file.)

0227 -> `\002\047`

1EA1 -> `\036\241`

4. Transform into a form understood by `hyperref`:

`Hyperref` must know where the first byte starts, this is marked by 9 (8 and 9 cannot occur in octal numbers):

`\002\047` -> `\9002\047`

`\036\241` -> `\9036\241`

Optional: 8 is used for abbreviations:

```
\900 = \80, \901 = \81, \902 = \82, ...
```

```
\9002\047 -> \82\047
```

5. Declare the character with LaTeX:

```
\DeclareTextCompositeCommand{\.}{PU}{a}{\82\047}
\DeclareTextCompositeCommand{\d}{PU}{a}{\9036\241}

\begin{document}
\section{\={a}, \d{a}, \'{a}, \.a}
\end{document}
```

## 13.6 Footnotes

The footnote support is rather limited. It is beyond the scope to use `\footnotemark` and `\footnotetext` out of order or reusing `\footnotemark`. Here you can either disable `hyperref`'s footnote support by `hyperfootnotes=false` or fiddle with internal macros, nasty examples:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{hyperref}
\begin{document}
Hello%
\footnote{The first footnote}
World%
\addtocounter{footnote}{-1}%
\addtocounter{Hfootnote}{-1}%
\footnotemark.
\end{document}
```

or

```
\documentclass{article}

\usepackage{hyperref}

\begin{document}

\makeatletter

A%
\footnotemark
\let\saved@Href@A\Hy@footnote@currentHref
% remember link name
B%
\footnotemark
\let\saved@Href@B\Hy@footnote@currentHref
b%
\addtocounter{footnote}{-1}%
\addtocounter{Hfootnote}{-1}% generate the same anchor
```

```

\footnotemark
C%
\footnotemark
\let\saved@Href@C\Hy@footnote@currentHref

\addtocounter{footnote}{-2}%
\let\Hy@footnote@currentHref\saved@Href@A
\footnotetext{AAAA}%
\addtocounter{footnote}{1}%
\let\Hy@footnote@currentHref\saved@Href@B
\footnotetext{BBBBB}%
\addtocounter{footnote}{1}%
\let\Hy@footnote@currentHref\saved@Href@C
\footnotetext{CCCC}%

\end{document}

```

### 13.7 Subordinate counters

Some counters do not have unique values and require the value of other counters to be unique. For example, sections or figures might be numbered within chapters or `\newtheorem` is used with an optional counter argument. Internally LaTeX uses `\@addtoreset` to reset a counter in dependency to another counter. Package `hyperref` hooks into `\@addtoreset` to catch this situation. Also `\numberwithin` of package `amsmath` is caught by `hyperref`.

However, if the definition of subordinate counters take place before `hyperref` is loaded, the old meaning of `\@addtoreset` is called without `hyperref`'s additions. Then the companion counter macro `\theH<counter>` can be redefined accordingly. Or move the definition of subordinate counters after `hyperref` is loaded.

Example for `\newtheorem`, problematic case:

```

\newtheorem{corA}{CorollaryA}[section]
\usepackage{hyperref}

```

Solution a)

```

\usepackage{hyperref}
\newtheorem{corA}{CorollaryA}[section]

```

Solution b)

```

\newtheorem{corA}{CorollaryA}[section]
\usepackage{hyperref}
\newcommand*{\theHcorA}{\theHsection.\number\value{corA}}

```

## 14 History and acknowledgments

The original authors of `hyperbasics.tex` and `hypertex.sty`, from which this package descends, are Tanmoy Bhattacharya and Thorsten Ohl. Package `hyperref` started as a simple port of their work to  $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$  standards, but eventually I rewrote nearly everything, because I didn't understand a lot of the original, and was only interested in getting it to work with  $\text{\LaTeX}$ . I would like to thank Arthur Smith, Tanmoy Bhattacharya, Mark Doyle, Paul Ginsparg, David Carlisle, T. V. Raman and Leslie Lamport for comments, requests, thoughts and code to get the package into its first useable state. Various other people are mentioned at the point in the source where I had to change the code in later versions because of problems they found.



Tanmoy found a great many of the bugs, and (even better) often provided fixes, which has made the package more robust. The days spent on Rev $\TeX$  are entirely due to him! The investigations of Bill Moss into the later versions including native PDF support uncovered a good many bugs, and his testing is appreciated. Hans Hagen provided a lot of insight into PDF.

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Steve Peter recreated the manual source in July 2003 after it had been lost.

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