

An Acronym Environment for L^AT_EX 2_ε*

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1 Introduction

When writing a paper on cellular mobile radio I started to use a lot of acronyms. This can be very disturbing for the reader, as he might not know all the used acronyms. To help the reader I kept a list of all the acronyms at the end of my paper.

This package makes sure, that all acronyms used in the text are spelled out in full at least once.

2 The user interface

The package provides several commands and one environment for dealing with acronyms. Their appearance can be controlled by two package options and three macros.

2.1 Acronyms in the Text

`\ac` To enter an acronym inside the text, use the

`\ac[linebreak penalty]{acronym}`

command. The first time you use an acronym, the full name of the acronym along with the acronym in brackets will be printed. If you specify the `footnote` option while loading the package, the full name of the acronym is printed as a footnote. The next time you access the acronym only the acronym will be printed.

When an acronym is being used, for the first time (with the `footnote` option not specified), next to the end of the line, a line break between the full name of the acronym and the acronym in brackets can be encountered. The optional variable represents the penalty level of breaking the line at that place, taking integer values between 0 and 4. A higher number corresponds to a higher penalty.

`\Ac` Works in the same way as `\ac`, but starts the long form with an upper case

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letter. Use case: when the acronym is used for the first time, at the beginning of a sentence.

\acresetall The 'memory' of the macro `\ac` can be flushed by calling the macro `\acresetall`. Afterwards, `\ac` will print the full name of any acronym and the acronym in brackets the next time it is used.

\acf If later in the text again the Full Name of the acronym should be printed, use the command

`\acf[<linebreak penalty>]{<acronym>}`

to access the acronym. It stands for "full acronym" and it always prints the full name and the acronym in brackets.

When an full acronym is being used next to the end of the line, a line break between the full name of the acronym and the acronym in brackets can be encountered. The optional variable represents the penalty level of breaking the line at that place, taking integer values between 0 and 4. A higher number corresponds to a higher penalty.

\Acf Works in the same way as `\acf`, but starts the long form with an upper case letter.

\acs To get the short version of the acronym, use the command

`\acs{<acronym>}`

\acl Gives you the expanded acronym without even mentioning the acronym.

`\acl{<acronym>}`

\Acl Works in the same way as `\acl`, but starts with an upper case letter.

\acp Works in the same way as `\ac`, but makes the short and/or long forms into plurals.

\Acp Works in the same way as `\acp`, but starts the long form with an upper case letter.

\acfp Works in the same way as `\acf`, but makes the short and long forms into plurals.

\Acfp Works in the same way as `\acfp`, but starts the long form with an upper case letter.

\acsp Works in the same way as `\acs`, but makes the short form into a plural.

\aclp Works in the same way as `\acl`, but makes the long form into a plural.

\Aclp Works in the same way as `\aclp`, but starts with an upper case letter.

\acfi Works in the same way as `\acf`, but prints the Full Name acronym (`\acl`) in italics and the abbreviated form (`\acs`) in upshaped form.

\Acfi Works in the same way as `\acfi`, but starts the long form with an upper case letter.

\acused Marks an acronym as used, as if it had been called with `\ac`, but without printing anything. This means that in the future only the short form of the acronym will be printed.

\acsu Prints the short form of the acronym and marks it as used.

\aclu Prints the long form of the acronym and marks it as used.

`\Aclu` Works in the same way as `\aclu`, but starts with an upper case letter.
Example: `\acl{lox}/\acl{lh2}` (`\acsu{lox}/\acsu{lh2}`)

`\iac` Works in the same way as the `\ac` command but prefixes it with an appropriate indefinite article.

`\Iac` Works in the same way as the `\ac` command but prefixes it with an appropriate upper case indefinite article.

`\...*` The following commands do the same as their unstarred forms, except that the acronym will not be marked as used. If you work with the 'onlyused' option then macros which have only been used with starred commands will not show up.
`\ac*`, `\Ac*`, `\acs*`, `\acl*`, `\Acl*`, `\acf*`, `\Acf*`, `\acp*`, `\Acp*`, `\acsp*`, `\aclp*`, `\Aclp*`, `\acfp*`, `\Acfp*`, `\acfi*`, `\Acfi*`, `\acsu*`, `\aclu*`, `\Aclu*`, `\iac*` and `\Iac*`.

2.2 Customization

The appearance of `\acs` and `\acf` can be configured in various ways. Of main importance are the package options:

`footnote` makes the full name of the acronym appear as a footnote.

`smaller` lets the acronyms appear a bit smaller than the surrounding text. This is in accord with typographic convention. The `relsize` package is required.

There are three lower-level macros controlling the output. Any acronym printed by `\acs` is formatted by `\acsfont`. Similarly, unless the option `footnote` is specified, `\acffont` handles the output of `\acf`, where the included acronym goes through `\acfsfont` (and `\acsfont`). The plural and upper case forms are treated accordingly. Usually the three macros do nothing. To give an example, the option `smaller` makes `\acsfont` use the command `\textsmaller` from the `relsize` package:

```
\renewcommand*{\acsfont}[1]{\textsmaller{#1}}
```

2.3 Defining Acronyms

Acronyms can either be defined from an environment specifically introduced for that purpose or by direct definitions.

`acronym` The `acronym` environment allows one to define all the acronyms needed by a document at a single place and is self-documenting, since a table of acronyms is automatically produced.

`\acro` In the `acronym` environment, acronyms are defined with the command:

```
\acro{<acronym>}[<short name>]{<full name>}
```

The first argument `<acronym>` is the acronym string itself and is used in the commands of the previous section such as `\ac` or `\acl`, that print the different forms of the acronym.

Because internal commands take `<acronym>` for storing the different forms of the acronym, the `TEX` code for the acronym is limited by `\csname`. If the acronym

requires problematic or complicate T_EX stuff (font commands, ...), then this code can be given in the optional argument *<short name>*. The first argument *<acronym>* is then a simpler string to identify the acronym. For example, an acronym for water can look like this:

```
\acro{H2O}[$\mathrm{H_2O}$]{water}
```

Then `\acs{H2O}` gets “H₂O” and `\acl{H2O}` prints “water”.

`\acroextra` Inside the `acronym` environment additional information can be added to the list of acronyms with the `\acroextra` command that will not be included in the normal inline acronyms.

```
\acroextra{<additional info>}
```

for example:

```
\acro{H2O}[$\mathrm{H_2O}$]
  {Dihydrogen Monoxide\acroextra{ (water)}}
\acro{NA}[\ensuremath{N_{\mathrm{A}}}]
  {Number of Avogadro\acroextra{ (See \S\protect\ref{A1})}}
```

Note that `\acroextra` must be inserted inside the `\acro` definition and that fragile commands must be protected. Be careful of unnecessary spaces.

The standard format of the acronym list is a `\description` environment. If you pass an optional parameter to the `acronym` environment, the width of the acronym-column will be fitted to the width of the given parameter (which should be the longest acronym). For example, if *HBCI* is the longest acronym used, the list should start with

```
\begin{acronym}[HBCI]
```

`\aclabelfont` The short form of each acronym in the list is formatted using `\aclabelfont`, which typesets its arguments in bold font by default. It can be redefined to produce bold sans-serif labels, for example, with

```
\renewcommand*{\aclabelfont}[1]{\textbf{\textsf{\acsfont{#1}}}}
```

In standard mode, the acronym-list will consist of all defined acronyms, regardless if the the acronym was used in the text before or not. This behavior can be changed by loading the package with the parameter `printonlyused`:

```
\usepackage[printonlyused]{acronym}
```

In `printonlyused`-mode you can add to each acronym the the page number where it was first used by additionally specifying the option `withpage`.

```
\usepackage[printonlyused,withpage]{acronym}
```

`\newacro` If one does not want an acronym list to be produced at all, acronyms can be
`\acrodef` defined directly thanks to the two commands

```

\newacro{<acronym>}[<short name>]{<full name>}
\acrodef{<acronym>}[<short name>]{<full name>}

```

the difference between the two consisting in the fact that the latter makes the acronym definition stored in the `.aux` file. Therefore, the acronym becomes available from start-up in the next run.

Note that all the acronym definitions made by `\acro` in the `acronym` environment are also similarly added to the `.aux` file.

2.3.1 Non standard indefinite articles

Sometimes the indefinite article of an acronym differs between its short form and its long form, for example “a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agent” and “an FBI agent”. To deal with this, the package provides the following three commands

```

\newacroindefinite
\acrodefindefinite
\acroindefinite

\acroindefinite{<acronym>}{<short indefinite article>}{<long indefinite
article>}}
\newacroindefinite{<acronym>}{<short indefinite article>}{<long
indefinite article>}}
\acrodefindefinite{<acronym>}{<short indefinite article>}{<long
indefinite article>}}

```

that allow one to define indefinite articles. The `\acroindefinite` command is meant to be used in the `acronym` environment. The difference among the latter two is that `\acrodefindefinite` puts the acronym definition in the `.aux` file, so that the acronym exception is available at the next run from start-up.

When using `\iac` and `\Iac` without first defining an article, the default article is “a”.

2.3.2 Non standard and foreign plural forms

When the plural form of an acronym is required, the package typically obtains it as an English plural, by adding an ‘s’. This happens both for long and short forms. For instance, for an acronym defined as

```

\newacro{IC}{Integrated Circuit}

```

the `\acsp{IC}` command produces “ICs”, and the `\aclp{IC}` command produces “Integrated Circuits”.

Unfortunately, this is generally not suitable for typesetting in languages different from English, and at times it is not correct even for English. For instance consider the “MP” acronym, commonly used to refer to a “Member of the Parliament”. Of course, its long form plural is not “Member of the Parlements”, but “Members of the Parliament”. For the short form plural, “MPs” is anyway commonly accepted. The same happens with “SOC (System on a Chip)” or “BUT (Block Under Test)”.

In foreign languages, things can be even more complicated. For instance, in Italian, there are different rules for English acronyms used in Italian text and Italian acronyms used in Italian text. The former do not get a plural at all, neither for the long, nor for the short form as in “Un paio di *Integrated Circuit (IC)*”. The latter get a plural long form following the natural Italian rules for plurals, and a plural short form that can either be the same as the singular short form, or — at times — a form obtained by doubling those letter of the short form that correspond to words that get a plural in the long form. For instance: “Nucleo Investigativo (NI)” could take a plural as in “Nuclei Investigativi (NNII)”, although in modern texts one is more likely to find “Nuclei Investigativi (NI)”.

To deal with all these different situations, the package (since version 1.35) has been enriched with the following three commands

<code>\acroplural</code> <code>\newacroplural</code> <code>\acrodefplural</code>	<code>\acroplural{<acronym>}[<short plural>]{<long plural>}</code> <code>\newacroplural{<acronym>}[<short plural>]{<long plural>}</code> <code>\acrodefplural{<acronym>}[<short plural>]{<long plural>}</code>
--	--

that allow one to define plural exceptions. The `\acroplural` command is meant to be used in the `acronym` environment. The difference among the latter two is that `\acrodefplural` puts the acronym definition in the `.aux` file, so that the acronym exception is available at the next run from start-up. When the optional short form is not provided, the acronym name plus an ‘s’ is used.

Plural exceptions are never reported in tables of acronyms.

2.4 Miscellaneous

2.4.1 Sectioning and pdf marks

Acronyms are robust (since version 1.12) and can be used in sectional headers such as `\chapter`, `\section`, etc., but please note the following:

- Do not use the general form (`\ac` or `\acp`) in sectional headers, because it will uses the full name the first time, that is in the table of contents, and the short form further on.
- The text of `<acronym>` is used verbatim in bookmarks and not `<short name>` for pdfTeX with `hyperref`.
- When the long form of the acronym is used in sectional headers (for pdfTeX with `hyperref`), it will end up in the pdf bookmarks. In that case it is good to hide unusual text such as math inside the `\texorpdfstring` defined by `hyperref`, for example:

```
\acro{Nx}[\ensuremath{N_{\chi}}]
      {\texorpdfstring{$\chi$}{X}-factor}
```

which will then give

pdf bookmark: `\acf{Nx}` \rightarrow X-factor (Nx)
text: `\acf{Nx}` \rightarrow χ -factor (N_χ)

- For acronyms in sectional headers, the file must be PDFL^AT_EX'ed 3 times before the bookmarks are correct.
- Acronyms in sectional headers together with the `footnote` option will not give reliable results, because it will end up in the running heads and table of contents. If you really need it, use the optional argument of the sectioning commands. For example:

```
\chapter[The water \texorpdfstring{$\mathrm{H_2O}$}{H2O}) ...]
{The \acf{H2O} ...}
```

3 An example file

```
1 <{*acrotest}
2 \documentclass{article}
3 \usepackage[colorlinks]{hyperref}
4 \usepackage[printronlyused,withpage]{acronym}
5 \begin{document}
6
7 \section{Intro}
8 In the early nineties, \acs{GSM} was deployed in many European
9 countries. \ac{GSM} offered for the first time international
10 roaming for mobile subscribers. The \acs{GSM}'s use of \ac{TDMA} as
11 its communication standard was debated at length. And every now
12 and then there are big discussion whether \ac{CDMA} should have
13 been chosen over \ac{TDMA}.
14
15 \section{Furthermore}
16 \acresetall
17 The reader could have forgotten all the nice acronyms, so we repeat the
18 meaning again.
19
20 If you want to know more about \acf{GSM}, \acf{TDMA}, \acf{CDMA}
21 and other acronyms, just read a book about mobile communication. Just
22 to mention it: There is another \ac{UA}, just for testing purposes!
23
24 \begin{figure}[h]
25 Figure
26 \caption{A float also admits references like \ac{GSM} or \acf{CDMA}.}
27 \end{figure}
28
29 \subsection{Some chemistry and physics}
30 \label{Chem}
31 \ac{NAD+} is a major electron acceptor in the oxidation
32 of fuel molecules. The reactive part of \ac{NAD+} is its nictinamide
33 ring, a pyridine derivate.
34
35 One mol consists of \acs{NA} atoms or molecules. There is a relation
36 between the constant of Boltzmann and the \acl{NA}:
37 \begin{equation}
38 k = R/\acs{NA}
39 \end{equation}
40
41 \acl{lox}/\acl{lh2} (\acsu{lox}/\acsu{lh2})
42
43 \Acp{LFVP} are processes in which the lepton number of the initial
44 and final states are different. An example for \iac{LFVP} is
45 neutrinoless double beta decay.
46
47 \subsection{Some testing fundamentals}
48 When testing \acp{IC}, one typically wants to identify functional
```



```

49 blocks to be tested separately. The latter are commonly indicated as
50 \acp{BUT}. To test a \ac{BUT} requires defining a testing strategy\dots
51
52 \section{Acronyms}
53 \begin{acronym}[TDMA]
54 \acro{CDMA}{Code Division Multiple Access}
55 \acro{GSM}{Global System for Mobile communication}
56 \acro{NA}[\ensuremath{N_{\mathrm{A}}}]
57     {Number of Avogadro\acroextra{ (see \S\ref{Chem})}}
58 \acro{NAD+}[NAD\textsuperscript{+}]{Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide}
59 \acro{LFVP}{lepton flavor violating process}
60 \acroindefinite{LFVP}{an}{a}
61 \acro{NUA}{Not Used Acronym}
62 \acro{TDMA}{Time Division Multiple Access}
63 \acro{UA}{Used Acronym}
64 \acro{lox}[\ensuremath{LOX}]{Liquid Oxygen}%
65 \acro{lh2}[\ensuremath{LH_2}]{Liquid Hydrogen}%
66 \acro{IC}{Integrated Circuit}%
67 \acro{BUT}{Block Under Test}%
68 \acrodefplural{BUT}{Blocks Under Test}%
69 \end{acronym}
70
71 \end{document}
72 \</acrotest>

```

4 The implementation

73 $\langle *acronym \rangle$

4.1 Identification

First we test that we got the right format and name the package.

```
74 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[1999/12/01]
75 \ProvidesPackage{acronym}[2019/11/11
76                               v1.42
77                               Support for acronyms (Tobias Oetiker)]
78 \RequirePackage{suffix,xstring}
```

4.2 Options

`\ifAC@footnote` The option `footnote` leads to a redefinition of `\acf`, `\Acf`, `\acfp`, and `\Acfp`, making the full name appear as a footnote.

```
79 \newif\ifAC@footnote
80 \AC@footnotefalse
81 \DeclareOption{footnote}{\AC@footnotetrue}
```

`\ifAC@nohyperlinks` If `hyperref` is loaded, all acronyms will link to their glossary entry. With the option `nohyperlinks` these links can be suppressed.

```
82 \newif\ifAC@nohyperlinks
83 \AC@nohyperlinksfalse
84 \DeclareOption{nohyperlinks}{\AC@nohyperlinkstrue}
```

`\ifAC@acroacronyms` With the `acroacronyms` option the acronym commands are prefixed to prevent collisions with existing commands in this package.

```
85 \newif\ifAC@acroacronyms
86 \AC@acroacronymsfalse
87 \DeclareOption{acroacronyms}{\AC@acroacronymstrue}
```

`\ifAC@printonlyused` We need a marker which is set if the option `printonlyused` was used.

```
88 \newif\ifAC@printonlyused
89 \AC@printonlyusedfalse
90 \DeclareOption{printonlyused}{\AC@printonlyusedtrue}
```

`\ifAC@withpage` A marker which tells us to print page numbers.

```
91 \newif\ifAC@withpage
92 \AC@withpagefalse
93 \DeclareOption{withpage}{\AC@withpagetrue}
```

`\ifAC@smaller` The option `smaller` leads to a redefinition of `\acsfont`. We want to make the acronym appear smaller. Since this should be done in a context-sensitive way, we rely on the macro `\textsmaller` provided by the `relsize` package. As

`\RequirePackage` cannot be used inside `\DeclareOption`, we need a boolean variable.

```
94 \newif\ifAC@smaller
95 \AC@smallerfalse
96 \DeclareOption{smaller}{\AC@smallertrue}
```

`\ifAC@dua` The option `dua` stands for “don’t use acronyms”. It leads to a redefinition of `\ac`, `\Ac`, `\acp`, and `\Acp`, making the full name appear all the time and suppressing all acronyms but the explicit request by `\acf`, `\Acf`, `\acfp` or `\Acfp`.

```
97 \newif\ifAC@dua
98 \AC@duafalse
99 \DeclareOption{dua}{\AC@duatrue}
```

`\ifAC@nolist` The option `nolist` stands for “don’t write the list of acronyms”.

```
100 \newif\ifAC@nolist
101 \AC@nolistfalse
102 \DeclareOption{nolist}{\AC@nolisttrue\AC@nohyperlinktrue}
```

`\ifAC@nolinebreak` The option `nolinebreak` dictates whether to forbid, by default, a line break between the full name and the short name, when they are presented together.

```
103 \newif\ifAC@nolinebreak
104 \AC@nolinebreakfalse
105 \DeclareOption{nolinebreak}{\AC@nolinebreaktrue}
```

Now we process the options.

```
106 \ProcessOptions\relax
```

4.3 Setup macros

`\acsfont` The appearance of the output of the commands `\acs` and `\acf` is partially controlled by `\acsfont`, `\acffont`, and `\acfsfont`. By default, they do nothing except when the `smaller` option is loaded.

The option `smaller` leads to a redefinition of `\acsfont`. We want to make the acronym appear smaller. Since this should be done in a context-sensitive way, we rely on the macro `\textsmaller` provided by the `relsize` package.

```
107 \ifAC@smaller
108   \RequirePackage{relsize}
109   \newcommand*{\acsfont}[1]{\textsmaller{#1}}
110 \else
111   \newcommand*{\acsfont}[1]{#1}
112 \fi
113 \newcommand*{\acffont}[1]{#1}
114 \newcommand*{\acfsfont}[1]{#1}
```

`\AC@linebreakpenalty` When the option `nolinebreak` is specified, the default penalty for a line break is being set to the maximum. Otherwise, the default penalty is one level below the maximum, meaning that most of the times, by default, the line will not get broken.

```

115 \ifAC@nolinebreak
116   \def\AC@linebreakpenalty{4}
117 \else
118   \def\AC@linebreakpenalty{3}
119 \fi

```

4.4 Hyperlinks and PDF support

\AC@hyperlink Define dummy hyperlink commands

```

\AC@hypertarget 120 \def\AC@hyperlink#1#2{#2}
121 \def\AC@hypertarget#1#2{#2}
122 \def\AC@phantomsection{}

```

\AC@raisedhypertarget Make sure that hyperlink processing gets enabled before we process the document if hyperref has been loaded in the mean time.

```

123 \ifAC@nohyperlinks
124 \else
125   \AtBeginDocument{%
126     \@ifpackageloaded{hyperref}
127     {\let\AC@hyperlink=\hyperlink
128      \newcommand*\AC@raisedhypertarget[2]{%
129        \Hy@raisedlink{\hypertarget{#1}{}}#2}%
130      \let\AC@hypertarget=\AC@raisedhypertarget
131      \def\AC@phantomsection{%
132        \Hy@GlobalStepCount\Hy@linkcounter
133        \edef\@currentHref{section*.\the \Hy@linkcounter}%
134        \Hy@raisedlink{%
135          \hyper@anchorstart{\@currentHref}\hyper@anchorend
136        }%
137      }%
138      }{}%
139 \fi

```

The `hyperref` package defines `\pdfstringdefDisableCommands` and `\texorpdfstring` for text in bookmarks. If undefined, then provide them it at the beginning of the document.

```

140 \AtBeginDocument{%
141   \providecommand\texorpdfstring[2]{#1}%
142   \providecommand\pdfstringdefDisableCommands[1]{}%
143   \pdfstringdefDisableCommands{%
144     \csname AC@starredfalse\endcsname
145     \csname AC@footnotefalse\endcsname
146     \let\AC@hyperlink\@secondoftwo
147     \let\acsfont\relax
148     \let\acffont\relax
149     \let\acfsfont\relax
150     \let\acused\relax
151     \let\null\relax
152     \def\AChy@call#1#2{%

```

```

153     \ifx*#1\@empty
154         \expandafter #2%
155     \else
156         #2{#1}%
157     \fi
158 }%
159 \def\acs#1{\AChy@call{#1}\AC@acs}%
160 \def\acl#1{\AChy@call{#1}\AC@acl}%
161 \def\Acl#1{\AChy@call{#1}\AC@acl}%
162 \def\acf#1{\AChy@call{#1}\AChy@acf}%
163 \def\Acf#1{\AChy@call{#1}\AChy@Acf}%
164 \def\ac#1{\AChy@call{#1}\AC@ac}%
165 \def\Ac#1{\AChy@call{#1}\AC@Ac}%
166 \def\acsp#1{\AChy@call{#1}\AC@acsp}%
167 \def\aclp#1{\AChy@call{#1}\AC@aclp}%
168 \def\Aclp#1{\AChy@call{#1}\AC@aclp}%
169 \def\acfp#1{\AChy@call{#1}\AChy@acfp}%
170 \def\Acfp#1{\AChy@call{#1}\AChy@Acfp}%
171 \def\acp#1{\AChy@call{#1}\AC@acp}%
172 \def\Acp#1{\AChy@call{#1}\AC@Acp}%
173 \def\acfi#1{\AChy@call{#1}\AChy@acf}%
174 \def\Acfi#1{\AChy@call{#1}\AChy@Acf}%
175 \let\acsu\acs
176 \let\aclu\acl
177 \let\Aclu\Acl
178 \def\AChy@acf#1{\AC@acl{#1} (\AC@acs{#1})}%
179 \def\AChy@Acf#1{\AC@Acl{#1} (\AC@acs{#1})}%
180 \def\AChy@acfp#1{\AC@aclp{#1} (\AC@acsp{#1})}%
181 \def\AChy@Acfp#1{\AC@Aclp{#1} (\AC@acsp{#1})}%
182 }%
183 }

```

4.5 Additional Helper macros

We need a list of the used acronyms after the last `\acresetall` (or since beginning), a token list is very useful for this purpose

`AC@clearlist`

```
184 \newtoks\AC@clearlist
```

`\AC@addtoAC@clearlist` Adds acronyms to the clear list

```

185 \newcommand*\AC@addtoAC@clearlist[1]{%
186     \global\AC@clearlist\expandafter{\the\AC@clearlist\AC@reset{#1}}%
187 }

```

`\acresetall` This macro resets the `AC@FN` - tag of each acronym, therefore `\ac` will use Full Name (FN) next time it is called

`\AC@reset`

```
188 \newcommand*\acresetall{\the\AC@clearlist\AC@clearlist={}}
```

```

189 \def\AC@reset#1{%
190   \global\expandafter\let\csname AC@\AC@prefix#1\endcsname\relax
191 }

\AC@used We also need a markers for 'used'.
192 \newcommand*\AC@used{@<>@<>@}

\AC@populated An on/off flag to note if any acronyms were logged. This is needed for the first run
with printonlyused option, because the acronym list are then empty, resulting
in a "missing item" error.
193 \newcommand{\AC@populated}{-}

\AC@logged Log the usage by writing the \acronymused to the aux file and by reading it back
\acronymused again at the beginning of the document (performed automatically by LaTeX). This
results in processing the document twice, but it is needed anyway for the rest of
the package.
This methodology is needed when the list of acronyms is in the front matter
of the document.
194 \newcommand*\AC@logged{1}{%
195   \acronymused{#1}% mark it as used in the current run too
196   \bsphack
197   \protected@write\@auxout{}\string\acronymused{#1}%
198   \esphack}
Keep it out of bookmarks.
199 \AtBeginDocument{%
200   \pdfstringdefDisableCommands{%
201     \let\AC@logged@gobble
202   }%
203 }
Flag the acronym at the beginning of the document as used (called by the aux
file).
204 \newcommand*\acronymused{1}{%
205   \expandafter\ifx\csname acused@#1\endcsname\AC@used
206     \relax
207   \else
208     \global\expandafter\let\csname acused@#1\endcsname\AC@used
209     \global\let\AC@populated\AC@used
210   \fi}

\@firstupper Internal commands for making a first letter upper case.
211 \newcommand*\@firstupper{1}{%
212   \StrLeft{#1}{1}[\firstletter]%
213   \StrGobbleLeft{#1}{1}[\remainder]%
214   \MakeUppercase\firstletter\remainder%
215 }

```

AC@prefix Returns the prefix used to build the defined acronym commands if the **acroacronyms** option is enabled. Otherwise the output is empty, so the old behaviour from version 1.42 is retained.

```

216 \ifAC@acroacronyms
217   \newcommand*{\AC@prefix{acronyms@}
218 \else
219   \newcommand*{\AC@prefix{}}
220 \fi

```

4.6 Defining acronyms

There are three commands that define acronyms: **\newacro**, **\acrodef**, and **\acro**. They are called with the following arguments:

\acro{*acronym*}[*short name*]{*full name*}

The mechanism used in this package is to make the optional *short name* identical to the *acronym* when it is empty (no optional argument), thereby only the second (optional) argument is stored together with the *full name*.

\newacro The internal macro **\newacro** stores the *short name* and the *full name* in the command **\fn@<acronym>**.

```

221 \newcommand*\newacro[1]{%
222   \ifnextchar[{\AC@newacro{#1}}{\AC@newacro{#1}[#1]}
223 \newcommand\AC@newacro{}
224 \def\AC@newacro#1[#2]#3{%
225   \expandafter\gdef\csname fn@#1\endcsname{{#2}{#3}}%
226 }

```

\acrodef The user command **\acrodef** calls **\newacro** and writes it into the **.aux** file.

```

\AC@acrodef 227 \newcommand*\acrodef[1]{%
228   \ifnextchar[{\AC@acrodef{#1}}{\AC@acrodef{#1}[#1]}
229 \newcommand\AC@acrodef{}
230 \def\AC@acrodef#1[#2]#3{%
231   \bsphack
232   \protected@write\@auxout{}\string\newacro{#1}[#2]{#3}%
233   \esphack}

```

AC@deflist In standard mode, the acronym - list is formatted with a description environment. If an optional argument is passed to the acronym environment, the list is formatted as a **AC@deflist**, which needs the longest appearing acronym as parameter. If the option 'nolist' is selected the environment is empty.

```

234 \newcommand*{\aclabelfont}[1]{\textbf{\acsfont{#1}}}
235 \def\AC@makelabel#1[#1]\hfil
236 \newenvironment{AC@deflist}[1]{%
237   {\ifAC@nolist%
238     \else%
239     \raggedright\begin{list}{-}%

```

```

240             {\settowidth{\labelwidth}{\AC@makelabel{\aclabelfont{#1}}}%
241             \setlength{\leftmargin}{\labelwidth}%
242             \addtolength{\leftmargin}{\labelsep}%
243             \renewcommand{\makelabel}{\AC@makelabel}}%
244     \fi}%
245     {\ifAC@nolist%
246     \else%
247     \end{list}%
248     \fi}%

```

acronym In the 'acronym' - environment, all acronyms are defined, and printed if they have been used before, which is indicated by the `acused`-tag.

```

\begin{acronym}
\acro{CDMA}{Code Division Multiple Access\acroextra{\ ...}}
\end{acronym}

```

\acroextra Additional information can be added after to `\acro` definition for display in the list of acronyms. This command is only active inside the `acronym` environment. Outside it gobbles up its argument.

```

249 \newcommand{\acroextra}[1]{%

```

\acro Acronyms can be defined with the user command `\acro` in side the `acronym` environment.

```

250 \newenvironment{acronym}[1][1]{%
251   \providecommand*{\acro}{\AC@acro}%
252   \providecommand*{\acroplural}{\AC@acroplural}%
253   \providecommand*{\acroindefinite}{\AC@acroindefinite}%
254   \long\def\acroextra##1{##1}%
255   \def\@tempa{1}\def\@tempb{1}%
256   \ifx\@tempa\@tempb%
257     \global\expandafter\let\csname AC@des@mark\endcsname\AC@used%
258     \ifAC@nolist%
259     \else%
260       \begin{description}%
261       \fi%
262     \else%
263       \begin{AC@deflist}{#1}%
264     \fi%
265   }%
266   {%
267     \ifx\AC@populated\AC@used\else%
268       \ifAC@nolist%
269       \else%
270         \item[]\relax%
271       \fi%
272     \fi%
273     \expandafter\ifx\csname AC@des@mark\endcsname\AC@used%
274     \ifAC@nolist%

```



```

275         \else%
276         \end{description}%
277     \fi%
278 \else%
279     \end{AC@deflist}%
280 \fi}%

\AC@acro
\AC@@acro 281 \newcommand*{\AC@acro[1]}{%
282     \@ifnextchar[ {%
283         \csname AC@\AC@prefix{}\@acro\endcsname{#1}%
284     } {%
285         \csname AC@\AC@prefix{}\@acro\endcsname{#1}[#1]%
286     } %
287 }

288 \expandafter\newcommand\csname AC@\AC@prefix{}\@acro\endcsname{}
289 \expandafter\def\csname AC@\AC@prefix{}\@acro\endcsname#1[#2]#3{%
290     \ifAC@nolist%
291     \else%
292     \ifAC@printonlyused%
293         \expandafter\ifx\csname acused@#1\endcsname\AC@used%
294             \ifAC@nohyperlinks%
295                 \item[\protect\AC@hypertarget{#1}{\aclabelfont{#2}}] #3%
296             \else%
297                 \item[\protect\AC@hypertarget{#1}{\hyperref[acro:#1]{\aclabelfont{#2}\hfill}}]{\hyperref[acro:#1]{\aclabelfont{#2}\hfill}}}
298             \fi%
299         \ifAC@withpage%
300             \expandafter\ifx\csname r@acro:#1\endcsname\relax%
301                 \PackageInfo{acronym}{%
302                     Acronym #1 used in text but not spelled out in
303                     full in text}%
304             \else%
305                 \nobreak\leaders\hbox{$\m@th\mkern\@dotsep mu\hbox{.}\mkern\@dotsep mu$}\hfill%
306                 \nobreak\hb@xt@\@pnumwidth{\hfil\normalfont\normalcolor\pageref*{acro:#1}}%
307             \fi%
308         \fi\}%
309     \fi%
310 \else%
311     \ifAC@nohyperlinks%
312         \item[\protect\AC@hypertarget{#1}{\aclabelfont{#2}}] #3%
313     \else%
314         \item[\protect\AC@hypertarget{#1}{\hyperref[acro:#1]{\aclabelfont{#2}\hfill}}]{\hyperref[acro:#1]{\aclabelfont{#2}\hfill}}}
315     \fi%
316 \fi%
317 \fi%
318 \begingroup
319     \def\acroextra#1{%
320         \@bsphack
321         \protected@write\@auxout{%

```

```

322      {\string\newacro{#1}[\string\AC@hyperlink{#1}{#2}]{#3}}%
323      \@esphack
324    \endgroup
325    \ignorespaces}

```

4.6.1 Nonstandard indefinite articles

`\newacroindefinite` Sets up a non standard indefinite article for a given acronym.

```

326 \newcommand*\newacroindefinite[3]{%
327   \expandafter\gdef\csname fn@#1@IS\endcsname{#2}%
328   \expandafter\gdef\csname fn@#1@IL\endcsname{#3}%
329 }

```

`\acrodefindefinite` Same as above, storing content in aux file.

```

330 \newcommand*\acrodefindefinite[3]{%
331   \@bsphack
332   \protected@write\@auxout{}\{\string\newacroindefinite{#1}{#2}{#3}}%
333   \@esphack
334 }

```

`\AC@acroindefinite` Internal command to set up an indefinite article in the acronym environment.

```

335 \newcommand\AC@acroindefinite[3]{
336   \@bsphack
337   \protected@write\@auxout{}\{\string\newacroindefinite{#1}{#2}{#3}}%
338   {\string\newacroindefinite{#1}{\string\AC@hyperlink{#1}{#2}}{#3}}%
339   \@esphack
340 }

```

4.6.2 Non standard or foreign plural forms

`\newacroplural` Sets up a non standard plural form for a given acronym.

```

\AC@newacroplurali 341 \newcommand*\newacroplural[1]{%
\AC@newacropluralii 342   \@ifnextchar[%
343     {\AC@newacroplurali{#1}}{\AC@newacropluralii{#1}}%
344   }
345 \newcommand\AC@newacroplurali{}
346 \def\AC@newacroplurali#1[#2]#3{%
347   \expandafter\gdef\csname fn@#1@PS\endcsname{#2}%
348   \expandafter\gdef\csname fn@#1@PL\endcsname{#3}%
349 }
350 \newcommand\AC@newacropluralii[2]{%
351   \expandafter\gdef\csname fn@#1@PL\endcsname{#2}%
352 }

```

`\acrodefplural` Same as above, storing content in aux file.

```

\AC@acrodefplurali 353 \newcommand*\acrodefplural[1]{%
\AC@acrodefpluralii 354   \@ifnextchar[%
355     {\AC@acrodefplurali{#1}}{\AC@acrodefpluralii{#1}}%
356 }

```

```

357 \newcommand\AC@acrodefplurali{}
358 \def\AC@acrodefplurali#1[#2]#3{%
359   \@bsphack
360   \protected@write\@auxout{}\string\newacroplural{#1}#{2}#{3}}%
361   \@esphack
362 }
363 \newcommand\AC@acrodefpluralii[2]{%
364   \@bsphack
365   \protected@write\@auxout{}\string\newacroplural{#1}#{2}}%
366   \@esphack
367 }

\AC@acroplural Internal commands to set up a plural version of an acronym in the acronym envi-
\AC@acroplurali ronment.
\AC@acropluralii 368 \newcommand*\AC@acroplural[1]{%
369   \@ifnextchar[%
370     {\AC@acroplurali{#1}}{\AC@acropluralii{#1}}}%
371 }
372 \newcommand\AC@acroplurali{}
373 \def\AC@acroplurali#1[#2]#3{%
374   \@bsphack
375   \protected@write\@auxout{%
376     {\string\newacroplural{#1}[\string\AC@hyperlink{#1}#{2}]{#3}}%
377     \@esphack
378 }
379 \newcommand\AC@acropluralii[2]{
380   \@bsphack
381   \protected@write\@auxout{%
382     {\string\newacroplural{#1}[\string\AC@hyperlink{#1}{\AC@acs{#1}}]{#2}}%
383     \@esphack
384 }

\AC@aclp Deliver either standard or nonstandard plural form (long and short respectively).
\AC@Aclp 385 \newcommand*\AC@Aclp[1]{%
\AC@acsp 386   \ifcsname fn@#1@PL\endcsname
387   \csname fn@#1@PL\endcsname
388   \else
389   \AC@acl{#1}s%
390   \fi
391 }
392 \newcommand*\AC@Aclp[1]{%
393   \@firstupper{\AC@aclp{#1}}%
394 }
395 \newcommand*\AC@acsp[1]{%
396   \ifcsname fn@#1@PS\endcsname
397   \csname fn@#1@PS\endcsname
398   \else
399   \AC@acs{#1}s%
400   \fi
401 }

```

4.7 Using acronyms

`\ifAC@starred` Before the macros are defined, we need a boolean variable which will be set to true or false, when the following commands are used in the starred or unstarred form. If it is true, the acronym will be not be logged, otherwise it will be logged.

```
402 \newif\ifAC@starred
```

`\AC@get` If the acronym is undefined, the internal macro `\AC@get` warns the user by printing the name in bold with an exclamation mark at the end. If defined, `\AC@get` uses the same mechanism used by the LaTeX kernel commands `\ref` and `\pageref` to return the short `\AC@acs` and long forms `\AC@acl` of the acronym saved in `\fn@<acronym>`.

```
403 \newcommand*\AC@get[3]{%
404   \ifx#1\relax
405     \PackageWarning{acronym}{Acronym ‘#3’ is not defined}%
406     \textbf{#3!}%
407   \else
408     \expandafter#2#1%
409   \fi}
```

`\AC@acs` The internal commands `\AC@acs` and `\AC@acl` returns the (unformatted) short `\AC@acl` and the long forms of an acronym as saved in `\fn@<acronym>`. Mbox to prevent `\AC@Ac1` hyphenation of short form.

```
410 \newcommand*\AC@acs[1]{%
411   \mbox{\expandafter\AC@get\csname fn@#1\endcsname\@firstoftwo{#1}}}
412 \newcommand*\AC@acl[1]{%
413   \expandafter\AC@get\csname fn@#1\endcsname\@secondoftwo{#1}}
414 \newcommand*\AC@Ac1[1]{%
415   \@firstupper{\AC@acl{#1}}}%
416 }
```

`\acs` The user macro `\acs` prints the short form of the acronym using the font specified by `\acsfont`.

```
\@acs 417 \newcommand*{\acs}{\AC@starredfalse\protect\acs}%
418 \WithSuffix\newcommand\acs*{\AC@starredtrue\protect\acs}%
419 \newcommand*{\acs}[1]{%
420   \texorpdfstring{\protect\@acs{#1}}{#1}}
421 \newcommand*{\@acs}[1]{%
422   \acsfont{\AC@acs{#1}}}%
423 %% having a footnote on acs sort of defeats the purpose
424 %%   \ifAC@footnote
425 %%     \footnote{\AC@acl{#1}}}%
426 %%   \fi
427 \ifAC@starred\else\AC@logged{#1}\fi}
```

`\acl` The user macro `\acl` prints the full name of the acronym.

```
\@acl 428 \newcommand*{\acl}{\AC@starredfalse\protect\@acl}%
\Ac1 429 \WithSuffix\newcommand\acl*{\AC@starredtrue\protect\@acl}%
\@Ac1
```

```

430 \newcommand*{\Acl}{\AC@starredfalse\protect\@Acl}%
431 \WithSuffix\newcommand\Acl*{\AC@starredtrue\protect\@Acl}%
432 \newcommand*{\@acl}[1]{%
433   \AC@acl{#1}%
434   \ifAC@starred\else\AC@logged{#1}\fi}
435 \newcommand*{\@Acl}[1]{%
436   \AC@Acl{#1}%
437   \ifAC@starred\else\AC@logged{#1}\fi}

```

4.8 Helper functions to unset labels

`\@verridelabel` The internal `\@verridelabel` command lets us ‘redefine’ an acronym label such that the page reference in the acronym list points where it should be pointing and not just to the very first occurrence of the acronym, where it may not even be expanded. (code by Ulrich Diez)

```

438 \newcommand*\@verridelabel[1]{%
439   \@bsphack
440   \protected@write\@auxout{}\string\AC@undonewlabel{#1}}%
441   \label{#1}%
442   \AC@overriddenmessage rs{#1}%
443   \@esphack
444 }%
445 \newcommand*\AC@undonewlabel{\AC@und@newl@bel rs}%
446 \newcommand*\AC@und@newl@bel[3]{%
447   \@ifundefined{#1@#3}%
448   {%
449     \global\expandafter\let\csname#2@#3\endcsname\@nnil
450   }%
451   {%
452     \global\expandafter\let\csname#1@#3\endcsname\relax
453   }%
454 }%
455 \newcommand*\AC@overriddenmessage[3]{%
456   \expandafter\ifx\csname#2@#3\endcsname\@nnil
457     \expandafter\@firstoftwo
458   \else
459     \@ifundefined{#1@#3}%
460     {%
461       \@ifundefined{#2@#3}%
462       {\expandafter\@firstoftwo}%
463       {\expandafter\@secondoftwo}%
464     }%
465     {\expandafter\@secondoftwo}%
466   \fi
467   {%
468     \PackageInfo{acronym}{Label ‘#3’ newly defined as it
469     shall be overridden^^Jalthough it is yet undefined}%
470     \global\expandafter\let\csname#2@#3\endcsname\empty

```

```

471 }%
472 {%
473   \PackageInfo{acronym}{Label ‘#3’ overridden}%
474   \@ifundefined{#2@#3}{%
475     \global\expandafter\let\csname#2@#3\endcsname\empty}{}%
476   \expandafter\g@addto@macro\csname#2@#3\endcsname{i}%
477 }%
478 }%
479 \newcommand*{\AC@testdef[3]{%
480   \@ifundefined{s@#2}\@secondoftwo\@firstofone
481   {%
482     \expandafter\ifx\csname s@#2\endcsname\empty
483     \expandafter\@firstofone
484     \else
485       \expandafter\xdef\csname s@#2\endcsname{%
486         \expandafter\expandafter
487         \expandafter\@gobble
488         \csname s@#2\endcsname
489       }%
490       \expandafter\@gobble
491     \fi
492   }%
493   {%
494     \@testdef{#1}{#2}{#3}%
495   }%
496 }%
497 \AtBeginDocument{\immediate\write\@auxout{\string\AC@reset@newl@bel}}
498 \newcommand*{\AC@reset@newl@bel{%
499   \ifx\@newl@bel\@testdef
500     \let\@newl@bel\AC@testdef
501     \let\AC@undoneNewLabel\@gobble
502   \fi
503 }%
504 \newcommand*{\AC@placelabel[1]{%
505   \expandafter\ifx\csname AC@\AC@prefix#1\endcsname\AC@used
506   \else
507     {\AC@phantomsection\@verridelabel{acro:#1}}%
508     \ifAC@starred\else%
509       \global\expandafter\let\csname AC@\AC@prefix#1\endcsname\AC@used
510     \fi%
511     \AC@addtoAC@clearlist{#1}%
512   \fi
513 }%

```

\acf The user macro `\acf` always prints the full name with the acronym. The format
\acfa depends on `\acffont` and `\acfsfont`, and on the option `footnote` handled below.
\@acf The acronym is added to the clear list to keep track of the used acronyms and it
\Acf is marked as used by by `\gdefining` the `\AC@FN` to be `\AC@used` after its first use.
\Acfa The option `footnote` leads to a redefinition of `\acf`, making the full name
\@Acf appear as a footnote. There is then no need for `\acffont` and `\acfsfont`. If the

option `footnote` is not specified, the optional variable determines the penalty for a line break.

```

514 \newcommand*{\acf}{\AC@starredfalse\protect\acfa}%
515 \WithSuffix\newcommand\acf*{\AC@starredtrue\protect\acfa}%

516 \newcommand*{\Acf}{\AC@starredfalse\protect\Acfa}%
517 \WithSuffix\newcommand\Acf*{\AC@starredtrue\protect\Acfa}%

518 \newcommand*{\acfa}[2][\AC@linebreakpenalty]{%
519   \texorpdfstring{\protect\@acf[#1]{#2}}{\AC@acl{#2} (#2)}}

520 \newcommand*{\Acfa}[2][\AC@linebreakpenalty]{%
521   \texorpdfstring{\protect\@Acf[#1]{#2}}{\AC@Acl{#2} (#2)}}

522 \newcommand*{\@acf}[2][\AC@linebreakpenalty]{%
523   \ifAC@footnote
524     \acsfont{\AC@acs{#2}}%
525     \footnote{\AC@placelabel{#2}\AC@acl{#2}{}}%
526   \else
527     \acffont{%
528       \AC@placelabel{#2}\AC@acl{#2}%
529       \nolinebreak[#1] %
530       \acfsfont{(\acsfont{\AC@acs{#2}})}%
531     }%
532   \fi
533   \ifAC@starred\else\AC@logged{#2}\fi}

534 \newcommand*{\@Acf}[2][\AC@linebreakpenalty]{%
535   \ifAC@footnote
536     \acsfont{\AC@acs{#2}}%
537     \footnote{\AC@placelabel{#2}\AC@Acl{#2}{}}%
538   \else
539     \acffont{%
540       \AC@placelabel{#2}\AC@Acl{#2}%
541       \nolinebreak[#1] %
542       \acfsfont{(\acsfont{\AC@acs{#2}})}%
543     }%
544   \fi
545   \ifAC@starred\else\AC@logged{#2}\fi}

```

`\ac` The first time an acronym is accessed its Full Name (FN) is printed. The next
`\@ac` time just (FN). When the `footnote` option is used the short form (FN) is always
`\Ac` used. The optional variable is being passed to `\acf`, in case it is used.

```

\@Ac 546 \newcommand*{\ac}{\AC@starredfalse\protect\@ac}%
      547 \WithSuffix\newcommand\ac*{\AC@starredtrue\protect\@ac}%

      548 \newcommand*{\Ac}{\AC@starredfalse\protect\@Ac}%
      549 \WithSuffix\newcommand\Ac*{\AC@starredtrue\protect\@Ac}%

550 \newcommand{\@ac}[2][\AC@linebreakpenalty]{%
551   \ifAC@dua
552     \ifAC@starred\acl*{#2}\else\acl{#2}\fi%
553   \else

```

```

554 \expandafter\ifx\csname AC@AC@prefix#2\endcsname\AC@used%
555 \ifAC@starred\acs*{#2}\else\acs{#2}\fi%
556 \else
557 \ifAC@starred\acf*{#1}{#2}\else\acf{#1}{#2}\fi%
558 \fi
559 \fi}

560 \newcommand{\@Ac}[2][\AC@linebreakpenalty]{%
561 \ifAC@dua
562 \ifAC@starred\Acl*{#2}\else\Acl{#2}\fi%
563 \else
564 \expandafter\ifx\csname AC@AC@prefix#2\endcsname\AC@used%
565 \ifAC@starred\acs*{#2}\else\acs{#2}\fi%
566 \else
567 \ifAC@starred\acf*{#1}{#2}\else\acf{#1}{#2}\fi%
568 \fi
569 \fi}

```

\iac Indefinite article correct expansion. The optional variable is being passed to \ac.

```

\@iac 570 \newcommand*{\iac}{\AC@starredfalse\protect\@iac}%
\@iaci 571 \WithSuffix\newcommand\iac*{\AC@starredtrue\protect\@iac}%
\Iac 572 \newcommand*{\Iac}{\AC@starredfalse\protect\@Iac}%
\@Iac 573 \WithSuffix\newcommand\Iac*{\AC@starredtrue\protect\@Iac}%

574 \newcommand*{\@iaci}[1]{%
575 \ifcsname fn@#1@IL\endcsname
576 \ifAC@dua
577 \csname fn@#1@IL\endcsname%
578 \else
579 \expandafter\ifx\csname AC@AC@prefix#1\endcsname\AC@used%
580 \csname fn@#1@IS\endcsname%
581 \else
582 \csname fn@#1@IL\endcsname%
583 \fi
584 \fi
585 \else
586 a%
587 \fi
588 }
589 \newcommand*{\@iac}[2][\AC@linebreakpenalty]{%
590 \@iaci{#2} \ifAC@starred\ac*{#1}{#2}\else\ac{#1}{#2}\fi%
591 }
592 \newcommand*{\@Iac}[2][\AC@linebreakpenalty]{%
593 \@firstupper{\@iaci{#2}} \ifAC@starred\ac*{#1}{#2}\else\ac{#1}{#2}\fi%
594 }

```

\acsp The user macro \acsp prints the plural short form of the acronym. This is the acronym itself or the *short name*, if the optional argument is given in the definition of the acronym plus an 's'.

```

595 \newcommand*{\acsp}{\AC@starredfalse\protect\acspa}%
596 \WithSuffix\newcommand\acsp*{\AC@starredtrue\protect\acspa}%

```



```

597 \newcommand*{\acspa}[1]{%
598   \texorpdfstring{\protect\@acsp{#1}}{\AC@acsp{#1}}}

599 \newcommand*{\@acsp}[1]{%
600   \acsfont{\AC@acsp{#1}}%
601   \ifAC@starred\else\AC@logged{#1}\fi}

\aclp The user macro \aclp prints the plural full name of the acronym.
\@aclp 602 \newcommand*{\aclp}{\AC@starredfalse\protect\@aclp}%
\Aclp 603 \WithSuffix\newcommand\aclp*{\AC@starredtrue\protect\@aclp}%
\@Aclp 604 \newcommand*{\Aclp}{\AC@starredfalse\protect\@Aclp}%
605 \WithSuffix\newcommand\Aclp*{\AC@starredtrue\protect\@Aclp}%

606 \newcommand*{\@aclp}[1]{%
607   \AC@aclp{#1}%
608   \ifAC@starred\else\AC@logged{#1}\fi}

609 \newcommand*{\@Aclp}[1]{%
610   \AC@Aclp{#1}%
611   \ifAC@starred\else\AC@logged{#1}\fi}

\acfp The user macro \acfp always prints the plural full name with the plural of the
\acfpa acronym. The format depends on \acffont and \acfsfont, and on the option
\@acfp footnote handled below.
\Acfp The option footnote leads to a redefinition of \acfp, making the full name
\Acfpa appear as a footnote. There is then no need for \acffont and \acfsfont. If the
\@Acfp option footnote is not specified, the optional variable determines the penalty for
a line break.

612 \newcommand*{\acfp}{\AC@starredfalse\protect\acfpa}%
613 \WithSuffix\newcommand\acfp*{\AC@starredtrue\protect\acfpa}%

614 \newcommand*{\Acfp}{\AC@starredfalse\protect\Acfpa}%
615 \WithSuffix\newcommand\Acfp*{\AC@starredtrue\protect\Acfpa}%

616 \newcommand*{\acfpa}[2][\AC@linebreakpenalty]{%
617   \texorpdfstring{\protect\@acfp{#1}{#2}}{\AC@aclp{#2} (\AC@acsp{#2})}}

618 \newcommand*{\Acfpa}[2][\AC@linebreakpenalty]{%
619   \texorpdfstring{\protect\@Acfp{#1}{#2}}{\AC@Aclp{#2} (\AC@acsp{#2})}}

620 \newcommand*{\@acfp}[2][\AC@linebreakpenalty]{%
621   \ifAC@footnote
622     \acsfont{\AC@acsp{#2}}%
623     \footnote{\AC@placelabel{#2}\AC@aclp{#2}{}}%
624   \else
625     \acffont{%
626       \AC@placelabel{#2}\AC@aclp{#2}%
627       \nolinebreak[#1] %
628       \acfsfont{(\acsfont{\AC@acsp{#2}})}%
629     }%
630   \fi
631   \ifAC@starred\else\AC@logged{#2}\fi}

```

```

632 \newcommand*{\@Acfp}[2][\AC@linebreakpenalty]{%
633   \ifAC@footnote
634     \acsfont{\AC@acsp{#2}}%
635     \footnote{\AC@placelabel{#2}\AC@Aclp{#2}{}}%
636   \else
637     \acffont{%
638       \AC@placelabel{#2}\AC@Aclp{#2}%
639       \nolinebreak[#1] %
640       \acsfont{(\acsfont{\AC@acsp{#2}})}%
641     }%
642   \fi
643   \ifAC@starred\else\AC@logged{#2}\fi}

```

`\acp` The first time an acronym is accessed Full Names (FNs) is printed. The next time `\@acp` just (FNs). The optional variable is being passed to `\acfp`, in case it is used.

```

\Acp 644 \newcommand*{\acp}{\AC@starredfalse\protect\@acp}%
\@Acp 645 \WithSuffix\newcommand\acp*{\AC@starredtrue\protect\@acp}%

646 \newcommand*{\Acp}{\AC@starredfalse\protect\@Acp}%
647 \WithSuffix\newcommand\Acp*{\AC@starredtrue\protect\@Acp}%

648 \newcommand{\@acp}[2][\AC@linebreakpenalty]{%
649   \ifAC@dua
650     \ifAC@starred\aclp*{#2}\else\aclp{#2}\fi%
651   \else
652     \expandafter\ifx\csname AC@\AC@prefix#2\endcsname\AC@used
653       \ifAC@starred\acsp*{#2}\else\acsp{#2}\fi%
654     \else
655       \ifAC@starred\acfp*{#1}{#2}\else\acfp{#1}{#2}\fi%
656     \fi
657   \fi}

658 \newcommand{\@Acp}[2][\AC@linebreakpenalty]{%
659   \ifAC@dua
660     \ifAC@starred\Aclp*{#2}\else\Aclp{#2}\fi%
661   \else
662     \expandafter\ifx\csname AC@\AC@prefix#2\endcsname\AC@used
663       \ifAC@starred\acsp*{#2}\else\acsp{#2}\fi%
664     \else
665       \ifAC@starred\Acfp*{#1}{#2}\else\Acfp{#1}{#2}\fi%
666     \fi
667   \fi}

```

`\acfi` The Full Name is printed in italics and the abbreviated is printed in upshape. The `\acfia` optional variable determines the penalty for a line break.

```

\Acfi 668 \newcommand*{\acfi}{\AC@starredfalse\protect\acfia}%
\Acfia 669 \WithSuffix\newcommand\acfi*{\AC@starredtrue\protect\acfia}%

670 \newcommand*{\Acfi}{\AC@starredfalse\protect\Acfia}%
671 \WithSuffix\newcommand\Acfi*{\AC@starredtrue\protect\Acfia}%

672 \newcommand{\acfia}[2][\AC@linebreakpenalty]{%
673   \texorpdfstring{\protect\@acfi{#1}{#2}}{\AC@acl{#2}} (#{2})}

```

```

674 \newcommand{\Acfia}[2][\AC@linebreakpenalty]{%
675   \texorpdfstring{\protect\@Acfi[#1]{#2}}{\@AC@Acl{#2}} (#2)}
676 \newcommand*{\@acfi}[2][\AC@linebreakpenalty]{%
677   \acffont{%
678     \AC@placelabel{#2}{\itshape\AC@acl{#2}}%
679     \nolinebreak[#1] %
680     \acfsfont{(\acsfont{\AC@acs{#2}})}%
681   }%
682   \ifAC@starred\else\AC@logged{#2}\fi}
683 \newcommand*{\@Acfi}[2][\AC@linebreakpenalty]{%
684   \acffont{%
685     \AC@placelabel{#2}{\itshape\AC@Acl{#2}}%
686     \nolinebreak[#1] %
687     \acfsfont{(\acsfont{\AC@acs{#2}})}%
688   }%
689   \ifAC@starred\else\AC@logged{#2}\fi}

```

\acused Marks the acronym as used. Don't confuse this with **\acronymused**!

```

690 \newcommand{\acused}[1]{%
691   \global\expandafter\let\csname AC@\AC@prefix#1\endcsname\AC@used%
692   \AC@addtoAC@clearlist{#1}}

```

\acsu Print the short form of the acronym and mark it as used.

```

\acsua 693 \newcommand*{\acsu}{\AC@starredfalse\protect\acsua}%
694 \WithSuffix\newcommand\acsu*{\AC@starredtrue\protect\acsua}%
695 \newcommand{\acsua}[1]{%
696   \ifAC@starred\acs*{#1}\else\acs{#1}\fi\acused{#1}}

```

\aclu Print the long form of the acronym and mark it as used.

```

\aclua 697 \newcommand*{\aclu}{\AC@starredfalse\protect\aclua}%
\Aclu 698 \WithSuffix\newcommand\aclu*{\AC@starredtrue\protect\aclua}%
\Aclua 699 \newcommand*{\Aclu}{\AC@starredfalse\protect\Aclua}%
700 \WithSuffix\newcommand\Aclu*{\AC@starredtrue\protect\Aclua}%
701 \newcommand{\aclua}[1]{%
702   \ifAC@starred\acl*{#1}\else\acl{#1}\fi\acused{#1}}
703 \newcommand{\Aclua}[1]{%
704   \ifAC@starred\Acl*{#1}\else\Acl{#1}\fi\acused{#1}}

```

```

705 \endinput
706 \</acronym>

```

That's it.