

The termcal-de package

<https://github.com/SFr6B2k/termcal-de>

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Dedicated to everybody using this package.

Abstract

The termcal-de package provides a German localization to the termcal package written by Bill Mitchell, which is intended to print a term calendar for use in planning a class.

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Dependencies and other requirements

The `termcal-de` package requires \TeX 2 ϵ and the following packages:

- `termcal` The main `termcal` package
- `iftex` Detects the \TeX engine used to compile the current document

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The latest version of this license is available at <http://www.latex-project.org/lppl.txt> and version 1.3c or later is part of all distributions of \TeX version 2008-05-04 or later.

This work has the LPPL maintenace status ‘maintained’. The current maintainer of this work is Sebastian Friedl.

This work consists of the following files:

- `termcal-de.sty` and
- `termcal-de-doc.tex`

1 Using the package

Load the package with `\usepackage{termcal-de}`¹. Now, `termcal-de` looks for `termcal` and loads it when necessary.

`termcal-de` only adds a German localization to the `termcal` package. Please read the `termcal` documentation first, because the macros stay almost identical. The differences to plain `termcal` are listed in section 2.

2 Differences to plain termcal

`termcal-de` does not only change the way the style is printed to the output, it also changes the date parameter's format expected by the standard `termcal` commands.

In following, affected commands are listed:

- `\begin{calendar}{<starting date>}{<nr of weeks>}`
- `\options{<date>}{<option list>}`
- `\caltext{<date>}{<text>}`

Plain `termcal` expects `<starting date>` and `<date>` being given in `m/d/y` format (e. g. `4/16/17` for April 16, 2017). Due to redefinition in `termcal-de`, both arguments, `<starting date>` and `<date>` have to be given in the `T.M.YYYY` format (for April 16, 2017: `16.4.2017`).

See table 1 for some examples.

| plain termcal | with termcal-de package |
|---|---|
| <code>\begin{calendar}{3/16/11}{4}</code> | <code>\begin{calendar}{16.3.2011}{4}</code> |
| <code>\options{12/21/12}{\noclass}</code> | <code>\options{21.12.2012}{\noclass}</code> |
| <code>\caltext{2/17/18}{Exam}</code> | <code>\caltext{17.2.2018}{Exam}</code> |

Table 1: Comparison between plain `termcal` and `termcal` extended with `termcal-de`

3 Additional information

3.1 Using short month names

By default, `termcal-de` prints long month names (e. g. “Januar”) when a new month starts. Passing the `shortmonth` option to the `\usepackage{termcal-de}` command switches to printing short month names (e. g. “Jan” for “Januar”).

3.2 Printing the current date

Inside a cell you can print the current date with the `\currentdate` command. It produces something like “9. Februar 2000”.

¹To do so, the package has to be installed in a way \TeX is able to find it