Snaptodo—A todo that snaps to the closer side*

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Abstract

Snaptodo package is an alternative to todonote package, from which it differs in the following ways: (A) Depending on where you call \snaptodo, the note is put on the left or right margin, whichever is closer. (B) The notes bump each other down so they never overlap; the lines never overlap either; (C) Minimalistic, aesthetic, and customizable style.

1 Installation

Copy and paste snaptodo.sty to your working directory.

$\mathbf{2}$ Minimal Working Example

\documentclass{article} \usepackage{snaptodo} \begin{document} Your done \snaptodo{Your todo} \end{document}

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Calling Using snaptodo is as simple as calling \snaptodo and compile twice. If the point! calling point is on the left of a page, the todo note—after compiling twice of course—will appear to the left margin. And vice versa. Left of a page!

Calling \snaptodo! Compile twice!

Vice versa!

4 Customization

On the left

margin!

I defined \snaptodoset that works like \tikzset and \pgfplotsset. While you can access dedicated options by \snaptodoset{<some_option>}, you can

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also assess the exact same options by \pgfkeys{/snaptodo/<some_option>}. For local changes, you can put them here \snaptodo[<some_option>]{}.

4.1 Color

The color of the broken line is snaptodo@chain. The default color for that is red!50!black. Saying \colorlet{snaptodo@chain}{green!50!white} lets you to change this color globally. On the other hand, for locally changing this color, one may prefer \snaptodo[call chain/.style=green!50!white]{}...

New broken line color

The color of the note text is snaptodo@block. The default color for that is yellow!50!black. Saying \colorlet{snaptodo@block}{blue!50!white} lets you change this color. On the other hand, for locally changing this color, one may prefer \snaptodo[margin block/.style=blue!50!white]{}.

New note text color

4.2 Line style

Thicker broken line In order to use a thicker or thinner broken line, recall the standard TikZ option [thick], [ultra thin], or [line width=???]. In our case, simply put that option in this style \snaptodo[call chain/.style={line width=???}]{}.

Dashed broken line

In order to use a special dash pattern, recall the standard TikZ option [dotted], [dashed], or [dash pattern=???]. In our case, simply put that option in this style \snaptodo[call chain/.style={dash pattern=???}]{}.

4.3 Sep and width

The gap between two note blocks is stored in /snaptodo/block sep. The default length is \baselineskip. Use \snaptodoset{block sep=0pt} for global setting and use \snaptodo[block sep=0pt]{note}_for local setting this.

2 blocks close.

The gap between two horizontal lines is stored in /snaptodo/chain sep. The default length is 0.5ex. To change, use \snaptodoset{chain sep=0pt} for global setting and \snaptodo[chain sep=0pt]{note} for local setting.

other

2 chains

close.

other

The width of the note block is \marginparwidth. The width where the broken line has slope is \marginparsep. These are the built-in dimensions. (So modify them with care!)

..to each

4.4 Bias

Forced to the left

The tipping point between snapping to the left versus to the right is the center of the page, by default. You can change this by /snaptodo/chain bias=-99in. That way, all todo notes are forcedly snapped to the left hand side. Or, by /snaptodo/call bias=99in, all todo notes are forcedly snapped to the right hand side.

Forced to the right

4.5 Rise

to leave

Rising

If your document is really busy, e.g., like stress_testing.tex, try setting a positive /snaptodo/block rise_{y11} e.g., \snaptodo[block rise=2em]{}. That

room.

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way, a note will rise by that amount to leave more rooms for later notes. (But if there will be overlay, the notes automatically bump down.)

4.6 Alignment

flush toward text body

By /snaptodo/margin block/.style={align=???} one can control the alignment of note text. The default setting is align=flush \std@leftright, which flushes the text toward the page edges. If align=flush \std@rightleft, is what you do, the text will be flushed toward the main text body. Don't forget that you need \makeatletter and \makeatother to handel control sequences with the at character.

4.7 Font

