

ACRO

v3.oalpha-2 2020/04/13

Typeset Acronyms and other Abbreviations

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ACRO allows you to define and manage acronyms and abbreviations. It can also be used for glossaries or nomenclatures.

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Hi and thanks that you are testing v3.0 of **ACRO** before it is released to CTAN. If you want to test the new version use `\usepackage[version=3]{acro}`. With `version=2` or no option at all you get the old version of `acro`. Using `\usepackage[version=3,upgrade]{acro}` is supposed to give as much meaningful warnings and errors as possible.

Part I.

Get started with **ACRO**

1. Licence and requirements

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this software under the terms of the L^AT_EX Project Public License (LPPL), version 1.3 or later (<http://www.latex-project.org/lppl.txt>). The software has the status “maintained.”

2. Glossary

load-time option A load-time **option** is a package option of **ACRO** which must be set as option to `\usepackage[options]{acro}`.

option An **option** is a package option of **ACRO** which must set with `\acsetup`. It *cannot* be set as option to `\usepackage`.

property A **property** is an option to the second argument of the `\DeclareAcronym` command.

template A template determines how different objects of **ACRO** are printed. This includes the acronyms themselves but also for example the list of acronyms as a whole.

3. **ACRO** for the impatient

Acronyms are defined in the preamble via the command

```
\DeclareAcronym{<id>}{<properties>}
```

where `<id>` is a unique string to identify the acronym and `<properties>` is a key/value list of properties.

short = {<text>} (required)

The short form of the acronym. *This property is required:* an acronym must have a short form.

long = {<text>} (required)

The long form of the acronym. *This property is required:* an acronym must have a description.



In its simplest form an acronym needs a short and a long form. Please note that both properties *must* be set.

In the document acronyms are used with these commands:

4. Setting options

`\ac{⟨id⟩}` `\Ac{⟨id⟩}`

`\ac` prints the acronym `⟨id⟩`, the first time with full description and every subsequent use only the abbreviated form. `\Ac` does the same but uppercases the first letter – this may be needed at the beginning of a sentence.

`\acs{⟨id⟩}` `\Acs{⟨id⟩}`

`\acs` prints the short form of the acronym `⟨id⟩`. `\Acs` does the same but uppercases the first letter.

`\acl{⟨id⟩}` `\Acl{⟨id⟩}`

`\acl` prints the long form of the acronym `⟨id⟩`. `\Acl` does the same but uppercases the first letter.

`\acf{⟨id⟩}` `\Acf{⟨id⟩}`

`\acf` prints the full form of the acronym `⟨id⟩`. `\Acf` does the same but uppercases the first letter.

Let's say you defined CD as follows:

```
1 \DeclareAcronym{cd}{
2   short = CD ,
3   long  = compact disc
4 }
```

Then the usage is

1	<code>\begin{tabular}{ll}</code>	
2	<code>first & \ac{cd} \\\</code>	first compact disc (CD)
3	<code>second & \ac{cd} \\\</code>	second CD
4	<code>long & \acl{cd} \\\</code>	long compact disc
5	<code>short & \acs{cd} \\\</code>	short CD
6	<code>full & \acf{cd}</code>	full compact disc (CD)
7	<code>\end{tabular}</code>	

4. Setting options

4.1. Load-time options

`ACRO` knows only a few set of load-time options which can be used as argument to `\usepackage`. To be more precise it knows only one such option:

upgrade

When this option is used `ACRO` tries to give as much helpful and meaningful warning or error messages when a deprecated or removed command or setup is used. This is especially useful if you are upgrading from version 2.

4.2. Setup command

All options of **ACRO** that have *not* been mentioned in section 4.1 have to be set up either with this command

`\acsetup{<options>}`

or as option to other commands. If this is possible then it is described when the corresponding commands are explained. Options usually follow a key/value syntax like and are always described in the following way:

`option`

An option without a value. Those options are very rare if there are any.

`option = {<value>}`

Initial: preset

An option where a value can be given. The pre-set value is given to the right.

`option = choiceA|choiceB|choiceC`

Initial: choiceB

An option with a determined set of choices. The underlined value is chosen if the option is given without value.

`option = true|false`

A boolean option.

`module/option`

An option at a deeper level belonging to the module `module`.

All of the above is probably clear from an example (using real options):

```
1 \acsetup{
2   make-links = true , % boolean
3   index ,          % boolean
4   format = \emph ,  % standard
5   list / local ,    % boolean option of the list module
6   list/display = all % choice option of the list module
7 }
```

Part II.

Comprehensive description of creation and usage of acronyms

5. Declaring acronyms and other abbreviations

All acronyms have to be declared in the preamble with the following command in order to be used in the document. Any usage of an acronym which has not been declared leads to an error message.

`\DeclareAcronym{<id>}{<list of properties>}`

The basic command for declaring an acronym where `<id>` is a unique string identifying the acronym. Per default behavior this is case sensitive which means `id` is different from `ID`, for example. There is an option `case-sensitive` to change this.

This command understands a number of properties which are listed in the following sections. This is a comprehensive overview over the existing properties. Most of these properties are explained in more detail in later sections of this manual.



In its simplest form an acronym needs a short and a long form. Please note that both properties *must* be set.

5.1. Basic properties

`short = {<text>}` (required)

The short form of the acronym. *This property is required:* an acronym must have a short form.

Maybe you mostly have simple acronyms where the `ID` and short form are the same. In that case you can use

`use-id-as-short = true|false` Initial: `false`

to use the `ID` of the acronym as short form. For more complicated cases this would still allow you to set the short form.

`long = {<text>}` (required)

The long form of the acronym. *This property is required:* an acronym must have a description.

`alt = {<text>}` (initially empty)

Alternative short form.

`extra = {<text>}` (initially empty)

Extra information to be added in the list of acronyms.

5. Declaring acronyms and other abbreviations

foreign = { \langle long form in foreign language \rangle } (initially empty)
Can be useful when dealing with acronyms in foreign languages, see section 14 on page 22 for details.

post = { \langle text \rangle } (initially empty)
 \langle text \rangle is appended to the acronym in the text but not in the list of acronyms.

single = { \langle text \rangle } if unused then equal to **long**
If provided \langle text \rangle will be used instead of the long form if the acronym is only used a single time and the option **single** has been set, see section 9 on page 13.

sort = { \langle text \rangle } if unused then equal to **short**
If used the acronym will be sorted according to this property instead of its ID.

tag = { \langle csv list \rangle } (initially empty)
The tag(s) of an acronym.

cite = [\langle prenote \rangle][\langle postnote \rangle]{ \langle citation keys \rangle } (initially empty)
A citation that is printed to the acronym according to an option explained later.

index = { \langle text \rangle } (initially empty)
This property allows to overwrite the automatic index entry with an arbitrary one. See section 16.2 on page 27 for details.

index-sort = { \langle text \rangle } if unused then equal to **sort**
If you use the option **index** every occurrence of an acronym is recorded to the index and sorted by its short form or (if set) by the value of the **sort** property. This property allows to set an individual sorting option for the index. See section 16.2 on page 27 for details.

5.2. Properties related to plural and indefinite forms

short-plural = { \langle text \rangle } Initial: s
The plural ending appended to the short form.

short-plural-form = { \langle text \rangle } (initially empty)
The plural short form of the acronym; replaces the short form when used instead of appending the plural ending.

long-plural = { \langle text \rangle } Initial: s
The plural ending appended to the long form.

long-plural-form = { \langle text \rangle } (initially empty)
Plural long form of the acronym; replaces the long form when used instead of appending the plural ending.

alt-plural = { \langle text \rangle } Initial: s
The plural ending appended to the alternative form.

5. Declaring acronyms and other abbreviations

`alt-plural-form` = {`<text>`} (initially empty)

The plural alternative form of the acronym; replaces the alternative form when used instead of appending the plural ending.

`foreign-plural` = {`<text>`} Initial: s

The plural ending appended to the foreign form.

`foreign-plural-form` = {`<text>`} (initially empty)

Plural foreign form of the acronym; replaces the foreign form when used instead of appending the plural ending.

`short-indefinite` = {`<text>`} Initial: a

Indefinite article for the short form.

`long-indefinite` = {`<text>`} Initial: a

Indefinite article for the long form.

`alt-indefinite` = {`<text>`} Initial: a

Indefinite article for the alternative form.

5.3. Properties related to formatting

`format` = {`<code>`} (initially empty)

The format used for both short and long form of the acronym.

`short-format` = {`<code>`} if unused then equal to `format`

The format used for the short form of the acronym.

`long-format` = {`<code>`} if unused then equal to `format`

The format used for the long form of the acronym.

`first-long-format` = {`<code>`} if unused then equal to `format`

The format used for the first appearance of the long form of the acronym.

`alt-format` = {`<code>`} if unused then equal to `short-format`

The format used for the alternative form of the acronym. If this is not given the short format will be used.

`extra-format` = {`<code>`} (initially empty)

The format used for the additional information of the acronym.

`foreign-format` = {`<code>`} (initially empty)

The format used for the foreign form of the acronym.

`single-format` = {`<code>`} if unused then equal to `long-format`

The format used for the acronym if the acronym is only used a single time.

5. Declaring acronyms and other abbreviations

`list-format = {\code}` if unused then equal to `long-format`
The format used for the long form of the acronym in the list if the list template supports it. All pre-defined list templates *do* support it.

`first-style = long-short|short-long|short|long|footnote` (initially empty)
The style of the first appearance of the acronym, see also section 8 on page 12.

`single-style = long-short|short-long|short|long|footnote` (initially empty)
The style of a single appearance of the acronym, see also section 9 on page 13.

5.4. Properties related to the created PDF file

`pdfstring = {\pdfstring}` if unused then equal to `short`
Used as PDF string replacement in bookmarks when used together with the hyperref [ORT20] or the bookmark package [Obe19].

`pdfcomment = {\text}`
Sets a tooltip description for an acronym. For actually getting tooltips you also need an appropriate setting of the options `pdfcomment/cmd` and `pdfcomment/use`, see also section 20.3 on page 32.

`short-acc = {\text}` if unused then equal to `short`
Sets the ActualText property as presented by the accsupp package for the short form of the acronym.

`long-acc = {\text}` if unused then equal to `long`
Sets the ActualText property as presented by the accsupp package for the long form of the acronym.

`alt-acc = {\text}` if unused then equal to `alt`
Sets the ActualText property as presented by the accsupp package for the alternative short form of the acronym.

`foreign-acc = {\text}` if unused then equal to `foreign`
Sets the ActualText property as presented by the accsupp package for the foreign form of the acronym.

`extra-acc = {\text}` if unused then equal to `extra`
Sets the ActualText property as presented by the accsupp package for the extra information of the acronym.

`single-acc = {\text}` if unused then equal to `long-acc`
Sets the ActualText property as presented by the accsupp package for a single appearance of the acronym.

`list-acc = {\text}` if unused then equal to `list`
Sets the ActualText property as presented by the accsupp package for the appearance in the list of acronyms.

5.5. Further properties

`list = {\langle text \rangle}` if unused then equal to `long`
 If specified this will be written in the list as description instead of the long form if the corresponding list template supports it.

`foreign-babel = {\langle language \rangle}` (initially empty)
 The babel [Bra19] or polyglossia [Cha19] language of the foreign form. This language is used to wrap the entry with `\foreignlanguage{\langle language \rangle}` if either babel or polyglossia is loaded. You'll need to take care that the corresponding language is loaded by babel or polyglossia.

`foreign-locale = {\langle language \rangle}` (initially empty)
 The language name that is output when the option `locale/display` is used. If this property is not set then the appropriate value might be derived from `foreign-babel`. See section 14 on page 22 for details.

6. Using acronyms

There are a number of commands to use acronyms with. Their names always follow the same pattern which should make their usage intuitive immediately.

All of these commands have a starred form which means “don't count this as usage”. All of these commands also have an optional argument that allows to set options for that usage only.

`\acrocommand*[\langle options \rangle]{\langle id \rangle}`

This is the general syntax of all of the commands listed below. The star and the optional argument is left way for the sake of readability.

`\ac{\langle id \rangle}` `\Ac{\langle id \rangle}` `\acp{\langle id \rangle}` `\Acp{\langle id \rangle}` `\iac{\langle id \rangle}` `\Iac{\langle id \rangle}`

`\ac` prints the acronym `\langle id \rangle`, the first time with full description and every subsequent use only the abbreviated form. `\Ac` does the same but uppercases the first letter – this may be needed at the beginning of a sentence. The commands `\acp` and `\Acp`, resp., print the corresponding plural forms. The commands `\iac` and `\Iac`, resp., print indefinite forms.

`\acs{\langle id \rangle}` `\Acs{\langle id \rangle}` `\acsp{\langle id \rangle}` `\Acsp{\langle id \rangle}` `\iacs{\langle id \rangle}` `\Iacs{\langle id \rangle}`

`\acs` prints the short form of the acronym `\langle id \rangle`. `\Acs` does the same but uppercases the first letter. The commands `\acsp` and `\Acsp`, resp., print the corresponding plural forms. The commands `\iacs` and `\Iacs`, resp., print indefinite forms.

`\acl{\langle id \rangle}` `\Acl{\langle id \rangle}` `\aclp{\langle id \rangle}` `\Aclp{\langle id \rangle}` `\iacl{\langle id \rangle}` `\Iacl{\langle id \rangle}`

`\acl` prints the long form of the acronym `\langle id \rangle`. `\Acl` does the same but uppercases the first letter. The commands `\aclp` and `\Aclp`, resp., print the corresponding plural forms. The commands `\iacl` and `\Iacl`, resp., print indefinite forms.

`\aca{\langle id \rangle}` `\Aca{\langle id \rangle}` `\acap{\langle id \rangle}` `\Acap{\langle id \rangle}` `\iaca{\langle id \rangle}` `\Iaca{\langle id \rangle}`

`\aca` prints the alternative short form of the acronym `\langle id \rangle`. `\Aca` does the same but uppercases the first letter. The commands `\acap` and `\Acap`, resp., print the corresponding plural forms. The commands `\iaca` and `\Iaca`, resp., print indefinite forms.

7. Alternative short forms

`\acf{⟨id⟩}` `\Acf{⟨id⟩}` `\acfp{⟨id⟩}` `\Acfp{⟨id⟩}` `\iacf{⟨id⟩}` `\Iacf{⟨id⟩}`

`\acf` prints the full form of the acronym `⟨id⟩`. `\Acf` does the same but uppercases the first letter. The commands `\acfp` and `\Acfp`, resp., print the corresponding plural forms. The commands `\iacf` and `\Iacf`, resp., print indefinite forms.

The usage should be clear. Let's assume you have defined an acronym UFO like this:

```
1 \DeclareAcronym{ufo}{
2   short = UFO ,
3   long = unidentified flying object ,
4   foreign = unbekanntes Flugobjekt ,
5   foreign-plural-form = unbekannte Flugobjekte ,
6   foreign-babel = ngerman ,
7   long-indefinite = an
8 }
```

Then typical outputs look like this:

```
1 \ac{ufo} \\
2 \iac{ufo} \\
3 \iacl{ufo} \\
4 \Iacf{ufo} \\
5 \acfp{ufo}
```

unidentified flying object (unbekanntes Flugobjekt, UFO)
a UFO
an unidentified flying object
an Unidentified flying object (unbekanntes Flugobjekt, UFO)
unidentified flying objects (unbekannte Flugobjekte, UFOs)

7. Alternative short forms

Sometimes expressions have two different short forms. An example might be JPEG which also often is JPG. This is what the property `alt` is there for.

`alt = {⟨text⟩}`

Alternative short form.

Let's define JPEG:

```
1 \DeclareAcronym{jpg}{
2   short = JPEG ,
3   sort = jpeg ,
```

8. The first or full appearance

```
4 alt = JPG ,  
5 long = Joint Photographic Experts Group  
6 }
```

And let's see how to use it:

```
1 \ac{jpg} \\  
2 \ac{jpg} \\  
3 \aca{jpg}
```

Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG or JPG)
JPEG
JPG

As you can see the full form shows both short forms of the acronym. This could be changed by altering the template for the full form, see section 22 on page 35 and section 8. The alternative form is also printed in the list of acronyms, see section A on page 37. This can also be changed by altering the template for the list, again see section 22.

8. The first or full appearance

If an acronym is used for the first time with `\ac` (after any number of usages with the starred forms of the usage commands listed in section 6 on page 10) or if an acronym is used `\acf`, then the first or full appearance of the acronym is printed.¹

The first or full appearance of an acronym is determined by this option:

`first-style = long-short|short-long|short|long|footnote` Initial: long-short

The style of the first appearance of the acronym. This options sets the appearance for all acronyms. Available options in reality are the names of all defined templates of the type acronym. All pre-defined templates can be found in section 22.1 on page 35.

It might be desirable to set the first appearance of an acronym individually. This is possible by setting the corresponding property:

`first-style = long-short|short-long|short|long|footnote` (initially empty)

The style of the first appearance of the acronym.

Let's again look at an example:

1. This usually requires at least two compilations.

9. Single appearances of an acronym

1 <code>\acf[first-style=long-short]{cd} \</code>	compact disc (CD)
2 <code>\acf[first-style=short-long]{cd} \</code>	CD (compact disc)
3 <code>\acf[first-style=footnote]{cd} \</code>	CD ^a
4 <code>\acf[first-style=long]{cd} \</code>	compact disc
5 <code>\acf[first-style=short]{cd}</code>	CD
	<hr/> a. compact disc

This also demonstrates the use of the optional argument.

An example of an abbreviation that should have long as first appearance might be “*etc.*”, defined like this

```
1 \DeclareAcronym{etc}{  
2   short = etc\acdot ,  
3   long = et cetera ,  
4   format = \textit ,  
5   first-style = long ,  
6   plural =  
7 }
```

and output like this:

1 <code>\ac{etc}, \ac{etc} \ac{etc}.</code>	et cetera, <i>etc. etc.</i>
---	-----------------------------

The command `\acdot` is explained in section 18 on page 28. Basically it checks if a dot follows and outputs a dot if not.

9. Single appearances of an acronym

If an acronym is used only once (not counting usages with the starred forms of the usage commands listed in section 6 on page 10), then the single appearance of the acronym is printed.²

The single appearance of an acronym is determined by this option:

`single = true|false|⟨number⟩` Initial: false

This option determines whether a single appearance of an acronym counts as *usage*. It might be desirable in such cases that an acronym is simply printed as long form and not added to the list of acronym. This is what this option does. With `⟨number⟩` the minimal number of usages can be given that needs to be exceeded. `single = {1}` is the same as `single = {true}`.

`single-style = long-short|short-long|short|long|footnote` Initial: long

The style of the single appearance of an acronym. Can be used to determine how a single appearance is printed if the option `single` has been set. This options sets the appearance for

2. This usually requires at least two compilations.

all acronyms. Available options in reality are the names of all defined templates of the type acronym. All pre-defined templates can be found in section 22.1 on page 35.

If you like you can also set the single appearance of an acronym individually:

`single = {⟨text⟩}` if unused then equal to `long`

If provided `⟨text⟩` will be used instead of the long form if the acronym is only used a single time and the option `single` has been set.

`single-format = {⟨code⟩}` if unused then equal to `long-format`

The format used for the acronym if the acronym is only used a single time.

`single-style = long-short|short-long|short|long|footnote` (initially empty)

The style of the single appearance of the acronym.

Let's again look at an example. The acronym PNG is defined as follows:

```
1 \DeclareAcronym{png}{
2   short = PNG ,
3   long  = Portable Network Graphics ,
4   first-style = short-long ,
5   single-style = short
6 }
```

And it is used only once in this manual³:

```
1 \ac{png} PNG
```

Please be aware that `\acf` would still print the full form, of course.

10. Printing the list

10.1. The main command and its options

The main idea is simple: just place

`\printacronyms[⟨options⟩]`

where you want the list to appear. It may require several (most times two) compilation runs for it to stabilize so look out for any warnings from `ACRO` requiring to recompile.

The options controlling the list are these:

`list/template = description|table|longtable|list` Initial: `description`

Choose the template to create the list with. See more on this in sections 22 on page 35 and A on page 37.

3. You will find it in the list of acronyms in section A nonetheless as this document does `list/display = {all}`.

10. Printing the list

`list/sort = true|false` Initial: true
Decide whether to sort the list of acronyms alphabetically or to print it in order of definition.

`list/display = all|used` Initial: used
Decide whether to print only the acronyms actually used in the document or all acronyms which have been declared in the preamble.

`list/exclude = {<csv list of tags>}` (initially empty)
Set a list of tags to exclude from the list. Only acronyms not belonging to one of these tags will be included.

`list/include = {<csv list of tags>}` (initially empty)
Set a list of tags to include in the list. Only acronyms belonging to one of these tags will be included.

`list/heading = none|section|section*|chapter|chapter*`
Choose the heading template for the list of acronyms.
This only has an effect if the list template supports it. All pre-defined templates *do* support it.

`list/name = {<text>}` Initial: `\acrotranslate{list-name}`
Overwrites the text which is used in the heading.
This only has an effect if the list template supports heading templates *and* the heading templates support it. All pre-defined heading templates *do* support this.

`list/preamble = {<text>}` (initially empty)
Set a preamble to be placed between heading and actual list.
This only has an effect if the list template supports it. All pre-defined templates *do* support it.

`list/locale/display = true|false` Initial: false
This option determines whether the language of the foreign form is printed or not.
This only has an effect if the list template supports foreign forms. All pre-defined templates *do* support them.

All these options can be set with `\acsetup` globally or locally as options to `\printacronyms`. In the latter case omit the leading `list`:

```
1 \acsetup{list/display=all,list/exclude=units}  
2 or  
3 \printacronyms[display=all,exclude=units]
```

10.2. Add page numbers to the list

If you want to include the page numbers where the acronyms have been used in the list of acronym you can use these options:

10. Printing the list

`pages/display = first|all|none`

Initial: none

Decide whether to include page numbers in the list of acronyms and whether to add the first page or every page. When you choose `first` and have `hyperref` loaded you will also get a backlink to that page.

`pages/seq = true|false`

Initial: true

When you choose `pages/display = {all}` then you can decide whether you want a page list like 2,3,5,6,7 be displayed as 2f. 5ff. (when this option is true) or as 2,3,5–6 (when this option is false).

`pages/fill = {<code>}`

Initial: `\dotfill`

This is the code that is placed between acronym description and actual page numbers.

`pages/name = true|false`

Initial: false

If set to true the page numbers are preceded with p. or pp.

10.3. Filter lists using tags

With the property `tag` you can assign one or more tags to an acronym. These tags can be used to filter the list of acronyms.

`tag = {<csv list>}`

(initially empty)

The tag(s) of an acronym.

`list/exclude = {<csv list of tags>}`

(initially empty)

Set a list of tags to exclude from the list. Only acronyms not belonging to one of these tags will be included.

`list/include = {<csv list of tags>}`

(initially empty)

Set a list of tags to include in the list. Only acronyms belonging to one of these tags will be included.

Let's look at an example. This manual declares these two acronyms with the tag `city`:

```
1 \DeclareAcronym{la}{
2   short = LA ,
3   long = Los Angeles,
4   plural = ,
5   tag = city
6 }
7 \DeclareAcronym{ny}{
8   short = NY ,
9   long = New York ,
10  plural = ,
11  tag = city
12 }
```

We can now use this to either print a list *without* these acronyms by saying


```
\printacronyms[exclude=city]
```

or print a list *with only* these acronyms with

```
\printacronyms[include=city,heading=none]
```

LA Los Angeles

NY New York26

If you use both **exclude** and **include** and list a tag in both **exclude** takes precedence over **include**.

```
\printacronyms[exclude={a,b},include={b,c}]
```

would only print acronyms with tag c.

10.4. Local lists

Maybe you like a list of acronyms for each chapter in a book which only lists the acronyms used within this chapter. You need to do three things: set

`barriers/use = true|false`

Initial: false

this option to true, place

`\acbarrier`

before a new chapter starts (this is not necessary for the first chapter), and use `\printacronyms` with the option

`list/local = true|false`

Initial: false

or set this option once in the preamble with `\acsetup` so it is applied to every list.

Please read more on barriers in section 17 on page 27.

Please don't use page numbers together with local lists for the time being. If an acronym appears in more than one list both lists would contain the *same* page numbers instead of only the ones local to barriers.

For the similar reasons please also don't use **make-links** together with local lists.

This *might* be resolved on day.

11. Formatting

ACRO has a number of options and parameters which can be used to influence the formatting of acronyms.

`format = {⟨code⟩}` (initially empty)

Sets the format for both the short and the long form.

`format/short = {⟨code⟩}` (initially empty)

Sets the format for the short form.

`format/long = {⟨code⟩}` (initially empty)

Sets the format for the long form.

`format/first-long = {⟨code⟩}` (initially empty)

Sets the format for the first appearance of the long form.

`format/alt = {⟨code⟩}` (initially empty)

Sets the format for the alternative form.

`format/extra = {⟨code⟩}` (initially empty)

Sets the format for the extra information.

`format/foreign = {⟨code⟩}` (initially empty)

Sets the format for the foreign form.

`format/list = {⟨code⟩}` (initially empty)

Sets the format for the long form in the list form.

While this options influence the formatting of the acronyms globally you can also give each acronym its own formatting individually:

`format = {⟨code⟩}` (initially empty)

The format used for both short and long form of the acronym.

`short-format = {⟨code⟩}` if unused then equal to `format`

The format used for the short form of the acronym.

`long-format = {⟨code⟩}` if unused then equal to `format`

The format used for the long form of the acronym.

`first-long-format = {⟨code⟩}` if unused then equal to `long-format`

The format used for the first appearance of the long form of the acronym.

`alt-format = {⟨code⟩}` if unused then equal to `short-format`

The format used for the alternative form of the acronym. If this is not given the short format will be used.

`extra-format = {⟨code⟩}` (initially empty)

The format used for the additional information of the acronym.

`foreign-format` = $\{\langle code \rangle\}$ (initially empty)

The format used for the foreign form of the acronym.

`single-format` = $\{\langle code \rangle\}$ if unused then equal to `long-format`

The format used for the acronym if the acronym is only used a single time.

`list-format` = $\{\langle code \rangle\}$ if unused then equal to `long-format`

The format used for the long form of the acronym in the list if the list template supports it. All pre-defined list templates *do* support it.

`first-style` = long-short|short-long|short|long|footnote (initially empty)

The style of the first appearance of the acronym, see also section 8 on page 12.

`single-style` = long-short|short-long|short|long|footnote (initially empty)

The style of a single appearance of the acronym, see also section 9 on page 13.

Per default the individual formatting instructions are *additive* to the global ones. This can be changed through the option

`format/replace` = `true`|`false` Initial: `false`

With this option active local options will *replace* the global ones.

Let's see an example:

```
1 \DeclareAcronym{pdf}{
2   short = pdf ,
3   long = Portable Document Format ,
4   short-format = \scshape
5 }
```

```
1 \acsetup{format = \itshape}
2 \acf{pdf} \par
3 \acsetup{format/replace=true}
4 \acf{pdf}
```

Portable Document Format (PDF)

Portable Document Format (PDF)

12. Plural forms and other endings

12.1. The plural ending and the plural form

Not in all languages plural forms are as easy as always appending an “s”. Not even English. Sometimes there's other endings instead.⁴ This is why **ACRO** has quite a number of different

⁴ German is full of such examples.

12. Plural forms and other endings

properties related to plural forms or endings:

`short-plural = {⟨text⟩}` Initial: s

The plural ending appended to the short form.

`short-plural-form = {⟨text⟩}` (initially empty)

The plural short form of the acronym; replaces the short form when used instead of appending the plural ending.

`long-plural = {⟨text⟩}` Initial: s

The plural ending appended to the long form.

`long-plural-form = {⟨text⟩}` (initially empty)

Plural long form of the acronym; replaces the long form when used instead of appending the plural ending.

`alt-plural = {⟨text⟩}` Initial: s

The plural ending appended to the alternative form.

`alt-plural-form = {⟨text⟩}` (initially empty)

The plural alternative form of the acronym; replaces the alternative form when used instead of appending the plural ending.

`foreign-plural = {⟨text⟩}` Initial: s

The plural ending appended to the foreign form.

`foreign-plural-form = {⟨text⟩}` (initially empty)

Plural foreign form of the acronym; replaces the foreign form when used instead of appending the plural ending.

There are two options which allow to change the default values for the whole document:

`short-plural-ending = {⟨text⟩}` Initial: s

Defines the plural ending for the short forms to be ⟨text⟩.

`long-plural-ending = {⟨text⟩}` Initial: s

Defines the plural ending for the long forms to be ⟨text⟩.

Now let's see two simple examples demonstrating the two different kinds of plural settings:

```
1 \DeclareAcronym{sw}{
2   short = SW ,
3   long = Sammelwerk ,
4   long-plural = e
5 }
6 \DeclareAcronym{MP}{
7   short = MP ,
8   long = Member of Parliament ,
```

```

9 plural-form = Members of Parliament
10 }

```

The first one has another plural ending than the usual “s”. The second one has a different plural form altogether because appending an “s” would give a wrong form:

<pre> 1 \acfp{sw} \par 2 \acfp{MP} </pre>	<p>Sammelwerke (SWs) Members of Parliament (MPs)</p>
---	--

12.2. Other endings

There are other such concepts which is why **ACRO** generalizes the concept of endings.

`\DeclareAcroEnding{<name>}{<short default>}{<long default>}`

This command can be used to define properties and options analogous to the plural endings which have been defined this way:

```

1 \DeclareAcroEnding{plural}{s}{s}

```

In general `\DeclareAcroEnding{<foo>}{<x>}{<y>}` defines these options

`short-<foo>-ending` = {<value>} Initial: <x>

`long-<foo>-ending` = {<value>} Initial: <y>

and these properties

`short-<foo>` = {<value>} Initial: <x>

`short-<foo>-form` = {<value>} (initially empty)

`alt-<foo>` = {<value>} Initial: <x>

`alt-<foo>-form` = {<value>} (initially empty)

`long-<foo>` = {<value>} Initial: <y>

`long-<foo>-form` = {<value>} (initially empty)

`foreign-<foo>` = {<value>} Initial: <y>

`foreign-<foo>-form` = {<value>} (initially empty)

`single-<foo>` = {<value>} Initial: <y>

`single-<foo>-form` = {<value>} (initially empty)

`extra-⟨foo⟩ = {⟨value⟩}` Initial: ⟨y⟩
`extra-⟨foo⟩-form = {⟨value⟩}` (initially empty)

In addition another command is defined which is meant to be used in template definitions.

`\acro⟨foo⟩`

This command tells the template that the ending ⟨foo⟩ should be used.

Section 23 on page 35 has an example of how this can be used to define a possessive ending and commands that make use of them like this:

<code>1 \acfg{MP}</code>	Member's of Parliament (MP's)
--------------------------	-------------------------------

13. Indefinite forms

Indefinite forms can be a problem if the short and the long form of acronyms have different indefinite articles.⁵

<code>1 \acreset{ufo}%</code>	a unidentified flying object (unbekanntes
<code>2 a \ac{ufo} \par</code>	Flugobjekt, UFO)
<code>3 an \ac{ufo}</code>	an UFO

And what good would it be to use a package like **ACRO** if you have to keep track of of and second uses, anyway? This is why UFO should be defined like we did on page 11. We then can just use the dedicated commands and let them decide for us:

<code>1 \acreset{ufo}%</code>	an unidentified flying object (unbekanntes
<code>2 \iac{ufo} \par</code>	Flugobjekt, UFO)
<code>3 \iac{ufo}</code>	a UFO

The commands which also output the indefinite article all start with an “i” and have all been described in section 6 on page 10 already: `\iac`, `\Iac`, `\iacs`, `\Iacs`, `\iacl`, `\Iacl`, `\iaca`, `\Iaca`, `\iacf`, and `\Iacf`.

14. Foreign language acronyms

Sometimes and in some fields more often than in others abbreviations are used that are derived from another language. **ACRO** provides a number of properties for such cases:

`foreign = {⟨long form in foreign language⟩}` (initially empty)

Can be useful when dealing with acronyms in foreign languages, see section 14 for details.

⁵. This may very well be a language specific issue.

14. Foreign language acronyms

`foreign-plural = {⟨text⟩}` Initial: s
The plural ending appended to the foreign form.

`foreign-plural-form = {⟨text⟩}` (initially empty)
Plural foreign form of the acronym; replaces the foreign form when used instead of appending the plural ending.

`foreign-format = {⟨code⟩}` (initially empty)
The format used for the foreign form of the acronym.

`foreign-babel = {⟨language⟩}` (initially empty)
The babel or polyglossia language of the foreign form. This language is used to wrap the entry with `\foreignlanguage{⟨language⟩}` if either babel or polyglossia is loaded. You'll need to take care that the corresponding language is loaded by babel or polyglossia.

`foreign-locale = {⟨language⟩}` (initially empty)
The language name that is output when the option `locale/display` is used. If this property is not set then the appropriate value might be derived from `foreign-babel`.

There are also some options:

`locale/display = true|false` Initial: false
This options determines wether the language of the foreign form is printed or not when the full form of the acronym is printed.

`list/locale/display = true|false` Initial: false
The same but for the list of acronyms.

`locale/format = {⟨code⟩}` Initial: `\em\text_titlecase_first:n`
Determines how said language is formatted when printed. The last command in `⟨code⟩` may take a mandatory argument.

Let's say you are writing a German document and are using the abbreviation ECU for Steuergerät which stems from the English "Electronic Control Unit". Then you can define it as follows:

```
1 \DeclareAcronym{ecu}{
2   short   = ECU ,
3   long    = Steuergerät ,
4   foreign = Electronic Control Unit ,
5   foreign-babel = english ,
6   foreign-locale = englisch
7 }
```

Now the abbreviation is introduced so that everyone understands the confusion:

```

1 \ac{ecu} \par
2 \acsetup{locale/display,locale/format=\emph}
3 \acf{ecu}

```

Steuergerät (Electronic Control Unit, ECU)
 Steuergerät (*englisch*: Electronic Control Unit, ECU)

The property `foreign-babel` is used for ensuring correct hyphenation as long as you use `babel` or `polyglossia` and load the corresponding language, too. If you are writing your document in English then `ACRO` is able to deduce the language used for the “locale” field by itself:

```

1 \DeclareAcronym{eg}{
2   short = e.g.\acdot ,
3   long  = for example ,
4   foreign = exempli gratia ,
5   foreign-babel = latin ,
6   short-format = \textit ,
7   foreign-format = \textit
8 }

```

```

1 \acsetup{locale/display,first-style=short-long}
2 \acf{eg}

```

e.g. (Latin: exempli gratia: for example)

15. Uppercasing

Depending on the kind of abbreviations you have and depending on their definition and maybe also depending on your language the long and sometimes also the short forms need to start with an uppercase letter at the beginning of a sentence while it starts with a lowercase letter otherwise.

For this `ACRO` provides uppercase versions for all predefined acronym commands listed in section 6. The usage is self-explaining:

```

1 There was \iacl{ufo} hovering \dots \par
2 \Aclp{ufo} were hovering \dots

```


There was an unidentified flying object hovering ...
 Unidentified flying objects were hovering ...

If you defined them with uppercase letters to begin with then these commands have no effect, of course.

```
1 \DeclareAcronym{ufo}{
2   short = UFO ,
3   long = Unidentified Flying Object
4 }
```

There are a number of options to control the uppercasing behavior:

`uppercase/first`

The default setting. Converts the first letter to uppercase.

`uppercase/title`

This is just a synonym of `first`.

`uppercase/all`

Converts *all* letters to uppercase.

`uppercase/none`

Converts *all* letters to *lowercase*

`uppercase/cmd = {⟨command⟩}`

All of the above options just choose the right command using this option internally. This means you can choose a different behavior altogether by setting this option to something else. For example you could use `\capitalisewords` from the package `mfirstuc` [Tal17]. The command needs to have one mandatory argument.

There may be reasons to exclude short forms from being uppercased. This can be controlled by this option:

`uppercase/short = true|false`

Initial: `true`

It allows you to disable the mechanism for the `short` and `alt` properties.

16. Citing and indexing

16.1. Citing

Acronyms can be given cite keys. This makes it possible to add a citation reference automatically when the acronym is used for the first time.

Let's see an example first. NY has been defined like this:

```

1 \DeclareAcronym{ny}{
2   short = NY ,
3   long = New York ,
4   plural = ,
5   tag = city ,
6   cite = NewYork
7 }

```

The property `cite` will now trigger `ACRO` to input `\cite{NewYork}` after the acronym:

```

1 \ac{ny}

```

New York (NY) [Wik20]

Depending on the citation style (and probably other factors, too) it might be desirable to add the citation rather inside the parentheses together with the short form of the acronym and even cited with a different command. For cases like these `ACRO` offers a number of options:

`cite/cmd` = {*<citation command>*} Initial: `\cite`

Choose the command with which citations are printed.

`cite/group` = `true`|`false` Initial: `false`

Decide whether to group citations with the short form in the parentheses. The template must support this. `ACRO`'s pre-defined templates *do* support it.

`cite/display` = `first`|`all`|`none` Initial: `first`

Decide whether to output the citation in the first/full usage only or always or never.

`cite/pre` = {*<text>*} Initial: `\nobreakspace`

Arbitrary code directly output before the citation.

`cite/group/cmd` = {*<citation command>*} Initial: `\cite`

Choose the command with which grouped citations are printed.

`cite/group/pre` = {*<text>*} Initial: `,_`

Arbitrary code directly output before the citation in the grouped case.

If for example you use biblatex's authoryear style [LKW19] you might want to have settings like these:

```

1 \acsetup{
2   cite/group = true ,
3   cite/cmd = \parencite ,
4   cite/group/cmd = \cite
5 }

```

```

1 \acsetup{cite/display = all}
2 \acf{ny} \\\
3 \ac{ny}

```

New York (NY, Wikipedia 2020)
 NY (Wikipedia 2020)

16.2. Indexing

Maybe you want to add your acronyms to an index. In that case it is probably desirable to let **ACRO** make this automatically. In the simplest case just enable it:

`index/use = true|false` Initial: false
 Enable indexing.

`index/cmd = {⟨index command⟩}` Initial: `\index`
 Choose a command for indexing.

`index/disable = {⟨code⟩}` Initial: `\def\@{}`
 Sometimes it is desirable to change the meaning of a command inside an index entry. For the entries created by **ACRO** this can be achieved with this option.

`index/clear`
 This option clears the disable list.

While these options set global behavior there are also properties to set them for an acronym individually.

`index = {⟨text⟩}` (initially empty)
 This property allows to overwrite the automatic index entry with an arbitrary one.

`index-sort = {⟨text⟩}` if unused then equal to `sort`
 If you use the option `index` every occurrence of an acronym is recorded to the index and sorted by its short form or (if set) by the value of the `sort` property. This property allows to set an individual sorting option for the index.

`no-index = true|false` Initial: true
 This property allows to exclude an acronym from being indexed.

This manual is an example for the indexing feature. Each acronym from section A on page 37 that has been used in this manual is also listed in the manual.

17. Barriers

The main purpose of the concept of barriers is to be able to have *local* lists of acronyms. This concept does a little bit more than that, though, which should become clear from the following options:

`barriers/use = true|false` Initial: false
 Activate usage of barriers. Otherwise the command `\acbarrier` just does nothing except writing a warning in the log.

`barriers/reset = true|false` Initial: false
 When set to true the acronym usage is reset for all acronyms at a barrier. The first use of `\ac` after a barrier will again look like the `\acf`.

`barriers/single = true|false` Initial: false
 When set to true a single usage of an acronym between two barriers with `\ac` will look according to the chosen style as explained in section 9 on page 13. This option only has an effect when the option `single` is used as well.

There are two natural barriers in a document: `\begin{document}` and `\end{document}`. You can add an arbitrary number of additional barriers with

`\acbarrier`

For this command to have any effect you must set `barriers/single` to true!



It takes usually two or even three compilation runs until acronym usages between barriers are properly counted.

18. Trailing tokens

18.1. What is it about?

ACRO has the possibility to look ahead for certain tokens and switch a boolean variable if it finds them. Per default **ACRO** knows about three tokens: the “dot” (`.`), the “dash” (`-`) and the “babel-hyphen” (`\babelhyphen`).

You have seen an example for this already:

```
1 \DeclareAcronym{etc}{
2   short = etc\acdot ,
3   long = et cetera ,
4   format = \textit ,
5   first-style = long ,
6   plural =
7 }
```

The macro `\acdot` recognizes if a dot is directly following. It only prints a dot if it doesn't.

```
1 \ac{etc} and \ac{etc}.
```

etc. and etc.

Another example: let's say you're a German scientist, you have

```
1 \DeclareAcronym{PU}{
2   short = PU ,
3   long = Polyurethan ,
4   long-plural = e
5 }
```

and you use it the first time like this:

```
1 \ac{PU}-Hartschaum
```

then according to German orthography and typesetting rules this should be printed as

“Polyurethan(PU)-Hartschaum”

i. e., with *no* space between long and short form.

<pre>1 \acf{PU}-Hartschaum</pre>	Polyurethan(PU)-Hartschaum
----------------------------------	----------------------------

This works because the template long-short⁶ uses `\acspace` at the appropriate place and the manual setup does

```
1 \acsetup{activate-trailing-tokens = dash}
```

`\acspace` looks ahead for a trailing dash and adds a space if it doesn't find it.

18.2. How does it work?

Tokens to look for can be defined and activated through the following options:

`trailing/define = {token}{name}`

Defines token `name` and tells `ACRO` look for `token` if `name` is activated.

`trailing/activate = {csv list of token names}`

Tell `ACRO` to look for trailing tokens. This is done by giving a csv list of the internal *names* of the tokens. Per default only dot is activated.

`trailing/deactivate = {csv list of token names}`

Tell `ACRO` not to look for trailing tokens. This is done by giving a csv list of the internal *names* of the tokens.

6. The template that is used by default for the first appearance.

The package itself does this:

```

1 \acsetup{
2   trailing/define   = . {dot} ,
3   trailing/define   = - {dash}
4   trailing/define   = \babelhyphen {babel-hyphen} ,
5   trailing/activate = dot
6 }

```

In order to make use of this mechanism there is the following command:

`\aciftrailing{<csv list of token names>}{<true>}{<false>}`

Check if one of the tokens listed in `<csv list of token names>` is following and either place `<true>` or `<false>` in the input stream.

This command is used to define the two commands you already know:

`\acdote`

Inserts `.\@` if no dot follows.

`\acspace`

Inserts a `\space` if no dash or `babel-hyphen` follows.

The definitions are equivalent⁷ to the following code:

```

1 \newcommand*\acdote{\aciftrailing{dot}{}{.\@}}
2 \newcommand*\acspace{\aciftrailing{dash,babel-hyphen}{}{\space}}

```

You are of course free to redefine them according to your needs.

19. Using or resetting acronyms

Sometimes it is necessary to mark an acronym as used before it actually has been used or to mark an acronym as unused even though it *has* been used. You have already seen one of the commands which make it possible:

`\acuse{<csv list of acronym ids>}`

Every acronym given in the list will be marked as used.

`\acuseall`

Every acronym is marked as used.

`\acreset{<csv list of acronym ids>}`

Every acronym given in the list will be reset.

⁷. Not quite: `ACRO`'s definitions are engine protected.

`\acresetall`

Every acronym will be reset.

20. Bookmarks, backlinks and accessibility support

20.1. Backlinks

When `ACRO` is used together with the package `hyperref` [ORT20] then you can make use of the following option:

`make-links = true|false`

Initial: `false`

If this is activated then every short or alternative appearance of an acronym will be linked to its description in the list of acronyms.



This will fail miserably together with local lists if an acronym appears in more than one list. This *might* be resolved on day.

20.2. Bookmarks

Since bookmarks (which are created by the `hyperref` or the `bookmark` packages [Obe19]) can only contain simple text `ACRO` simplifies the output of the acronym commands when they appear in a bookmark. Although the output can be modified with a dedicated template-mechanism there is no user interface at the moment. Contact me at <https://github.com/cgnieder/acro/issues> if you need it.

Acronyms have the property `pdfstring`:

`pdfstring = {\pdfstring}`

if unused then equal to `short`

Used as `PDF` string replacement for the short form in bookmarks when used together with the `hyperref` [ORT20] or the `bookmark` package [Obe19].

This is for acronyms like

```
1 \DeclareAcronym{pdf}{
2   short = pdf ,
3   long = Portable Document Format ,
4   short-format = \scshape ,
5   pdfstring = PDF
6 }
```

where the bookmark would write “pdf” instead of “PDF” if the property were not set.

20.3. PDF comments

Some people like see comments in the PDF when they're hovering with the mouse over the short form of an acronym. This can be achieved.

`pdfcomments/use = true|false`

Initial: false

This enables the creation of PDF comments.

`pdfcomments/cmd = {\code}`

Initial: `\pdftooltip{#1}{#2}`

Chooses the command for actually creating the comment. You must refer to the printed output in the PDF with #1 and to the comment with #2. The default command `\pdftooltip` is provided by the package `pdfcomment` [Kle18]. You must load it in order to use it.

Only acronyms where the corresponding property has been set will get comments:

`pdfcomment = {\text}`

Sets a tooltip description for an acronym.

20.4. Accessibility support

ACRO supports the `accsupp` package [Obe18] when you *also load hyperref*. Then **ACRO** uses

```
1 \BeginAccSupp{ method = pdfstringdef , ActualText = {PDF} }
2   \textsc{pdf}%
3 \EndAccSupp{}%
```

for an acronym defined like this:

```
1 \DeclareAcronym{pdf}{
2   short = pdf ,
3   long = Portable Document Format ,
4   short-format = \scshape ,
5   pdfstring = PDF ,
6   short-acc = PDF
7 }
```

Without accessibility support when a string like “PDF” is copied from the PDF and pasted you get “pdf”. If you don’t care about that simply don’t load `accsupp` and ignore this section.

You have a few options to be able to manipulate what **ACRO** does here but I recommend to stay with the default settings:

`accsupp/use = true|false`

Initial: true

When this is true and the package `accsupp` is loaded then accessibility support is used.

`accsupp/options = {\text}`

(initially empty)

Additional option to be passed to `\BeginAccSupp`. See the `accsupp` manual for possible settings.

`accsupp/method = {\langle method \rangle}` Initial: pdfstringdef
 The method used by `\BeginAccSupp`. See the accsupp manual for possible values.

The “ActualText” that is used by `ACRO` always defaults to the values of the acronym properties themselves. You can choose these values individually by setting the corresponding properties:

`short-acc = {\langle text \rangle}` if unused then equal to `short`
 Sets the ActualText property as presented by the accsupp package for the short form of the acronym.

`long-acc = {\langle text \rangle}` if unused then equal to `long`
 Sets the ActualText property as presented by the accsupp package for the long form of the acronym.

`alt-acc = {\langle text \rangle}` if unused then equal to `alt`
 Sets the ActualText property as presented by the accsupp package for the alternative short form of the acronym.

`foreign-acc = {\langle text \rangle}` if unused then equal to `foreign`
 Sets the ActualText property as presented by the accsupp package for the foreign form of the acronym.

`extra-acc = {\langle text \rangle}` if unused then equal to `extra`
 Sets the ActualText property as presented by the accsupp package for the extra information of the acronym.

`single-acc = {\langle text \rangle}` if unused then equal to `long-acc`
 Sets the ActualText property as presented by the accsupp package for a single appearance of the acronym.

`list-acc = {\langle text \rangle}` if unused then equal to `list`
 Sets the ActualText property as presented by the accsupp package for the appearance in the list of acronyms.

Extra care has to be taken for plural forms as these can not be picked up automatically right now. You have to explicitly set them for the accessibility support, too:

```

1 \DeclareAcronym{ufo}{
2   short = UFO ,
3   long = unidentified flying object ,
4   foreign = unbekanntes Flugobjekt ,
5   foreign-plural-form = unbekannte Flugobjekte ,
6   foreign-acc-plural-form = unbekannte Flugobjekte ,
7   foreign-babel = ngerman ,
8   long-indefinite = an
9 }
```

21. Localisation

There are places when **ACRO** uses text strings which depend on the language of the document. In order to recognize the language from babel of polyglossia and print the strings in the correct language **ACRO** uses the translations [Niezo].

If the language is detected incorrectly or you want **ACRO** to use another language than it detects you can use the following option:

language = auto | *<language>* Initial: auto

The default setting auto lets **ACRO** detect the language setting automatically. Valid choices are all language names known to the package translations. Mostly just type your language and it should work.

ACRO only provides support for a handful of languages. You can easily teach **ACRO** your language if it isn't supported, yet.⁸

\DeclareAcroTranslation{*<key>*}{*<language=translation list>*}

With this command new translations can be added or existing translations can be changed.

\acrotranslate{*<key>*}

This command fetches the translation of *<key>* for the current language. It is meant for usage in template definitions.

As an example this is how **ACRO** declares translations for the pages keyword:

```
1 \DeclareAcroTranslation{pages}{
2   Fallback    = pp. ,
3   English     = pp. ,
4   French      = pp. ,
5   German      = S. ,
6   Portuguese  = pp.
7 }
```

Available keywords and their English and German translations are shown in table 1 on the following page.

8. If you like you can always open an issue at <https://github.com/cgnieder/acro/issues> and provide your translations so I can add them to **ACRO**.

Key	English	German
list-name	Acronyms	Abkürzungen
page	p.	S.
pages	pp.	S.
sequens	f.	f.
sequentes	ff.	ff.
also	also	auch
or	or	oder
and	and	und

TABLE 1: Available translation keywords.

Part III.

Extending **ACRO**

22. Templates

22.1. Pre-defined templates

22.2. Defining new templates

22.3. New acronym templates

22.4. New list templates

22.5. New heading templates

23. Own acronym commands

```

1 \DeclareAcroEnding{possessive}{'s}'{s}
2
3 \NewAcroCommand\acg{m}{\acropossessive\UseAcroTemplate{first}{#1}}
4 \NewAcroCommand\acsg{m}{\acropossessive\UseAcroTemplate{short}{#1}}
5 \NewAcroCommand\aclg{m}{\acropossessive\UseAcroTemplate{long}{#1}}
6 \NewAcroCommand\acfg{m}{%
7   \acrofull
8   \acropossessive
9   \UseAcroTemplate{first}{#1}%
10 }
11 \NewAcroCommand\iacsg{m}{%
12   \acroindefinite
13   \acropossessive
14   \UseAcroTemplate{short}{#1}%

```

23. Own acronym commands

¹⁵ }

Part IV.

Appendix

A. Examples

B. Acronyms

Below all abbreviations are listed which have been defined for the manual.

CD compact disc	4, 12
CTAN Comprehensive T _E X Archive Network	
e.g. for example (<i>Latin: exempli gratia</i>)	
ECU Steuergerät (<i>Englisch: Electronic Control Unit</i>)	23
etc. <i>et cetera</i>	13, 28
ID identification string	6f.
JPEG/JPG Joint Photographic Experts Group	12
LA Los Angeles	
LPPL L ^A T _E X Project Public License	
MP Member of Parliament	21f.
NATO Organisation des Nordatlantikvertrags (<i>Englisch: North Atlantic Treaty Organization</i>)	
NY New York	26
PDF Portable Document Format	9, 19, 31f.
PNG Portable Network Graphics	
PU Polyurethan	
T_EX.sx T _E X StackExchange	
UFO unidentified flying object (<i>German: unbekanntes Flugobjekt</i>)	11, 22, , 24

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