ENOTEZ

v0.1 2012/07/03

Endnotes for LaTeX2e

Clemens Niederberger

https://bitbucket.org/cgnieder/enotez/
contact@mychemistry.eu

English documentation

Contents

1 Licence and Requirements

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this software under the terms of the LaTeX Project Public License, version 1.3 or later (`http://www.latex-project.org/lppl.txt`). The package has the status "maintained."

ENOTEZ loads and needs the following packages: expl3,[1] xparse,[2] xtemplate[3] and l3keys2e.[4]

2 Motivation

ENOTEZ is a new implementation of endnotes for LaTeX 2ε since the endnotes[5] package [Fai03] has some deficiencies. Nested endnotes, for example, are not supported, neither is hyperref.[6]

ENOTEZ enables nested endnotes properly and has another mechanism of customizing the list of endnotes which is easily extendable.

[1] CTAN: expl3 [2] CTAN: xparse [3] CTAN: xtemplate [4] CTAN: l3keys2e [5] CTAN: endnotes [6] CTAN: hyperref

3 Usage

3.1 Placing the Notes

The usage is simple: use \endnote in the text where you want to place the note mark.

▸ \endnote[<mark>]{<text>} ⟶ Add an endnote in the text.

```
This is some text\endnote{With an endnote.}.
```

This is some text.[1]

There's not really much more to it. It is possible to add a custom mark by using the optional argument but that should be needed too often. \endnote works fine inside tables, minipages, floats. . . . Endnotes can also be nested.

```
This is some text\endnote{With another endnote\endnote{This is a
nested endnote!}.}.
```

This is some text.[2]

3.2 Printing the Notes

The notes are printed by using the command \printendnotes.

▸ \printendnotes*[<style>] ⟶ Print the list of endnotes. <style> is one of the instances explained in section 4.2.

If used without argument it prints all notes set so far with \endnote. The current list will then be cleared. All endnotes set after it are stored again for the next usage of \printendnotes. The starred version will print *all* endnotes but shouldn't be used more than once if you have nested endnotes.

It may take several compilation runs until all notes are printed correctly. In a first run they are written to the aux file. In the second run they are available to \printendnotes. If you have nested endnotes they will be written to the aux file the first time they're printed with \printendnotes which means you might have to compile your file once more. If you change any of the endnotes or add another one you again will need at least two runs. ENOTEZ tries to warn you in these cases by invoking LaTeX's warning

```
Label(s) may have changed.  Rerun to get cross-references right.
```

but may not catch all cases.

4 Options

4.1 Package Options

ENOTEZ has a few package options. They should be pretty self-explanatory.

▸ `list-name = <list name>` Default: `Notes`
The name of the notes list. This name is used for the heading of the list.

▸ `reset = true|false` Default: `false`
If set to `true` the notes numbers will start from 1 again after `\printendnotes` has been invoked.

▸ `counter-format = arabic|alph|Alph|roman|Roman` Default: `arabic`
Change the format of the endnote counter.

▸ `totoc = section|chapter|false` Default: `false`
Add an entry to the table of contents.

▸ `list-style = <style>` Default: `plain`
Sets the default list style, see section 4.2 for details.

4.2 Customizing the List

The list is typeset with xtemplate's template mechanism. ENOTEZ declares the object `enotez-list` and two templates for it, the template `paragraph` and the template `list`.

4.2.1 The `paragraph` Template

The `paragraph` template's interface is defined as follows:

```
\DeclareTemplateInterface{enotez-list}{paragraph}{1}
  {
    heading       : function 1 = \section*{#1}    ,
    format        : tokenlist  = \footnotesize    ,
    number        : function 1 = \enmark{#1}      ,
    number-format : tokenlist  = \normalfont      ,
    notes-sep     : length     = .5\baselineskip ,
  }
```

The parameters functions are these:

`heading` The command with which the heading is typeset.

`format` The format of the whole list.

`number` The command that is used to typeset the numbers of the notes. The command `\enmark` is explained soon.

`numbers-format` The format of the numbers.

`notes-sep` Additional space between the notes.

ENOTEZ uses this template to define the instance `plain`:

```
\DeclareInstance{enotez-list}{plain}{paragraph}{}
```

This is the default style of the list.

You can easily define your own instances, though:

```
\DeclareInstance{enotez-list}{custom}{paragraph}
  {
    heading   = \chapter*{#1}        ,
    notes-sep = \baselineskip        ,
    format    = \normalfont          ,
    number    = \textsuperscript{#1}
  }
```

This would use a chapter heading for the title, separate the notes with `\baselineskip` and typeset them with `\normalfont`. The numbers would be typeset with `\textsuperscript`. You could now use it like this:

```
\printendnotes[custom]
```

If you wanted superscripted numbers, you could also redefine `\enmark`.

▸ `\enmark` ⟶ is defined like this: `\newcommand*\enmark[1]{#1.}`

4.2.2 The `list` Template

The `paragraph` template's interface is defined as follows:

```
\DeclareTemplateInterface{enotez-list}{list}{1}
  {
    heading       : function 1 = \section*{#1} ,
    format        : tokenlist  = \footnotesize ,
    number        : function 1 = \enmark{#1}   ,
    number-format : tokenlist  = \normalfont   ,
    list-type     : tokenlist  = description   ,
  }
```

This template uses a list to typeset the notes. As you can see the default list is a `description` list.

ENOTEZ defines two instances of this template:

```
\DeclareInstance{enotez-list}{description}{list}{}
\DeclareInstance{enotez-list}{itemize}{list}{list-type = itemize }
```

They're available through `\printendnotes[description]` and `\printendnotes[itemize]`, respectively.

Again you can define your own instances using whatever list you want, possibly one defined with the power enumitem.[7]

5 hyperref Support

If hyperref is loaded and you are using the option `totoc` (see p 4.1) the list title is linked via a `\phantomsection`.

If hyperref is used with `hyperfootnotes` set to `true` the endnote marks are linked to the respective entries in the list.

Notes

1. With an endnote.
2. With another endnote.[3]
3. This is a nested endnote!

References

[Faio3] Robin Fairbairns (current maintainer). *endnotes*. Version NA. Jan. 15, 2003. URL: http://www.ctan.org/pkg/endnotes (visited on 07/03/2012).

[7] CTAN: enumitem