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[Redacted]

[Redacted]

December 30, 2020

Abstract

[Redacted]

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Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur sadipscing elitr, sed diam nonumy eirmod tempor invidunt ut labore et dolore magna aliquyam erat, sed diam voluptua.

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1 Introduction

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[Redacted]

At vero eos et accusam et justo duo dolores et ea rebum. Stet clita kasd gubergren, no sea takimata sanctus est.

- 1. [Redacted]
- 2. [Redacted]
- 3. [Redacted]
- 4. [Redacted]

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**Theorem 1.**



(1)

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3 [Redacted title]

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- 10 LOREM-IPSUM(*dolor, sit, amet*)
- 1 [Redacted]
  - 2 [Redacted]
  - 3 [Redacted]
  - 4 [Redacted]
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  - 8 [Redacted]

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4 Discussion

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References

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## Notes

1. The skeldoc package is intended for incremental document development, with commands that insert simplified placeholder elements for missing parts, similar to *skeleton screens*, optionally with associated notes explaining the placeholders.
2. All the skeleton commands are followed by an optional argument in brackets, and one (also optional) in braces, like `\skelfoo[conf]{note}`. The first argument is for limited local configuration, setting keys relevant to the specific command. Each command also lets you supply one such config value *without* a key, leaving the key implicit. For example, for `\skelline` (a single skeleton line), this is `width` and for `\skelpar` (a single skeleton paragraph), it's `lines`. So `\skelline[5cm]` is the same as `\skelline[width=5cm]`. The `\skelpar` command also has the keys `first-width`, `width` and `last-width`, to adjust the various line widths.

The argument in braces is a *note* associated with the skeleton element, typeset using the `\skelnote` command, which places a number in the margin and an note at the end of the document (or wherever the `\printskelnotes` command is placed), with hyperlinks in both directions.

Beyond the keys available locally, there are several *global* config keys, which may be set using the `\skelset` command (which respects TeX groups, so such config may also be local, e.g., by wrapping the relevant part of the document in braces). For example, one might use `\skelset{main-color=black}` to produce a look along the lines of the `color` package. Shared defaults for the local keys may also be set in this way, generally using the local key name with the type of element as a prefix; for example, `par-lines` is used to set the default for the `lines` key of the `\skelpar` command. There are also some other general keys, like `main-color` and `full-width`. For an overview of the configuration keys, please consult the source file, `skeldoc.sty`.

3. It is possible to add notes in arbitrary parts of a document with the `\skelnote` command. This could also be used as a simple to-do or annotation mechanism.
4. The `\skelenum` and `\skelitems` commands produce skeleton *lists* (using `enumeration` and `itemize`). Their implicit key is `items`, which controls the number of items, while `item-lines` controls the number of lines per item.
5. Skeleton figures (`\skelfig`) have height as their implicit key. The width may be modified using the `width` key.
6. Skeleton captions are best typeset using the special-purpose `\skelcaption` command, rather than simply placing a `\skelpar` in a normal `\caption`, at least if you intend to attach a note. This is because captions are generally typeset more than once, in order to determine whether to center them; `\skelcaption` prevents any attached note from being added to the note list twice.

The implicit argument of `\skelcaption` is `lines`, and the other keys are as for `\skelpar`, relying on the same defaults and global configuration.

7. Multiple skeleton paragraphs may be produced using the `\skelpars` command, whose implicit key is `pars`, controlling the number of paragraphs.
8. The `\skelcaption` command may be used for figures and tables alike.
9. The `\skeltabular` command produces a skeleton table (specifically, a `tabularx`). The implicit key is `rows`, controlling the number of rows in the table. The `\tabcolsep` and `\arraystretch` used can be set with the `colsep` and `stretch` keys.
10. The `\skelpseudo` command only works if the `pseudo` package has been imported. (It is not imported by the `skeldoc` package.) The implicit key is `lines`, the number of lines to produce (in addition to the headline, if any). By default, no headline is included, but one may be set using the `head` key (e.g., using the `\pr` command from the `pseudo` package, rather than `\hd`, because the `head` key handles the `\multicolumn` stuff itself; for example, use `head={\pr{<name>}{<args>}}`). The indent pattern is set using the `newlines` key, which should be a comma-separated list of newline commands as used by the `pseudo` package (such as `\+ or \--`). This list is used round-robin as the lines progress. E.g., if you want pseudocode without any indentation, simply use `newlines=\`.
11. The `\skelbib` command produces a skeleton bibliography, with the number of items controlled by the implicit key `items`. The number of lines per item is controlled by `item-lines`.