coop-writing v1.1.1

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Sunday 30^{th} May, 2021 - 12:23

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1 Introduction

This package supports editorial comments and gives some extra support for writing papers, or any document that involves more than one author or editor.

Usually, a final version of a document would be printed with the publish option turned one, and no editorial comment would appear. In this document the reader will see some uses of the package, since it is distributted with the editing option turned on. This is done because I must provide the examples of use. A version using publish is available to be used as a comparision.

 $^{^{1}\}mathrm{Xex\acute{e}o}$: This is an exemple of using this package to make a comment with highlighted text

1.1 A bit of context

coop-writing was written to support my way of working, and received suggestions from my students. The starting goal was to build only a front-end to put together other packages, but with time, and the difficulty to make differente packages with commands that have the same name work together, it grow in scope.

It picks ideas from different packages, such as ed[Koh11], color-edits[Kem20], and todonotes[Mid21], and from my practice writing papers and supervising thesis. As it is my first package, TEX and LATEX programming is sometimes naive. However, due to the large amount of available code, and sites as StackExchange, this is not a rule.

1.2 The Brazilian origin

Originally, coop-writing was written in Portuguese. The Portuguese commands are still available.

2 How to use coop-writing

coop-writing is available as open source at https://github.com/xexeo/coop-writing. The stable distribution is in the folder dist, while the lastest, and unstable, will be in the root folder.

The only file you really need, besides this manual, is coop-writing.sty. This should be in your LATEX path, such as in the same folder that your main .tex file.

If you are new to LATEX, just put one of these 3 lines in the preamble part of you document, i.e., before \begin{document}:

```
\usepackage[editing]{coop-writing}
\usepackage[submit]{coop-writing}
\usepackage[publish]{coop-writing}
```

After that, you can use \cwauthor or \cweditor to make commentaries, but you must look at the many options available that are described in section 5. You will probably want to define authors as described in subsection 5.1.

You can make suggestions, complain about bugs, and request features using GitHub's "Issues" feature, in https://github.com/xexeo/coop-writing/issues (you must be signed in).

2.1 Using from Overleaf

The best way to use coop-writing inside Overleaf is to link the distributed style file through its URL. To do that, inside your project, select first "Up-

load". An "Add files" window will appear, then select "From Externa URL" and enter https://raw.githubusercontent.com/xexeo/coop-writing/main/dist/coop-writing.sty as "URL to fetch the file from" and "coop-writing" as "File Name in This Project", as in Figure 1.

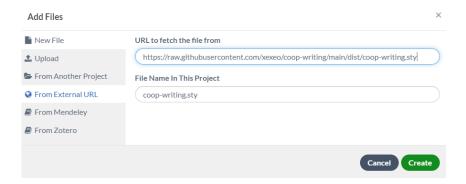


Figure 1: How to link a coop-writing sty file in your project folder in Overleaf to the official distribution.

3 Package Options

Using the package allows the use of all macros and environments described in this manual, however, if the options are not turned on, there will be no effect on the generated pdf, since, by default, all options are false.

There are three types of options. The first type enables the visualization of the result of specific macros or environments, such as the cwdraft environment. They are named *command oriented options*. You can use many of them in the same time.

The second type represent a state of the text, which can be editing, submit, or publish, and some minor variations. They are named *state oriented options*.

The third type control other behaviors. They are named behavior oriented options

If they appear together, state oriented commands have precedence over the others. However, the user should avoid mixing command and state oriented options. Also, most of the time, you should use only one of the state oriented options.

It should be clear that the options have no impact on the availability of the macros and environments, they will be there for you to use, but the deeply affect their behavior. A macro that is very complex, such as \cwauthor, if one of options comments or editing is selected, is replaced by a simple version that do almost nothing.

3.1 Command oriented options

subjects

• subjects, enables the use of \subject, which is proposed as a paragraph heading describing its subject;

comments drafts

suggestions

- comments, enables all editorial comments and the command \pleasecite;
- drafts, enables the \cwdraft command;

• suggestions, enables the comments definided in the suggestion section of this text.

anonymize todos

- anonymize, enables anonymization commands, and
- todos, enables the to do family of commands.

3.2 State oriented options

submit

• submit, enables the submit state. anonymization is on, subjects, comments, drafts and suggestions are off

noanonymize publish acceptingpublish

- noanonymize, disables anonymizations even in submit and editing options
- publish, disables all command oriented options, ignore suggestions.
- acceptingpublish, disables all command oriented options, accept suggestions

editing

• editing, enables subjects, comments, drafts, anonymize, and suggestions.

3.3 Behavior oriented options

Some of this option are inherited from ed.

• nopdfbookmarks will avoid adding bookmarks in the pdf file for all comments. The default behavior of coop-writing is adding them. them.

3.4 General behavior

The general behavior of this package is to provide different ways of marking your text, for example with comments or to do notes, that can be totally supressed when desired. Mostly, this can be easily done using one the the 3 main option states: editing, submit, and publish.

Users should use the editing state most of the time. In this state, all markings will appear and the anonymization will be off.

When submitting, the submit state will provide a clean article, without any markings. Most of the times the article should be anonymized, but if this is not enforced, it is possible to use the options submit and noanonymize together. publish will never anonymize.

The goal is to make the submit and publish documents states minimally invasive, to avoid any clash with publishers' styles. A clash will be considered a bug, and should be reported to the authors.

If you use comments, there will be a lot of "Marginpar moved" warnings. This is normal behavior, caused by the margin notes.

4 Version

It is possible that the user wants to know the version being used. We provide two commands for it.

\coopwritingversion \printcoopwritingversion

Xexéo:2

Provides the current version

Provides name and version

\coopwritingversion was used in the title of this article. The current version is v1.1.1.

If needed, the second macro prints also the name of the package:

\printcoopwritingversion

will result in:

coop-writing v. v1.1.1

Please state the version when reporting bugs.

5 Editorial comments

This is the main reason of this package.

The idea is that not only users can make editorial comments on the text they are writing, but they can also establish a dialog through those comments. I this package an editorial comment has 3 visual parts: an intervention in the text, a margin note indicating this intervention, and a footnote explaining it². Figure 2 illustrate this behavior.



Figure 2: How comments appear in the document when editing option is on.

5.1 Creating authors

 $\verb|\cwnamedef|$

This macro creates a series of commands based on a desired base command

²XEXÉO: This is the simplest form of an editorial note.

name. The command name is, usually, the name of the author, of the editor, or a function in the work being done.

It must be given in the preamble of the LATEX document, i.e., before the \begin{document} declaration. It is usually done just after the \usepackage{coop-writing} line. Its syntax is:

```
\cwnamedef \{\langle name \rangle\}\{\langle color \rangle\}\{\langle author-name \rangle\}
```

Where $\langle name \rangle$ will be the base command name, which generates different commands by receiving sufixes, $\langle color \rangle$ is the color to be used by all comments and suggestions made by this author, and $\langle author-name \rangle$ is the string to be used to represent the author.

As an example, I usually declare myself as:

```
\cwnamedef{xexeo}{red}{Xexéo}
```

And, among other commands, \xexeo will be defined in such a way that it generates a footnote written in red, with a indicative margin note in the same color. Both will be identified with "Xexéo".

The $\langle name \rangle$ and $\langle author-name \rangle$ are different to support short command names and characters not supported in LATEX macros. Therefore, if you name is Gutemberg you can create a family of commenting macros based on \gut, but use "Gutemberg" as your identifier.

\cwauthor \cweditor

Two authors are pre-defined in the style, cwauthor and cweditor, to represent an author and an editor.

5.2 Available commands

⁵Editor: Comment with highlighting

For each user created with command name $\langle name \rangle$, such as cwauthor and cweditor, used as example, the following commands are available.

5.2.1 Comments

Xexéo:3

Author:4 Editor:5

⁷

```
Author: 6
Author: 7
```

Editor:8 Author:9

Author:10 Author:11

```
\verb|\cweditorr|| \{\langle selection \rangle| \} \{\langle footnote| comment \rangle\} \{\langle label \rangle\}
```

This command will make a comment in the form of a labeled footnote⁶. It can also be used to highlight some text⁷. The label must be unique, since it is used as a LAT_FX label too.

5.3 Striked-throught comments

After using the editorial comments for a time we started to delete the old ones that represented fixed problems. However, we notice that some comments should be kept, even if solved. The solution was to create the striked-trought comments. They are easy to use, just put an x after the command name.

```
\<name>x
\cwauthorx
\cweditorx
```

This command will make a comment in the form of a footnote⁸, however the comment is striked through. It can also be used to highlight some text⁹.

\<name>rx \cwauthorrx \cweditorrx

This command will make a comment in the form of a labeled footnote¹⁰, however the comment is striked through. It can also be used to highlight some text¹¹. The label must be unique, since it is used as a LATEX label too.

5.4 Text Modification - Suggestions

Sometimes one of the authors wants to insert, remove or edit some text, but he or she is not sure that every one will agree, therefore he or she can make a suggestion, that will appear with his or her color.

\<name>sug \cwauthorsug \cweditorsug

```
\comment \cite{Comment} \cite{Comm
```

This macro supports making a suggestion. It inserts text, using the color chosen by the author. It is also possible to make a comment, but in this command

⁶Author[First labeled footnote comment

⁷Author[Yet Another Label]: labeled comment with highlighting

 $^{^8{\}rm Editor}. \\ \hline {\text{Simplest footnote comment}}$

⁹Author:Comment with highlighting

 $^{^{10}\}mathrm{Author}[\mathrm{Second\ Label}]$: labeled footnote comment

¹¹ AUTHOR NEW LABEL]: labeled comment with highlighting

the command is the optional argument.

Editor:12

Author:13

Xexéo:14

\<name>rem \cwauthorrem \cweditorrem

As example, in this paragraph the inserted text will appears in the red, and it is possible to use a comment¹².

 \comment \comment \comment

 \comment \comment \comment

This macro is used to suggest removals.

This is an example that is quite good. Again, it is also possible to comment the the removal removal.

\<name>swap \cwauthorswap \cweditorswap

 $\come > swap[\langle comment \rangle] \{\langle suggested \ removal \rangle\} \{\langle suggested \ insertion \rangle\}$

 $\common{\common the common of the common o$

 $\common \common \com$

This will work as the union of a removal and a suggestion. Actually, both are simplified forms of this command.

This should work like this. This is an example of how the command should work.

5.5 Putting more warning in text

It is possible to define a symbol, or any other thing, to appear before the superscript number that indicates the comment.

\cwsetcommwarn

This is done using the following command and syntax:

 $\colonermath{\tt cwsetcommwarn}\{\langle symbol \rangle\}$

Using package marvosym, the example:

\cwsetcommwarn{\Lightning}

will change the behavior of editorial \(\frac{1}{2} \) comments to include the \(\frac{1}{2} \) symbol.

You can remove the symbol by simply using \cwsetcommwarn{}

It should be clear that coop-writing does not provide any font. If the user wants to use one font, like marvosym, he or she must import it with \usepackage.

5.6 A tip for using comments

A student asked me to give a priority to my demands. This would make me add yet another set of commands, with more arguments. labels don't work because

 $^{^{12}\}mathrm{Editor}$: I want to insert this

 $^{^{13}\}mathrm{Author}$:Repeated words

 $^{^{14}\}mathrm{Xex}$ éo: This comment superscript number should be preceeded by a $extit{f}$

they must be unique to allow for being used as references.

The solution, however, is simple, special characters, such as \star , \$\star\$ can be used and are highly efficient to communicate priority¹⁵.

Using other fonts, more can be acomplished. For example, package marvosym offers \HollowBox , \Box , \CrossedBox , $\not\Box$, which can be used to indicate that something should be done, is done or will not be done.

6 Anonymization

Anonymization will provide commands to replace names and references by anonymous names and references. It will, by default, be enable only in the submit option

There are 4 anonymization commands:

\cwanoncite
\cwanoncitet
\cwanoncitep

Xexéo:15

- \cwanon $\{\langle text \rangle\}$
- \cwanoncite[$\langle cite\text{-}compatible\text{-}oarg \rangle$] { $\langle cite\text{-}compatible\text{-}arg \rangle$ }
- \cwanoncitet[$\langle citet\text{-}compatible\text{-}oarg \rangle$] { $\langle citet\text{-}compatible\text{-}arg \rangle$ }
- \cwanoncitep[$\langle citep\text{-}compatible\text{-}oarg \rangle$] { $\langle citep\text{-}compatible\text{-}arg \rangle$ }

The alternative text used by anonymization commands can be configured with other commands:

\cwdefanontext \cwdefanoncitetext \cwdefanoncitettext \cwdefanonciteptext

- \cwdefanontext $\{\langle replacement\text{-}text\rangle\}$
- \cwdefanoncitetext $\{\langle replacement-text \rangle\}$
- \cwdefanoncitettext $\{\langle replacement\text{-}text\rangle\}$
- \cwdefanonciteptext{\langle replacement-text \rangle}

The example:

My name is \cwanon{Geraldo Xexéo}, and I read \cwanoncite{ed}, \cwanoncitep[pags 1]{todonotes}, % \cwanoncitet{xcolor}.

generates:

My name is Anonymous, and I read (Anonymous, Year), (Anonymous, Year), Anonymous (Year).

Changing values, as in:

\cwdefanontext{Can't say}
\cwdefanoncitetext{[0]}

¹⁵XEXÉO:★★ Two stars are still low priority

```
\cwdefanonciteptext{[X]}
\cwdefanoncitettext{[Anon]}
My name is \cwanon{Geraldo Xexéo}, and I read \cwanoncite{ed},
\cwanoncitep[pags 1]{todonotes}, % \cwanoncitet{xcolor}.
```

generates:

My name is Can't say, and I read [0], [X], [Anon].

7 Draft environment

cwdraft

The cwdraft environment aims to allow writers to include text that is marked somehow as a draft¹

This environment is evolving, looking for a good way to signal the draft status, due to the different interactions with the packages it uses and user's packages. It has one optional parameter that names the draft. Its default value is "Draft" If the draft option is not enabled, the text inside the title and the text inside the environment will not appear. The user should remember that some options will automatically turn on the draft option, such as the option edicao.

\cssetdraftcolor

The color of the title highlight can be changed with

 $\cspace{color}{color}{color}$

The example:

\begin{cwdraft}[A draft title]
This is the example of a draft.
The title must be highlighted
There must be a box around it.
\end{cwdraft}

\cwsetdraftcolor{blue}
\begin{cwdraft}
This draft has the default title.
\end{cwdraft}

generates:

¹This was motivated because my students liked to hide text from me because "it was only a draft", but I need to have some way to measure if they were advancing. Marking text as a draft allowed them to be free of the fear of showing errors to me. I see it most as a psychological support to writing without fear of making mistakes. And, yes, you can still use footnotes and they will be correctly numbered

A draft title

This is the example of a draft.

The title must be highlighted

There must be a box around it.

Draft

This draft has the default title.

8 Subjects

\cwsubject

 $\verb|\cwsubject[|\langle color \rangle|] {|\langle text \rangle|}$

These are supposed to help organizing a text by giving a "title" for each paragraph.

The idea here is that each paragraph should be about one and only one subject, and that reading these paragraph title will allow the authors to better understand what is being written and in which sequence.

This feature was inspired by Minto [Min09].

The example:

\cwsubject{Example of a subject}
A subject is the main subject of a paragraph

\cwsubject[pink]{A pink colored subject}
You can use other colors, such as pink.%

generates:

Example of a subject

A subject is the main subject of a paragraph

A pink colored subject

You can use other colors, such as pink.

9 Lists

\listofcomment \listofcomment \listofsubject Comments, citation demands and subjects can be list with these commands.

The lists will only appear if their commands are enable (or in the all-enabling editing option).

They are usually put in the end of the file.

10 To dos

\todo

Xexéo:16

To do:17

The todo command is a much simpler version than the one available in todonotes ¹⁶. It's syntax is:

```
\todo[inline] \{\langle text \rangle\}
```

A todo without a inline option is equivent to a comment of author "To do" 17. With the option, the text will appear inside an orange box, as in the example below.

The example:

```
\todo[inline]{This command can have other options, based on other implementations of to do in different packages.}
```

generates:

This command can have other options, based on other implementations of to do in different packages

\cwdefinetodocolor

It is possible to change the background color of the box using . The idea, however, is that all to-dos should have the same color.

```
\verb|\cwdefinetodocolor{|}{\langle color \rangle}|.
```

The example:

```
\cwdefinetodocolor{yellow}
\todo[inline]{This command can have other options,
based on other implementations of to do in different packages.}
```

generates:

This command can have other options, based on other implementations of to do in different packages.

11 Warnings

This package uses another package that changes IATEX's standard behavior for summary and lists. When you use it, you must explicitly change pages with \newpage before \tableofcontents or similar commands.

 $^{^{16}\}mathrm{Xex\acute{e}o:But}$ it will grow in power with time

¹⁷To DO: This is how it works without the inline option

12 The commands in Portuguese

This section is in Brazilian Portuguese.

A Tabela 1 Mostra o mapeamento em inglês e português.

Tabela 1: Tradução dos comandos para português.

	rabola 1. Tradação dos comandos para porcasac										
Tipo	$_{ m Ingl\hat{e}s}$	Português									
environment	cwdraft	rascunho									
macro	\cwnamedef	\cwautor									
macro	\cwsubject	\c wassunto									
macro	\listofcomment	\listofcomentario									
macro	ackslashlistofsubject	$\$ listofassunto									
macro	\listofcitationneeds	$\$ listofcomentarioref									
macro	\todo	\todo									

12.1 Opções em Português

As seguintes opções são aceitas em português, todas sem acentos ou cedilha: anonimizar, naoanonimizar, rascunhos, assuntos, comentarios, edicao, submeter, publicar, sugestoes, publicaraceitando.

13 Comparision with other packages

It is interesting to compare this package with other 3:

- ed has more features for commenting, and is more configurable, however it does not have colors.
- todonotes it does not have the identification of the commentator, which must be put by hand. It has more options too.
- color-edits does not support to do notes and drafts.

14 Implementation

This package was initially written in Portuguese. As it become more useful, it was translated to English. There are still some signs of this in the code.

14.1 Access to the current version

We provide some macros for the user to know the version being used.

\coopwritingversion Provides current version of coop-writing

1 \newcommand{\coopwritingversion}{\cw@version}%

\printcoopwritingversion Provides package name and version

2 \newcommand{\printcoopwritingversion}{coop-writing v. \coopwritingversion}}%

14.2 Option Processing

14.2.1 Creating Options Variables used in ed

Some come from ed code and are being cleaned

```
3 \newif\ifshowednotes\showednotestrue%
4 \newif\ifmargins\marginstrue%
5 \newif\ifednotebookmarks\ednotebookmarkstrue%
6 % \subsubsection{Creating Original Options Variables}
7 \newif\if@showcomentario\@showcomentariofalse%
8 \newif\if@naoanonimizar\@naoanonimizarfalse%
9 \newif\if@showdraft\@showdraftfalse%
10 \newif\if@showsubjects\@showsubjectsfalse%
11 \newif\if@showsugestao\@showsugestaofalse%
12 \newif\if@beanonymous\@beanonymousfalse%
13 \newif\if@showtodo\@showtodofalse%
14 \newif\if@modoedicao\@modoedicaofalse%
15 \newif\if@modosubmeter\@modosubmeterfalse%
16 \newif\if@modopublicar\@modopublicarfalse%
```

14.2.2 Portuguese Options

```
18 \DeclareOption{rascunhos}{\@showdrafttrue}
19 \DeclareOption{comentarios}{\@showcomentariotrue}
20 \DeclareOption{anonimizar}{\@beanonymoustrue}
21 \DeclareOption{naoanonimizar}{\@naoanonimizartrue}
22 \DeclareOption{sugestoes}{\@showsugestaotrue}
23 \DeclareOption{assuntos}{\@showsubjectstrue}
24 \DeclareOption{edicao}{\@modoedicaotrue}
25 \DeclareOption{submeter}{\@modosubmetertrue}
26 \DeclareOption{publicar}{\@modopublicartrue}
27 \DeclareOption{publicaraceitando}{
      \@modopublicartrue
28
      \@modopublicaraceitandotrue
29
30 }
```

14.2.3 English Options, inspired on ed package

31 \DeclareOption{nopdfbookmarks}{\ednotebookmarksfalse}

14.2.4 Original English Options

```
32 \DeclareOption{comments}{\@showcomentariotrue}
33 \DeclareOption{anonymize}{\@beanonymoustrue}
34 \DeclareOption{noanonymize}{\@naoanonimizartrue}
35 \DeclareOption{suggestions}{\@showsugestaotrue}
36 \DeclareOption{subjects}{\@showsubjectstrue}
37 \DeclareOption{drafts}{\@showdrafttrue}
38 \DeclareOption{todos}{\@showtodotrue}
39 \DeclareOption{editing}{\@modoedicaotrue}
40 \DeclareOption{submit}{\@modosubmetertrue}
41 \DeclareOption{publish}{\@modopublicartrue}
42 \DeclareOption{acceptingpublish}{
43
      \@modopublicartrue
      \@modopublicaraceitandotrue
44
45 }
46 \ProcessOptions\relax
```

14.2.5 Fixing the Super Options

```
47 \if@modoedicao
48 \@showsubjectstrue
49 \@showdrafttrue
50 \@showcomentariotrue
51 \@showsugestaotrue
52 \@beanonymoustrue
53 \@showtodotrue
54 \fi
55 \if@modosubmeter
56 \@showsubjectsfalse
57 \@showdraftfalse
58 \@showcomentariofalse
59 \@showsugestaofalse
60 \@beanonymoustrue
61 \@showtodofalse
62 \fi
63 \if@naoanonimizar
64 \setminus \texttt{Qbeanonymousfalse}
65 \fi
66\ \verb|\footnote| \verb| for the constraint of the 
67 \@showsubjectsfalse
68 \@showsugestaofalse
69 \@showdraftfalse
70 \@showcomentariofalse
71 \@beanonymousfalse
72 \@showtodofalse
73 \fi%
74 \if@showtodo
75 \@showcomentariotrue
76 \fi
```

14.3 Required Packages

To do:18

Packages that are always required

- xcolor used to support colors
- soulutf8 this is a variation of soul, used for highlighting
- ulem used to support strikethrought 18
- tocloft used to support modifications in lists and tocs
- mdframed used to support boxes for todos and drafts
- iflang used to check if language is loaded and define new words not in Babel

```
77 \RequirePackage{xcolor}
78 \RequirePackage{soulutf8}
79 \RequirePackage[normalem] {ulem}
80 \RequirePackage{tocloft}
81 \RequirePackage{etoolbox}
82 \RequirePackage{environ}
83 \RequirePackage{xstring}
84 \RequirePackage{csquotes}
85 \RequirePackage{mdframed}
```

14.4 Optional Packages

86 \ifshowednotes%

Package that are required only sometimes

```
87 \else%
88 \RequirePackage{verbatim}%
89 \fi%
Checking if babel is loaded, use iflang
90 \@ifpackageloaded{babel}%
91 {% \message{Babel Loaded!}%
92 \RequirePackage{iflang}%
93 }{%
94 \message{Babel not detected!}%
95 }%
96 % | hyperref | must always be the last
97 \ifednotebookmarks\RequirePackage{hyperref}\fi
```

14.5 Color related variables

```
98 \newcommand{\cor@prof}{red}\%
99 \newcommand{\cor@cand}{blue}\%
100 \newcommand{\cor@subject}{green}\%
```

¹⁸To Do: I must complete this explanation list

```
101 \newcommand{\cor@citar}{purple}%
102 \newcommand{\cor@hldraft}{yellow}%
```

14.6 I18N Almost Using Babel

We can detect if babel is enable and allow for some languages. If you want to use another language, you must set new values for the command \cwdrafttitle. I really thought that it was possible to do something smarter with babel, for example using \setlocalecaption, but no attempt worked out was I wanted.

There are some packages, as translator that can be useful but up to now this seems to be the easiest way of doing it.

The advantage of this way is that any user can \renewcommand{\cwdrafttitle}{some text}.

```
103 \def\cwdrafttitle{Standard Draft}%
104 \def\cwcommentstitle{Standard List of Comments}%
105 \def\cwsubjtitle{Standard List of Subjects}%
106 \def\cwcitationstitle{Standard List of Citation Needs}%
107 \def\cwpleasecitetext{Plese cite}
108 \def\cwpleasecitemessage{something to support this information}
109 \def\cwpleasecitemarginnote{Cite}%
110 %
111 \@ifpackageloaded{babel}%
112 {%
113
       \IfLanguageName{brazilian}%
114
           \def\cwdrafttitle{draft}%
115
           \def\cwcommentstitle{Lista de Comentários}%
116
           \def\cwsubjtitle{Lista de Assuntos}%
117
           \def\cwcitationstitle{Necessidades de Citação}%
118
           \def\cwpleasecitetext{Favor citar}%
119
120
           \def\cwpleasecitemessage{alguma coisa que suporte este texto}%
           \def\cwpleasecitemarginnote{Citar}%
121
122
       }{}%
123 %
       \IfLanguageName{portuguese}%
124
       {%
125
126
           \def\cwdrafttitle{draft}%
127
           \def\cwcommentstitle{Lista de Comentários}%
128
           \def\cwsubjtitle{Lista de Assuntos}%
           \def\cwcitationstitle{Necessidades de Citação}%
129
           \def\cwpleasecitetext{Favor citar}%
130
           \def\cwpleasecitemessage{alguma coisa que suporte este texto}%
131
           \def\cwpleasecitemarginnote{Citar}%
132
133
       }{}%
134 %
135
       \IfLanguageName{english}%
136
       {%
           \def\cwdrafttitle{Draft}%
137
```

```
\def\cwcommentstitle{List of Comments}%
138
           \def\cwsubjtitle{List of Subjects}%
139
           \def\cwcitationstitle{List of Citation Needs}%
140
           \def\cwpleasecitetext{Plese cite}
141
           \def\cwpleasecitemessage{something to support this information}
142
143
           \def\cwpleasecitemarginnote{Cite}%
144
       }{}%
145 }%
146 {}%
```

14.7 ed inspired code

This code, inspired in the ed package, makes the basic mechanism for inserting comments as footnotes with an observation in the margin. As an adition to ed, it support colors and some text before the superscript number in the text

cwnote Setting up the counter that gives the number of the footnote

```
147 \newcounter{cwnote}%
```

14.7.1 The footnote

Format for the text

```
148 \newcommand\cw@noteshape{\sffamily}%
```

Defining the variable that holds the color to be printed. soul made it quite complex, global variable is not the best programming technique, but it works.

```
149 \def\cw@currentcolor{black}%
```

footnote indicador e rótulo

\cw@foot This macro write the text in the footnote using with standard LATEX \footnotetext

It uses counter **cwnote** in arabic. It prints the footnote using the currently defined color (That is a global variable, setted up elsewhere. This is not good programming practice, but it turned out to be the easiest way of doing it in LATEX without more and more arguments.)

That can be used in a \ref command.

```
153 \footnotetext[\arabic{cwnote}]%
                       155 {\scshape{\textcolor{\cw@currentcolor}{#2}}%
                       156 \if\@test%
                       157 \@empty%
                       158 \else%
                       159 \label{cw:#3}%
                       160 \textcolor{\cw@currentcolor}{[#3]}% if \meta{label} is not empty
                       161 \fi%
                       162 \textcolor{\cw@currentcolor}{:}}%
                       163 \cw@noteshape\textcolor{\cw@currentcolor}{#1}}%
                       164 }%
             \cw@mark This macroo generates the footnote mark with standard LATEX \footnotemark
                       165 \def\cw@mark@style#1{#1}%
                       166 \newcommand\cw@mark[1]{\cw@mark@style{\footnotemark[#1]}}%
\cw@beforemarksymbol
                       These macros control the symbol (or any text) that can appear before the foot-
      \cwsetcommwarn notemark
                            \colonermath{\tt cwsetcommwarn}\{\langle symbol \rangle\}
                            \langle symbol \rangle can be of any length, but we suggest only one character. It can be
                        empty, what is the default option, and will print nothing at that point.
                       167 \newcommand{\cw@beforemarksymbol}{}%
                       168 \end{\cwsetcommwarn} [1] {\def\cw@beforemarksymbol{#1}} \%
        \cw@footnote This macro actually makes the footnote symbol, mark and text
                           Syntax is:
                           \cw@footnote{\langle text \rangle}{\langle name \rangle}{\langle label \rangle}
                           \langle label \rangle can be empty, but must be present
                           It is in this macro that symbol, number and footnote mark end up in the
                        document.
                       169 \newcommand\cw@footnote[3] {%
                       170 \textcolor{\cw@currentcolor}{\cw@beforemarksymbol\cw@mark{\arabic{cwnote}}}%
                       171 \cw@foot{#1}{#2}{#3}%
                       172 }%
                        14.7.2
                                 The margin note
                           This macro builds the margin note.
                       173 \newcommand\cw@margin[1]{%
                       174 \ifmargins%
```

```
175 \marginpar{\textcolor{\cw@currentcolor}{#1}}%
         176 \fi%
         177 }%
\Cw@note Basic function to build the comment
              \Cw@note{\langle text \rangle}{\langle name \rangle}{\langle label \rangle}
              If not label, it must be empty
         178 \newcommand\Cw@note[3]% text, name, label
         179 {%
         180 \addtocounter{cwnote}{1}%
         181 \ifshowednotes%
         182 \cw@footnote{#1}{#2}{#3}%
         183 \ifednotebookmarks%
         184 \belowpdfbookmark{#2: #1}{#2.\thecwnote}%
         185 \fi
         186 \fi}%
          More functions for doing the editorial note
         187 \newcommand\cw@note[4]% text, type, label, margin
         188 {\Cw@note{#1}{#2}{#3}%
         189 \ifshowednotes\cw@margin{#4:\arabic{cwnote}}%
         191 \newcommand\cwnote@label{Editor}%
         192 \newcommand\cwnote@margin{Ed}%
         193 \newcommand\cwnotelabel[1]{\def\cwnote@label{#1}}%
         194 \newcommand\cwnotemargin[1]{\def\cwnote@margin{#1}}%
         195 \newcommand{\Cwnote} [2] [] {\Cw@note{#2}\cwnote@label{#1}}%
         197 \newcommand{\cwnote}[3][]{%
         198 \def\cw@currentcolor{#3}%
         199 \cw@note{#2}%
         200 \cwnote@label{#1}%
         201 \cwnote@margin%
         203 %%https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/30483/how-can-i-check-in-latex-or-plain-tex-whether-
         204 %% as opções comentario, assuntos e anonimizar
         205 %% CORES
\corleve Make a color lighter for later use in highlightings This code is more complex than it
          shuould be because o soulutf8's package \hl behavior. Solution found in: https:
          //tex.stackexchange.com/questions/410295/soul-color-transparency
         206 \newcommand{\cor@suavizacao}{40}%
         207 \newcommand{\corleve}[1]{#1!\cor@suavizacao!white}
```

\cw@hll Light highlight makes a \hl that is lighter

```
208 \newcommand{\cw@hll}[2]% % Depedendo do soulutf8
209 {\colorlet{x@coraqui}{\corleve{#1}}%
210 \sethlcolor{x@coraqui}%
211 \hl{#2}%
212 }%

Isolating cwnote
213 %% rótulo texto cor indicador
214 \newcommand{\cw@cwnote}[4][]{%
215 \cwnotelabel{#4}%
216 \cwnotemargin{#4}%
217 \cwnote[#1]{#2}{#3}%
218 }%
```

14.8 Anonymization

Will write anonymous or cite anonymous. The user has a way to configure the citation as he or she wants.

```
\cw@anontext Default values for anonymous citation.
        \cw@anoncitetext
     \cw@anonciteptext ^{219} %
     \verb|\cw@anoncitettext|| 220 \verb|\newcommand{\cw@anontext}{Anonymous}|
                                                              221 \newcommand{\cw@anoncitetext}{(Anonymous, Year)}%
                                                              222 \newcommand{\cw@anonciteptext}{(Anonymous, Year)}%
                                                              223 \newcommand{\cw@anoncitettext}{Anonymous (Year)}%
                                                                These macros allow to define how anonymous citations will appear is anonymous
              \cwdefanontext
                                                                 mode is activated. For exemplo, one can change all the citation formats to [0].
  \cwdefanoncitetext
\cwdefanonciteptext
                                                              224 \newcommand{\cwdefanontext}[1]{\renewcommand{\cw@anontext}{#1}}%
\cwdefanoncitettext
                                                              226 \ \texttt{\newcommand} \\ \texttt{\nonciteptext} \\ \texttt{\nonc
                                                              227 \newcommand{\cwdefanoncitettext} [1] {\renewcommand{\cw@anoncitettext} {#1}}%
                                                              228 \if@beanonymous
                                                              229 \newcommand{\cwanon}[1]{\cw@anontext}%
                                                              230 \newcommand{\cwanoncite}[2][]{\cw@anoncitetext}%
                                                              231 \newcommand{\cwanoncitep}[2][]{\cw@anonciteptext}%
                                                              232 \newcommand{\cwanoncitet}[2][]{\cw@anoncitettext}%
                                                              233 \else
                                                              234 \newcommand{\cwanon} [1] \{#1\}\%
                                                              235 \newcommand{\cwanoncite}[2][]{\cite[#1]{#2}}%
                                                              236 \ifdef{\citep}{\newcommand{\cwanoncitep}[2][]{\citep[#1]{#2}}}{\newcommand{\cwanoncitep}[2][]{\citep[#1]{#2}}}}
                                                              237 \left\{ \left( \text{citet} \right) \right\} \left( \text{cwanoncitet} [2] [] \left\{ \text{citet} [#1] \right\} \right\} \left( \text{cwanoncitet} [2] [] \left\{ \text{cwanoncitet} \right\} \right) \right\}
                                                              238 \fi%
```

14.9 Subjects

The idea of subjects is to have one subject for each paragraph Currently is just a list of subjects and and a highlight

```
239 \if@showsubjects
240 \newcommand{\listsubject}{\cwsubjtitle}%
241 %% cria a lista, depende do pacoto tcloft
242 \@ifundefined{chapter}
243 {\newlistof[section]{subject}{aaa}{\listsubject}}
244 {\newlistof[chapter]{subject}{aaa}{\listsubject}}%
245 %%
246 \newcommand{\cwsubject}[2][\cor@subject]{%
247 \refstepcounter{subject}%
248 \sethlcolor{#1}%
249 \h1{#2}%
250 \par%
251 \addcontentsline {aaa} {subject} {\protect \number line {\the subject} {\#2}} \% \\
253 \setlength{\cftsubjectnumwidth}{2.5em}%
254 \else%
255 \newcommand{\listofsubject}{}%
256 \newcommand{\cwsubject}[2][]{}%
257 \fi%
```

14.10 Editorial Comments

The main subject of this package

```
258 \if@showcomentario
259 %% Resolve a lista de comentários
260 \newcommand{\listcomentario}{\cwcommentstitle}%
261 %% cria a lista
262 \@ifundefined{chapter}
263 {\newlistof[section]{comentario}{ccc}{\listcomentario}}
264 {\newlistof[chapter]{comentario}{ccc}{\listcomentario}}\%
266 %% Comentador genérico - parte I
267 %% faz o cwnote e soma na lista
268 %% []rótulo], texto, cor, indicador
269 \newcommand{\cw@comentar} [4] [] {%
270 \ifstrempty{#4}{%
271 % rótulo texto cor indicador
272 \cw@cwnote[#1]{#2}{#3}{Comentário}% faz a nota de rodapé do ed
273 \addcontentsline{ccc}{comentario}{\protect\numberline{\thecomentario}{#2}}%
274 }%
275 {%
276 \cw@cwnote[#1]{#2}{#3}{#4}%
277 \addcontentsline{ccc}{comentario}{\protect\numberline{\thecomentario}{#4: #2}}%
```

```
278 }%
279 }%
280 %% comentador genérico, parte II
281\ \mbox{\%}\ \mbox{faz} o highlight , soma o step e comenta
282 %% [texto hl] footnote cor indicator
283 \newcommand{\cw@comment}[4][]{%
284 \refstepcounter{comentario}% soma um ao contador
285 \cw@hll{#3}{#1}% ver subfunção de impressão com hl
286 \cw@comentar{#2}{#3}{#4}%
287 }%
288 %%
289 %%
290 \newcommand{\cw@xcomment} [4] [] {%
291 \refstepcounter{comentario}% soma um ao contador
292 \cw@hll{#3}{#1}% ver subfunção de impressão com hl
293 \cw@comentar{\sout{#2}}{#3}{#4}%
294 }%
295 %%
296 %%
297 %% comentador genérico com rótulo
298 %% [texto hl] footnote cor indicator rótulo
299 \newcommand{\cw@commentLabeled}[5][]{%
300 \refstepcounter{comentario}%
301 \cw@hll{#3}{#1}%
302 \cw@comentar[#5]{#2}{#3}{#4}%
303 }%
304 %%
305 %% [texto hl] footnote cor indicator rótulo
306 \newcommand{\cw@xcommentLabeled} [5] [] {%
307 \refstepcounter{comentario}%
308 \cw@hll{#3}{#1}%
309 \cw@comentar[#5]{\sout{#2}}{#3}{#4}%
310 }%
311 %%
312 \setlength{\cftcomentarionumwidth}{2.5em}
313 \else
314 \newcommand{\cw@comentar} [4] [] {}%
315 \newcommand{\listofcomentario}{}%
316 %% não pode perder o texto comentado
317 \newcommand{\cw@comment}[4][]{#1}%
318 \newcommand{\cw@commentLabeled}[5][]{#1}%
319 \newcommand{\cw@xcomment} [4] [] {#1}
320 \newcommand{\cw@xcommentLabeled} [5] [] {#1}%
321 \fi%
```

14.11 Suggestions, Removes and Changes

```
322 \% comentário, cor, indicador, textovelho, cor velho, textonovo, cor novo 323 \% Em modo publicar coloca o textovelho
```

```
324 \if@showsugestao
325 \newcommand{\cw@gensug} [7] [Uma proposta] {\%
326 \textcolor \#5 {\sout \#4} } \% \ CORRIGINDO \ AQUI
327 \textcolor{#7}{#6}%
328 \if@showcomentario%
329 \ifstrempty{#1}{}%
330 {\refstepcounter{comentario}%
331 \cw@comentar{#1}{#2}{#3}\% [r\u00f3tulo], cor , footnote , indicador
332 }%
333 \fi%
334 } \% [rótulo], cor , footnote , indicador
335 \else%
336 \if@modopublicaraceitando
337 \newcommand{\cw@gensug} [7] [] {#6}%
338 \else%
339 \newcommand{\cw@gensug} [7] [] {#4}%
340 \fi%
341 \fi%
```

14.12 Citations Needed

One common error of students is not to cite correctly. Citation errors are so common that I decided to provide the option to have an optional list just for them. They are enable together with commentaries, users can use them or not.

```
342 \if@showcomentario%
343 \newcommand{\listcomentarioref}{\cwcitationstitle}%
344 \@ifundefined{chapter}{ \newlistof[section]{comentarioref}}{ccr}{\listcomentarioref}}{\newlistof
345 \else%
346 \newcommand{\listofcomentarioref}{}%
347 \fi%
348 \if@showcomentario%
349 \newcommand{\cw@commentref}[3][]{%
350 \refstepcounter{comentarioref}%
351 \cw@hll{#3}{#1}%
352 \cw@cwnote{#2}{#3}{\cwpleasecitemarginnote}%
353 \ add contents line \{ccr\} \{comentarioref\} \{protect \mid number line \{the comentarioref\} \{\#2\}\} \}
355 \setlength{\cftcomentariorefnumwidth}{2.5em}%
356 \else%
357 \newcommand{\cw@commentref}[3]{}%
359 \if@showcomentario
360 \newcommand{\favorcitar}[1][\cwpleasecitemessage]{%
361 \cw@commentref{\cwpleasecitetext\ #1}{\cor@citar}}%
363 \newcommand{\favorcitar}[1][]{}%
364 \fi%
```

14.13 Draft

cwdraft This environment creates a boxed text, with title used as a first parameter It uses package mdframed to create the frame. If draft is turned off as an option, it supress everything inside the body. Due to problems with soul accepting \cwdrafttitle

we use \colorbox to support multiple languages if default title is used

```
365 \if@showdraft%
                  366 \NewEnviron{cwdraft}[1][]{%
                  367 \ifstrempty{#1}%
                  368 {\colorbox{\corleve{\cor@hldraft}}{\textbf{\cwdrafttitle}}}%
                  369 {\cw@hll{\cor@hldraft}{\textbf{#1}}}%
                  370 \newline%
                  371 \BODY%
                  372 }%
                  373 {}%
                  374 \surroundwithmdframed{cwdraft}%
                  376 \NewEnviron{cwdraft}[1][]{}{}%
                  377 \fi%
\cwsetdraftcolor Sets the color that highlights the draft title
```

```
379 \newcommand{\cwsetdraftcolor}[1]{\def\cor@hldraft{#1}}
380 %
```

14.14 Powerful command to create editors and authors

This allows for many types of comments. This was the reason I started using a front-end to ed, and later decided to use colors, that ed dones not support. If I had known of color-edits, maybe this package was never done. I actually implemented the same functionalities without knowing about that package. One day, looking for other editorial packages that used editorial symbols, I found coloredits, but it was too late, I was already hooked on LATEX programming addiction. nome do autor, cor, identificador

\cwautor

```
381 \newcommand{\cwautor}[3]{%
382 %% cwcomment - texto a hl, cor, comentário, indicador de pessoa
383 \expandafter\newcommand\csname#1\endcsname[2][]%
384 {%
385 \cw@comment[##1]{##2}{#2}{#3}}%
386 % [texto a marcar], cor , comentário, palavra, rótulo
387 \expandafter\newcommand\csname#1r\endcsname[3][]%
388 {\cw@commentLabeled[##1]{##2}{#2}{#3}{##3}}%
389 %% cortados
```

```
390 \expandafter\newcommand\csname#1x\endcsname[2][]%
          391 {%
          392 %% Comentários
          393 \cw@xcomment[##1]{##2}{#2}{#3}}%
          394 %% [texto a marcar], cor , comentário, palavra, rótulo
          395 \expandafter\newcommand\csname#1rx\endcsname[3][]%
          396 {\cw@xcommentLabeled[##1]{##2}{#3}{##3}}%
          397 %% sugestões
          398 \expandafter\newcommand\csname#1sug\endcsname[2][]%
          399 {\cw@gensug[##1]{#2}{#3}{}{#2}{##2}{#2}}%
          400 \expandafter\newcommand\csname#1rem\endcsname[2][]%
          401 {\cw@gensug[##1]{#2}{#3}{##2}{#2}{}
          402 \expandafter\newcommand\csname#1troca\endcsname[3][]%
          403 {\cw@gensug[##1]{#2}{#3}{##2}{##3}{#2}}%
          404 \expandafter\newcommand\csname#1swap\endcsname[3][]%
          405 {\cw@gensug[##1]{#2}{#3}{##2}{##3}{#2}}%
          406 }%
\cwauthor
          These are the two standard users.
\cweditor
          407 \cwautor{cwauthor}{red}{Author}
          408 \cwautor{cweditor}{blue}{Editor}
```

14.15 To do notes

This was developed because some of my students started a text using todonotes, before being aware of my package, therefore I need to have some compatibility to make de change. With time it became useful and I will try to make something better in the future.

\todo If option inline is not used, it is only a front-end to an editorial comment for a user called "To do". If it is used, it tries to simulate the simplest behavior of todonotes package. In the future this can be enhanced, since package mdframe is very powerful. If the non-inline version is used, the to do note will not appear in the List of Commentaries. 19

```
409 \newcommand{\cw@todobackgroundcolor}{orange}%
410 \cwautor{cw@todoauthor}{orange}{To do}%
411 \if@showtodo%
412 \newcommand{\todo}[2][comentar]{%
413 \IfEq{inline}{#1}%
414 {%
415 \begin{mdframed}[backgroundcolor=\cw@todobackgroundcolor]
416 #2%
417 \end{mdframed}%
418 }%
419 {%
```

 $^{^{19}\}mathrm{XEX\acute{E}o:}lt$ would be nice to check if todonotes is load and just use it

```
420 \cw@todoauthor{#2}%
421 }%
422 }%
422 \cdot \cdot
```

\cwdefinetodocolor Allows the definition of a background color for todo notes.

14.16 Portuguese/English, or inverse translation table

These next lines of code made easy to convert this package to English, because it was written in Portuguese, for Brazilian researchers. Some commands were rewritten in English with time, such as rascunho, but the Portuguese version will always be maintained, while other were translated using only his mechanism.

```
427 \let\rascunho=\cwdraft%
428 \let\cwassunto=\cwsubject%
429 \let\pleasecite=\favorcitar%
430 \let\cwnamedef=\cwautor%
431 \let\listofcomments=\listofcomentario%
432 \let\listofcitationneeds=\listofcomentarioref%
433 \let\listofassunto=\listofsubject%
```

End of Code

References

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- [Mid21] Henrik Skov Midtiby. *The todonotes package*. Apr. 26, 2021. URL: http://www.ctan.org/pkg/todonote (visited on 05/29/2021).
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Change History

v1.0	superscript number	1
General: First version 1 v1.1	v1.1.1	
General: You can put an aditional	General: Fix some bugs,	
symbol before the comment	anonymization back on manual	1

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