# hacksxexeo v4.4.0

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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.

Xexéo:1

In this documentthe reader will see some uses[1] of the package, since it is distributted with the `editing` option turned on. A final version, with no comments, would be used with the `publish` option.

# 2 How to get hacksxexeo

It is available as open source at `https://github.com/xexeo/hacksxexeo`.

You can make suggestions using GitHub's "Issues" feature.

[1] Xexéo:This is an exemple of using this package to make a comment with highlighted text

### 2.1 A bit of context

`hacksxexeo` 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 `todonote`[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. You can also use GitHub to complain about bugs.

## 3 The Portuguese origin

Originally, `hacksxexeo` was written in Portuguese. The Portuguese commands are still available.

## 4 Package Options

There are two types of options. The first type enables the visualization of the result of specific macros or environmnets, such as the `hxdraft` environment. They are named *command oriented options*.

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

If they appear together, state oriented commands have precedence over the others. The user should avoid mixing them.

### 4.1 Command oriented options

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

`comments` • `comments`,enables all editorial comments and the command `\pleasecite`;

`drafts` • `drafts`,enables the `\hxdraft` command;

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

`anonymize` • `anonymize`,enables anonimization commands, and

`todos` • `todos`,enables the to do family of commands.

### 4.2 State oriented options

`submit`
- `submit`, enables the submit state. Anonimization is on, subjects, comments, drafts and suggestions are off

`noanonymize`
- `noanonymize`, disables anonymizations even in `submit` and `editing` options

`publish`
- `publish`, disables all command oriented options, ignore suggestions.

`acceptingpublish`
- `acceptingpublish`, disable all command oriented options, accept suggestions

`editing`
- `editing`, enables `subjects`, `comments`, `drafts` and `suggestions`.

### 4.3 General behavior

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

Users should use the `editing` state most of the time. In this state, all marking 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.

## 5 Version

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

`\hacksxexeoversion` Provides the current version

`\printhacksxexeoversion` Provides name and version

`\hacksxexeoversion` was used in the title of this article. The current version is v4.4.0.

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

`\printhacksxexeoversion`

will result in:

hacksxexeo v. v4.4.0

Please state the version when reporting bugs.

# 6 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. Visually, an editorial comment, in this package, is composed of 3 parts: an intervention in the text, a margin note indicating this interventation, and a footnote explaining it[2].

Xexéo:2

## 6.1 Creating authors

`\hxauthor`

This macro creates a series of commands based on a desired base command name. The command name is, usually, the name of the author or his/her function in the work being done.

The syntax is:

`\hxautor {`⟨*name*⟩`}{`⟨*color*⟩`}{`⟨*author-name*⟩`}`

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

As an example, I usually declare myself as:

```
\hxauthor{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"[3].

Xexéo:3

The ⟨*name*⟩ and ⟨*author-name*⟩ 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.

`\hxprof` `\hxcand`

Two authors are pre-defined in the style, `hxprof` and `hxcand`, to represent the professor and the graduate candidate.

## 6.2 Available commands

For each user created with command name ⟨*name*⟩, such as `prof` and `cand` used as example, the following commands are created.

[2] Xexéo:This is the simplest form of an editorial note.

[3] Xexéo:This is the example of the minimal use of an editorial command

### 6.2.1 Comments

\<name> \<name> [⟨*selection*⟩]{⟨*footnote comment*⟩}

\hxprof \hxprof [⟨*selection*⟩]{⟨*footnote comment*⟩}

\hxcand \hxcand [⟨*selection*⟩]{⟨*footnote comment*⟩}

Prof:4 Cand:5 These commands will make a comment in the form of a footnote[4]. It can also be used to highlight some text[5].

\<name>r \<name>r [⟨*selection*⟩]{⟨*footnote comment*⟩}{⟨*label*⟩}

\hxprofr \hxprofr [⟨*selection*⟩]{⟨*footnote comment*⟩}{⟨*label*⟩}

\hxcandr \hxcandr [⟨*selection*⟩]{⟨*footnote comment*⟩}{⟨*label*⟩}

Prof:6 Prof:7 This command will make a comment in the form of a labeled footnote[6]. It can also be used to highlight some text[7]. The label must be unique, since it is used as a LaTeX `label` too.

## 6.3 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 \<name>x [⟨*selection*⟩]{⟨*footnote comment*⟩}

\hxprofx \hxprofx [⟨*selection*⟩]{⟨*footnote comment*⟩}

\hxcandx \<cand>x [⟨*selection*⟩]{⟨*footnote comment*⟩}

Cand:8 Prof:9 This command will make a comment in the form of a footnote[8], however the comment is striked through. It can also be used to highlight some text[9].

\<name>rx \<name>rx [⟨*selection*⟩]{⟨*footnote comment*⟩}{⟨*label*⟩}

\hxprofrx \hxprofrx [⟨*selection*⟩]{⟨*footnote comment*⟩}{⟨*label*⟩}

\hxcandrx \hxcandrx [⟨*selection*⟩]{⟨*footnote comment*⟩}{⟨*label*⟩}

Prof:10 Prof:11 This command will make a comment in the form of a labeled footnote[10], however the comment is striked through. It can also be used to highlight some text[11]. The label must be unique, since it is used as a LaTeX `label` too.

[4] Prof:Simplest footnote comment
[5] Cand:Comment with highlighting
[6] Prof[First label]:labeled footnote comment
[7] Prof[Yet Another label]:labeled comment with highlighting
[8] Cand:~~Simplest footnote comment~~
[9] Prof:~~Comment with highlighting~~
[10] Prof[Second label]:~~labeled footnote comment~~
[11] Prof[New label]:~~labeled comment with highlighting~~

## 6.4 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`
`\hxprofsug`
`\hxcandsug`

`\<name>sug[`⟨*comment*⟩`]{`⟨*suggested text*⟩`}`

`\hxprofsug[`⟨*comment*⟩`]{`⟨*suggested text*⟩`}`

`\hxcandsug[`⟨*comment*⟩`]{`⟨*suggested text*⟩`}`

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 the command is the optional argument.

As example, in this paragraph the inserted text will appears in the red, and it
Cand:12 is possible to use a comment[12].

`\<name>rem`
`\hxprofrem`
`\hxcandrem`

`\<name>rem[`⟨*comment*⟩`]{`⟨*suggested removal*⟩`}`

`\hxprofrem[`⟨*comment*⟩`]{`⟨*suggested removal*⟩`}`

`\hxcandrem[`⟨*comment*⟩`]{`⟨*suggested removal*⟩`}`

This macro is used to suggest removals.

This is an example ~~that is quite good~~. Again, it is also possible to comment
Prof:13 the ~~the removal~~[13] removal.

`\<name>swap`
`\hxprofswap`
`\hxcandswap`

`\<name>swap[`⟨*comment*⟩`]{`⟨*suggested removal*⟩`}{`⟨*suggested insertion*⟩`}`

`\hxprofswap[`⟨*comment*⟩`]{`⟨*suggested removal*⟩`}{`⟨*suggested insertion*⟩`}`

`\hxcandwap[`⟨*comment*⟩`]{`⟨*suggested removal*⟩`}{`⟨*suggested insertion*⟩`}`

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.

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

The solution, however, is simple, special characters, such as ⋆, `$\star$` can be
Xexéo:14 used and are highly efficient to communicate priority[14].

Using other fonts, more can be acomplished. For example, package `marvosym`

[12] Cand:I want to insert this
[13] Prof:Repeated words
[14] Xexéo:⋆⋆ Two stars are still low priority

offers `\HollowBox`, ☐, `\Checkedbox`, ☑, `\CrossedBox`, ☒, which can be used to indicate that something should be done, is done or will not be done.

# 7 Draft environment

`hxdraft`

The `hxdraft` environment aims to allow writers to include text that is marked somehow as a draft. It 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. We could also use it while writing papers, since we are not native language speakers. I see it most as a psychological support to writing without fear of making mistakes.

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`.

The example:

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

\begin{hxdraft}
This draft has the default title.
\end{draft}
```

generates:

**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

\hxsubject

\hxsubject[⟨*color*⟩]{⟨*text*⟩}

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

The example:

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

\hxsubject[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:15

The `todo` command is a much simpler version than the one available in `todonotes`[15]. Itts syntax is:

\todo[inline]{⟨*text*⟩}

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

The example:

[15] Xexéo:But it will grow in power with time

```
 \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

.

`\hxdefinetodocolor` It is possible to change the background color of the box using

`\hxdefinetodocolor{`⟨*color*⟩`}`.

The example:

```
 \hxdefinetodocolor{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 LaTeX's standard behavior for summary and lists. When you use it, you must explicitly change pages with `\newpage` before `\tableofcontents` or similar commands.

# 12 The commands in Portuguese

This section is in Brazilian Portuguese.

A Tabela 1 Mostra o mapeamento em inglês e português.

## 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.

Tabela 1: Tradução dos comandos para português.

| Tipo | Inglês | Português |
|---|---|---|
| environment | `hxdraft` | `rascunho` |
| macro | `\hxauthor` | `\hxautor` |
| macro | `\hxsubject` | `\hxassunto` |
| macro | `\listofcomment` | `\listofcomentario` |
| macro | `\listofsubject` | `\listofassunto` |
| macro | `\listofcitationneeds` | `\listofcomentarioref` |
| macro | `\todo` | `\todo` |

# 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.

`\hacksxexeoversion` Provides current version of hacksxexeo

```
\newcommand{\hacksxexeoversion}{\hx@version}%
```

`\printhacksxexeoversion` Provides package name and version

```
\newcommand{\printhacksxexeoversion}{hacksxexeo v. \hacksxexeoversion}%
```

## 14.2 Option Processing

### 14.2.1 Creating Options Variables

```
\newif\ifshowednotes\showednotestrue%
\newif\ifmargins\marginstrue%
```

```
\newif\ifmarginnote\marginnotefalse%
\newif\ifednotebookmarks\ednotebookmarksfalse%
\newif\if@showcomentario\@showcomentariofalse%
\newif\if@naoanonimizar\@naoanonimizarfalse%
\newif\if@showdraft\@showdraftfalse%
\newif\if@showsubjects\@showsubjectsfalse%
\newif\if@showsugestao\@showsugestaofalse%
\newif\if@beanonymous\@beanonymousfalse%
\newif\if@showtodo\@showtodofalse%
\newif\if@modoedicao\@modoedicaofalse%
\newif\if@modosubmeter\@modosubmeterfalse%
\newif\if@modopublicar\@modopublicarfalse%
\newif\if@modopublicaraceitando\@modopublicaraceitandofalse%
```

### 14.2.2 Portuguese Options

```
\DeclareOption{rascunhos}{\@showdrafttrue}
\DeclareOption{comentarios}{\@showcomentariotrue}
\DeclareOption{anonimizar}{\@beanonymoustrue}
\DeclareOption{naoanonimizar}{\@naoanonimizartrue}
\DeclareOption{sugestoes}{\@showsugestaotrue}
\DeclareOption{assuntos}{\@showsubjectstrue}
\DeclareOption{edicao}{\@modoedicaotrue}
\DeclareOption{submeter}{\@modosubmetertrue}
\DeclareOption{publicar}{\@modopublicartrue}
\DeclareOption{publicaraceitando}{
    \@modopublicartrue
    \@modopublicaraceitandotrue
}
```

### 14.2.3 English Options, from ed package

```
\DeclareOption{show}{\showednotestrue\message{ed.sty: showing ednotes}}
\DeclareOption{hide}{\showednotesfalse\message{ed.sty: hiding ednotes}}
\DeclareOption{draft}{\showednotestrue\message{ed.sty: showing ednotes}}
\DeclareOption{final}{\showednotesfalse\message{ed.sty: hiding ednotes}}
\DeclareOption{nomargins}{\marginsfalse}
\DeclareOption{marginnote}{\marginnotetrue}
\DeclareOption{pdfbookmarks}{\ednotebookmarkstrue}
```

### 14.2.4 Original English Options

```
\DeclareOption{comments}{\@showcomentariotrue}
\DeclareOption{anonimize}{\@beanonymoustrue}
\DeclareOption{noanonymize}{\@naoanonimizartrue}
\DeclareOption{suggestions}{\@showsugestaotrue}
\DeclareOption{subjects}{\@showsubjectstrue}
\DeclareOption{drafts}{\@showdrafttrue}
\DeclareOption{todos}{\@showtodotrue}
\DeclareOption{editing}{\@modoedicaotrue}
\DeclareOption{submit}{\@modosubmetertrue}
```

```
\DeclareOption{publish}{\@modopublicartrue}
\DeclareOption{acceptingpublish}{
    \@modopublicartrue
    \@modopublicaraceitandotrue
}
\ProcessOptions\relax
```

### 14.2.5 Fixing the Super Options

```
\if@modoedicao
\@showsubjectstrue
\@showdrafttrue
\@showcomentariotrue
\@showsugestaotrue
\@beanonymoustrue
\@showtodotrue
\fi
\if@modosubmeter
\@showsubjectsfalse
\@showdraftfalse
\@showcomentariofalse
\@showsugestaofalse
\@beanonymoustrue
\@showtodofalse
\fi
\if@naoanonimizar
\@beanonymousfalse
\fi
\if@modopublicar
\@showsubjectsfalse
\@showsugestaofalse
\@showdraftfalse
\@showcomentariofalse
\@beanonymousfalse
\@showtodofalse
\fi%
\if@showtodo
\@showcomentariotrue
\fi
```

## 14.3 Required Packages

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[16]

To do:16

[16] To do:I must complete this explanation list

```
\RequirePackage{xcolor}
\RequirePackage{soulutf8}
\RequirePackage[normalem]{ulem}
\RequirePackage{tocloft}
\RequirePackage{etoolbox}
\RequirePackage{environ}
\RequirePackage{xstring}
\RequirePackage{csquotes}
\RequirePackage{mdframed}
```

## 14.4 Optional Packages

Package that are required only sometimes

```
\ifshowednotes%
\ifmarginnote%
\RequirePackage{marginnote}%
\fi%
\else%
\RequirePackage{verbatim}%
\fi%
```

Checking if babel is loaded, use iflang

```
\@ifpackageloaded{babel}%
{%  \message{Babel Loaded!}%
    \RequirePackage{iflang}%
}{%
    \message{Babel not detected!}%
}%
```

```
% |hyperref| must always be the last
\ifednotebookmarks\RequirePackage{hyperref}\fi
```

## 14.5 Color related variables

```
\newcommand{\cor@prof}{red}%
\newcommand{\cor@cand}{blue}%
\newcommand{\cor@subject}{green}%
\newcommand{\cor@citar}{purple}%
\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 `\hxdrafttitle`. 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{\hxdrafttitle}{some text}`.

```
\def\hxdrafttitle{Standard Draft}%
\def\hxcommentstitle{Standard List of Comments}%
\def\hxsubjtitle{Standard List of Subjects}%
\def\hxcitationstitle{Standard List of Citation Needs}%
\def\hxpleasecitetext{Plese cite}
\def\hxpleasecitemessage{something to support this information}
\def\hxpleasecitemarginnote{Cite}%
%
\@ifpackageloaded{babel}%
{%
    \IfLanguageName{brazilian}%
    {%
        \def\hxdrafttitle{draft}%
        \def\hxcommentstitle{Lista de Comentários}%
        \def\hxsubjtitle{Lista de Assuntos}%
        \def\hxcitationstitle{Necessidades de Citação}%
        \def\hxpleasecitetext{Favor citar}%
        \def\hxpleasecitemessage{alguma coisa que suporte este texto}%
        \def\hxpleasecitemarginnote{Citar}%
    }{}%
%
    \IfLanguageName{portuguese}%
    {%
        \def\hxdrafttitle{draft}%
        \def\hxcommentstitle{Lista de Comentários}%
        \def\hxsubjtitle{Lista de Assuntos}%
        \def\hxcitationstitle{Necessidades de Citação}%
        \def\hxpleasecitetext{Favor citar}%
        \def\hxpleasecitemessage{alguma coisa que suporte este texto}%
        \def\hxpleasecitemarginnote{Citar}%
    }{}%
%
    \IfLanguageName{english}%
    {%
        \def\hxdrafttitle{Draft}%
        \def\hxcommentstitle{List of Comments}%
        \def\hxsubjtitle{List of Subjects}%
        \def\hxcitationstitle{List of Citation Needs}%
        \def\hxpleasecitetext{Plese cite}
        \def\hxpleasecitemessage{something to support this information}
        \def\hxpleasecitemarginnote{Cite}%
    }{}%
}%
{}%
```

## 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.

Setting up the counter

```
\newcounter{hxnote}%
```

Format for the text

```
\newcommand\hx@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.

footnote indicador e rótulo

`\hx@foot` This macro really creates a footnote. It uses counter `hxnote` in arabic. It prints the footnote using the currently defined color (That is a global variable, setted up elsewehre. This is not good programming practice, but it turned out to be the easiest way of doing it in LaTeXwithout more and more arguments.)

Syntax: `\hx@foot{`⟨*footnote-text*⟩`}{`⟨*author-name*⟩`}{`⟨*label*⟩`}`

```
\newcommand\hx@foot[3]%
{\def\@test{#3}\footnotetext[\arabic{hxnote}]%
{{\scshape{\textcolor{\hx@currentcolor}{#2}}%
\if\@test\@empty\else\label{ed:#3}\textcolor{\hx@currentcolor}{[#3]}%
\fi\textcolor{\hx@currentcolor}{:}}%
\hx@noteshape\textcolor{\hx@currentcolor}{#1}}}%
```

## 14.8 More for the footnote

`\hx@footnote` This macro actually makes the footnote mark and text

```
\def\hx@mark@style#1{#1}%
\newcommand\hx@mark[1]{\hx@mark@style{\footnotemark[#1]}}%
\newcommand\hx@footnote[3]{\hx@mark{\arabic{hxnote}}\hx@foot{#1}{#2}{#3}}%
```

## 14.9 The margin note

```
\newcommand\hx@margin[1]{%
\ifmargins%
\ifmarginnote%
\marginnote{%
\textcolor{\hx@currentcolor}{#1}}%
\else%
```

```
\marginpar{\textcolor{\hx@currentcolor}{#1}}%
\fi%
\fi}%
```

`\Hx@note` Basic function to build the note

```
\newcommand\Hx@note[3]% text, type, label
{\addtocounter{hxnote}{1}%
\ifshowednotes%
\hx@footnote{#1}{#2}{#3}%
\ifednotebookmarks%
\belowpdfbookmark{#2: #1}{#2.\thehxnote}%
\fi
\fi}%
```

More functions for doing the editorial note

```
\newcommand\hx@note[4]% text, type, label, margin
{\Hx@note{#1}{#2}{#3}%
\ifshowednotes\hx@margin{#4:\arabic{hxnote}}%
\fi}%
\newcommand\hxnote@label{Editor}%
\newcommand\hxnote@margin{Ed}%
\newcommand\hxnotelabel[1]{\def\hxnote@label{#1}}%
\newcommand\hxnotemargin[1]{\def\hxnote@margin{#1}}%
\newcommand{\Hxnote}[2][]{\Hx@note{#2}\hxnote@label{#1}}%
%
\newcommand{\hxnote}[3][]{%
\def\hx@currentcolor{#3}%
\hx@note{#2}%
\hxnote@label{#1}%
\hxnote@margin%
}%
%%%https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/30483/how-can-i-check-in-latex-
   or-plain-tex-whether-a-command-exists-by-name
%% as opções comentario, assuntos e anonimizar
%% 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`

```
\newcommand{\cor@suavizacao}{40}%
\newcommand{\corleve}[1]{#1!\cor@suavizacao!white}
```

`\hx@hll` Light highlight makes a `\hl` that is lighter

```
\newcommand{\hx@hll}[2]% % Depedendo do soulutf8
{\colorlet{x@coraqui}{\corleve{#1}}%
\sethlcolor{x@coraqui}%
```

```
\hl{#2}%
}%
```

Isolating hxnote

```
%% rótulo texto cor indicador
\newcommand{\hx@hxnote}[4][]{%
\hxnotelabel{#4}%
\hxnotemargin{#4}%
\hxnote[#1]{#2}{#3}%
}%
```

## 14.10 Anonimization

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

\hx@anoncitetext
\hx@anonciteptext
\hx@anoncitettext

Default values for anonymous citation.

```
\newcommand{\hx@anoncitetext}{(Anonymous, Year)}%
\newcommand{\hx@anonciteptext}{(Anonymous, Year)}%
\newcommand{\hx@anoncitettext}{Anonymous (Year)}%
```

\hxdefanoncitetext
\hxdefanonciteptext
\hxdefanoncitettext

These macros allow to define how anonymous citations will appear is anonymous mode is activated. For exemplo, one can change all the citation formats to `[0]`.

```
\newcommand{\hxdefanoncitetext}[1]{\renewcommand{\hx@anoncitetext}{#1}}%
\newcommand{\hxdefanonciteptext}[1]{\renewcommand{\hx@anonciteptext}{#1}}
\newcommand{\hxdefanoncitettext}[1]{\renewcommand{\hx@anoncitettext}{#1}}%

\if@beanonymous
\newcommand{\hxanon}[1]{Anonymous}%
\newcommand{\hxanoncite}[2][]{\hx@anoncitetext}%
\newcommand{\hxanoncitep}[2][]{\hx@anonciteptext}%
\newcommand{\hxanoncitet}[2][]{\hx@anoncitettext}%
\else
\newcommand{\hxanon}[1]{#1}%
\newcommand{\hxanoncite}[2][]{\cite[#1]{#2}}%
\ifdef{\citep}{\newcommand{\hxanoncitep}[2][]{\citep[#1]{#2}}}{\newcommand{\hxanoncitep}[2][]{\
\ifdef{\citet}{\newcommand{\hxanoncitet}[2][]{\citet[#1]{#2}}}{\newcommand{\hxanoncitet}[2][]{\
\fi%|
%% retrocompatibilidade
\newcommand{\xanon}[2][]{\hxanon[#1]{#2}}%
\newcommand{\xanoncitep}[2][]{\hxanoncitep[#1]{#2}}%
\newcommand{\xanoncitet}[2][]{\hxanoncitet[#1]{#2}}%
```

## 14.11 Subjects

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

```
\if@showsubjects
\newcommand{\listsubject}{\hxsubjtitle}%
%% cria a lista, depende do pacoto tcloft
\@ifundefined{chapter}
{\newlistof[section]{subject}{aaa}{\listsubject}}
{\newlistof[chapter]{subject}{aaa}{\listsubject}}%
%%
\newcommand{\hxsubject}[2][\cor@subject]{%
\refstepcounter{subject}%
\sethlcolor{#1}%
\hl{#2}%
\par%
\addcontentsline{aaa}{subject}{\protect\numberline{\thesubject}{#2}}%
}%
\setlength{\cftsubjectnumwidth}{2.5em}%
\else%
\newcommand{\listofsubject}{}%
\newcommand{\hxsubject}[2][]{}%
\fi%
```

## 14.12 Editorial Comments

The main subject of this package

```
\if@showcomentario
%% Resolve a lista de comentários
\newcommand{\listcomentario}{\hxcommentstitle}%
%% cria a lista
\@ifundefined{chapter}
{\newlistof[section]{comentario}{ccc}{\listcomentario}}
{\newlistof[chapter]{comentario}{ccc}{\listcomentario}}%%
%%
%% Comentador genérico - parte I
%% faz o hxnote e soma na lista
%% []rótulo], texto , cor, indicador
\newcommand{\hx@comentar}[4][]{%
\ifstrempty{#4}{%
% rótulo texto cor indicador
\hx@hxnote[#1]{#2}{#3}{Comentário}% faz a nota de rodapé do ed
\addcontentsline{ccc}{comentario}{\protect\numberline{\thecomentario}{#2}}%
}%
{%
\hx@hxnote[#1]{#2}{#3}{#4}%
\addcontentsline{ccc}{comentario}{\protect\numberline{\thecomentario}{#4: #2}}%
```

```
}%
}%
%% comentador genérico, parte II
%% faz o highlight , soma o step e comenta
%% [texto hl] footnote cor indicator
\newcommand{\hx@comment}[4][]{%
\refstepcounter{comentario}% soma um ao contador
\hx@hll{#3}{#1}% ver subfunção de impressão com hl
\hx@comentar{#2}{#3}{#4}%
}%
%%
%%
\newcommand{\hx@xcomment}[4][]{%
\refstepcounter{comentario}% soma um ao contador
\hx@hll{#3}{#1}% ver subfunção de impressão com hl
\hx@comentar{\sout{#2}}{#3}{#4}%
}%
%%
%%
%% comentador genérico com rótulo
%% [texto hl] footnote cor  indicator rótulo
\newcommand{\hx@commentLabeled}[5][]{%
\refstepcounter{comentario}%
\hx@hll{#3}{#1}%
\hx@comentar[#5]{#2}{#3}{#4}%
}%
%%
%% [texto hl] footnote cor  indicator rótulo
\newcommand{\hx@xcommentLabeled}[5][]{%
\refstepcounter{comentario}%
\hx@hll{#3}{#1}%
\hx@comentar[#5]{\sout{#2}}{#3}{#4}%
}%
%%
\setlength{\cftcomentarionumwidth}{2.5em}
\else
\newcommand{\hx@comentar}[4][]{}%
\newcommand{\listofcomentario}{}%
%% não pode perder o texto comentado
\newcommand{\hx@comment}[4][]{#1}%
\newcommand{\hx@commentLabeled}[5][]{#1}%
\fi%|
```

## 14.13 Suggestions, Removes and Changes

```
%% comentário, cor, indicador, textovelho, cor velho, textonovo, cor novo
%% Em modo publicar coloca o textovelho
\if@showsugestao
\newcommand{\hx@gensug}[7][Uma proposta]{%
```

```
\textcolor{#5}{\sout{#4}}% CORRIGINDO AQUI
\textcolor{#7}{#6}%
\if@showcomentario%
\ifstrempty{#1}{}%
{\refstepcounter{comentario}%
\hx@comentar{#1}{#2}{#3}%% [rótulo], cor , footnote , indicador
}%
\fi%
}%% [rótulo], cor , footnote , indicador
\else%
\if@modopublicaraceitando
\newcommand{\hx@gensug}[7][]{#6}%
\else%
\newcommand{\hx@gensug}[7][]{#4}%
\fi%
\fi%
```

## 14.14 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.

```
\if@showcomentario%
\newcommand{\listcomentarioref}{\hxcitationstitle}%
\@ifundefined{chapter}{ \newlistof[section]{comentarioref}{ccr}{\listcomentarioref}}{\newlistof
\else%
\newcommand{\listofcomentarioref}{}%
\fi%
\if@showcomentario%
\newcommand{\hx@commentref}[3][]{%
\refstepcounter{comentarioref}%
\hx@hll{#3}{#1}%
\hx@hxnote{#2}{#3}{\hxpleasecitemarginnote}%
\addcontentsline{ccr}{comentarioref}{\protect\numberline{\thecomentarioref}{#2}}%
}%
\setlength{\cftcomentariorefnumwidth}{2.5em}%
\else%
\newcommand{\hx@commentref}[3]{}%
\fi%
\if@showcomentario
\newcommand{\favorcitar}[1][\hxpleasecitemessage]{%
\hx@commentref{\hxpleasecitetext\  #1}{\cor@citar}}%
\else%
\newcommand{\favorcitar}[1][]{}%
\fi%
```

## 14.15 Draft

`draft` This macro 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 `\hxdrafttitle` we use `\colorbox` to support multiple languages if default title is used

```
\if@showdraft%
\NewEnviron{hxdraft}[1][]{%
\ifstrempty{#1}%
{\colorbox{\corleve{\cor@hldraft}}{\textbf{\hxdrafttitle}}}%
{\hx@hll{\cor@hldraft}{\textbf{#1}}}%
\newline%
\BODY%
}%
{}%
\surroundwithmdframed{hxdraft}%
\else%
\NewEnviron{draft}[1][]{}{}%
\fi%
```

## 14.16 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 `color-edits`, but it was too late, I was already hooked on LaTeX programming addiction. nome do autor, cor, identificador

`\hxautor`

```
\newcommand{\hxautor}[3]{%
%% hxcomment - texto a hl, cor, comentário, indicador de pessoa
\expandafter\newcommand\csname#1\endcsname[2][]%
{%
\hx@comment[##1]{##2}{#2}{#3}}%
% [texto a marcar], cor , comentário, palavra, rótulo
\expandafter\newcommand\csname#1r\endcsname[3][]%
{\hx@commentLabeled[##1]{##2}{#2}{#3}{##3}}%
%% cortados
\expandafter\newcommand\csname#1x\endcsname[2][]%
{%
%% Comentários
\hx@xcomment[##1]{##2}{#2}{#3}}%
%% [texto a marcar], cor , comentário, palavra, rótulo
\expandafter\newcommand\csname#1rx\endcsname[3][]%
```

```
{\hx@xcommentLabeled[##1]{##2}{#2}{#3}{##3}}%
%% sugestões
\expandafter\newcommand\csname#1sug\endcsname[2][]%
{\hx@gensug[##1]{#2}{#3}{}{#2}{##2}{#2}}%
\expandafter\newcommand\csname#1rem\endcsname[2][]%
{\hx@gensug[##1]{#2}{#3}{##2}{#2}{}{#2}}
\expandafter\newcommand\csname#1troca\endcsname[3][]%
{\hx@gensug[##1]{#2}{#3}{##2}{#2}{##3}{#2}}%
\expandafter\newcommand\csname#1swap\endcsname[3][]%
{\hx@gensug[##1]{#2}{#3}{##2}{#2}{##3}{#2}}%
}%
\hxautor{hxprof}{red}{Prof}
\hxautor{hxcand}{blue}{Cand}
```

## 14.17 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` Fazendo um todo do todonotes simples.

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.

```
\hxautor{hx@todoauthor}{orange}{To do}%
\newcommand{\hx@todobackgroundcolor}{orange}%
\newcommand{\todo}[2][comentar]{%
\IfEq{inline}{#1}%
{%
\begin{mdframed}[backgroundcolor=\hx@todobackgroundcolor]
#2%
\end{mdframed}%
}%
{%
\hx@todoauthor{#2}%
}%
}%
```

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

```
\newcommand{\hxdefinetodocolor}[1]{\renewcommand{\hx@todobackgroundcolor}{#1}}%
```

### 14.18 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.

```
\let\rascunho=\hxdraft%
\let\hxassunto=\hxsubject%
\let\pleasecite=\favorcitar%
\let\hxauthor=\hxautor%
\let\listofcomments=\listofcomentario%
\let\listofcitationneeds=\listofcomentarioref%
\let\listofassunto=\listofsubject%
```

End of Code

## References


[Kem20] David Kempe. *The Color-edits package. Colorful edits for multiple authors of a shared document*. Version 1.1. Sept. 19, 2020. URL: `http://www.ctan.org/pkg/color-edits` (visited on 05/29/2021).

[Koh11] Michael Kohlhase. *The Ed package. Editorial Notes for LaTeX documents*. Version 1.8. July 1, 2011. URL: `https://gl.kwarc.info/kwarc/macros/tree/master/ed` (visited on 05/29/2021).

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

# Change History


v4.0
General: Primeira versão com dtx . 1
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v4.3.2
General: Fixing behavior of draft, going for internationalization . . 1
v4.4.0
General: First version in English . 1

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