Hypertext marks in \LaTeX: a manual for \texttt{hyperref}

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\textsuperscript{*} deceased
\textsuperscript{†} inactive
\textsuperscript{‡} \url{https://github.com/latex3/hyperref/issues}
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1 Preface

As can be already seen in the following introduction, hyperref has a long history and has seen many changes over time. The introduction mentions workflows, drivers and problems that are no longer (or only in edge cases) relevant. The documentation reflects this varied history: changes and extensions and explanations were and are spread over various papers and sources or have been incorporated later and so are not always in a coherent order and in sync which each other.

This history is continuing: If you are using the new \LaTeX\ PDF management which is currently distributed as a testphase package pdfmanagement-testphase then hyperref will for the PDF output use a new generic driver which contains a number of changes and new features. The documentation of this driver hyperref-generic.pdf is currently a part of the pdfmanagement-testphase documentation. One important change of the new driver is that it removed the old hyperref code for book marks and uses the bookmark package instead. So to learn about options to extend the bookmarks you should consult the bookmark documentation too.

1.1 Restoring removed patches

hyperref has over time patched quite a number of packages to resolve clashes and incompatibilities. Many of them are either no longer needed or should be done by the original packages. Those patches are now slowly removed from hyperref. It should normally not lead to problems, but in case that the patches should be restored they can be loaded through the package hyperref-patches which is a part of this bundle.

2 Introduction

The package derives from, and builds on, the work of the Hyper\TeX\ project, described at http://xxx.lanl.gov/hypertex/\footnote{This is borrowed from an article by Arthur Smith.}. It extends the functionality of all the \LaTeX\ cross-referencing commands (including the table of contents, bibliographies etc) to produce \special\ commands which a driver can turn into hypertext links; it also provides new commands to allow the user to write \textit{ad hoc} hypertext links, including those to external documents and URLs.

The package is currently maintained at https://github.com/latex3/hyperref/ and issues should be reported there.

This manual provides a brief overview of the hyperref package. For more details, you should read the additional documentation distributed with the package, as well as the complete documentation by processing hyperref.dtx. You should also read the chapter on hyperref in The \LaTeX\ Web Companion, where you will find additional examples.

The Hyper\TeX\ specification\footnote{Now: https://ctan.org/tex-archive/support/hypertex/hypertex} says that conformant viewers/translator is must recognize the following set of \special\ constructs:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \href: html::<a href = "href_string">
  \item \name: html::<a name = "name_string">
  \item \end: html:</a>
  \item \image: html::<img src = "href_string">
  \item \base\_name: html::<base href = "href_string">
\end{itemize}
The href, name and end commands are used to do the basic hypertext operations of establishing
links between sections of documents. The image command is intended (as with current HTML
viewers) to place an image of arbitrary graphical format on the page in the current location. The
base_name command is be used to communicate to the DVI viewer the full (URL) location of the
current document so that files specified by relative URLs may be retrieved correctly.

The href and name commands must be paired with an end command later in the \TeX file—the
\TeX commands between the two ends of a pair form an anchor in the document. In the case of
an href command, the anchor is to be highlighted in the DVI viewer, and when clicked on will
cause the scene to shift to the destination specified by href_string. The anchor associated with a
name command represents a possible location to which other hypertext links may refer, either as
local references (of the form href="\#name_string" with the name_string identical to the one in
the name command) or as part of a URL (of the form URL\#name_string). Here href_string is
a valid URL or local identifier, while name_string could be any string at all: the only caveat is
that ‘‘” characters should be escaped with a backslash (\), and if it looks like a URL name it may
cause problems.

However, the drivers intended to produce only PDF use literal PostScript or PDF \special
commands. The commands are defined in configuration files for different drivers, selected by
package options; at present, the following drivers are supported:

- \hypertex DVI processors conforming to the Hyper\TeX guidelines (i.e. xdvi, dvips (with the -z
  option), Oz\TeX, andTextures)
- dvips produces \special commands tailored for dvips
- dvipsone produces \special commands tailored for dvipsone
- ps2pdf a special case of output suitable for processing by earlier versions of Ghostscript’s PDF
  writer; this is basically the same as that for dvips, but a few variations remained before
  version 5.21
- tex4ht produces \special commands for use with TeX4ht
- pdftex pdf\TeX, Hàn Thế Thành’s \TeX variant that writes PDF directly
- luatex lu\TeX, Unicode \TeX variant that writes PDF directly
- dvipdfm produces \special commands for Mark Wicks’ DVI to PDF driver dvipdfm
- dvipdfmx produces \special commands for driver dvipdfmx, a successor of dvipdfm
- dviwindo produces \special commands that Y&Y’s Windows previewer interprets as hypertext
  jumps within the previewer
- vtex produces \special commands that MicroPress’ HTML and PDF-producing \TeX variants
  interpret as hypertext jumps within the previewer
- textures produces \special commands that Textures interprets as hypertext jumps within the
  previewer
- xetex produces \special commands for Xe\TeX

Output from dvips or dvipsone must be processed using Acrobat Distiller to obtain a PDF
file.\footnote{Make sure you turn off the partial font downloading supported by dvips and dvipsone in favor of Distiller’s own system.} The result is generally preferable to that produced by using the \hypertex driver, and then
processing with dvips -z, but the DVI file is not portable. The main advantage of using the
Hyper\TeX \special commands is that you can also use the document in hypertext DVI viewers,
such as xdvi.
**driverfallback** If a driver is not given and cannot be autodetected, then use the driver option, given as value to this option **driverfallback**. Example:

\[
\text{driverfallback=dvipdfm}
\]

Autodetected drivers (pdftex, xetex, vtex, vtpdfmark) are recognized from within \TeX{} and therefore cannot be given as value to option **driverfallback**. However a DVI driver program is run after the \TeX{} run is finished. Thus it cannot be detected at \TeX{} macro level. Then package **hyperref** uses the driver, given by **driverfallback**. If the driver is already specified or can be autodetected, then option **driverfallback** is ignored.

### 3 Implicit behavior

This package can be used with more or less any normal \LaTeX{} document by specifying in the document preamble

\[
\usepackage{hyperref}
\]

Make sure it comes last of your loaded packages, to give it a fighting chance of not being over-written, since its job is to redefine many \LaTeX{} commands.

Do not load it in \AtBeginDocument or the \begindocument hook! While this often worked in the past this is not officially supported. As **hyperref** and **nameref** use this hook too to initialize commands, timing of code execution is tricky and fragile if the packages are loaded there. If you want to delay the loading, use the \begindocument/before hook.

Hopefully you will find that all cross-references work correctly as hypertext. For example, \section commands will produce a bookmark and a link, whereas \section* commands will only show links when paired with a corresponding \addcontentsline command.

In addition, the **hyperindex** option (see below) attempts to make items in the index by hyperlink back to the text, and the option **backref** inserts extra ‘back’ links into the bibliography for each entry. Other options control the appearance of links, and give extra control over PDF output. For example, **colorlinks**, as its name well implies, colors the links instead of using boxes; this is the option used in this document.

### 4 Interfaces for class and package authors

hyperlink features are nowadays a common requirement. **hyperref** patches quite a number of commands from the \LaTeX{} core and from packages to add such features. But this is rather fragile and it add dependencies on the loading order and can break if the external packages changes. It is therefore much better if packages add suitable support to their commands directly. Quite a lot packages actually did this, but due to missing documentation of the interface they often looked into the code and then used internal commands not meant as public command.

The following tries to describe the existing variables and commands that can be viewed as public interfaces or which should or can be set by packages to stay compatible with the **hyperref** command. Documented user commands are naturally interfaces too, they are not explicitly mentioned here again.

This section is work in progress. Suggestions or comments are welcome.

---

4But work has started to reduce the number of redefinition and so the dependencies on the loading order.
4.1 Counters

Counters play an important part in the code. They are used to create destination names and to define hierarchies like the bookmarks. To work correctly often they require some additional setups.

\theH<counter> hyperref creates destination names for link anchor typically out of the name of the counter and the \the<counter> value. This can fail, e.g. if \the<counter> is not unique through the document, or if it is not expandable. In such cases \theH<counter> should be defined so that it gives a unique, expandable value. It doesn’t harm to define it even if hyperref is not loaded.

\toclevel@<counter> This is a variable which should contain a number. It is used for the level in the bookmarks. It should be defined for all counters which are used in toc like lists and \addcontentsline. Typical values are

\def\toclevel@part{-1}
\def\toclevel@chapter{0}
\def\toclevel@section{1}
\def\toclevel@subsection{2}
\def\toclevel@subsubsection{3}
\def\toclevel@paragraph{4}
\def\toclevel@subparagraph{5}
\def\toclevel@figure{0}

4.2 Values of package and \hypersetup options

When a key is set either in the package options or with \hypersetup hyperref typically stores the result in internal variables, or executes some code or sets a internal boolean. Package and class authors should here not rely on the names or the details of the key processing.

But as other packages sometimes need to know which value has been set, some values can be retrieved with the expandable \GetDocumentProperties. The values are given back surrounded by \exp_not:n, so can be used safely in an \edef. So for example to get the pdfauthor you can do.

\edef\mypdfauthor{\GetDocumentProperties{hyperref/pdfauthor}}

The values are given back as entered by the user! If they should be used in a PDF context \pdfstringdef or something equivalent must still be applied.

Currently this interface can be used for the keys pdfauthor, pdftitle, pdfproducer, pdfcreator, pdfsubject and pdfkeywords. If used with a unknown key an empty value is returned. The interface works also if the new PDF management is loaded with \DocumentMetadata, in this case more keys gives back their value.

4.3 Links commands

The following commands are provided by all drivers to create links. They can be used by packages if the user commands are not sufficient. New drivers must provide this commands with similar arguments.

\hyper@anchor {destination name}
\hyper@anchorstart {destination name}
\hyper@anchorend
4.4 Creating targets

Internal links and bookmarks need something they can jump to. In a PDF this is normally called a destination (and the primitive is therefor called \texttt{pdfdest}), in HTML it is more common to call this an anchor (and the \texttt{hyperref} uses therefor \texttt{hyperanchor}). History can not be undone but future commands and descriptions will use the generic target unless the PDF specific destination is meant.

Targets are created automatically when \texttt{refstepcounter} is used and in many cases this does the right thing and nothing more is needed. But there are exceptions:

- A needed target can be missing for example if a sectioning command doesn’t have a number as the starred version is used or due to the setting of \texttt{secnumdepth}.

- The target created by the \texttt{refstepcounter} can be in the wrong place.

- The target created by the \texttt{refstepcounter} can affect spacing.

- The target name created by the \texttt{refstepcounter} is not usable, e.g. in \texttt{bibitem} where you need a target name bases on the bib-key.

Package authors and users can use the following commands to create and manipulate targets. The commands are described in more detail in \texttt{hyperref-linktarget.pdf}.

\begin{verbatim}
\MakeLinkTarget
\LinkTargetOff
\LinkTargetOn
\NextLinkTarget
\SetLinkTargetFilter
\end{verbatim}

The first four commands will be defined also in \LaTeX{} directly as no-op and so can be used even if \texttt{hyperref} is not loaded.

Until \LaTeX{} is updated package authors can also provide these definitions directly:

\begin{verbatim}
\ProvideDocumentCommand\MakeLinkTarget{sO{}m}{}
\ProvideDocumentCommand\LinkTargetOn{}{}
\ProvideDocumentCommand\LinkTargetOff{}{}
\ProvideDocumentCommand\NextLinkTarget{m}{}
\end{verbatim}

4.5 Patches and how to suppress them

The patches to external commands made by \texttt{hyperref} can be avoided completely by loading \texttt{hyperref} with the option \texttt{implicit=false}. But suppressing everything is often too drastic. There is a work in progress to classify the patches and to offer interfaces to suppress them in a more granular way.

sectioning commands

- \texttt{hyperref} patches \texttt{\@sect, \@ssect, \@chapter, \@schapter, \@part, \@parti}. 

• It adds to the starred commands a target for a link (with the prefix `chapter*` for chapters and `section*` otherwise). To the other commands it adds a target for a link if the sectioning is unnumbered, e.g. because of the `secnumdepth` setting or in the front matter.

• The patch can be suppressed by defining the command `\hyper@nopatch@sectioning`. This should normally be done only by a class or a package which provides sectioning commands and adds the targets itself. Targets have a location on the page and e.g. the section commands should take indents into account. Targets are needed for bookmarks and the table of contents, so `\currentHref` should get the correct meaning before `\addcontentsline` is used.

• Note that the `nameref` package patches these commands too to add commands to store the title text in `\currentlabelname`. Check the `nameref` documentation about a way to suppress these patches.

**footnotes** To enable (partly) the linking of footnotes hyperref redefines or patches various commands, in part package dependant.

• hyperref redefines `\xfootnotenext`, `\xfootnotemark`, `\mpfootnotetext`, `\footnotetext`, `\footnotemark`. If `tabularx` is loaded it changes `\TX@endtabularx`. If `longtable` is loaded it changes `\LT@p@ftntext`. If `fancyvfb` is loaded it redefines `\V@@footnotetext`. It also redefines `\footref` and `\maketitle`.

• All those redefinitions can be suppressed by defining `\hyper@nopatch@footnote`. Be aware that this can suppress links but also make unwanted links appear.

5 Package options

All user-configurable aspects of `hyperref` are set using a single ‘key=value’ scheme (using the `keyval` package) with the key `Hyp`. The options can be set either in the optional argument to the `\usepackage` command, or using the `\hypersetup` macro. When the package is loaded, a file `hyperref.cfg` is read if it can be found, and this is a convenient place to set options on a site-wide basis.

Note however that some options (for example `unicode`) can only be used as package options, and not in `\hypersetup` as the option settings are processed as the package is read. The following tabular lists (hopefully all) these options. Be aware that some of the option do nothing or have changed behaviour if the new pdfmanagement and so the new generic hyperref driver is used.
### PACKAGE OPTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>option</th>
<th>remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all driver options, e.g. pdftex</td>
<td>often not needed, as detected automatically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>implicit</td>
<td>no-op with new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfa</td>
<td>pdfmanagement, set the standard in \DeclareDocumentMetadata.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unicode</td>
<td>is the default now anyway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfversion</td>
<td>no-op with new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pdfmanagement, set the version in \DeclareDocumentMetadata.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bookmarks</td>
<td>this will probably change at some time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backref</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pagebackref</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destlabel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfusetitle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfpagelabels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperfootnotes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperfigures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperindex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJKbookmarks</td>
<td>only with the new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pdfmanagement, in other cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>it can be used in \hypersetup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psdextra</td>
<td>only with the new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pdfmanagement, in other cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>it can be used in \hypersetup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nesting</td>
<td>only with the new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pdfmanagement, in other cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>it can be used in \hypersetup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(but is quite unclear if it has any use)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As an example, the behavior of a particular file could be controlled by:

- a site-wide `hyperref.cfg` setting up the look of links, adding backreferencing, and setting a PDF display default:

  ```latex\hypersetup{backref, pdfpagemode=FullScreen, colorlinks=true}\```  

- A global option in the file, which is passed down to `hyperref`:

  ```latex\documentclass[dvips]{article}\```  

- File-specific options in the `\usepackage` commands, which override the ones set in `hyperref.cfg`:

  ```latex\usepackage[colorlinks=false]{hyperref}\hypersetup{pdftitle={A Perfect Day}}\```
As seen in the previous example, information entries (pdftitle, pdfauthor, ...) should be set after the package is loaded. Otherwise \LaTeX{} expands the values of these options prematurely. Also \LaTeX{} strips spaces in options. Especially option ‘pdfborder’ requires some care. Curly braces protect the value, if given as package option. They are not necessary in \texttt{\hypersetup}.

\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage[pdfborder={0 0 0}]{hyperref}
\hypersetup{pdfborder=0 0 0}
\end{verbatim}

Some options can be given at any time, but many are restricted: before \texttt{\begin{document}}, only in \texttt{\usepackage[...]{hyperref}}, before first use, etc.

In the key descriptions that follow, many options do not need a value, as they default to the value true if used. These are the ones classed as ‘boolean’. The values true and false can always be specified, however.

### 5.1 General options

Firstly, the options to specify general behavior and page size.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>draft</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>all hypertext options are turned off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>final</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>all hypertext options are turned on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debug</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>extra diagnostic messages are printed in the log file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verbose</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>same as debug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>implicit</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>redefines \LaTeX{} internals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setpagesize</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>sets page size by special driver commands</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.2 Options for destination names

Destinations names (also anchor, target or link names) are internal names that identify a position on a page in the document. They are used in link targets for inner document links or the bookmarks, for example.

Usually anchor are set, if \texttt{\refstepcounter} is called. Thus there is a counter name and value. Both are used to construct the destination name. By default the counter value follows the counter name separated by a dot. Example for the fourth chapter:

\texttt{chapter.4}

This scheme is used by:

- \texttt{\autoref} displays the description label for the reference depending on the counter name.
- \texttt{\hyperpage} is used by the index to get page links. Page anchor setting (\texttt{pageanchor}) must not be turned off.

It is very important that the destination names are unique, because two destinations must not share the same name. The counter value \texttt{\the<counter>\} is not always unique for the counter. For example, table and figures can be numbered inside the chapter without having the chapter number in their number. Therefore \texttt{hyperref} has introduced \texttt{\theH<counter>} that allows a unique counter value without messing up with the appearance of the counter number. For example, the number of the second table in the third chapter might be printed as 2, the result of \texttt{\thetable}. But the destination name \texttt{table.2.4} is unique because it has used \texttt{\theHtable} that gives 2.4 in this case.

Often the user do not need to set \texttt{\theH<counter>}. Defaults for standard cases (chapter, ...) are provided. And after \texttt{hyperref} is loaded, new counters with parent counters also define
\texttt{theH<counter>} automatically, if \texttt{newcounter}, \texttt{@addtoreset} or \texttt{numberwithin} of package \texttt{amsmath} are used.

Usually problems with duplicate destination names can be solved by an appropriate definition of \texttt{theH<counter>}. If option \texttt{hypertexnames} is disabled, then a unique artificial number is used instead of the counter value. In case of page anchors the absolute page anchor is used. With option \texttt{plainpages} the page anchors use the arabic form. In both latter cases \texttt{hyperpage} for index links is affected and might not work properly.

If an unnumbered entity gets an anchor (starred forms of chapters, sections, …) or \texttt{phantomsection} is used, then the dummy counter name \texttt{section*} and an artificial unique number is used.

If the final PDF file is going to be merged with another file, than the destination names might clash, because both documents might contain \texttt{chapter.1} or \texttt{page.1}. Also \texttt{hyperref} sets anchor with name \texttt{Doc-Start} at the begin of the document. This can be resolved by redefining \texttt{HyperDestNameFilter}. Package \texttt{hyperref} calls this macro each time, it uses a destination name. The macro must be expandable and expects the destination name as only argument. As example, the macro is redefined to add a prefix to all destination names:

\begin{verbatim}
\renewcommand*{\HyperDestNameFilter}{\jobname-#1}
\end{verbatim}

In document \texttt{docA} the destination name \texttt{chapter.2} becomes \texttt{docA-chapter.2}.

Destination names can also be used from the outside in URIs (if the driver has not removed or changed them), for example:

\begin{verbatim}
http://somewhere/path/file.pdf#nameddest=chapter.4
\end{verbatim}

However using a number seems unhappy. If another chapter is added before, the number changes. But it is very difficult to pass a new name for the destination to the anchor setting process that is usually deep hidden in the internals. The first name of \texttt{label} after the anchor setting seems a good approximation:

\begin{verbatim}
\section{Introduction}
\label{intro}
\end{verbatim}

Option \texttt{destlabel} checks for each \texttt{label}, if there is a new destination name active and replaces the destination name by the label name. Because the destination name is already in use because of the anchor setting, the new name is recorded in the .aux file and used in the subsequent \LaTeX run. The renaming is done by a redefinition of \texttt{HyperDestNameFilter}. That leaves the old destination names intact (e.g., they are needed for \texttt{autoref}). This redefinition is also available as \texttt{HyperDestLabelReplace}, thus that an own redefinition can use it. The following example also adds a prefix for all destination names:

\begin{verbatim}
\renewcommand*{\HyperDestNameFilter}{\jobname-\HyperDestLabelReplace{#1}}
\end{verbatim}

The other case that only files prefixed that do not have a corresponding \texttt{label} is more complicate, because \texttt{HyperDestLabelReplace} needs the unmodified destination name as argument. This is solved by an expandable string test (\texttt{pdfstrcmp} of pdf\LaTeX or \texttt{strcmp} of X\LaTeX, package \texttt{pdftexcmds} also supports Lua\LaTeX):

\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage{pdftexcmds}
\makeatletter
\renewcommand*{\HyperDestNameFilter}{\jobname-\HyperDestLabelReplace{#1}}
\makeatother
\end{verbatim}
With option \texttt{destlabel} destinations can also named manually, if the destination is not yet renamed:

\HyperDestRename{⟨destination⟩}{⟨newname⟩}

Hint: Anchors can also be named and set by \texttt{\hypertarget}.

\begin{table}[ht]
\begin{tabular}{llll}
\textbf{Option} & \textbf{Type} & \textbf{Default} & \textbf{Description} \\
\hline
\texttt{destlabel} & boolean & false & destinations are named by first \texttt{\label} after anchor creation \\
\texttt{hypertexnames} & boolean & true & use guessable names for links \\
\texttt{naturalnames} & boolean & false & use \LaTeX-computed names for links \\
\texttt{plainpages} & boolean & false & Forces page anchors to be named by the Arabic form of the page number, rather than the formatted form.
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

5.3 Configuration options

\begin{table}[ht]
\begin{tabular}{llll}
\textbf{Option} & \textbf{Type} & \textbf{Default} & \textbf{Description} \\
\hline
\texttt{raiselinks} & boolean & true & In the hypertex driver, the height of links is normally calculated by the driver as simply the base line of contained text; this option forces \texttt{\special} commands to reflect the real height of the link (which could contain a graphic) \\
\texttt{breaklinks} & boolean & both & This option is in hyperref only used in the dviwindo driver, in all other cases it doesn’t do anything sensible—it neither allows nor prevents links to be broken. The ocgx2 package checks the state of the boolean. \\
\texttt{pageanchor} & boolean & true & Determines whether every page is given an implicit anchor at the top left corner. If this is turned off, \texttt{\printindex} will not contain valid hyperlinks. \\
\texttt{nesting} & boolean & false & Allows links to be nested; no drivers currently support this.
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

Note for option \texttt{breaklinks}: The correct value is automatically set according to the driver features. It can be overwritten for drivers that do not support broken links. However, at any case, the link area will be wrong and displaced.

5.4 Backend drivers

If no driver is specified, the package tries to find a driver in the following order:

1. Autodetection, some \TeX processors can be detected at \TeX macro level (pdf\TeX, Xe\TeX, V\TeX).
2. Option \texttt{driverfallback}. If this option is set, its value is taken as driver option.
3. Macro \texttt{\Hy@defaultdriver}. The macro takes a driver file name (without file extension).
4. Package default is hypertex.
Many distributions are using a driver file `hypertex.cfg` that define `/\Hy@defaultdriver` with `hdvips`. This is recommended because driver `dvips` provides much more features than `hypertex` for PDF generation.

- **driverfallback** Its value is used as driver option if the driver is not given or autodetected.
- **dvipdfm** Sets up `hyperref` for use with the `dvipdfm` driver.
- **dvipdfmx** Sets up `hyperref` for use with the `dvipdfmx` driver.
- **dvips** Sets up `hyperref` for use with the `dvips` driver.
- **dvipsone** Sets up `hyperref` for use with the `dvipsone` driver.
- **dviwindo** Sets up `hyperref` for use with the `dviwindo` Windows previewer.
- **hypertex** Sets up `hyperref` for use with the Hyper\TeX-compliant drivers.
- **latex2html** Redefines a few macros for compatibility with `latex2html`.
- **nativepdf** An alias for `dvips`
- **pdffmark** An alias for `dvips`
- **pdftex** Sets up `hyperref` for use with the `pdftex` program.
- **ps2pdf** Redefines a few macros for compatibility with Ghostscript’s PDF writer, otherwise identical to `dvips`.
- **tex4ht** For use with `TeX4ht`
- **textures** For use with `Textures`
- **vtex** For use with MicroPress’ \TeX; the PDF and HTML backends are detected automatically.
- **vtexpdfmark** For use with \TeX’’s PostScript backend.
- **xetex** For use with \TeX (using backend for dvipdfm).

If you use `dviwindo`, you may need to redefine the macro `\wwwbrowser` (the default is `C:\netscape\netscape`) to tell `dviwindo` what program to launch. Thus, users of Internet Explorer might add something like this to `hyperref.cfg`:

```
\renewcommand{\wwwbrowser}{C:\string\Program\space
Files\string\Plus\string\Microsoft\space
Internet\string\iexplore.exe}
```

### 5.5 Extension options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>extension</strong></td>
<td>text</td>
<td>Set the file extension (e.g. dvi) which will be appended to file links created if you use the xr package.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hyperfigures</strong></td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Adds ‘backlink’ text to the end of each item in the bibliography, as a list of section numbers. This can only work properly if there is a blank line after each <code>\bibitem</code>. Supported values are <code>section</code>, <code>slide</code>, <code>page</code>, <code>none</code>, or <code>false</code>. If no value is given, <code>section</code> is taken as default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>backref</strong></td>
<td>text</td>
<td><code>false</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pagebackref</strong></td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td><code>false</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hyperindex</strong></td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Makes the page numbers of index entries into hyperlinks. Relays on unique page anchors (<code>pageanchor</code>, ...) <code>pageanchors</code> and <code>plainpages=false</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hyperfootnotes</strong></td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Makes the footnote marks into hyperlinks to the footnote text. Easily broken ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hyperfootnotes</strong></td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Makes the footnote marks into hyperlinks to the footnote text. Easily broken ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encaps</td>
<td>text</td>
<td>section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linktoc</td>
<td>text</td>
<td>section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linktocpage</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breaklinks</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colorlinks</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linkcolor</td>
<td>color</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anchorcolor</td>
<td>color</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>citecolor</td>
<td>color</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filecolor</td>
<td>color</td>
<td>cyan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menucolor</td>
<td>color</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>runcolor</td>
<td>color</td>
<td>magenta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uricolor</td>
<td>color</td>
<td>cyan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allcolors</td>
<td>color</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frenchlinks</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hidelinks</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that all color names must be defined before use, following the normal system of the standard \texttt{\LaTeX} color package.

### 5.6 PDF-specific display options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bookmarks</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>A set of Acrobat bookmarks are written, in a manner similar to the table of contents, requiring two passes of \LaTeX. Some postprocessing of the bookmark file (file extension .out) may be needed to translate \LaTeX codes, since bookmarks must be written in PDFEncoding. To aid this process, the .out file is not rewritten by \LaTeX if it is edited to contain a line \verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bookmarksopen</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>If Acrobat bookmarks are requested, show them with all the subtrees expanded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bookmarksopenlevel</td>
<td>parameter</td>
<td>maxdimen</td>
<td>level (\texttt{\maxdimen}) to which bookmarks are open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bookmarksnumbered</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>If Acrobat bookmarks are requested, include section numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bookmarkstype</td>
<td>text</td>
<td>toc</td>
<td>to specify which ‘toc’ file to mimic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**5 PACKAGE OPTIONS**

**CJKbookmarks** boolean  \textit{false}  This option should be used to produce CJK bookmarks. Package \texttt{hyperref} supports both normal and preprocessed mode of the CJK package; during the creation of bookmarks, it simply replaces CJK’s macros with special versions which expand to the corresponding character codes. Note that without the ‘unicode’ option of hyperref you get PDF files which actually violate the PDF specification because non-Unicode character codes are used – some PDF readers localized for CJK languages (most notably Acrobat itself) support this. Also note that option ‘CJKbookmarks’ cannot be used together with option ‘unicode’. No mechanism is provided to translate non-Unicode bookmarks to Unicode; for portable PDF documents only Unicode encoding should be used.

**pdfhighlight** name  \texttt{/I}  How link buttons behave when selected; \texttt{/I} is for inverse (the default); the other possibilities are \texttt{/N} (no effect), \texttt{/O} (outline), and \texttt{/P} (inset highlighting).

**citebordercolor** RGB color  \texttt{0 1 0}  The color of the box around citations

**filebordercolor** RGB color  \texttt{0 .5 .5}  The color of the box around links to files

**linkbordercolor** RGB color  \texttt{1 0 0}  The color of the box around normal links

**menubordercolor** RGB color  \texttt{1 0 0}  The color of the box around Acrobat menu links

**urllbordercolor** RGB color  \texttt{0 1 1}  The color of the box around links to URLs

**runbordercolor** RGB color  \texttt{0 .7 .7}  Color of border around ‘run’ links

**allbordercolors** Set all border color options

**pdfborder** RGB color  \texttt{0 0 1}  The style of box around links; defaults to a box with lines of 1pt thickness, but the colorlinks option resets it to produce no border.

The color of link borders used to be specified \textit{only} as 3 numbers in the range \texttt{0..1}, giving an RGB color. Since version 6.76a, the usual color specifications of package \texttt{(x)color} can be used if \texttt{xcolor} has been loaded. For further information see description of package \texttt{hycolor}.

The bookmark commands are stored in a file called \texttt{jobname.out}. The files is not processed by \LaTeX{} so any markup is passed through. You can postprocess this file as needed; as an aid for this, the \texttt{.out} file is not overwritten on the next \TeX{} run if it is edited to contain the line

\texttt{	extbackslash let\WriteBookmarks\relax}

### 5.7 PDF display and information options

**baseurl** URL  \texttt{empty}  Sets the base URL of the PDF document

**pdfpagemode** name  \texttt{empty}  Determines how the file is opening in Acrobat; the possibilities are \texttt{UseNone}, \texttt{UseThumbs} (show thumbnails), \texttt{UseOutlines} (show bookmarks), \texttt{FullScreen}, \texttt{UseOC} (PDF 1.5), and \texttt{UseAttachments} (PDF 1.6). If no mode if explicitly chosen, but the bookmarks option is set, \texttt{UseOutlines} is used.

**pdftitle** text  Sets the document information Title field
### Package Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pdfauthor</td>
<td>text</td>
<td>Sets the document information Author field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfsubject</td>
<td>text</td>
<td>Sets the document information Subject field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfcreator</td>
<td>text</td>
<td>Sets the document information Creator field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addtopdfcreator</td>
<td>text</td>
<td>Adds additional text to the document information Creator field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfkeywords</td>
<td>text</td>
<td>Sets the document information Keywords field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdftrapped</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>Sets the document information Trapped entry. Possible values are <code>True</code>, <code>False</code>, and <code>Unknown</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfinfo</td>
<td>key value, list</td>
<td>Alternative interface for setting the document information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfview</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>Sets the default PDF 'view' for each link</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfstartpage</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>Determines on which page the PDF file is opened. An empty value means, the entry is not set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfstartview</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>Set the startup page view</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfremotestartview</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>Set the startup page view of remote PDF files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfpagescrop</td>
<td>n n n n</td>
<td>Sets the default PDF crop box for pages. This should be a set of four numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfcenterwindow</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>position the document window in the center of the screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfdirection</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>direction setting. Possible values: <code>L2R</code> (left to right) and <code>R2L</code> (right to left)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfdisplaydoctitle</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>display document title instead of file name in title bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfduplex</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>paper handling option for print dialog. Possible values are: <code>Simplex</code> (print single-sided), <code>DuplexFlipShortEdge</code> (duplex and flip on the short edge of the sheet), <code>DuplexFlipLongEdge</code> (duplex and flip on the long edge of the sheet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdffitwindow</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>resize document window to fit document size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdflang</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>PDF language identifier (RFC 3066)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfmenubar</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>make PDF viewer's menu bar visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfnewwindow</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>make links that open another PDF file start a new window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfnonfullscreenpagemode</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>page mode setting on exiting full-screen mode. Possible values are <code>UseNone</code>, <code>UseOutlines</code>, <code>UseThumbs</code>, and <code>UseOC</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfnumcopies</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>set layout of PDF pages. Possible values: <code>SinglePage</code>, <code>OneColumn</code>, <code>TwoColumnLeft</code>, <code>TwoColumnRight</code>, <code>TwoPageLeft</code>, and <code>TwoPageRight</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfpagelayout</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>set PDF page layout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfpagelabels</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>set PDF page labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfpagetransition</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>set PDF page transition style. Possible values are <code>Split</code>, <code>Blinds</code>, <code>Box</code>, <code>Wipe</code>, <code>Dissolve</code>, <code>Glitter</code>, <code>R</code>, <code>Fly</code>, <code>Push</code>, <code>Cover</code>, <code>Uncover</code>, and <code>Fade</code>. The default according to the PDF Reference is <code>R</code>, which simply replaces the old page with the new one.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5 PACKAGE OPTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pdfpicktraybypdssize</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>specify whether PDF page size is used to select input paper tray in print dialog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfprintarea</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>set /PrintArea of viewer preferences. Possible values are MediaBox, CropBox, BleedBox, TrimBox, and ArtBox. The default according to the PDF Reference is CropBox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfprintclip</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>set /PrintClip of viewer preferences. Possible values are MediaBox, CropBox, BleedBox, TrimBox, and ArtBox. The default according to the PDF Reference is CropBox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfprintpagerange</td>
<td>n n (n</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>set /PrintPageRange of viewer preferences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfprintscaling</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>page scaling option for print dialog (option /PrintScaling of viewer preferences, PDF 1.6); valid values are None and AppDefault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdftoolbar</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>make PDF toolbar visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfviewarea</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>set /ViewArea of viewer preferences. Possible values are MediaBox, CropBox, BleedBox, TrimBox, and ArtBox. The default according to the PDF Reference is CropBox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfviewclip</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>set /ViewClip of viewer preferences Possible values are MediaBox, CropBox, BleedBox, TrimBox, and ArtBox. The default according to the PDF Reference is CropBox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfwindowui</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>make PDF user interface elements visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unicode</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>Unicode encoded PDF strings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each link in Acrobat carries its own magnification level, which is set using PDF coordinate space, which is not the same as \TeX's. The unit is bp and the origin is in the lower left corner. See also \hypercalcbp that is explained on page 25. \pdf\TeX\ works by supplying default values for XYZ (horizontal \times vertical \times zoom) and FitBH. However, drivers using pdfmark do not supply defaults, so hyperref passes in a value of -32768, which causes Acrobat to set (usually) sensible defaults. The following are possible values for the pdfview, pdfstartview and pdfremotestartview parameters.

- **XYZ** \textit{left top zoom} Sets a coordinate and a zoom factor. If any one is null, the source link value is used. null null null will give the same values as the current page.
- **Fit** Fits the page to the window.
- **FitH** \textit{top} Fits the width of the page to the window.
- **FitV** \textit{left} Fits the height of the page to the window.
- **FitR** \textit{left bottom right top} Fits the rectangle specified by the four coordinates to the window.
- **FitB** Fits the page bounding box to the window.
- **FitBH** \textit{top} Fits the width of the page bounding box to the window.
- **FitBV** \textit{left} Fits the height of the page bounding box to the window.

The pdffpagelayout can be one of the following values.
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SinglePage Displays a single page; advancing flips the page
OneColumn Displays the document in one column; continuous scrolling.
TwoColumnLeft Displays the document in two columns, odd-numbered pages to the left.
TwoColumnRight Displays the document in two columns, odd-numbered pages to the right.
TwoPageLeft Displays two pages, odd-numbered pages to the left (since PDF 1.5).
TwoPageRight Displays two pages, odd-numbered pages to the right (since PDF 1.5).

Finally, the `pdfpagetransition` can be one of the following values, where `/Di` stands for direction of motion in degrees, generally in 90° steps, `/Dm` is a horizontal (`/H`) or vertical (`/V`) dimension (e.g. Blinds `/Dm /V`), and `/M` is for motion, either in (/I) or out (/O).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blinds</td>
<td>/Dm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box</td>
<td>/M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissolve</td>
<td>/Di</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glitter</td>
<td>/Di</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Split</td>
<td>/Dm /M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wipe</td>
<td>/Di</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fly</td>
<td>/Di /M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Push</td>
<td>/Di</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cover</td>
<td>/Di</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncover</td>
<td>/Di</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Simply replaces the old page with the new one.
Changes are flown out or in (as specified by `/M`), in the direction specified by `/Di`, to or from a location that is offscreen except when `/Di` is None.
The old page slides off the screen while the new page slides in, pushing the old page out in the direction specified by `/Di`.
The new page slides on to the screen in the direction specified by `/Di`, covering the old page.
The old page slides off the screen in the direction specified by `/Di`, uncovering the new page in the direction specified by `/Di`.
The new page gradually becomes visible through the old one.

5.8 Option pdfinfo

The information entries can be set using `pdftitle`, `pdfsubject`, .... Option `pdfinfo` provides an alternative interface. It takes a key value list. The key names are the names that appear in the PDF information dictionary directly. Known keys such as `Title`, `Subject`, `Trapped` and other are mapped to options `pdftitle`, `subject`, `trapped`, ...Unknown keys are added to the information dictionary. Their values are text strings (see PDF specification). Example:

```latex
\hypersetup{
  pdfinfo={
    Title={My Title},
```
Subject={My Subject},
NewKey={Foobar},
% ...
}
}

5.9 Big alphabetical list

The following is a complete listing of available options for hyperref, arranged alphabetically.

- **allbordercolors**: Set all border color options
- **allcolors**: Set all color options (without border and field options)
- **anchorcolor**: black — set color of anchors, ignored by most drivers.
- **backref**: false — do bibliographical back references
- **baseurl**: empty — set base URL for document
- **bookmarks**: true — make bookmarks
- **bookmarksnumbered**: false — put section numbers in bookmarks
- **bookmarksopen**: false — open up bookmark tree
- **bookmarksopenlevel**: \texttt{\maxdimen} — level to which bookmarks are open
- **bookmarkstype**: toc — to specify which ‘toc’ file to mimic
- **breaklinks**: false — allow links to break over lines
- **CJKbookmarks**: false — to produce CJK bookmarks
- **citebordercolor**: 0 1 0 — color of border around cites
- **citecolor**: green — color of citation links
- **colorlinks**: false — color links
- **true**: (\texttt{tex4ht}, \texttt{dviwindo}) — provide details of anchors defined; same as verbose
- **destlabel**: false — destinations are named by the first \texttt{\label} after the anchor creation
- **draft**: false — do not do any hyperlinking
- **driverfallback**: default if no driver specified or detected
- **dviipdfm**: use \texttt{dviipdfm} backend
- **dviipdfmx**: use \texttt{dviipdfmx} backend
- **dvips**: use \texttt{dvips} backend
- **dvipsone**: use \texttt{dvipsone} backend
- **dviwindo**: use \texttt{dviwindo} backend
- **encap**: to set encap character for hyperindex
- **extension**: \texttt{dvi} — suffix of linked files
- **filebordercolor**: 0 .5 .5 — color of border around file links
- **filecolor**: cyan — color of file links
- **final**: true — opposite of option draft
- **frenchlinks**: false — use small caps instead of color for links
- **hidelinks**: Hide links (removing color and border)
- **hyperfigures**: false — make figures hyper links
- **hyperfootnotes**: true — set up hyperlinked footnotes
- **hyperindex**: true — set up hyperlinked indices
- **hypertex**: use \texttt{Hyper\TeX} backend
- **hypertexnames**: true — use guessable names for links
- **implicit**: true — redefine \LaTeX\ internals
- **latex2html**: use \texttt{\LaTeX2HTML} backend
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>linkbordercolor</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
<td>color of border around links</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linkcolor</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>color of links</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linktoc</td>
<td>section</td>
<td>make text be link on TOC, LOF and LOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linktocpage</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>make page number, not text, be link on TOC, LOF and LOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menubordercolor</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
<td>color of border around menu links</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menucolor</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>color for menu links</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nativepdf</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>an alias for \texttt{dvips}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naturalnames</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>use \texttt{LaTeX}-computed names for links</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nesting</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>allow nesting of links</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next-anchor</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>allow to set the name of the next anchor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pageanchor</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>put an anchor on every page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pagebackref</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>backreference by page number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfauthor</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>text for PDF Author field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfborder</td>
<td>0 0 1</td>
<td>width of PDF link border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfborderstyle</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>border style for links</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfcenterwindow</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>position the document window in the center of the screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfcreator</td>
<td>\texttt{LaTeX} with \texttt{hyperref}</td>
<td>text for PDF Creator field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfdirection</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>direction setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfdisplaydoctitle</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>display document title instead of file name in title bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfduplex</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>paper handling option for print dialog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdffitwindow</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>resize document window to fit document size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfhighlight</td>
<td>/I</td>
<td>set highlighting of PDF links</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfinfo</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>alternative interface for setting document information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfkeywords</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>text for PDF Keywords field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfflang</td>
<td>relax</td>
<td>PDF language identifier (RFC 3066)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfmark</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>an alias for \texttt{dvips}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfmenubar</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>make PDF viewer's menu bar visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfnewwindow</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>make links that open another PDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdffnonfullscreenpagemode</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>page mode setting on exiting full-screen mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfnumcopies</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>number of printed copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfpagelabels</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>set PDF page labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfpagelayout</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>set layout of PDF pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfpagemode</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>set default mode of PDF display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfpagescrop</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>set crop size of PDF document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfpagetransition</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>set PDF page transition style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfpicktraybypdfsize</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>set option for print dialog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfprintarea</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>set \texttt{/PrintArea} of viewer preferences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfprintclip</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>set \texttt{/PrintClip} of viewer preferences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfprintpagerange</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>set \texttt{/PrintPageRange} of viewer preferences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfprintscaling</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>page scaling option for print dialog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfproducer</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>text for PDF Producer field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfremotestartview</td>
<td>Fit</td>
<td>starting view of remote PDF documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfstartpage</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>page at which PDF document opens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfstartview</td>
<td>Fit</td>
<td>starting view of PDF document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdfsubject</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>text for PDF Subject field</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 ADDITIONAL USER MACROS

If you need to make references to URLs, or write explicit links, the following low-level user macros are provided:

```
\href[options]{URL}{text}
```

The `text` is made a hyperlink to the `URL`; this must be a full URL (relative to the base URL, if that is defined). The special characters # and % do not need to be escaped in any way (unless the command is used in the argument of another command).

The optional argument `options` recognizes the hyperref options `pdfremotestartview`, `pdfnewwindow` and the following key value options:

- **page**: Specifies the start page number of remote PDF documents. First page is 1.
- **ismap**: Boolean key, if set to `true`, the URL should appended by the coordinates as query parameters by the PDF viewer.
- **nextactionraw**: The value of key `/Next` of action dictionaries, see PDF specification.
\url{URL}

Similar to \href{URL}{\nolinkurl{URL}}. Depending on the driver \href also tries to detect the link type. Thus the result can be a url link, file link, ...

\nolinkurl{URL}

Write URL in the same way as \url, without creating a hyperlink.

\hyperbaseurl{URL}

A base URL is established, which is prepended to other specified URLs, to make it easier to write portable documents.

\hyperimage{imageURL}{text}

The link to the image referenced by the URL is inserted, using text as the anchor.

   For drivers that produce HTML, the image itself is inserted by the browser, with the text being ignored completely.

\hyperdef{category}{name}{text}

A target area of the document (the text) is marked, and given the name category.name

\hyperref{URL}{category}{name}{text}

text is made into a link to URL#category.name

\hyperref[label]{text}

text is made into a link to the same place as \ref{label} would be linked.

\hyperlink{name}{text}

\hypertarget{name}{text}

A simple internal link is created with \hypertarget, with two parameters of an anchor name, and anchor text. \hyperlink has two arguments, the name of a hypertext object defined somewhere by \hypertarget, and the text which be used as the link on the page.

   Note that in HTML parlance, the \hyperlink command inserts a notional # in front of each link, making it relative to the current testdocument; \href expects a full URL.

\phantomsection

This sets an anchor at this location. It works similar to \hypertarget{}{} with an automatically chosen anchor name. Often it is used in conjunction with \addcontentsline for sectionlike things (index, bibliography, preface). \addcontentsline refers to the latest previous location where an anchor is set. Example:
\cleardoublepage
\phantomsection
\addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{\indexname}
\printindex

Now the entry in the table of contents (and bookmarks) for the index points to the start of the
index page, not to a location before this page.

\hyperget{anchor}{label} \hyperget{pageanchor}{label}

This retrieves the anchor or the page anchor from a label in an expandable way. It takes
\texttt{\HyperDestNameFilter} into account. It can e.g. be used with the \texttt{\bookmark} from the bookmark
package to set a destination to a label:

\bookmark[dest=\hyperget{anchor}{sec}\{section}]

As \texttt{pageanchor} retrieves the page number from the label it can’t be use together with the option
\texttt{plainpages}.

\hyperget{currentanchor}{ }

This retrieves the last anchor that has been set. It too takes \texttt{\HyperDestNameFilter} into
account.

\texttt{\autoref{label}}

This is a replacement for the usual \texttt{\ref} command that places a contextual label in front of the
reference. This gives your users a bigger target to click for hyperlinks (e.g. ‘section 2’ instead of
merely the number ‘2’).

The label is worked out from the context of the original \texttt{\label} command by \texttt{hyperref} by using
the macros listed below (shown with their default values). The macros can be (re)defined in
documents using \texttt{\(re)newcommand}; note that some of these macros are already defined in the
standard document classes. The mixture of lowercase and uppercase initial letters is deliberate
and corresponds to the author’s practice.

For each macro below, \texttt{hyperref} checks \texttt{\autorefname} before \texttt{\name}. For instance, it looks
for \texttt{\figureautorefname} before \texttt{\name}. For \texttt{\autorefname} it looks
for \texttt{\autorefname} before \texttt{\name}.

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textit{Macro} & \textit{Default} \\
\texttt{\figurename} & Figure \\
\texttt{\tablename} & Table \\
\texttt{\partname} & Part \\
\texttt{\appendixname} & Appendix \\
\texttt{\equationname} & Equation \\
\texttt{\itemname} & item \\
\texttt{\chaptername} & chapter \\
\texttt{\sectionname} & section \\
\texttt{\subsectionname} & subsection \\
\texttt{\subsubsectionname} & subsubsection \\
\texttt{\paragraphname} & paragraph \\
\texttt{\footnotename} & footnote \\
\texttt{\AMSname} & Equation \\
\texttt{\theoremname} & Theorem
\end{tabular}
Example for a redefinition if \texttt{babel} is used:

\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage[ngerman]{babel}
\addto\extrasngerman{%
  \def\subsectionautorefname{Unterkapitel}%
}\end{verbatim}

Hint: \texttt{\autoref} works via the counter name that the reference is based on. Sometimes \texttt{\autoref} chooses the wrong name, if the counter is used for different things. For example, it happens with \texttt{\newtheorem} if a lemma shares a counter with theorems. Then package \texttt{aliascnt} provides a method to generate a simulated second counter that allows the differentiation between theorems and lemmas:

\begin{verbatim}
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{aliascnt}
\usepackage{hyperref}
\newtheorem{theorem}{Theorem}
\newaliascnt{lemma}{theorem}
\newtheorem{lemma}[lemma]{Lemma}
\aliascntresetthe{lemma}
\providecommand*{\lemmaautorefname}{Lemma}
\begin{document}
We will use \autoref{a} to prove \autoref{b}.
\begin{lemma} \label{a}
  Nobody knows.
\end{lemma}
\begin{theorem} \label{b}
  Nobody is right.
\end{theorem}
\end{document}
\end{verbatim}

It replaces \texttt{\pageref} and adds the name for page in front of the page reference. First \texttt{\pagetorefname} is checked before \texttt{\pagename}.

For instances where you want a reference to use the correct counter, but not to create a link, there are starred forms (these starred forms exist even if hyperref has been loaded with \texttt{implicit=false}):
\ref*{label}

\pageref*{label}

\autoref*{label}

\autopageref*{label}

A typical use would be to write
\hyperref[other]{that nice section (\ref*{other}) we read before}

We want \ref*{other} to generate the correct number, but not to form a link, since we do this ourselves with \hyperref.

\pdfstringdef{macroname}{TEXstring}

\pdfstringdef returns a macro containing the PDF string. (Currently this is done globally, but do not rely on it.) All the following tasks, definitions and redefinitions are made in a group to keep them local:

- Switching to PD1 or PU encoding
- Defining the “octal sequence commands” (\345): \edef\3{\string\3}
- Special glyphs of \TeX: \&, \%, \&,
- National glyphs (\german.sty, \french.sty, etc.)
- Logos: \TeX, \vTeX, \MF, etc.
- Disabling commands that do not provide useful functionality in bookmarks: \label, \index, \glossary, \discretionary, \def, \let, etc.
- \EoTeX’s font commands like \textbf, etc.
- Support for \xspace provided by the xspace package

In addition, parentheses are protected to avoid the danger of unsafe unbalanced parentheses in the PDF string. For further details, see Heiko Oberdiek’s Euro\TeX paper distributed with hyperref.

\begin{NoHyper}\end{NoHyper}

Sometimes we just don’t want the wretched package interfering with us. Define an environment we can put in manually, or include in a style file, which stops the hypertext functions doing anything. This is used, for instance, in the Elsevier classes, to stop hyperref playing havoc in the front matter.
6.1 Bookmark macros

6.1.1 Setting bookmarks

Usually `hyperref` automatically adds bookmarks for `\section` and similar macros. But they can also be set manually.

\begin{verbatim}
\pdfbookmark[level]{text}{name}
\end{verbatim}

creates a bookmark with the specified text and at the given level (default is 0). As name for the internal anchor name is used (in conjunction with level). Therefore the name must be unique (similar to `\label`).

\begin{verbatim}
\currentpdfbookmark{text}{name}
\end{verbatim}

creates a bookmark at the current level.

\begin{verbatim}
\subpdfbookmark{text}{name}
\end{verbatim}

creates a bookmark one step down in the bookmark hierarchy. Internally the current level is increased by one.

\begin{verbatim}
\belowpdfbookmark{text}{name}
\end{verbatim}

creates a bookmark below the current bookmark level. However after the command the current bookmark level has not changed.

**Hint:** Package `bookmark` replaces `hyperref`’s bookmark organization by a new algorithm:

- Usually only one `\LaTeX` run is needed.
- More control over the bookmark appearance (color, font).
- Different bookmark actions are supported (external file links, URLs, ...).

Therefore I recommend using this package.

6.1.2 Replacement macros

`hyperref` takes the text for bookmarks from the arguments of commands like `\section`, which can contain things like math, colors, or font changes, none of which will display in bookmarks as is.

\begin{verbatim}
\texorpdfstring{TEXstring}{PDFstring}
\end{verbatim}

For example,

\begin{verbatim}
\section{Pythagoras:}
\texorpdfstring{$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$}{\texttt{a\texttwosuperior\ + b\texttwosuperior\ = \ c\texttwosuperior}}
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\section{\textcolor{red}{Red} Mars}
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\pdfstringdef
\end{verbatim}

executes the hook before it expands the string. Therefore, you can use this hook to perform additional tasks or to disable additional commands.
6 ADDITIONAL USER MACROS

\expandafter\def\expandafter\pdfstringdefPreHook
\expandafter{%
  \pdfstringdefPreHook
  \renewcommand{\mycommand}{1}{%}
}

However, for disabling commands, an easier way is via \pdfstringdefDisableCommands, which adds its argument to the definition of \pdfstringdefPreHook (`@' can here be used as letter in command names):

\pdfstringdefDisableCommands{%
  \let\textasciitilde\textasciitilde
  \def\url{\pdfstringdefWarn\url}%
  \let\textcolor\@gobble
}

6.2 Pagelabels

\thispdfpagelabel{page number format}

This allows to change format of the page number shown in the tool bar of a PDF viewer for a specific page, for example

\thispdfpagelabel{Empty Page-\roman{page}}

The command affects the page on which it is executed, so asynchronous page breaking should be taken into account. It should be used in places where for example \thispagestyle can be use too.

6.3 Utility macros

\hypercalcbp{dimen specification}

\hypercalcbp takes a \TeX dimen specification and converts it to bp and returns the number without the unit. This is useful for options pdfview, pdfstartview and pdfremotestartview. Example:

\hypersetup{
  pdfstartview={FitBH \hypercalcbp{\paperheight-topmargin-1in
                               -\headheight-\headsep}}
}

The origin of the PDF coordinate system is the lower left corner.

Note, for calculations you need either package calc or \sloppy. Nowadays the latter should automatically be enabled for \LaTeX formats. Users without \sloppy, please, look in the source documentation hyperref.dtx for further limitations.

Also \hypercalcbp cannot be used in option specifications of \documentclass and \usepackage, because \LaTeX expands the option lists of these commands. However package hyperref is not yet loaded and an undefined control sequence error would arise.
7 New Features

7.1 Option ‘pdflinkmargin’
Option ‘pdflinkmargin’ is an experimental option for specifying a link margin, if the driver supports this. Default is 1 pt for supporting drivers.

\pdfTeX
- The link area also depends on the surrounding box.
- Settings have local effect.
- When a page is shipped out, \pdfTeX{} uses the current setting of the link margin for all links on the page.

\pdfmark
- Settings have global effect.

\xetex
- Settings must be done in the preamble or the first page and then have global effect.
The key inserts the new (x)dvipdfmx special \special{dvipdfmx:config g #1} (with the unit removed).

Other drivers Unsupported.

7.2 Field option ‘calculatesortkey’
Fields with calculated values are calculated in document order by default. If calculated field values depend on other calculated fields that appear later in the document, then the correct calculation order can be specified with option ‘calculatesortkey’. Its value is used as key to lexicographically sort the calculated fields. The sort key do not need to be unique. Fields that share the same key are sorted in document order.

Currently the field option ‘calculatesortkey’ is only supported by the driver for pdfTeX.

7.3 Option ‘next-anchor’
This option allows to overwrite the anchor name of the next anchor. This makes it possible to give for example the heading of the table of contents an anchor name which can be referenced with a bookmark command.

\hypersetup{next-anchor=toc}
\tableofcontents
\bookmark[dest=\HyperDestNameFilter{toc},level=section]{\contentsname}

7.4 Option ‘localanchorname’
When an anchor is set (e.g. via \refstepcounter, then the anchor name is globally set to the current anchor name.

For example:

\section{Foobar}
\begin{equation}\end{equation}
\label{sec:foobar}

With the default global setting (localanchorname=false) a reference to ‘sec:foobar’ jumps to the equation before. With option ‘localanchorname’ the anchor of the equation is forgotten after the environment and the reference ‘sec:foobar’ jumps to the section title.

\footnote{This section moved from the README file, needs more integration into the manual}
Option ‘localanchorname’ is an experimental option, there might be situations, where the anchor name is not available as expected.

The option is deprecated: it makes it difficult for package authors to add targets for links if it is unclear if \texttt{\@currentHref} is set locally or globally.

### 7.5 Option ‘customdriver’

The value of option ‘customdriver’ is the name of an external driver file without extension ‘.def’. The file must have \texttt{\ProvidesFile} with a version date and number that match the date and number of ‘hyperref’, otherwise a warning is given.

Because the interface, what needs to be defined in the driver, is not well defined and quite messy, the option is mainly intended to ease developing, testing, debugging the driver part.

### 7.6 Option ‘psdextra’

LaTeX’s NFSS is used to assist the conversion of arbitrary TeX strings to PDF strings (bookmarks, PDF information entries). Many math command names (\texttt{\geq}, \texttt{\notin}, ...) are not in control of NFSS, therefore they are defined with prefix ‘text’ (\texttt{\textgeq}, \texttt{\textnotin}, ...). They can be mapped to short names during the processing to PDF strings. The disadvantage is that they are many hundreds macros that need to be redefined for each PDF string conversion. Therefore this can be enabled or disabled as option ‘psdextra’. On default the option is turned off (set to ‘false’). Turning the option on means that the short names are available. Then \texttt{\geq} can directly be used instead of \texttt{\textgeq}.

### 7.7 \texttt{\XeTeXLinkBox}

When XeTeX generates a link annotation, it does not look at the boxes (as the other drivers), but only at the character glyphs. If there are no glyphs (images, rules, ...), then it does not generate a link annotation. Macro \texttt{\XeTeXLinkBox} puts its argument in a box and adds spaces at the lower left and upper right corners. An additional margin can be specified by setting it to the dimen register \texttt{\XeTeXLinkMargin}. The default is 2pt.

Example:

```latex
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{hyperref}
\setlength{\XeTeXLinkMargin}{1pt}
\begin{document}
\section{Hello World}
\newpage
\label{sec:hello}
\hyperref[sec:hello]{\XeTeXLinkBox{\rule{10mm}{10mm}}}%
\end{document}
```

### 7.8 \texttt{\IfHyperBooleanExists} and \texttt{\IfHyperBoolean}

\texttt{\IfHyperBooleanExists{OPTION}{YES}{NO}}

If a hyperref OPTION is a boolean, that means it takes values ‘true’ or ‘false’, then \texttt{\IfHyperBooleanExists} calls YES, otherwise NO.
7 NEW FEATURES

\IfHyperBoolean{OPTION}{YES}{NO}

Macro \IfHyperBoolean calls YES, if OPTION exists as boolean and is enabled. Otherwise NO is executed.

Both macros are expandable. Additionally option ‘stoppedearly’ is available. It is enabled if \MaybeStopEarly or \MaybeStopNow end hyperref prematurely.

7.9 \unichar

If a Unicode character is not supported by puenc.def, it can be given by using \unichar. Its name and syntax is inherited from package ‘ucs’. However it is defined independently for use in hyperref’s \pdfstringdef (that converts arbitrary TeX code to PDF strings or tries to do this).

Macro \unichar takes a TeX number as argument, examples for U+263A (WHITE SMILING FACE):

\unichar{“263A}% hexadecimal notation
\unichar{9786}% decimal notation

“” must not be a babel shorthand character or otherwise active. Otherwise prefix it with \string:

\unichar{\string“263A}% converts ‘” to ‘” with catcode 12 (other)

Users of (n)german packages or babel options may use \dq instead:

\unichar{\dq 263A}% \dq is double quote with catcode 12 (other)

7.10 \ifpdfstringunicode

Some features of the PDF specification needs PDF strings. Examples are bookmarks or the entries in the information dictionary. The PDF specification allows two encodings ‘PDFDocEncoding’ (8-bit encoding) and ‘Unicode’ (UTF-16). The user can help using \texorpdfstring to replace complicate TeX constructs by a representation for the PDF string. However \texorpdfstring does not distinguish the two encodings. This gap closes \ifpdfstringunicode. It is only allowed in the second argument of \texorpdfstring and takes two arguments, the first allows the full range of Unicode. The second is limited to the characters available in PDFDocEncoding.

As example we take a macro definition for the Vietnamese name of Hàn Thế Thành. Correctly written it needs some accented characters, one character even with a double accent. Class ‘tugboat.cls’ defines a macro for the typesetted name:

\def\Thanh{\% H\textasciitilde an\% Th\textasciitilde elap{\raise 0.5ex\hbox{\{}}}}\%

It’s not entirely correct, the second accent over the ‘e’ is not an acute, but a hook. However standard LaTeX does not provide such an accent.

Now we can extend the definition to support hyperref. The first and the last word are already supported automatically. Characters with two or more accents are a difficult business in LaTeX, because the NFSS2 macros of the LaTeX kernel do not support more than one accent. Therefore also puenc.def misses support for them. But we can provide it using \unichar. The character in question is:

% U+1EC3 LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX AND HOOK ABOVE

Thus we can put this together:
7.11 Customizing index style file with \nohyperpage

Since version 2008/08/14 v6.78f.

For hyperlink support in the index, hyperref inserts \hyperpage into the index macros. After processing with Makeindex, \hyperpage analyzes its argument to detect page ranges and page comma lists. However, only the standard settings are supported directly:

\begin{quote}
\verbatim
~ "--" \verbatim
~ ", "
\end{quote}

(See manual page/documentation of Makeindex that explains the keys that can be used in style files for Makeindex.) Customized versions of \verbatim{delim_r}, \verbatim{delim_n}, \verbatim{suffix_2p}, \verbatim{suffix_3p}, \verbatim{suffix_mp} needs markup that \verbatim{hyperpage} can detect and knows that this stuff does not belong to a page number. Makro \verbatim{\nohyperpage} serves as this markup. Put the customized code for these keys inside \verbatim{\nohyperpage}, e.g.:

\verbatim
\verbatim{suffix_2p} "\verbatim{\nohyperpage{f.}}"
\verbatim{suffix_3p} "\verbatim{\nohyperpage{ff.}}"

(Depending on the typesetting tradition some space “\," or “-” should be put before the first f inside \verbatim{\nohyperpage}.)

7.12 Experimental option ‘ocgcolorlinks’

The idea are colored links, when viewed, but printed without colors. This new experimental option ‘ocgcolorlinks’ uses Optional Content Groups, a feature introduced in PDF 1.5.

A better implementation which hasn’t the disadvantage to prevent line breaks is in the ocgx2 package. Check its documentation for details how to use it.

\begin{itemize}
\item The option must be given for package loading: \verbatim{\usepackage[ocgcolorlinks]{hyperref}}
\end{itemize}
Main disadvantage: Links cannot be broken across lines. PDF reference 1.7: 4.10.2 “Making Graphical Content Optional”: Graphics state operations, such as setting the color, ..., are still applied. Therefore the link text is put in a box and set twice, with and without color.

The feature can be switched off by \hypersetup{ocgcolorlinks=false} inside the document.

Supported drivers: pdftex, dvipdfm

The PDF version should be at least 1.5. It is automatically set for pdfTeX, LuaTeX and dvipdfmx.

7.13 Option ‘pdfa’

The new option ‘pdfa’ tries to avoid violations of PDF/A in code generated by hyperref. However, the result is usually not in PDF/A, because many features aren’t controlled by hyperref (XMP metadata, fonts, colors, driver dependent low level stuff, ...).

Currently, option ‘pdfa’ sets and disables the following items:

- Enabled annotation flags: Print, NoZoom, NoRotate [PDF/A 6.5.3].
- Disabled annotation flags: Hidden, Invisible, NoView [PDF/A 6.5.3].
- Disabled: Launch action ([PDF/A 6.6.1].
- Restricted: Named actions (NextPage, PrevPage, FirstPage, LastPage) [PDF/A 6.6.1].
- Many things are disabled in PDF formulars:
  - JavaScript actions [PDF/A 6.6.1]
  - Trigger events (additional actions) [PDF/A 6.6.2]
  - Push button (because of JavaScript)
  - Interactive Forms: Flag NeedAppearances is the default ‘false’ (Because of this, hyperref’s implementation of Forms looks ugly). [PDF/A 6.9]

The default value of the new option ‘pdfa’ is ‘false’. It influences the loading of the package and cannot be changed after hyperref is loaded (\usepackage{hyperref}).

7.14 Option ‘linktoc’ added

The new option ‘linktoc’ allows more control which part of an entry in the table of contents is made into a link:

- ‘linktoc=none’ (no links)
- ‘linktoc=section’ (default behaviour, same as ‘linktocpage=false’)
- ‘linktoc=page’ (same as ‘linktocpage=true’)
- ‘linktoc=all’ (both the section and page part are links)
7.15 Option ‘pdfnewwindow’ changed

Before 6.77b:

- pdfnewwindow=true → /NewWindow true
- pdfnewwindow=false → (absent)
- unused pdfnewwindow → (absent)

Since 6.77b:

- pdfnewwindow=true → /NewWindow true
- pdfnewwindow=false → /NewWindow false
- pdfnewwindow= → (absent)
- unused pdfnewwindow → (absent)

Rationale: There is a difference between setting to ‘false’ and an absent entry. In the former case the new document replaces the old one, in the latter case the PDF viewer application should respect the user preference.

7.16 Flag options for PDF forms

PDF form field macros (\TextField, \CheckBox, ...) support boolean flag options. The option name is the lowercase version of the names in the PDF specification (1.7):


Options (convert to lowercase) except flags in square brackets:

- Table 8.16 Annotation flags (page 608):
  1. Invisible
  2. Hidden (PDF 1.2)
  3. Print (PDF 1.2)
  4. NoZoom (PDF 1.3)
  5. NoRotate (PDF 1.3)
  6. NoView (PDF 1.3)
  [7. ReadOnly (PDF 1.3)] ignored for widget annotations, see table 8.70
  8. Locked (PDF 1.4)
  9. ToggleNoView (PDF 1.5)
  10. LockedContents (PDF 1.5)

- Table 8.70 Field flags common to all field types (page 676):
  1. ReadOnly
  2. Required
  3. NoExport
7 NEW FEATURES

- Table 8.75 Field flags specific to button fields (page 686):
  15 NoToggleToOff (Radio buttons only)
  16 Radio (set: radio buttons, clear: check box, pushbutton: clear)
  17 Pushbutton
  26 RadiosInUniso (PDF 1.5)

- Table 8.77 Field flags specific to text fields (page 691):
  13 Multiline
  14 Password
  21 FileSelect (PDF 1.4)
  23 DoNotSpellCheck (PDF 1.4)
  24 DoNotScroll (PDF 1.4)
  25 Comb (PDF 1.5)
  26 RichText (PDF 1.5)

- Table 8.79 Field flags specific to choice fields (page 693):
  18 Combo (set: combo box, clear: list box)
  19 Edit (only useful if Combo is set)
  20 (Sort) for authoring tools, not PDF viewers
  22 MultiSelect (PDF 1.4)
  23 DoNotSpellCheck (PDF 1.4) (only useful if Combo and Edit are set)
  27 CommitOnSelChange (PDF 1.5)

- Table 8.86 Flags for submit-form actions (page 704):
  [1 Include/Exclude] unsupported, use ‘noexport’ (table 8.70) instead
  2 IncludeNoValueFields
  [3 ExportFormat] handled by option ‘export’
  4 GetMethod
  5 SubmitCoordinates
  [6 XFDF (PDF 1.4)] handled by option ‘export’
  7 IncludeAppendSaves (PDF 1.4)
  8 IncludeAnnotations (PDF 1.4)
  [9 SubmitPDF (PDF 1.4)] handled by option ‘export’
  10 CanonicalFormat (PDF 1.4)
  11 ExclNonUserAnnots (PDF 1.4)
  12 ExclFKey (PDF 1.4)
  14 EmbedForm (PDF 1.5)

New option ‘export’ sets the export format of a submit action. Valid values are (upper- or lowercase):

- FDF
- HTML
- XFDF
- PDF (not supported by Acrobat Reader)
7.17 Option ‘pdfversion’

This is an experimental option. It notifies ‘hyperref’ about the intended PDF version. Currently this is used in code for PDF forms (implementation notes 116 and 122 of PDF spec 1.7).

Values: 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7. Values below 1.2 are not supported, because most drivers expect higher PDF versions.

The option must be used early, not after $\texttt{usepackage\{hyperref\}}$.

In theory this option should also set the PDF version, but this is not generally supported.

- $\texttt{pdfTeX} \leq 1.10a$: unsupported. $\texttt{pdfTeX} \geq 1.10a$ and $< 1.30$: $\texttt{pdfoptionpdfminorversion}$
  - $\texttt{pdfTeX} \geq 1.30$: $\texttt{pdfminorversion}$

- $\texttt{dvipdfm}$: configuration file, example: TeX Live 2007, texmf/dvipdfm/config/config, entry ‘V 2’.

- $\texttt{dvipdfmx}$: configuration file, example: TeX Live 2007, texmf/dvipdfm/dvipdfmx.cfg, entry ‘V 4’.

- Ghostscript: option -dCompatibilityLevel (this is set in ‘ps2pdf12’, ‘ps2pdf13’, ‘ps2pdf14’).

The current PDF version is used as default if this version can be detected (only $\texttt{pdfTeX} \geq 1.10a$). Otherwise the lowest version 1.2 is assumed. Thus ‘hyperref’ tries to avoid PDF code that breaks this version, but is free to use ignorable higher PDF features.

7.18 Field option ‘name’

Many form objects uses the label argument for several purposes:

- Layouted label.
- As name in HTML structures.

Code that is suitable for layouting with TeX can break in the structures of the output format. If option ‘name’ is given, then its value is used as name in the different output structures. Thus the value should consist of letters only.

7.19 Option ‘pdfencoding’

The PDF format allows two encodings for bookmarks and entries in the information dictionary: PDFDocEncoding and Unicode as UTF-16BE. Option $\texttt{pdfencoding}$ selects between these encodings:

- $\texttt{pdfdoc}$ uses PDFDocEncoding. It uses just one byte per character, but the supported characters are limited (244 in PDF-1.7).
- $\texttt{unicode}$ sets Unicode. It is encoded as UTF-16BE. Two bytes are used for most characters, surrogates need four bytes.
- $\texttt{auto}$ PDFDocEncoding if the string does not contain characters outside the encoding (outside ascii if an unicode engine is used) and Unicode otherwise. This option is not intended for the unicode engines.

All drivers use $\texttt{unicode}$ by default now. If another encoding should be forced, it should be done in $\texttt{hypersetup}$.

7.20 Color options/package hycolor

See documentation of package ‘hycolor’.
7.21 Option pdfusetitle

If option pdfusetitle is set then hyperref tries to derive the values for pdftitle and pdfauthor from \title and \author. An optional argument for \title and \author is supported (class amsart).

7.22 Starred form of \autoref

\autoref* generates a reference without link as \ref* or \pageref*.

7.23 Link border style

Links can be underlined instead of the default rectangle or options colorlinks, frenchlinks. This is done by option pdfborderstyle={/S/U/W 1}

Some remarks:

- AR7/Linux seems to have a bug, that don’t use the default value 1 for the width, but zero, thus that the underline is not visible without /W 1. The same applies for dashed boxes, eg.: pdfborderstyle=/S/D/D[3 2]/W 1
- The syntax is described in the PDF specification, look for “border style”, eg. Table 8.13 “Entries in a border style dictionary” (specification for version 1.6)
- The border style is removed by pdfborderstyle= This is automatically done if option colorlinks is enabled.
- Be aware that not all PDF viewers support this feature, not even Acrobat Reader itself:
  Some support:
  - AR7/Linux: underline and dashed, but the border width must be given.
  - xpdf 3.00: underline and dashed

Unsupported:
- AR5/Linux
- ghostscript 8.50

7.24 Option bookmarksdepth

The depth of the bookmarks can be controlled by the new option bookmarksdepth. The option acts globally and distinguishes three cases:

- \texttt{bookmarksdepth} without value Then hyperref uses the current value of counter tocdepth. This is the compatible behaviour and the default.
- \texttt{bookmarksdepth=<number>}, the value is number (also negative): The depth for the bookmarks are set to this number.
- \texttt{bookmarksdepth=<name>} The \texttt{name} is a document division name (part, chapter, ...). It must not start with a digit or minus to avoid mixing up with the number case. Internally hyperref uses the value of macro \texttt{\toclevel@name}. Examples:
  \begin{verbatim}
  \hypersetup{bookmarksdepth=paragraph}
  \hypersetup{bookmarksdepth=4} % same as before
  \hypersetup{bookmarksdepth} % counter "tocdepth" is used
  \end{verbatim}
7.25 Option pdfescapeform

There are many places where arbitrary strings end up as PS or PDF strings. The PS/PDF strings in parentheses form require the protection of some characters, e.g. unmatched left or right parentheses need escaping or the escape character itself (backslash). Since 2006/02/12 v6.75a the PS/PDF driver should do this automatically. However I assume a problem with compatibility, especially regarding the form part where larger amounts of JavaScript code can be present. It would be a pain to remove all the escaping, because an additional escaping layer can falsify the code.

Therefore a new option pdfescapeform was introduced:

- pdfescapeform=false Escaping for the formulas are disabled, this is the compatibility behaviour, therefore this is the default.
- pdfescapeform=true Then the PS/PDF drivers do all the necessary escaping. This is the logical choice and the recommended setting. For example, the user writes JavaScript as JavaScript and do not care about escaping characters for PS/PDF output.

7.26 Default driver setting

(hyperref ≥ 6.72s) If no driver is given, hyperref tries its best to guess the most suitable driver. Thus it loads hpdftex, if pdfTeX is detected running in PDF mode. Or it loads the corresponding VTeX driver for VTeX’s working modes. Unhappily many driver programs run after the TeX compiler, so hyperref does not have a chance (dvips, dvipdfm, ...). In this case driver hypertex is loaded that supports the HyperTeX features that are recognized by xdvi for example. This behaviour, however, can easily be changed in the configuration file hyperref.cfg:

\providecommand*{\Hy@defaultdriver}{hdvips}

for dvips, or

\providecommand*{\Hy@defaultdriver}{hypertex}

for the default behaviour of hyperref.

See also the new option ‘driverfallback’.

7.27 Backref entries

Alternative interface for formatting of backref entries, example:

\documentclass[12pt,UKenglish]{article}

\usepackage{babel}
\usepackage[pagebackref]{hyperref}

% Some language options are detected by package backref.
% This affects the following macros:
% \backrefpagesname
% \backrefsectionsname
% \backreftwosep
% \backreflastsep
% \backref{1}
\renewcommand*{\backref}{1}{
  % default interface
}
% #1: backref list
% We want to use the alternative interface,
% therefore the definition is empty here.
\renewcommand*{\backrefalt}[4]{
% alternative interface
% #1: number of distinct back references
% #2: backref list with distinct entries
% #3: number of back references including duplicates
% #4: backref list including duplicates
\par
#3 citation(s) on #1 page(s): #2,\par
\ifnum#1=1 %
  \ifnum#3=1 %
    1 citation on page %
  \else
    #3 citations on page %
  \fi
\else
  #3 citations on #1 pages %
\fi
\par
#2,\par
\ifnum#3=1 %
  1 citation located at page %
\else
  #3 citations located at pages %
\fi
\par
#4,\par
}%

% The list of distinct entries can be further refined:
\renewcommand*{\backrefentrycount}[2]{% 
% #1: the original backref entry
% #2: the count of citations of this entry,
% in case of duplicates greater than one
#1% 
\ifnum#2>1 %
  -(#2)%
\fi
}%

\begin{document}

\section{Hello}
\cite{ref1, ref2, ref3, ref4}
\section{World}
\cite{ref1, ref3}
\newpage
\section{Next section}
\cite{ref1}
\section{Last section}
\cite{ref1, ref2}
\newpage
\section*{Bibliography}
\begin{thebibliography}{99}
\bibitem{ref1} Dummy entry one.
\bibitem{ref2} Dummy entry two.
\bibitem{ref3} Dummy entry three.
\bibitem{ref4} Dummy entry four.
\end{thebibliography}
\end{document}

7.28 \phantomsection

Set an anchor at this location. It is often used in conjunction with \addcontentsline for sectionlike things (index, bibliography, preface). \addcontentsline refers to the latest previous location where an anchor is set.

\cleardoublepage
\phantomsection
\addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{\indexname}
\printindex

Now the entry in the table of contents (and bookmarks) for the index points to the start of the index page, not to a location before this page.

7.29 puenc encoding, puenc-greek.def and puenc-extra.def

The unicode option loads for the bookmarks puenc.def which contains quite a lot definitions of commands for the bookmarks. As unicode is now true for all engines, this file is now also loaded with pdflatex. Some of the definitions in puenc.def clash with other uses. To reduce the impact hyperref uses two strategies.

- A number of command are only defined conditionally: The commands for the cyrillic block if \CYRDZE is defined, greek if \textBeta is defined, and hebrew if \hebdalet is defined.
  The greek block is in an extra file, puenc-greek.def, which can be loaded manually if needed.

- Other commands are moved to an extra file puenc-extra.def which is not loaded automatically, but can be loaded in the preamble if needed. Currently this file contains all definitions for the accent \G.

8 Acrobat-specific behavior

If you want to access the menu options of Acrobat Reader or Exchange, the following macro is provided in the appropriate drivers:
The text is used to create a button which activates the appropriate menu option. The following table lists the option names you can use—comparison of this with the menus in Acrobat Reader or Exchange will show what they do. Obviously some are only appropriate to Exchange.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu Item</th>
<th>Option Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File</td>
<td>Open, Close, Scan, Save, SaveAs, Optimizer:SaveAsOpt, Print, PageSetup, Quit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File→Import</td>
<td>ImportImage, ImportNotes, AcroForm:ImportFDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File→Export</td>
<td>ExportNotes, AcroForm:ExportFDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File→Preferences</td>
<td>GeneralPrefs, NotePrefs, FullScreenPrefs, Weblink:Prefs, AcroSearch:Preferences(Windows) or, AcroSearch:Prefs(Mac), Cpt:Capture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edit→Fields</td>
<td>AcroForm:Duplicate, AcroForm:TabOrder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document</td>
<td>Cpt:CapturePages, AcroForm:Actions, CropPages, RotatePages, InsertPages, ExtractPages, ReplacePages, DeletePages, NewBookmark, SetBookmarkDest, CreateAllThumbs, DeleteAllThumbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View</td>
<td>ActualSize, FitVisible, FitWidth, FitPage, ZoomTo, FullScreen, FirstPage, PrevPage, NextPage, LastPage, GoToPage, GoBack, GoForward, SinglePage, OneColumn, TwoColumns, ArticleThreads, PageOnly, ShowBookmarks, ShowThumbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tools</td>
<td>Hand, ZoomIn, ZoomOut, SelectText, SelectGraphics, Note, Link, Thread, AcroForm:Tool, Acro_Movie:MoviePlayer, TouchUp:TextTool, Find, FindAgain, FindNextNote, CreateNotesFile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window</td>
<td>ShowHideToolBar, ShowHideMenuBar, ShowHideClipboard, Cascade, TileHorizontal, TileVertical, CloseAll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help(Windows)</td>
<td>About</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 PDF and HTML forms

You must put your fields inside a Form environment. The environment does some general setups, so should be used only once in a document. Using simply \Form at the begin of the document is possible too.

There are six macros to prepare fields:
The way forms and their labels are laid out is determined by:

- \TextField{parameters}{label}
- \CheckBox{parameters}{label}
- \ChoiceMenu{parameters}{label}{choices}
- \PushButton{parameters}{label}
- \Submit{parameters}{label}
- \Reset{parameters}{label}

These macros default to \#1 \#2

What is actually shown in the field is determined by:

- \MakeRadioField{width}{height}
- \MakeCheckField{width}{height}
- \MakeTextField{width}{height}
- \MakeChoiceField{width}{height}
- \MakeButtonField{text}

These macros default to \vbox to \#2{\hbox to \#1{\hfill}\vfill}, except the last, which defaults to \#1; it is used for buttons, and the special \Submit and \Reset macros.

You may also want to redefine the following macros:
9 PDF AND HTML FORMS

\def\DefaultHeightofSubmit{12pt} \def\DefaultWidthofSubmit{2cm} \def\DefaultHeightofReset{12pt} \def\DefaultWidthofReset{2cm} \def\DefaultHeightofCheckBox{0.8\baselineskip} \def\DefaultWidthofCheckBox{0.8\baselineskip} \def\DefaultHeightofChoiceMenu{0.8\baselineskip} \def\DefaultWidthofChoiceMenu{0.8\baselineskip} \def\DefaultHeightofText{\baselineskip} \def\DefaultHeightofTextMultiline{4\baselineskip} \def\DefaultWidthofText{3cm}

9.1 Forms environment parameters

- **action URL** The URL that will receive the form data if a Submit button is included in the form.
- **encoding name** The encoding for the string set to the URL; FDF-encoding is usual, and html is the only valid value.
- **method name** Used only when generating HTML; values can be post or get.

9.2 Forms optional parameters

Note that all colors must be expressed as RGB triples, in the range 0..1 (i.e. \texttt{color=0 0 0.5})

- **accesskey key** (as per HTML)
- **align number 0** alignment within text field; 0 is left-aligned, 1 is centered, 2 is right-aligned.
- **altname name** alternative name, the name shown in the user interface.
- **backgroundcolor** color of box.
- **bordercolor** color of border.
- **bordersep** box border gap.
- **borderstyle char S** box border style; S (Solid) is default, B is Beveled, D is Dashed, I is Inset and U is Underline.
- **borderwidth 1** width of box border, the value is a dimension or a number with default unit bp.
- **calculate** JavaScript code to calculate the value of the field.
- **charsize dimen** font size of field text.
- **checkboxsymbol char 4 (✓)** symbol used for check boxes (ZapfDingbats), the value is a character or \texttt{\ding{number}}, see package \texttt{pifont} from bundle \texttt{psnfss}.
- **checked boolean false** whether option selected by default.
- **color** color of text in box.
- **combo boolean false** choice list is ‘combo’ style.
- **default** default value.
- **disabled boolean false** field disabled.
- **format** JavaScript code to format the field.
- **height dimen** height of field box.
- **hidden boolean false** field hidden.


10 Defining a new driver

A \paradef driver has to provide definitions for eight macros:
1. \hyperanchor
2. \hyperlink
3. \hyperlinkfile
4. \hyperlinkurl
5. \hyperanchorstart
6. \hyperanchorend
7. \hyperlinkstart
8. \hyperlinkend

The draft option defines the macros as follows

\let\hyperanchor\@gobble
\gdef\hyperlink##1##2##3{##3}%
\def\hyperlinkurl##1##2{##1}%

\paradef

| keystroke | JavaScript code to control the keystrokes on entry |
| mappingname | name the mapping name to be used when exporting the field data |
| maxlen | number | 0 | number of characters allowed in text field |
| menulength | number | 4 | number of elements shown in list |
| multiline | boolean | false | whether text box is multiline |
| name | name | name of field (defaults to label) |
| onblur | JavaScript code |
| onchange | JavaScript code |
| onclick | JavaScript code |
| ondblclick | JavaScript code |
| onfocus | JavaScript code |
| onkeydown | JavaScript code |
| onkeypress | JavaScript code |
| onkeyup | JavaScript code |
| onmousedown | JavaScript code |
| onmousemove | JavaScript code |
| onmouseout | JavaScript code |
| onmouseover | JavaScript code |
| onmouseup | JavaScript code |
| onselect | JavaScript code |
| password | boolean | false | text field is ‘password’ style |
| popdown | boolean | false | choice list is ‘popdown’ style |
| radio | boolean | false | choice list is ‘radio’ style |
| radiosymbol | char | H (★) | symbol used for radio fields (ZapfDingbats), the value is a character or \ding{number}, see package pifont from bundle psnfss |
| readonly | boolean | false | field is readonly |
| rotation | number | 0 | rotation of the widget annotation (degree, counterclockwise, multiple of 90) |
| tabkey | (as per HTML) |
| validate | JavaScript code to validate the entry |
| value | initial value |
| width | dimen | width of field box |
11 Special support for other packages

Package \texttt{hyperref} aims to cooperate with other packages, but there are several possible sources for conflict, such as

- Packages that manipulate the bibliographic mechanism. Peter William’s \texttt{harvard} package is supported. However, the recommended package is Patrick Daly’s \texttt{natbib} package that has specific \texttt{hyperref} hooks to allow reliable interaction. This package covers a very wide variety of layouts and citation styles, all of which work with \texttt{hyperref}.

- Packages that change \texttt{\label} and \texttt{\ref} macros.

- Packages that do anything serious with the index.

- Packages that do anything serious with sectioning commands and the toc

The \texttt{hyperref} package is distributed with variants on two useful packages designed to work especially well with it. These are \texttt{xr} and \texttt{minitoc}, which support crossdocument links using \LaTeX’s normal \texttt{\label}/\texttt{\ref} mechanisms and per-chapter tables of contents, respectively.

11.1 Package Compatibility

Currently only package loading orders are available:

11.1.1 \texttt{algorithm}

\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage{float}
\usepackage{hyperref}
\usepackage[chapter]{algorithm}\% eg.
\end{verbatim}

11.1.2 \texttt{amsmath}

The environments \texttt{equation} and \texttt{eqnarray} are not supported too well. For example, there might be spacing problems (\texttt{eqnarray} isn’t recommended anyway, see CTAN:info/l2tabu/, the situation for \texttt{equation} is unclear, because nobody is interested in investigating). Consider using the environments that package \texttt{amsmath} provide, e.g. \texttt{gather} for \texttt{equation}. The environment \texttt{equation} can even redefined to use \texttt{gather}:

\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage{amsmath}
\let\equation\gather
\let\endequation\endgather
\end{verbatim}

11.1.3 \texttt{amsrefs}

Package loading order:

\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage{hyperref}
\usepackage{amsrefs}
\end{verbatim}
11.1.4 arydshln, longtable

Package longtable must be put before hyperref and arydshln, hyperref after arydshln generates an error, thus the resulting package order is then:

\usepackage{longtable}
\usepackage{hyperref}
\usepackage{arydshln}

11.1.5 babel/magyar.ldf

The old version 2005/03/30 v1.4j will not work. You need at least version 1.5, maintained by Péter Szabó, see CTAN:language/hungarian/babel/.

11.1.6 babel/spanish.ldf

Babel's spanish.ldf redefines ‘\.’ to support ‘\...’. In bookmarks (\pdfstringdef) only ‘\.’ is supported. If ‘\...’ is needed, \texorpdfstring{\...}{\dots} can be used instead.

11.1.7 bibentry

Workaround:

\makeatletter
\let\saved@bibitem@bibitem
\makeatother
\usepackage{bibentry}
\usepackage{hyperref}
\begin{document}
\begingroup
\makeatletter
\let@bibitem@saved@bibitem@bibitem
\nobibliography{database}
\endgroup

11.1.8 bigfoot

Hyperref does not support package ‘bigfoot’. And package ‘bigfoot’ does not support hyperref’s footnotes and disables them (hyperfootnotes=false).

11.1.9 chappg

Package ‘chappg’ uses \addtoreset that is redefined by ‘hyperref’. The package order is therefore:

\usepackage{hyperref}
\usepackage{chappg}
11.1.10 cite
This is from Mike Shell: cite.sty cannot currently be used with hyperref. However, I can do a workaround via:

\makeatletter
\def\NAT@parse{\typeout{This is a fake Natbib command to fool Hyperref.}}
\makeatother
\usepackage{hypertex}{hyperref}

so that hyperref will not redefine any of the biblabel stuff - so cite.sty will work as normal - although the citations will not be hyperlinked, of course (But this may not be an issue for many people).

11.1.11 count1to
Package ‘count1to’ adds several \@addtoreset commands that confuse ‘hyperref’. Therefore \theH<...> has to be fixed:

\usepackage{count1to}
\AtBeginDocument{% *after* \usepackage{count1to}
  \renewcommand*{\theHsection}{\theHchapter.\arabic{section}}%
  \renewcommand*{\theHsubsection}{\theHsection.\arabic{subsection}}%
  \renewcommand*{\theHsubsubsection}{\theHsubsection.\arabic{subsubsection}}%
  \renewcommand*{\theHparagraph}{\theHsubsubsection.\arabic{paragraph}}%
  \renewcommand*{\theHsubparagraph}{\theHparagraph.\arabic{subparagraph}}%
}

11.1.12 dblacnt
pd1enc.def or puenc.def should be loaded before:

\usepackage{hyperref}
\usepackage{dblacnt}

or see entry for vietnam.

11.1.13 easyeqn
Not compatible, breaks.

11.1.14 ellipsis
This packages redefines \textellipsis after package hyperref (pd1enc.def/puenc.def should be loaded before):

\usepackage{hyperref}
\usepackage{ellipsis}

(this will lead to wrong ellipsis in the bookmarks, so \textorpdfstring is needed).
11.1.15 float
\usepackage{float}
\usepackage{hyperref}

- Several \caption commands are not supported inside one float object.
- Anchor are set at top of the float object, if its style is controlled by float.sty.

11.1.16 endnotes
Unsupported.

11.1.17 foiltex
Update to version 2008/01/28 v2.1.4b: Since version 6.77a hyperref does not hack into \@begin\text, it uses package ‘atbegshi’ instead, that hooks into \shipout. Thus the patch of ‘foils.cls’ regarding hyperref is now obsolete and causes an undefined error message about \@hyperfixhead. This is fixed in Foil\TeX\ 2.1.4b.

11.1.18 footnote
This package is not supported, you have to disable hyperref’s footnote support by using option hyperfootnotes=false.

11.1.19 geometry
Driver ‘dvipdfm’ and program ‘dvipdfm’ might generate a warning: Sorry. Too late to change page size Then prefer the program ‘dvipdfmx’ or use one of the following workarounds to move the \special of geometry to an earlier location:

\documentclass[dvipdfm]{article}% or other classes
\usepackage{atbegshi}
\AtBeginDocument{%
 \let\OrigAtBeginDvi\AtBeginDvi
 \let\AtBeginDvi\AtBeginShipoutFirst
}\
\usepackage{
\textwidth=170mm,\n\paperheight=240mm
\}{geometry}
\AtBeginDocument{%
 \let\AtBeginDvi\OrigAtBeginDvi
}\
\usepackage{hyperref}

or

\documentclass[dvipdfm]{article}% or other classes
\usepackage{atbegshi}
\let\AtBeginDvi\AtBeginShipoutFirst
\usepackage{
\textwidth=170mm,\n\paperheight=240mm
}
\{geometry\}
\usepackage{hyperref}

11.1.20 IEEEtran.cls
version $\geq$ V1.6b (because of \@makecaption, see ChangeLog)

11.1.21 index
version $\geq$ 1995/09/28 v4.1 (because of \addcontentsline redefinition)

11.1.22 lastpage
Compatible.

11.1.23 linguex
\usepackage{hyperref}
\usepackage{linguex}

11.1.24 ltabptch
\usepackage{longtable}
\usepackage{ltabptch}
\usepackage{hyperref}

11.1.25 mathenv
Unsupported.
Both ‘mathenv’ and ‘hyperref’ messes around with environment ‘eqnarray’. You can load
‘mathenv’ after ‘hyperref’ to avoid an error message. But \label will not work inside environment
‘eqnarray’ properly, for example.

11.1.26 minitoc-hyper
This package is obsolete, use the up-to-date original package minitoc instead.

11.1.27 multind
\usepackage{multind}
\usepackage{hyperref}

11.1.28 natbib
\usepackage{natbib}
\usepackage{hyperref}

11.1.29 nomencl
Example for introducing links for the page numbers:
\renewcommand*{\pagedeclaration}[1]{\unskip, \hyperpage[#1]}
11.1.30 ntheorem-hyper

This package is obsolete, use the up-to-date original package ntheorem instead.

For equations the following might work:

\renewcommand*{\eqdeclaration}[1]{\%\hyperlink{equation.#1}{(Equation~#1)}\%}

But the mapping from the equation number to the anchor name is not available in general.

11.1.31 prettyref

%%% example for prettyref %%%
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{prettyref}
\usepackage{hyperref}
%\newrefformat{FIG}{Figure~\ref{#1}}% without hyperref
\newrefformat{FIG}{\hyperref{#1}{Figure~\ref*{#1}}}
\begin{document}
This is a reference to prettyref{FIG:ONE}.
\newpage
\begin{figure}
\caption{This is my figure}
\label{FIG:ONE}
\end{figure}
\end{document}
%%% example for prettyref %%%

11.1.32 setspace

\usepackage{setspace}
\usepackage{hyperref}

11.1.33 sidecap

Nothing special is needed anymore.

11.1.34 subfigure

The package is obsolete. Use either subfig or subcaption

11.1.35 titleref

\usepackage{nameref}
\usepackage{titleref}% without usetoc
\usepackage{hyperref}
11.1.36 tabularx

Linked footnotes are not supported inside environment ‘tabularx’, because they uses the optional argument of \footnotetext, see section ‘Limitations’. Before version 2011/09/28 6.82i hyperref had disabled footnotes entirely by ‘hyperfootnotes=false’.

11.1.37 titlesec

\nameref supports titlesec, but hyperref does not (unsolved is the anchor setting, missing with unnumbered section, perhaps problems with page breaks with numbered ones).

11.1.38 ucs/utf8x.def

The first time a multibyte UTF8 sequence is called, it does some calculations and stores the result in a macro for speeding up the next calls of that UTF8 sequence. However this makes the first call non-expandable and will break if used in information entries or bookmarks. Package ucs offers \PrerenderUnicode or \PreloadUnicodePage to solve this:

\usepackage{ucs}
\usepackage[utf8x]{inputenc}
\usepackage{hyperref}% or with option unicode
\PrerenderUnicode{^^c3^^b6}% or \PrerenderUnicodePage{1}
\hypersetup{pdftitle={Umlaut example: ^^c3^^b6}}

The notation with two carets avoids trouble with 8-bit bytes for the README file, you can use the characters directly.

Note: utf8 is now the default in \LaTeX and ucs is no longer recommended.

11.1.39 varioref

There are too many problems with varioref. Nobody has time to sort them out. Therefore this package is now unsupported.

Perhaps you are lucky and some of the features of varioref works with the following loading order:

\usepackage{nameref}
\usepackage{varioref}
\usepackage{hyperref}

Also some babel versions can be problematic. For example, 2005/05/21 v3.8g contains a patch for varioref that breaks the hyperref support for varioref.

Also unsupported:

• $\Ref, \Vref$ do not uppercase the first letter.

• \vpageref{...} On the same page a previous space is not suppressed.

11.1.40 verse

Version 2005/08/22 v2.22 contains support for hyperref.

For older versions see example from de.comp.text.tex (2005/08/11, slightly modified):

\documentclass{article}
% package order does not matter
\usepackage{verse}
11.1.41 Vietnam

% pd1enc.def should be loaded before package dblacnt:
\usepackage{PD1,OT1}{fontenc}
\usepackage{vietnam}
\usepackage{hyperref}

11.1.42 XeTeX

Default for the encoding of bookmarks is \texttt{pdfencoding=unicode}. That means the strings are always treated as unicode strings. If \texttt{auto} or \texttt{pdfdoc} is forced it applies only if the string restricts to the printable ASCII set, The reason is that the \texttt{special} does not support PDFDocEncoding.

In older versions hyperref contained special conversion code from UTF-16BE back to UTF-8 in a number of places for xetex to avoid the xdvipdfmx warning

Failed to convert input string to UTF16...
This is no longer needed with a current xdvipdfmx, so this code has been removed. \csname HyPsd@XeTeXBigCharstrue\endcsname should no longer be used.

12 Limitations\textsuperscript{6}

12.1 Wrapped/broken link support

Only few drivers support automatically wrapped/broken links, e.g. pdftex, dvipdfm, hypertex. Other drivers lack this feature, e.g. dvips, dvipsone.

Workarounds:

- For long section or caption titles in the table of contents or list of figures/tables option linktocpage can be used. Then the page number will be a link, and the overlong section title is not forced into an one line link with overfull \hbox warning.

- “\url”s are caught by package breakurl.

- The option breaklinks is intended for internal use. But it can be used to force link wrapping, e.g. when printing a document. However, when such a document is converted to PDF and viewed with a PDF viewer, the active link area will be misplaced.

Another limitation: some penalties are “optimized” by TeX, thus there are missing break points, especially within \url. (See thread “hyperref.sty, breaklinks and url.sty 3.2” in comp.text.tex 2005-09).

12.2 Links across pages

In general they have problems:

- Some driver doesn’t support them at all (see above).

- The driver allows it, but the link result might include the footer and/or header, or an error message can occur sometimes.

12.3 Footnotes

LaTeX allows the separation of the footnote mark and the footnote text (\footnotemark, \footnotetext). This interface might be enough for visual typesetting. But the relation between \footnotemark to \footnotetext is not as strong as \ref to \label. Therefore it is not clear in general which \footnotemark references which \footnotetext. But that is necessary to implement hyperlinking. Thus the implementation of hyperref does not support the optional argument of \footnotemark and \footnotetext.

13 Hints\textsuperscript{7}

13.1 Spaces in option values

Unhappily LaTeX strips spaces from options if they are given in \documentclass or \usepackage (or \RequirePackage), e.g.:

\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage[pdfborder=0 0 1]{hyperref}
\end{verbatim}

\textsuperscript{6}This section moved from the README file, needs more integration into the manual

\textsuperscript{7}This section moved from the README file, needs more integration into the manual
Package hyperref now gets

\pdfborder=001

and the result is an invalid PDF file. As workaround braces can be used:

\usepackage[pdfborder={0 0 1}]{hyperref}

Some options can also be given in \texttt{\hypersetup}

\hypersetup{pdfborder=0 0 1}

In \texttt{\hypersetup} the options are directly processed as key value options (see package keyval) without space stripping in the value part.

Alternatively, LaTeX’s option handling system can be adapted to key value options by one of the packages \texttt{kvoptions-patch} (from project \texttt{kvoptions}) or \texttt{xkvltxp} (from project \texttt{xsetkeys}).

13.2 Index with makeindex

- Package hyperref adds \texttt{\hyperpage} commands by the encap mechanism (see documentation of Makeindex), if option hyperindex is set (default). \texttt{\hyperpage} uses the page anchors that are set by hyperref at each page (default). However in the default case page numbers are used in anchor names in arabic form. If the page numbers in other formats are used (book class with \texttt{\frontmatter}, \texttt{\roman{PAGE-RANGE}}, ...), then the page anchors are not unique. Therefore option \texttt{plainpages=false} is recommended.

- The encap mechanism of Makeindex allows to use one command only (see documentation of Makeindex). If the user sets such a command, hyperref suppresses its \texttt{\hyperpage} command. With logical markup this situation can easily be solved:

\usepackage{makeidx}
\makeindex
\usepackage[hyperindex]{hyperref}
\newcommand*{\main}[1]{\textbf{\hyperpage{#1}}}
\index{Some example|main}

- Scientific Word/Scientific WorkPlace users can use package robustindex with hyperindex=false.

- Other encap characters can be set by option \texttt{encap}. Example for use of “?”:

\usepackage[encap=?]{hyperref}

- Another possibility is the insertion of \texttt{\hyperpage} by a style file for makeindex. For this case, hyperref’s insertion will be disabled by \texttt{hyperindex=false}. \texttt{\hyperpage} will be defined regardless of setting of hyperindex.
13.3 Warning "bookmark level for unknown <foobar> defaults to 0"

Getting rid of it:
\makeatletter
\providecommand*{\toclevel@<foobar>}{0}
\makeatother

13.4 Link anchors in figures

The caption command increments the counter and here is the place where hyperref set the corresponding anchor. Unhappily the caption is set below the figure, so the figure is not visible if a link jumps to a figure. In this case, try package hypcap that implements a method to circumvent the problem.

13.5 Additional unicode characters in bookmarks and pdf information entries:

\documentclass[pdftex]{article}
\usepackage[unicode]{hyperref}

Support for additional unicode characters:
Example: \text{\textbullet{a}} and \text{\textd{a}}
1. Get a list with unicode data, eg:
 http://www.unicode.org/Public/UNIDATA/UnicodeData.txt
2. Identify the characters (\text{\textbullet{a}}, \text{\textd{a}}):
  0227;LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOT ABOVE;...
  1EA1;LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW;...
3. Calculate the octal code:
   The first characters of the line in the file are hex values, convert each byte and prepend them with a backslash. (This will go into the PDF file.)
   0227 -> \002\047
   1EA1 -> \036\241
4. Transform into a form understood by hyperref:
   Hyperref must know where the first byte starts, this is marked by 9 (8 and 9 cannot occur in octal numbers):
   \002\047 -> \009\002\047
   \036\241 -> \009\036\241
   Optional: 8 is used for abbreviations:
   \009 = \80, \091 = \81, \092 = \82, ...
   \009\047 -> \82\047
5. Declare the character with LaTeX:
\DeclareTextCompositeCommand{\textbullet}{PU}{\text{\textbullet{a}}}
\DeclareTextCompositeCommand{\textd}{PU}{\text{\textd{a}}}
\begin{document}
\section{\textbullet{a}, \textd{a}, \textprime{a}, \textd{a}}
\end{document}
13.6 Footnotes

The footnote support is rather limited. It is beyond the scope to use `\footnotemark` and `\footnotetext` out of order or reusing `\footnotemark`. Here you can either disable hyperref's footnote support by `hyperfootnotes=false` or fiddle with internal macros, nasty examples:

```latex
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{hyperref}
\begin{document}
Hello%
\footnote{The first footnote}
World%
\addtocounter{footnote}{-1}%
\addtocounter{Hfootnote}{-1}%
\footnotemark.
\end{document}
```

or

```latex
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{hyperref}
\begin{document}
% makeatletter
\begin{document}
A%
\footnotemark
\let\savedHrefA\Hy@footnote@currentHref
% remember link name
B%
\footnotemark
\let\savedHrefB\Hy@footnote@currentHref
\addtocounter{footnote}{-1}%
\addtocounter{Hfootnote}{-1}% generate the same anchor
\footnotemark
C%
\footnotemark
\let\savedHrefC\Hy@footnote@currentHref
\addtocounter{footnote}{-2}%
\let\Hy@footnote@currentHref\savedHrefA
\footnotetext{AAAA}%
\addtocounter{footnote}{1}%
\let\Hy@footnote@currentHref\savedHrefB
\footnotetext{BBBBB}%
\addtocounter{footnote}{1}%
\let\Hy@footnote@currentHref\savedHrefC
\footnotetext{CCCC}%
\end{document}
```

\end{document}
13.7 Subordinate counters

Some counters do not have unique values and require the value of other counters to be unique. For example, sections or figures might be numbered within chapters or \texttt{\textbackslash newtheorem} is used with an optional counter argument. Internally LaTeX uses \texttt{\textbackslash addtoreset} to reset a counter in dependency to another counter. Package hyperTeX uses \texttt{\textbackslash addtoreset} to catch this situation. Also \texttt{\textbackslash numberwithin} of package amsmath is caught by hyperTeX.

However, if the definition of subordinate counters take place before hyperTeX is loaded, the old meaning of \texttt{\textbackslash addtoreset} is called without hyperTeX's additions. Then the companion counter macro \texttt{\textbackslash theH<counter>} can be redefined accordingly. Or move the definition of subordinate counters after hyperTeX is loaded.

Example for \texttt{\textbackslash newtheorem}, problematic case:

\begin{verbatim}
\newtheorem{corA}{CorollaryA}[section]
\usepackage{hyperref}
\end{verbatim}

Solution a)

\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage{hyperref}
\newtheorem{corA}{CorollaryA}[section]
\end{verbatim}

Solution b)

\begin{verbatim}
\newtheorem{corA}{CorollaryA}[section]
\usepackage{hyperref}
\newcommand*{\theHcorA}{\theHsection.\number\value{corA}}
\end{verbatim}

14 History and acknowledgments

The original authors of \texttt{hyperbasics.tex} and \texttt{hypertex.sty}, from which this package descends, are Tanmoy Bhattacharya and Thorsten Ohl. Package hyperTeX started as a simple port of their work to \LaTeX\textsuperscript{2e} standards, but eventually I rewrote nearly everything, because I didn't understand a lot of the original, and was only interested in getting it to work with \LaTeX. I would like to thank Arthur Smith, Tanmoy Bhattacharya, Mark Doyle, Paul Ginsparg, David Carlisle, T. V. Raman and Leslie Lamport for comments, requests, thoughts and code to get the package into its first useable state. Various other people are mentioned at the point in the source where I had to change the code in later versions because of problems they found.

Tanmoy found a great many of the bugs, and (even better) often provided fixes, which has made the package more robust. The days spent on Rev\LaTeX are entirely due to him! The investigations of Bill Moss into the later versions including native PDF support uncovered a good many bugs, and his testing is appreciated. Hans Hagen provided a lot of insight into PDF.

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