

# **WinShell 3.31**

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 What is WinShell?

**WinShell** is a free multilingual integrated development environment (IDE) for  $\text{\LaTeX}$  and  $\text{\TeX}$ . The program includes a text editor, syntax highlighting, project management, a spell checker, a table wizard, a  $\text{\BibTeX}$  front-end, different toolbars and user configuration tools. It is not a  $\text{\LaTeX}$  system; an additional  $\text{\LaTeX}$  package is required.

## 1.2 Installation

### 1.2.1 LaTeX package

A  $\text{\LaTeX}$  package is required. There are two common ones:

$\text{\MiKTeX}$ : <http://www.miktex.org/>

$\text{\TeX}$ Live: <http://www.tug.org/texlive/>

These packages can also be found at the different  $\text{\TeX}$  communities:

<ftp://ftp.dante.de/> Germany

<ftp://ftp.tex.ac.uk/> England

<ftp://ctan.tug.org/> USA

The  $\text{\LaTeX}$  packages are located at: `/pub/tex/systems/win32/`

### 1.2.2 PDF viewer

A PDF viewer has to be installed to view .pdf documents. There are several possibilities, e.g. with Foxit Reader, GSViewer, Adobe Reader or Sumatra PDF:

Sumatra PDF: <http://blog.kowalczyk.info/software/sumatrapdf/>

Foxit Reader: [http://www.foxitsoftware.com/pdf/rd\\_intro.php](http://www.foxitsoftware.com/pdf/rd_intro.php)

GSView: <http://www.cs.wisc.edu/~ghost/index.html>

Adobe Reader: <http://www.adobe.com/>

Sumatra PDF supports Sync $\text{\TeX}$  which allows forward and inverse search in .pdf documents.

### 1.2.3 Postscript viewer

A postscript viewer is optional and not necessary if the focus is on creating .pdf documents. To install Ghostscript and the GSViewer to view the .ps documents download from:

<http://www.cs.wisc.edu/~ghost/index.html>

### 1.2.4 WinShell

**WinShell** comes as a zip file and as a complete setup program. Only one is required!

Zip file:	Extract the zip file to the folder of your choice and start WinShell.exe
Setup program:	The setup program copies all the <b>WinShell</b> files to a specific folder, e.g. C:\Program Files\WinShell. Registry entries are made for the icons and loading of the .tex, .bib and the .wsp files.

The following files will be created in a folder (normally the user profile folder) depending on the OS (Operating System) version you are running when **WinShell** starts for the first time:

```
WinShellMacros.bmp
WinShellUserTools.bmp
WinShell.ini
WinShell.macros
WinShellDict.txt
WinShell.bibtex_fields
WinShell.bibtex_types
```

When choosing **WinShell** as portable version these files will be stored in the Settings folder (see Portable WinShell).

By default, **WinShell** tries to find the executable files by searching the registry. The  $\text{\LaTeX}$  binary path should be added to the environment variable PATH (maybe in the autoexec.bat; depending on the OS version). That is why **WinShell** should be installed in the last stage of the complete installation procedure.

### 1.2.5 Spell checker

**WinShell** has a built-in spell checker. Only a dictionary has to be installed. Dictionaries are available for free at <http://wiki.services.openoffice.org/wiki/Dictionaries>.

The dictionary has to be copied to the Dictionaries folder in the **WinShell** binary folder, e.g. C:\Program Files\WinShell\Dictionaries.

## 1.3 What is new compared to WinShell 3.30?

Some of the fixes and improvements to version 3.30 are:

- Update to Scintilla 2.03
- Improved BibTeX Project Window: toggle author/label view, show all entries
- New feature: Autocompletion for LaTeX commands and BibTeX labels
- New feature: Update checker
- New feature: Split/join paragraph

- New option: Reload open files at startup
- New option: BibTeX front-end: disable/enable

## 1.4 Features

Some of the features are: Multi language support (Brazilian-Portuguese, Catalan, Chinese, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, French, Galician, German, Hungarian, Italian, Mexican-Spanish, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish and Turkish); Project environment (Table of Contents, Figures, Tables, Bibliography); Built-in spell checker; BibTeX front-end; Forward and inverse search; Table wizard; One-instance-program; Multiple documents; Project and Output Window; User defined programs; Macros; Configure toolbars (symbols, user-def. programs, macros); Choose font; Windows/Unix file format; **WinShell** starts command line driven; Syntax highlighting; Wrap mode; Unicode support; Drag & drop; Portable **WinShell**.

## 1.5 What are the costs of WinShell?

This software is supplied in a binary format ('as is') for free - the source code is not available. In the T<sub>E</sub>X catalog it will fall under the category of 'nosource'.

There are many expenses I incur in maintaining the **WinShell** project that may not be apparent, such as web hosting costs and the costs of new operating systems and software I have purchased especially for writing and testing **WinShell**. If you desire, you may send me donations of any amount or kind towards my efforts for keeping the **WinShell** project alive.

Although donations received are very much appreciated, those that do make donations do not automatically receive preferential treatment over those who don't.

Please contact me for further details.

## 1.6 Getting started...

The user may start right away if the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X package is correctly installed on the system (see Installation).

The different control bars (see View) are hidden at the top of the main window right below the toolbar. They can be moved around, formed, shown or hidden. This condition will be saved when regularly leaving the program and be restored at the next program start.

The exe and command line can be set in the Program Calls menu.

A demo project is included in the **WinShell** package which will be loaded at first start. The demo is stored in the folder `Demo`. Open the demo project. Click on the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X button of the toolbar. Take a look at the demo project with the DVIView or PDFView application or generate a .pdf or .ps document. If you get any error message, the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X package could be installed incorrectly.





## 2 Menus

### 2.1 File

#### New

**WinShell** creates a new T<sub>E</sub>X or BibT<sub>E</sub>X document. A new BibT<sub>E</sub>X document is automatically shown in the BibT<sub>E</sub>X front-end.

Keys: Ctrl + N (for T<sub>E</sub>X documents only)

#### Open

This command opens one or more existing documents either in the text editor or in the BibT<sub>E</sub>X front-end.

Keys: Ctrl + O

File-Types

<b>WinShell</b> - Files (*.wsp, *.tex, *.bib, *.log)	Project - Files (*.wsp)
T <sub>E</sub> X - Files (*.tex)	BibT <sub>E</sub> X - Files (*.bib)
Log - Files (*.log)	All Files (*.*)

#### Close

The active document is closed. **WinShell** automatically saves all changes made to the document if chosen in the *General* options tab. **WinShell** displays the 'Save As' dialog box, suggests a name and saves the document when closing an untitled document.

Keys: Ctrl + W or Ctrl + F4

#### Save

The active document is saved to its current name and folder. **WinShell** displays the 'Save As' dialog box to name the document when a document is saved for the first time.

Keys: Ctrl + S

#### Save As

The active document can be renamed and saved to a new folder. **WinShell** displays the 'Save As' dialog box. The Save command can be used to save a document with its existing name and folder.

## Save All

This command names and saves all open and modified documents. When a document is saved for the first time, **WinShell** displays the 'Save As' dialog box to name the document.

## Print setup

Defines the printer and page properties. The command presents a 'Print Setup' dialog box where different values can be set.

## Print

The current .tex document is printed in the raw ASCII text format - not the .dvi or .ps document. For a .bib document depending on the upper or lower view of the BibT<sub>E</sub>X front-end a complete list or a single BibT<sub>E</sub>X entry will be printed.

## Exit

This command exits the **WinShell** application. The close command on the application control menu can be used as well. **WinShell** prompts to save documents with unsaved changes if the specific check box is not activated in the General option dialog.

Keys: Alt + F4

## 2.2 Edit

### Undo

This command will undo the last editing action if possible.

Keys: Ctrl + Z

### Redo

This command will redo the previously undone action if possible.

Keys: Ctrl + Y

### Cut

The Cut command removes the currently selected data from the document and copies it to the clipboard. This command is unavailable if there is no data currently selected. Cutting data to the clipboard replaces the contents previously stored there.

Keys: Ctrl + X

## **Copy**

The Copy command copies selected data to the clipboard and replaces its previously stored contents. This command is unavailable if there is no data currently selected.

Keys: Ctrl + C

## **Paste**

This command inserts a copy of the clipboard contents at the current cursor position. This command is unavailable if the clipboard is empty.

Keys: Ctrl + V

## **Delete**

This command deletes the current text selection in the active document.

Key: Del

## **Select All**

This command selects the complete text of the active document.

Keys: Ctrl + A

## **Un/Comment**

With this command it is possible to comment and uncomment selected text or the current line. A '%' will be added to or taken from each selected or the current line.

Keys: Ctrl + K

## **Split Paragraph**

This command splits or reformats the current or selected paragraph(s) to a fixed text width of 80 characters.

Keys: Ctrl + T

## **Join Paragraph**

Keys: Ctrl + J

This command joins the current selected text lines/rows to a single paragraph.

## 2.3 Search

### Search

The Search command searches the active document for a given phrase. The usage of the regular expressions is explained in table 2.1.

Keys: Ctrl + F

### Find Next

The 'Find Next' command searches the active document for the next given search expression.

Key: F3

### Replace

This command replaces one expression with another in the active document. The usage of the regular expressions is explained in table 2.1.

Keys: Ctrl + H

### Search in Files

This 'Search in Files' command searches different documents for a given phrase.

A dialog pops up to type in the search phrase, to select the documents location and the document type. Even subdirectories can be searched. The documents location can be one of the following: 'Current project', 'All projects', 'Current document', 'All open documents'. The type can be '\*.tex', '\*.bib', a combination of both or all file types.

The search result is shown in the Output Window in the 'Search Results' tab. A double click on a line in the 'Search Results' tab of the Output Window jumps to the specific line in the corresponding document.

Keys: Ctrl + Shift + F

### Go to line

A small dialog pops up with an edit control to insert the line number and **WinShell** jumps to that line in the current document.

Keys: Ctrl + G

.	Matches any character.
\(	This marks the start of a region for tagging a match.
\)	This marks the end of a tagged region.
\n	Where n is 1 through 9 refers to the first through ninth tagged region when replacing. For example, if the search string was Fred\([1-9]\)XXX and the replace string was Sam\1YYY, when applied to Fred2XXX this would generate Sam2YYY.
\x	This allows you to use a character x that would otherwise have a special meaning. For example, \[ would be interpreted as [ and not as the start of a character set.
[...]	This indicates a set of characters, for example, [abc] means any of the characters a, b or c. You can also use ranges, for example [a-z] for any lower case character.
[^...]	The complement of the characters in the set. For example, [^A-Za-z] means any character except an alphabetic character.
^	This matches the start of a line (unless used inside a set, see above).
\$	This matches the end of a line.
*	This matches 0 or more times. For example, Sa*m matches Sm, Sam, Saam, Saaam and so on.
+	This matches 1 or more times. For example, Sa+m matches Sam, Saam, Saaam and so on.

Table 2.1: Regular expressions for the search and the replace dialog. Please refer to the Scintilla (<http://www.scintilla.org/>) documentation for more information.

## 2.4 Execute

### **L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X**

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X compiles the Main-T<sub>E</sub>X-Document as displayed in the status bar. The command line is set in the Program Calls menu (usually <"%.tex"> for the cmd-line). The DOS check box indicates that this is a DOS (Console) application and that the output is redirected to the **WinShell** Output Window.

Key: F5

### **BibT<sub>E</sub>X**

This command runs BibT<sub>E</sub>X. The command line is set in the Program Calls menu (usually <"%.s"> for the cmd-line). The DOS check box indicates that this is a DOS (Console) application and that the output is redirected to the **WinShell** Output Window.

There are two more options recommended: 'L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X first' and 'PDFL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X first'. If a document is modified, not compiled with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X or PDFL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, BibT<sub>E</sub>X will use the old L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X output. Both options are marked to avoid this: When modifying a document and pressing the BibT<sub>E</sub>X button, L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X or PDFL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X will run first.

Key: F6

### **DVIView**

The DVIView command is used to view the .dvi document of the Main-T<sub>E</sub>X-Document. The command line is set in the Program Calls menu (usually <"%.dvi"> for the cmd-line).

There is one more option recommended: 'L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X first'. If a document is modified and not compiled with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, DVIView will show the old version of the .dvi document. This option is marked to avoid that: When modifying a document and pressing the DVIView button, L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X is executed first.

Key: F7

### **Forward and inverse search**

The forward and inverse search allows to jump from **WinShell** directly into the corresponding position of the .dvi document and vice versa. **WinShell** provides the following wild cards to use this functionality in **WinShell** and in the DVIViewer:

%l the current line  
%s the main document  
%c the current document

A double click with the left mouse button in the text in the DVIViewer or a click on the DVIView button in **WinShell** accomplishes this search functionality. Only one instance of the DVIViewer is running.

**YAP** To use forward and inverse search with YAP the following changes in **WinShell** and YAP have to be carried out:

<b>WinShell</b>	Options ⇒ Program Calls ⇒ $\LaTeX$ cmd-line: -src-specials "%s.tex"
<b>WinShell</b>	Options ⇒ Program Calls ⇒ DVIVIEW exe-file: yap.exe cmd-line: -l -s %l "%c.tex" "%s.dvi"
<b>YAP</b>	View ⇒ Options ⇒ Inverse DVI Search ⇒ New Name: WinShell Program (e.g.): "C:\Program Files\WinShell\WinShell.exe" Arguments: -c "%f" -l %l

Table 2.2: Forward and inverse search for YAP.

**dviout** To use forward and inverse search with dviout the following changes in **WinShell** and dviout have to be carried out:

<b>WinShell</b>	Options ⇒ Program Calls ⇒ $\LaTeX$ cmd-line: -src-specials "%s.tex"
<b>WinShell</b>	Options ⇒ Program Calls ⇒ DVIVIEW exe-file: dviout.exe cmd-line: -l %s.dvi "# %l "%c.tex""
<b>dviout</b>	Option ⇒ Setup Parameters ⇒ Common src (e.g.): C:\Program Files\WinShell\WinShell.exe^s -c "%s" -l %d

Table 2.3: Forward and inverse search for dviout.

## DVIPS

DVIPS creates the Postscript (.ps) document of the Main- $\TeX$ -Document from the .dvi document. The command line is set in the Program Calls menu (usually <"%s.dvi"> for the cmd-line). The DOS check box indicates that this is a DOS (Console) application and that the output is redirected to the **WinShell** Output Window.

There is one more option recommended: ' $\LaTeX$  first'. DVIPS will convert the old version of the .dvi document if a document is modified and not compiled with  $\LaTeX$ . This option is marked to avoid that: When modifying a document and pressing the DVIPS button,  $\LaTeX$  is executed first.

Using <"-D600 %s.dvi"> will cause a 600dpi output document.

Key: F8

## GSView

GSView shows the Postscript (.ps) document of the compiled Main-TeX-Document. The command line is set in the Program Calls menu (usually <<"%s.ps">> for the cmd-line).

There are two more options recommended: 'L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X first' and 'DVIPS first'. GSView will show the old version of the Postscript document if a document is modified, not compiled with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X and DVIPS not executed. Both options are marked to avoid this: When modifying a document and pressing the GSView button, L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X and DVIPS will run first.

Key: F9

## PDFL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

PDFL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X compiles the Main-TeX-Document as displayed in the status bar into a .pdf document. The command line is set in the Program Calls menu (usually <<"%s.tex">> for the cmd-line). The DOS check box indicates that this is a DOS (Console) application and that the output is redirected to the **WinShell** Output Window.

PDFL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X closes the working document in Adobe Reader when Adobe Reader is the preferred viewer because Adobe Reader locks the document.

Key: F10

## PDFView

The PDFView command is used to view the .pdf document of the Main-TeX-Document. The command line is set in the Program Calls menu (usually <<"%s.pdf">> for the cmd-line).

A modified document will be compiled first before running the PDFView program if the check box 'PDFL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X first' is enabled.

Key: F11

## Forward and inverse search

The forward and inverse search allows to jump from **WinShell** directly into the corresponding position of the .pdf document and vice versa. A double click with the left mouse button in the text in the PDFViewer or a click on the PDFView button in **WinShell** accomplishes this search functionality. Only one instance of the PDFViewer is running.

**Sumatra PDF** To use forward and inverse search with Sumatra PDF the following changes in **WinShell** have to be carried out:



<b>WinShell</b>	Options ⇒ Program Calls ⇒ PDF $\LaTeX$ cmd-line: <code>-synctex=-1 "%s.tex"</code>
<b>WinShell</b>	Options ⇒ Program Calls ⇒ PDFView exe-file: <code>sumatrapdf.exe</code> cmd-line: <code>-reuse-instance -inverse-search</code> <code>"\"C:\Program Files\WinShell\WinShell.exe\"</code> <code>-c %f -l %l" "%s.pdf"</code>

Table 2.4: Forward and inverse search for Sumatra PDF.

## Spell checker

This command is used to spell check the active document via a dialog. The spell checker is based on Hunspell (<http://hunspell.sourceforge.net/>).

Only a dictionary has to be installed (see Install spell checker). The usage is described in the Use the spell checker section.

Key: F12

## Table wizard

In three steps, the user will be asked for some information about the desired table layout. Afterwards, the table will be inserted into the text at the current cursor position. See also Use table wizard.

## 2.5 Options

### General

The General tab in the Options dialog lets the user set the language, the file format and a few other options.

If the first check box is activated, a backup file (.bak file) is made from a document when it is saved to store the old version. The second check box indicates that the modified documents are saved when exiting **WinShell**. If it is not marked the user will be asked if he wants the documents to be saved or not. If the third check box is activated **WinShell** automatically jumps to the error line (see Jump to error lines). If the fourth check box is activated **WinShell** uses the built-in Bib $\TeX$  front-end (see Use the Bib $\TeX$  front-end). If the last check box is activated **WinShell** will reload the open documents on the next application start.

It is also possible to choose the file format for the documents. It is either windows format (line ending `\r\n`) or unix format (line ending `\n`).

## Language

**User interface** Changes the language of the **WinShell** user interface. Available translations for **WinShell** are: Brazilian-Portuguese, Catalan, Chinese, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, French, Galician, German, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Mexican-Spanish, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish and Turkish.

Follow these steps to translate the **WinShell** GUI to another language:

1. Go to the Translations folder.
2. Copy the file `en_US.txt` to your language code, like `xx_yy.txt`.
3. Open the file `xx_yy.txt` in an editor and translate the English words on the right side.
4. Open the file `translations.txt` and add the line `xx_yy : Language`.
5. Start **WinShell** to check if everything works fine.

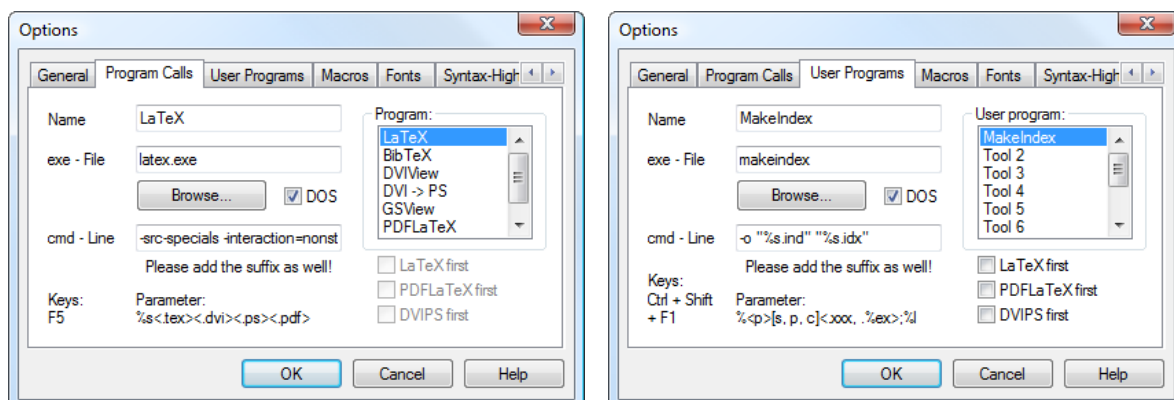
If there are problems in displaying the correct letters in the **WinShell** GUI please make sure that you have the correct language settings for your system. Choose the correct language in the 'Regional and Language Options' dialog:

**Windows XP** Start  $\Rightarrow$  Settings  $\Rightarrow$  System Control  $\Rightarrow$  Regional and Language Options  $\Rightarrow$  Advanced  $\Rightarrow$  Language Choice for Non-Unicode Programs.

**Windows Vista / 7** Start  $\Rightarrow$  Control Panel  $\Rightarrow$  Clock, Language and Region  $\Rightarrow$  Regional and Language Options  $\Rightarrow$  Administrative  $\Rightarrow$  Language for non-Unicode programs  $\Rightarrow$  Change system locale...

**Spell checker** Also, the language of the spell checker can be set here. The available languages depend on the installed dictionaries (see Use the spell checker).

## Program calls and user programs



Use this command to set the command line for the different programs like  $\text{\LaTeX}$ ,  $\text{\BibTeX}$  etc. It is important to add the suffix for the different program types.

The parameters `%ip[s, p, c]i.xxx, .%ex` have the following meaning:

%s use the document as specified in the status bar  
 %ps use the document as specified in the status bar with full pathname  
 %pp use the project pathname  
 %c use the current document  
 %pc use the current document with full pathname  
 xxx an extension for the document, like <tex>, <bib>, etc.  
 %ex the extension of the current document  
 %l the current cursor line of the current document; '0' if no line is given

The DOS check box indicates that this is a DOS (Console) application and that the output is redirected to the **WinShell** Output Window.

**Example for a user program** To add a makeindex program to **WinShell**, just type in the name section <MakeIndex> and for the exe-file <makeindex>. In the cmd-line it could be <<-o "%s.ind" "%s.idx">>. For more information about makeindex see the makeindex documentation. Do not mark 'L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X first', 'PDFL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X first' and 'DVIPS first'. Mark 'DOS' to redirect the output to the **WinShell** Output Window.

The next step: Go to the View menu and place the button in the toolbar (see Insert a user tool).

## Macros

Defines the macros. All in all there are ten macros. By pressing the keyboard or the button on the macros bar, the specific macro will be inserted in the text at the current cursor position. Different tags are provided inside a macro for special features after the macro was inserted into the text:

|cur| Sets the cursor position to that specific position.  
 |sel| Replaces a selected text at that specific position.

The next step: Go to the View menu and place the button on the macros bar (see also the section Insert a macro).

Keys: Shift + F1..F10

## Fonts

A font can be selected for the documents, the Project Window and the Output Window. The different encodings for the documents are listed in the following table:

Standard	Windows standard encoding
UTF-8	UTF-8 stands for the one-byte universal transformation format to represent universal characters in the Unicode standard
ShiftJIS	Japanese Shift-JIS
GB2312	Simplified Chinese GBK
Big5	Traditional Chinese Big5
Johab	Korean Johab
Hangul	Korean Unified Hangul Code

Table 2.5: Encoding table. Hint: Do not forget to set the correct script for the chosen font.

## Syntax highlighting

Select or de-select the syntax highlighting and choose colors for commands, environments (begin...end), braces, comment, math mode, normal text, selected text, cursor, background and the squiggly line of the spell checker.

It is also possible to choose for matching braces. If the check box is marked, the matching braces will appear in bold style in addition to the color set above.

## Wrap mode

Toggles the word wrap mode. A check mark appears next to the menu item when the wrap mode is enabled.

## Line numbers

Toggles the line numbers. A margin to the left of the text displays the line numbers. A check mark appears next to the menu item when the line numbers are shown.

## Folding

Toggles the folding. A margin to the left of the text displays the folding plus and minus boxes. By clicking the minus/plus boxes text blocks can be hidden and revealed to give a structured overview of the document. A check mark appears next to the menu item when the folding boxes are shown.

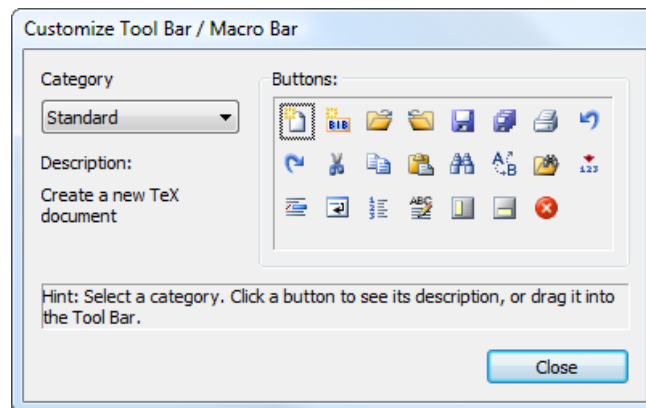
## Automatic spell check

Toggles the automatic spell checking of all documents. This command enables or disables the built-in spell checking for all documents which is based on Hunspell.

Only a dictionary has to be installed (see [Install spell checker](#)). The usage is described in the [Use the spell checker](#) section.

## View

### Customize



There are four categories to customize the toolbar and the macros bar. The first two categories handle the standard and  $\text{\LaTeX}$  buttons. The third category is for the user programs and the fourth for the macros. The customization is simply to select a category, then click a button to see its description and to drag it onto the toolbar.

Another dialog will pop up to customize the button appearance when the user program icon is dropped on the toolbar or the macros icon on the macros bar (see [Insert a user tool](#)).

Click the icon and move it away from the toolbar (drag & drop) or use the menu item 'Delete' from the icon's context menu to delete the icon from the toolbar.

### Project Window

Displays or hides the Project Window. A check mark appears next to the menu item when the Project Window is displayed.

The Project Window shows information about the loaded projects. For further details look at the [Project Management](#) section.

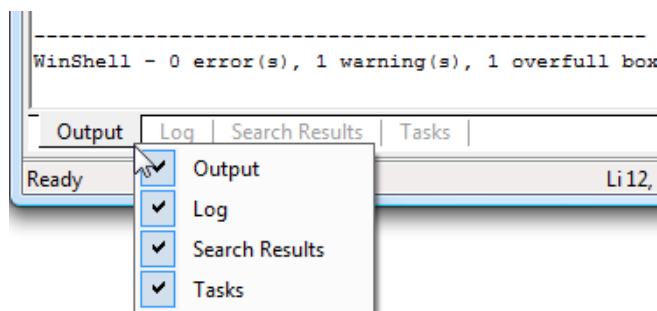
### Output Window

Displays or hides the Output Window. A check mark appears next to the menu item when the Output Window is displayed.

The Output Window shows the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  result and information generated by the different programs (see [Jump to error lines](#)), a complete .log document representation, the result of a Search in Files and the tasks of the project (see [Use tasks](#)). The different tab windows can not be edited, but the text can be copied via the context menu.

A double click on a line in any of the tab windows jumps to the specific line in the corresponding document. You can jump directly to errors, warnings, tasks and search results in a single document.

The tabs of the Output Window can be toggled via the right mouse:



## Toolbar

Displays or hides the toolbar. A check mark appears next to the menu item when the toolbar is displayed.

The toolbar is displayed across the top of the application window, below the menu bar and provides quick mouse access to many tools used in **WinShell**.

## Status bar

Displays or hides the status bar. A check mark appears next to the menu item when the status bar is displayed.

The status bar is displayed at the bottom of the **WinShell** window. The left area of the status bar describes the action to be executed by the selected menu item or pressed toolbar button. The right area of the status bar shows the current line and column number of the cursor and the active Main- $\text{\TeX}$ -Document.

## Other bars

Displays or hides the different bars. A check mark appears next to the menu item when the specific bar is displayed. These bars represent some of the most common commands used in  $\text{\LaTeX}$ : arrow bar, binary operator bar, accent bar, relation bar, Greek letter bar, misc bar, macros bar (see Manage the toolbars).

## 2.6 Project

### New

A new project is created in **WinShell**. A dialog pops up to name the new project. The Project Window shows the new project as active project. Afterwards, the Main- $\text{\TeX}$ -Document, additional  $\text{\TeX}$ -Documents [optional] and Bib $\text{\TeX}$ -Documents [optional] have to be set (see Add to Project).

## Open

This command opens an existing project. The right area of the status bar shows the name of the Main-TeX-Document. The Project Window shows the

- Files
- Table of Contents (if available)
- Figures (if available)
- Tables (if available)
- Bibliography (if available)

The usage of the a project is described in detail in the 'Manage a Project' section.

## Close

The active project is closed. **WinShell** automatically saves all changes made to the documents if chosen in the General options tab. **WinShell** displays the 'Save As' dialog box, suggests a name and saves the document before closing an untitled document.

## Save

The active project is saved to its current name and folder. **WinShell** displays the 'Save As' dialog box to name the document when a document is saved for the first time.

**WinShell** uses relative pathnames in the .wsp documents.

## Save As

The active project can be renamed and saved to a new name. **WinShell** displays the 'Save As' dialog box.

## Add

The documents that belong to the project have to be added here or via the Project Window. The Main-TeX-Document is not analyzed. The user has to handle the adding or deleting of the project documents. Deleting a document can be achieved with the context menu of this document in the Project Window.

**Main-TeX-Document** This command adds the Main-TeX-Document to the active project or replaces the old one. The name will appear in the Project Window in bold text.

**TeX-Document** This command adds one or more TeX-Documents to the active project. It will appear in the Project Window.

**BibTeX-Document** This command adds one or more BibTeX-Documents to the active project. It will appear in the Project Window.

## 2.7 Window

### Split

Splits the active window into two panes. A dividing rule appears at the top of the window which can be moved up and down with the left mouse button. A double click on the dividing rule reverses the split.

### Tile vertical

This command arranges the windows as non-overlapping tiles in the vertical direction.

### Tile horizontal

This command arranges the windows as non-overlapping tiles in the horizontal direction.

## 2.8 Help

### Help topics

This **WinShell** help is displayed.

### LaTeX2e help

An English LaTeX2e help is shown. The full LaTeX2e help package can be downloaded from the **WinShell** homepage for free. Its main components are:

LaTeX2e, LaTeX2e for authors, advanced LaTeX, LaTeX maths and graphics, LaTeX, AMS-LaTeX, LaTeX2e for class and package writers, LaTeX2e font selection, configuration options for LaTeX2e, modifying LaTeX, TeX Frequently Asked Questions, BibTeX, Makeindex and the TeX Catalog.

### Check for Updates

A dialog shows up to check for new beta and/or release versions of **WinShell**. If a newer version to the local version is found, **WinShell** downloads this file when the specific 'Update' button is clicked. Afterwards, **WinShell** needs a restart to finish the update.

If the check mark 'Automatically check for updates' is ticked, **WinShell** checks once a week on new updates when **WinShell** starts.



**Info**

This command displays the program information, version number and a copyright notice about **WinShell** in a small dialog.



## 3 How to...

### 3.1 Use the command line arguments

**WinShell** provides the following command line arguments, used for e.g. Forward and inverse search:

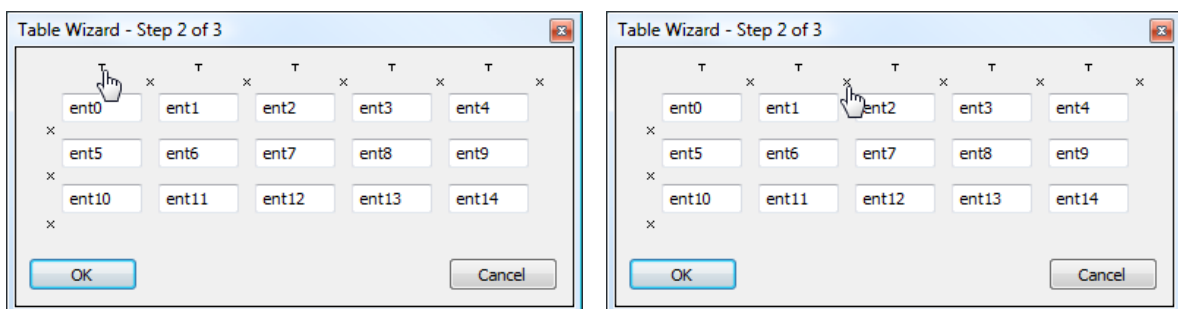
- `-p project_file`
- `-c current_tex_file [-l current_line]`
- `project_file`
- `current_tex_file`

E.g., the command line to open a document called `winshell.tex` at line position 23 would be: `C:\Program Files\WinShell\WinShell.exe -c winshell.tex -l 23`

### 3.2 Use the table wizard

**Step 1** Start the table wizard from the menu `Execute ⇒ Table Wizard`. A dialog pops up where the user can set values for the columns and rows.

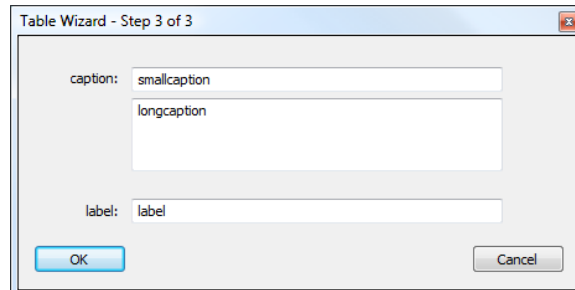
**Step 2** The next dialog shows the table with the entries which are editable.



It is possible to change the appearance of the table by clicking the small gadgets. The mouse design changes when the mouse cursor is moved over the different gadgets.

T	centered text	×	no vertical/horizontal line
⌋	right-aligned text		vertical/horizontal line
⌈	left-aligned text		double vertical/horizontal line

**Step 3** The user can specify a small and a long caption as well as some text for the table which will appear in the text at the current cursor position after clicking 'OK'.

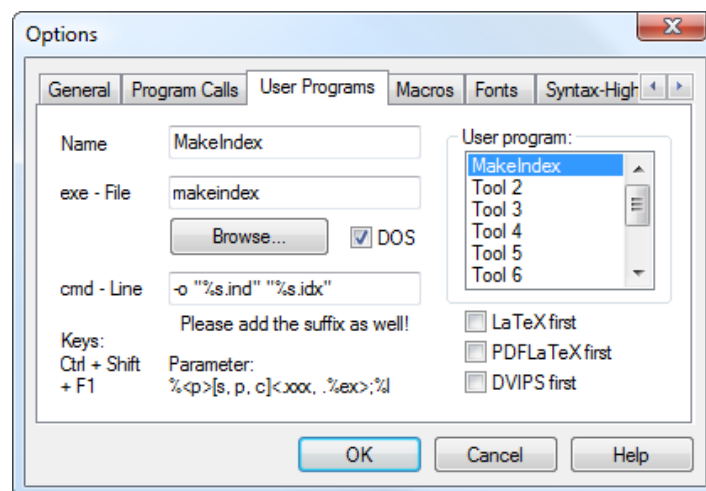


### 3.3 Insert a user tool

#### 3.3.1 Create a user tool

**Step 1** Go to the menu Options ⇒ User Programs. Click on the 'Tool 1' entry in the right list.

**Step 2** Make the entries for the wanted program and press 'OK'. In this example, `makeindex` will be used:



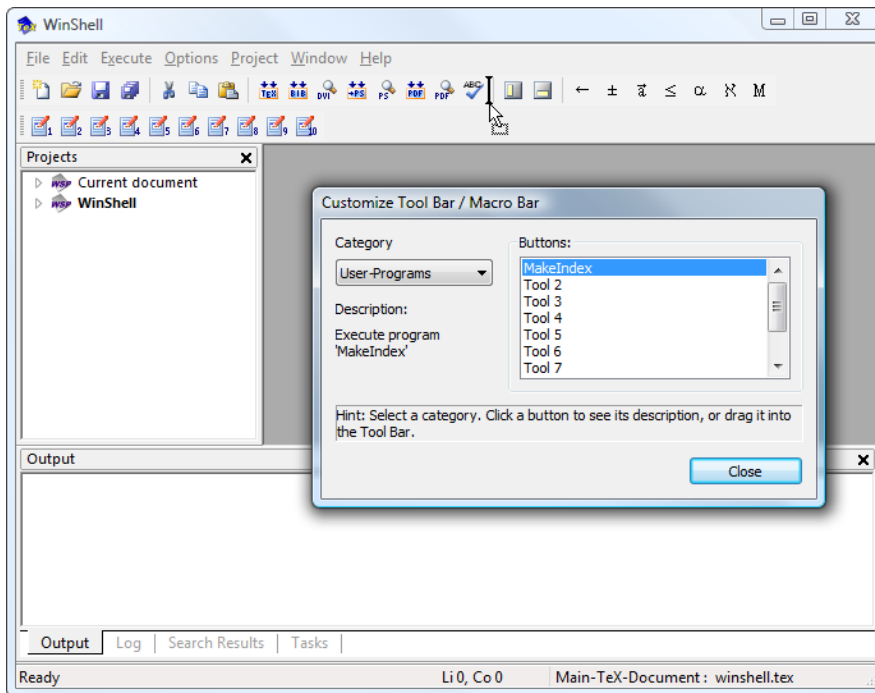
Name:	MakeIndex	LaTeX first:	no
exe-File:	makeindex	PDFLaTeX first:	no
cmd-Line:	-o "%s.ind" "%s.idx"	DVIPS first:	no
		DOS	yes

For more information about `makeindex` see the `makeindex` documentation.

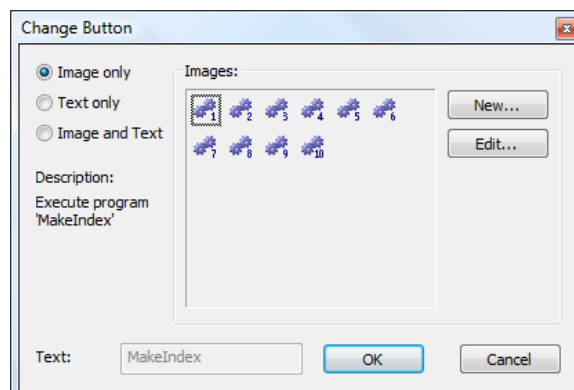
### 3.3.2 Insert a user tool into the toolbar

**Step 1** Go to the menu Options ⇒ View ⇒ Customize. Choose the category: 'User-Programs'.

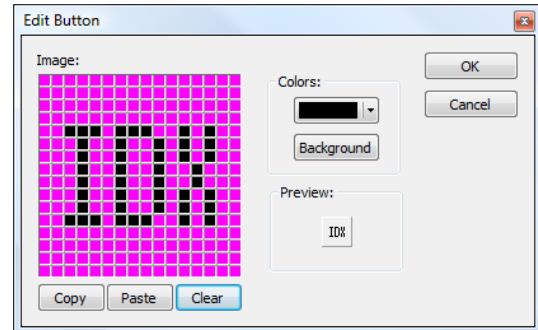
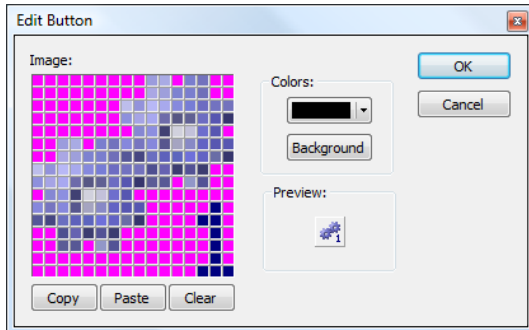
**Step 2** Drag & drop the wanted tool on the toolbar. In this example, drag 'MakeIndex' on the toolbar.



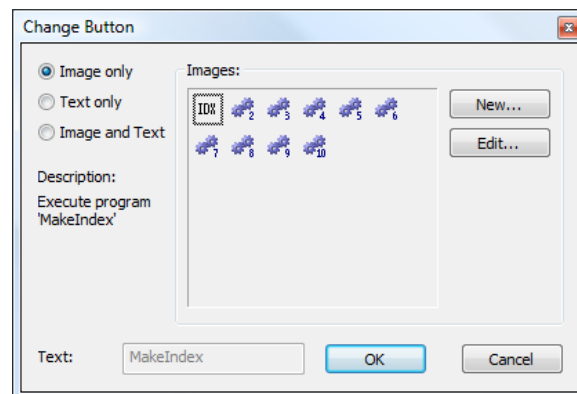
**Step 3** A dialog pops up which shows different possibilities to choose the corresponding button. 'Tool 1' is highlighted. In this example, press the 'Edit' button.



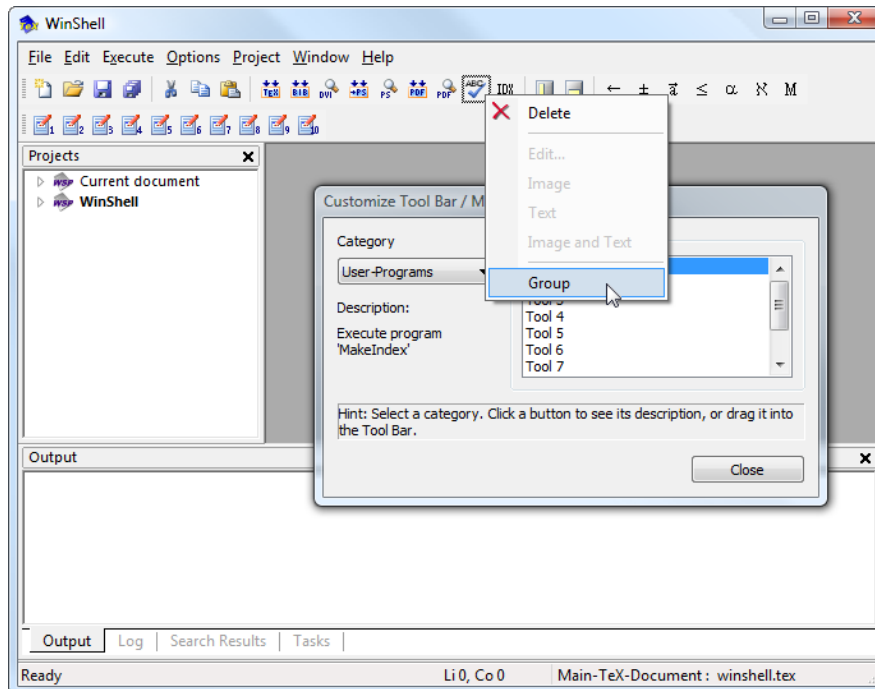
**Step 4** The edit dialog pops up. Here it is possible to change the appearance of the button. Just press the 'OK' button when finished.



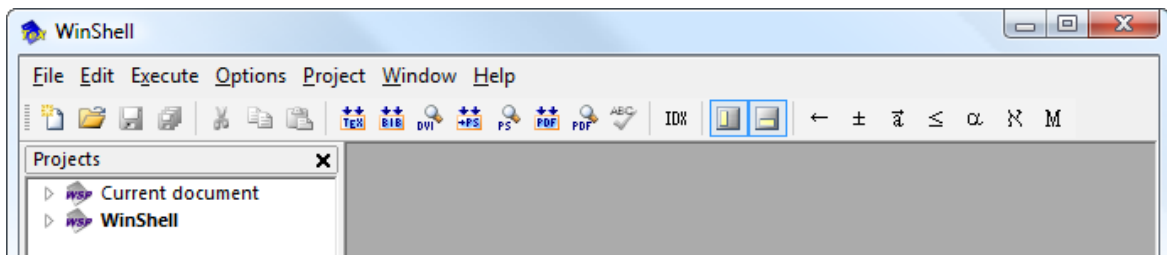
**Step 5** The modified button appears in the image list. Again, press the 'OK' button. The button now appears in the toolbar.



**Step 6** Move the mouse pointer to the 'Spell Checker' button and press the right mouse button for the context menu to insert a separator; choose the 'Group' button.



**Step 7** Finish the insertion by pressing the 'Close' button on the dialog. The modified toolbar should look like this:



Hint: How to delete an icon from the toolbar? Open the customization dialog (see Step 1). Either left click the desired icon with the mouse and move it away from the toolbar (drag & drop) or use the menu item 'Delete' from the icon's context menu.

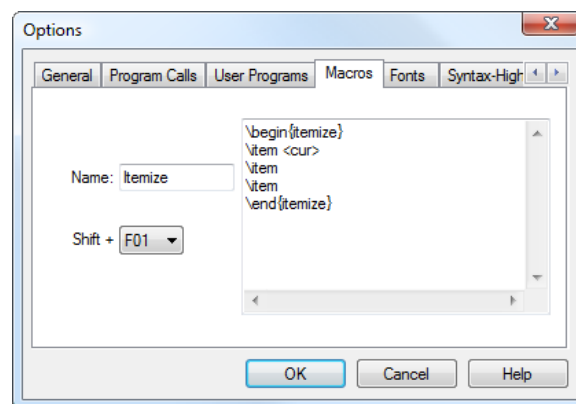
## 3.4 Insert a macro

### 3.4.1 Create a macro

**Step 1** Go to the menu Options ⇒ Macros and choose the number of the macro from the drop down list (F01..F10).

**Step 2** Make your entries for the wanted macro. Different tags are provided inside a macro for special features after the macro was inserted into the text:

`jcur¿`        Sets the cursor position to that specific position.  
`jse¿`        Replaces a selected text at that specific position.

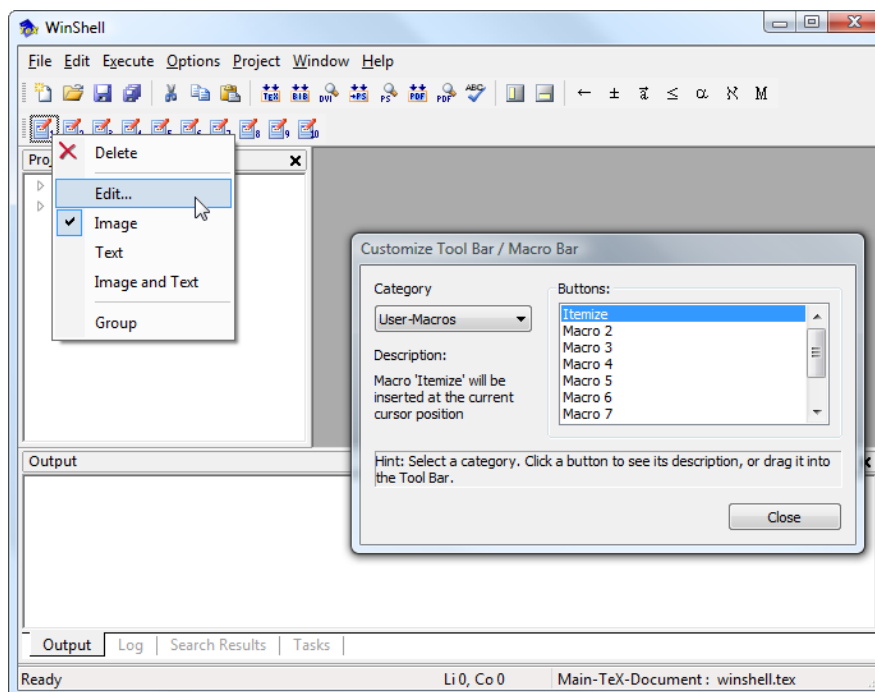




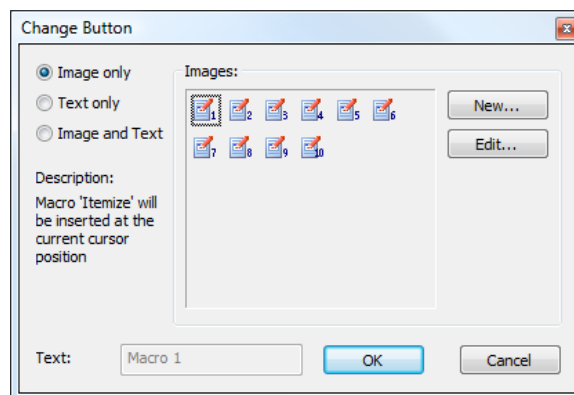
### 3.4.2 Insert a macro into the toolbar

**Step 1** Go to the menu Options ⇒ View ⇒ Customize. Choose the category: 'User-Macros'.

**Step 2** Move the mouse pointer to 'Macro 1' and press the right mouse button. The context menu allows the user to modify the appearance of the button. Click the 'Edit' entry.

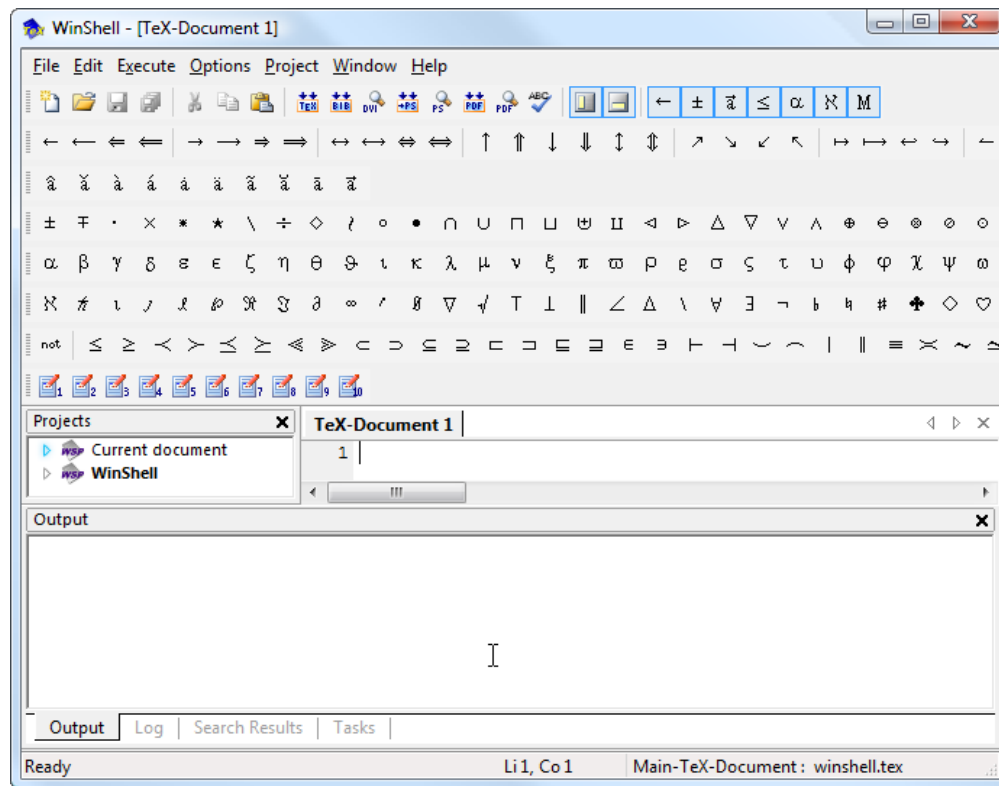


**Step 3** The edit dialog pops up. Here it is possible to change the appearance of the button. Just press the 'OK' button when finished.



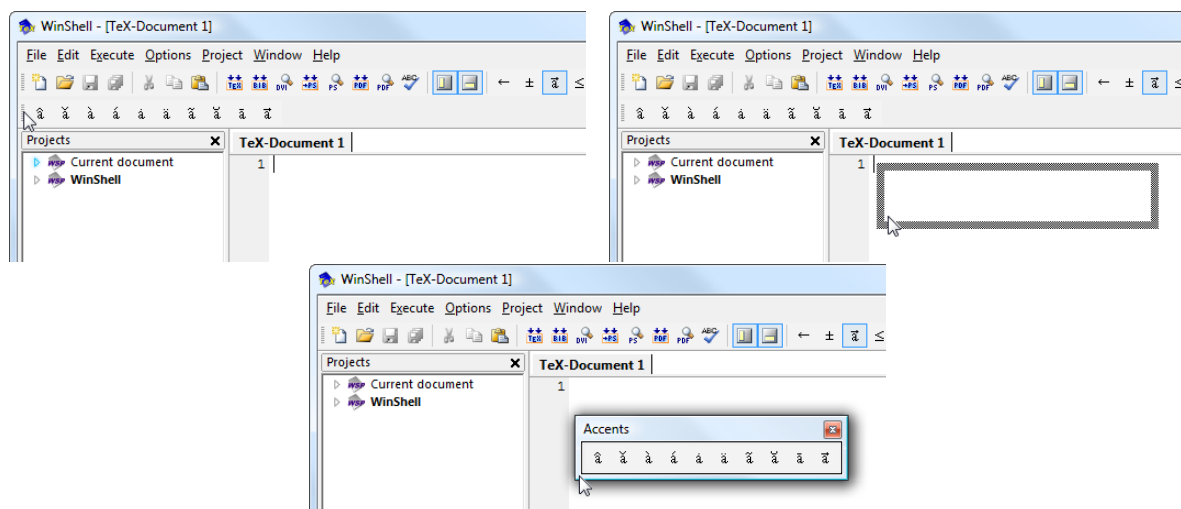
The next steps proceed like in the previous section.

### 3.5 Manage the toolbars

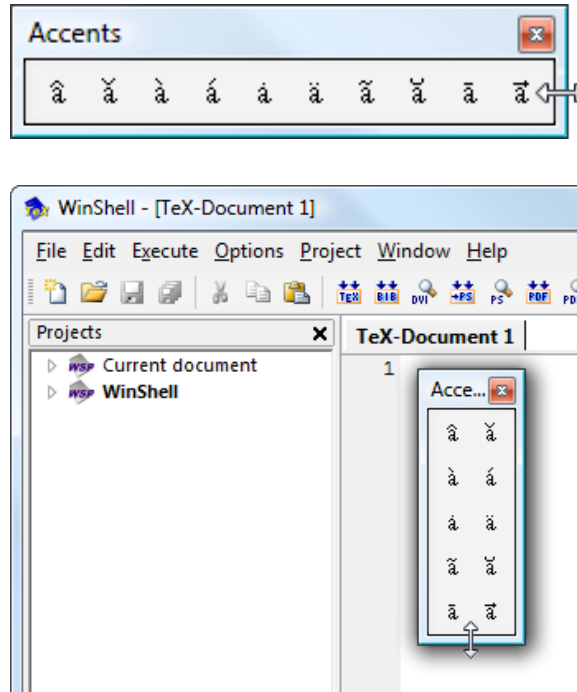


This is how it looks when all toolbars are shown. It is possible to move and form each toolbar. These positions are stored when exiting **WinShell** and reloaded at the next start.

**Step 1** This example shows the accent bar. Drag the gripper of the accent bar to any place.



**Step 2** It is possible to manipulate the accent bar and move the bar to its destination place by dragging at the edges. This position will be reloaded at the next start of **WinShell**.



## 3.6 Manage a project

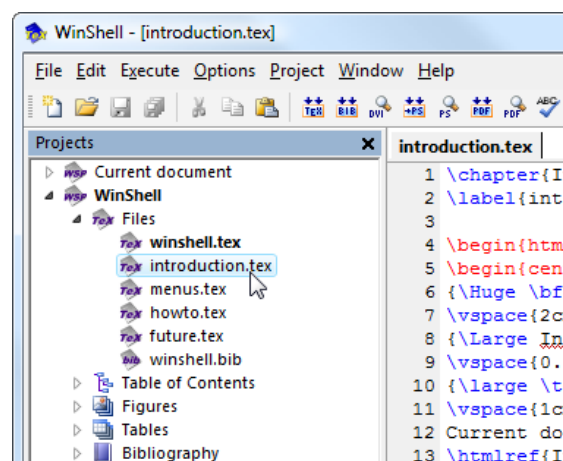
The usage of the Project Window allows to manage the documents and the information about a project. A project document contains relative pathnames. A demo project is included in the **WinShell** package which will be loaded at first start. The demo is stored in the folder `Demo`. Open the demo project. Click on the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  button of the toolbar. Take a look at the demo project with the DVIView or PDFView application or generate a .pdf or .ps document. If you get any error message, the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  package could be installed incorrectly.

The project which will be compiled is marked bold in the Project Window. If you want to compile a different project (like the "Current document"), you need to activate the project with the "Activate" command in the context menu.

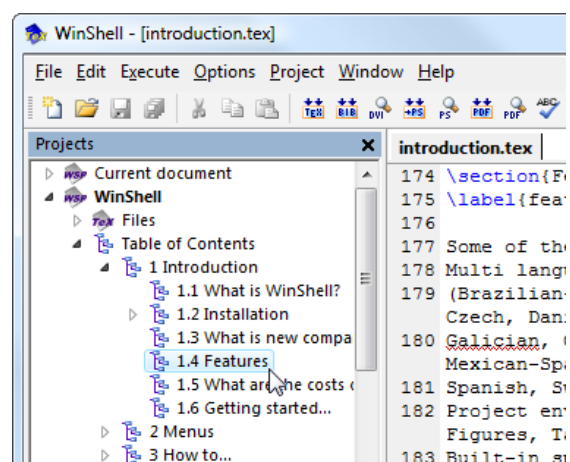
### 3.6.1 Left Mouse Button

A double click on an item of the project has the following effects:

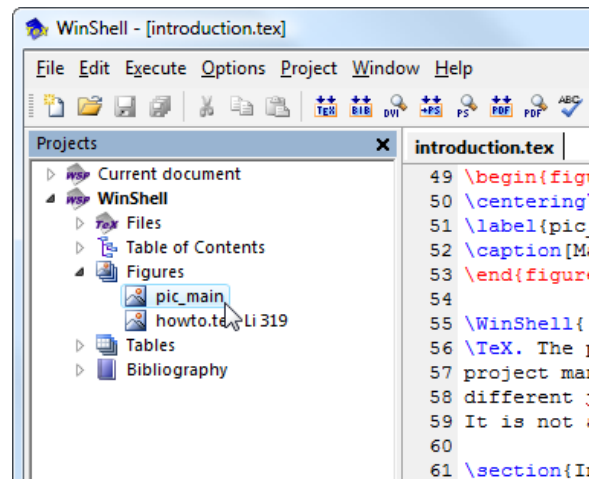
**Documents** A .tex document will open at line 1 or simply shown if it is already opened. A .bib document will open w



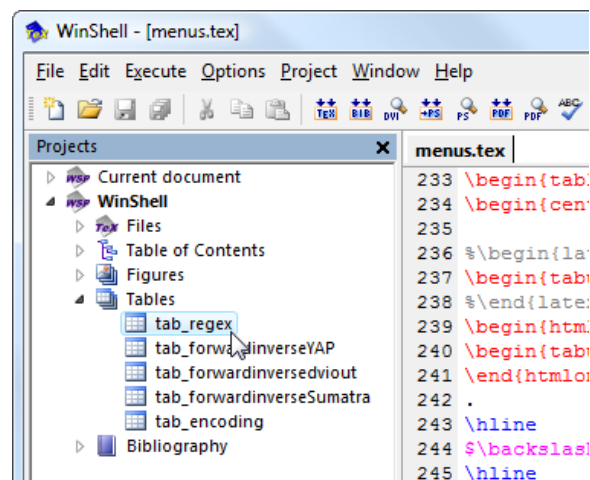
**Table of Contents** The document will open at that specific line position. The 'Table of Contents' contains: \chapter \section \subsection \subsubsection.



**Figures** The document will open at the line of the figure. The document name and the line of the figure is shown in the entry if the figure has no label. **WinShell** only takes the `figure` environment into account.

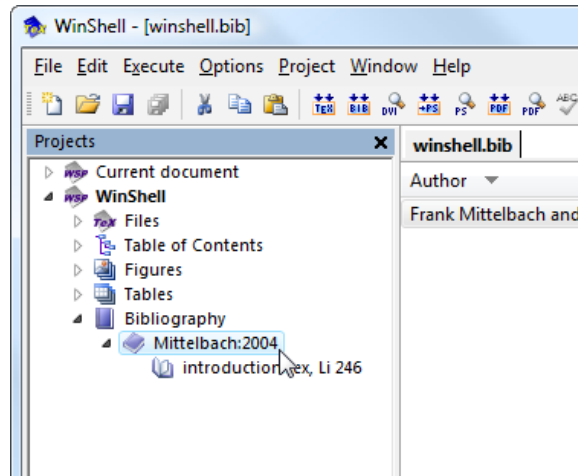


**Tables** The document will open at the line of the table. The document name and the line of the table is shown in the entry if the table has no label. **WinShell** only takes the `table` environment into account.

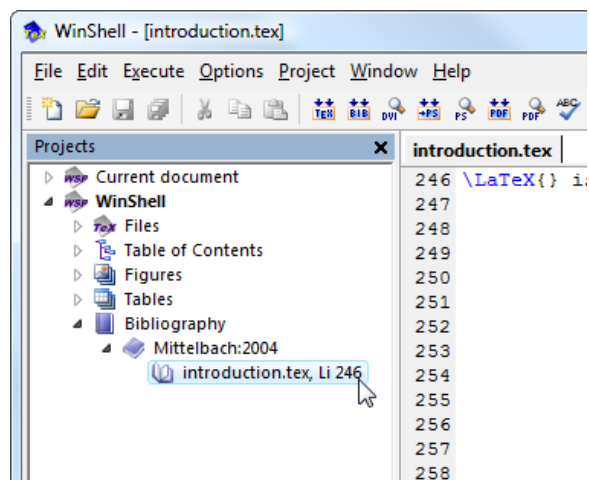


## Bibliography

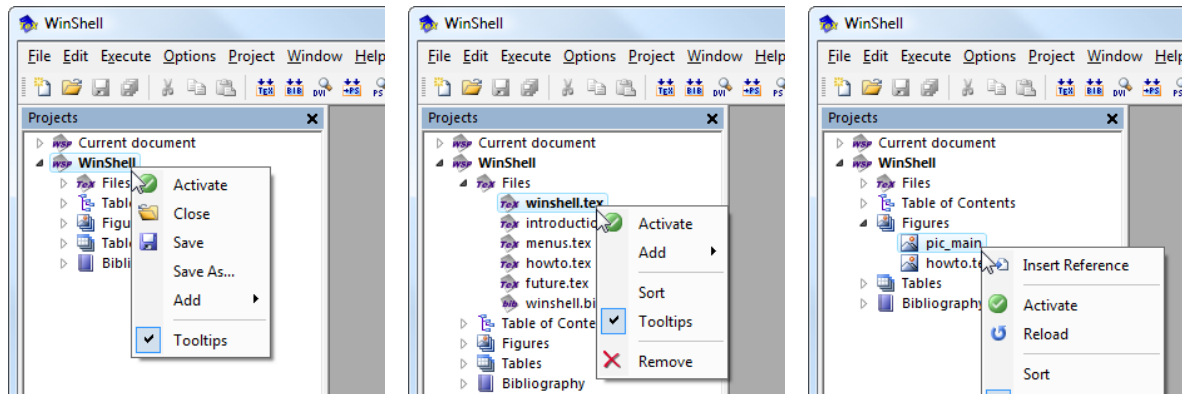
- Bibliography label: Opens the Bib<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> document in the Bib<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> front-end at the position of the Bib<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> entry.



- Subtree of the bibliography label: Opens the .tex document at the given line. This is where the Bib<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> entry is cited.



### 3.6.2 Right Mouse Button



A context menu pops up after a right mouse click depending on the tree entry the mouse focuses.

**Activate** Activates this project.

**Reload** Reloads the information of the project.

**Sort** The documents, figures and tables can be alphabetically sorted. When disabled, the documents appear in the order in which they have been included into the project.

**Tooltips** The tooltip for the project entry shows the working path and for the document entries it shows the complete path.

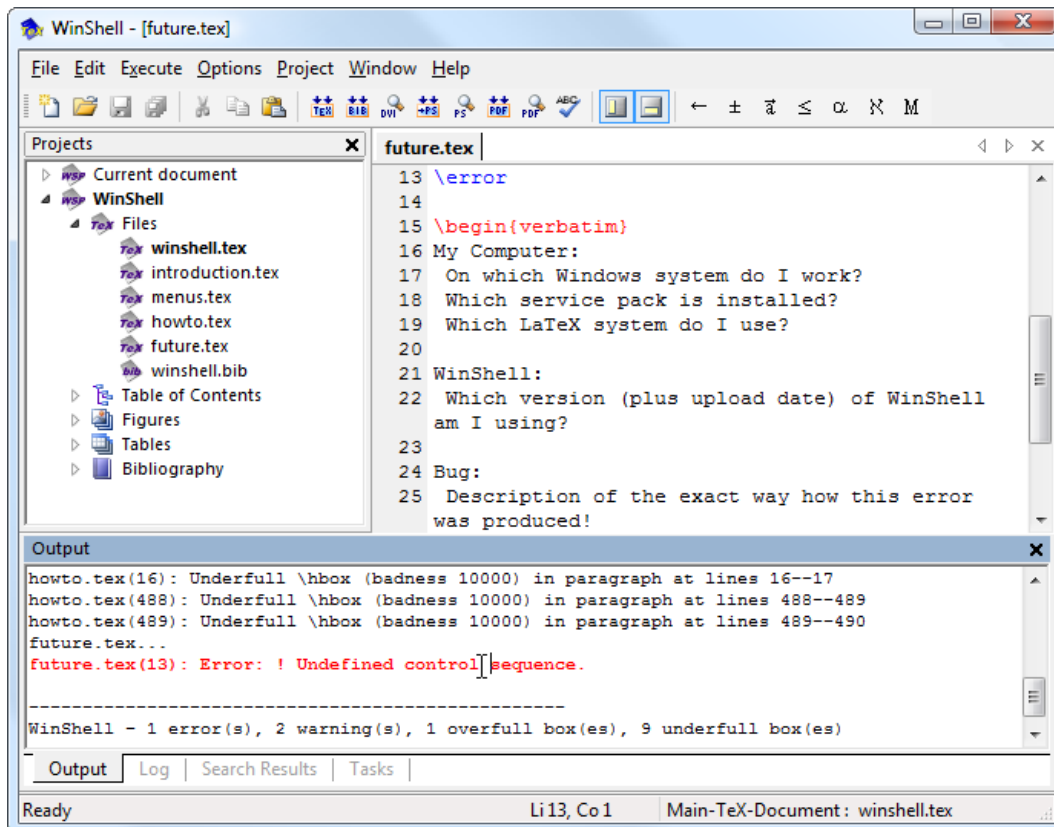
**References and citations** References to figures and tables and citations of Bib $\TeX$  entries can be inserted directly into the current cursor position in the text.

**Sort by Author** The Project Window sorts the shown Bib $\TeX$  entries by Bib $\TeX$  author field, if this check mark is set. Otherwise the sorting is by Bib $\TeX$  label field.

**Show All** The Project Window shows all Bib $\TeX$  entries, if this check mark is set.

### 3.7 Jump to error and warning lines

A double click on a  $\text{\LaTeX}$  error or warning line in the Output tab of the Output Window jumps to the specific line in the corresponding document. An error line is drawn in red.



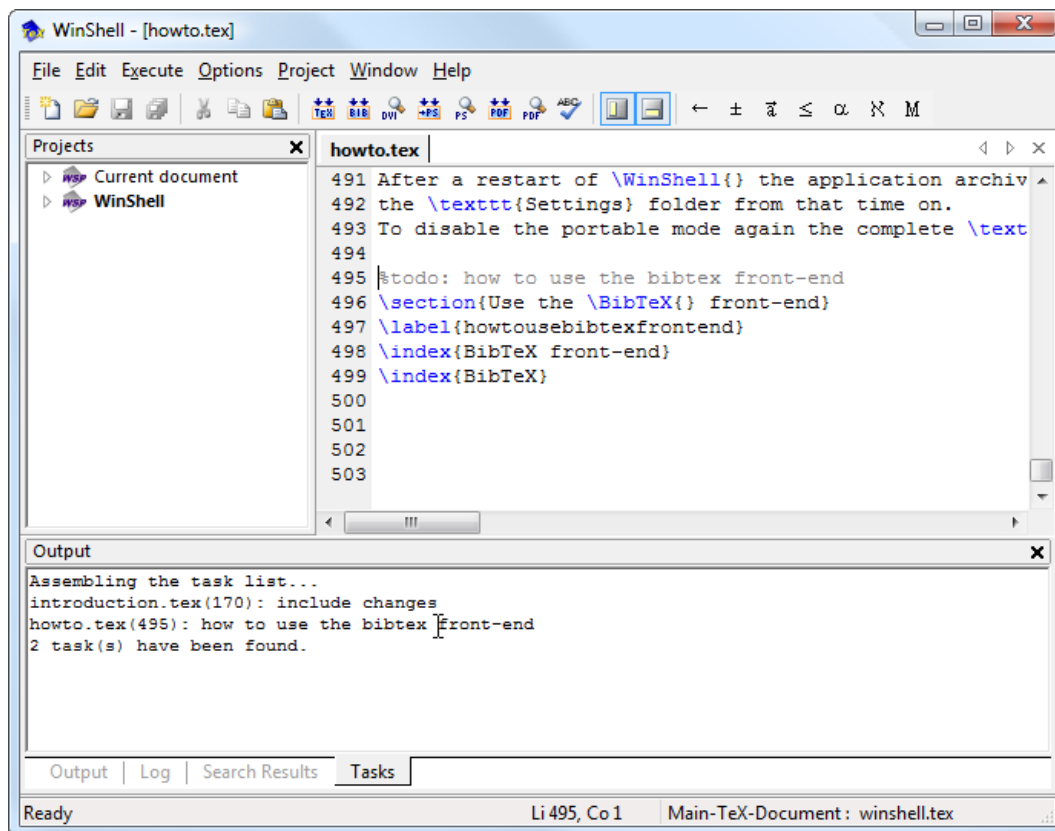
Additionally, **WinShell** jumps automatically to the first error line when the check mark in the General tab in the Options dialog is set.

Hint: Adding the `nonstopmode` command to the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  program call prevents the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  run to stop at errors and makes a compilation of the complete project or document:

- Options  $\Rightarrow$  Program Calls  $\Rightarrow$   $\text{\LaTeX}$   
cmd-line: `-interaction=nonstopmode "%s.tex"`



## 3.8 Use tasks



A double click on a line in the Tasks tab of the Output Window jumps to the specific line in the corresponding document. Tasks are marked with a '% todo:' tag in the text.

This feature provides some kind of reminder functionality. It can be used within a document or project where the user needs to add e.g. some additional information later.

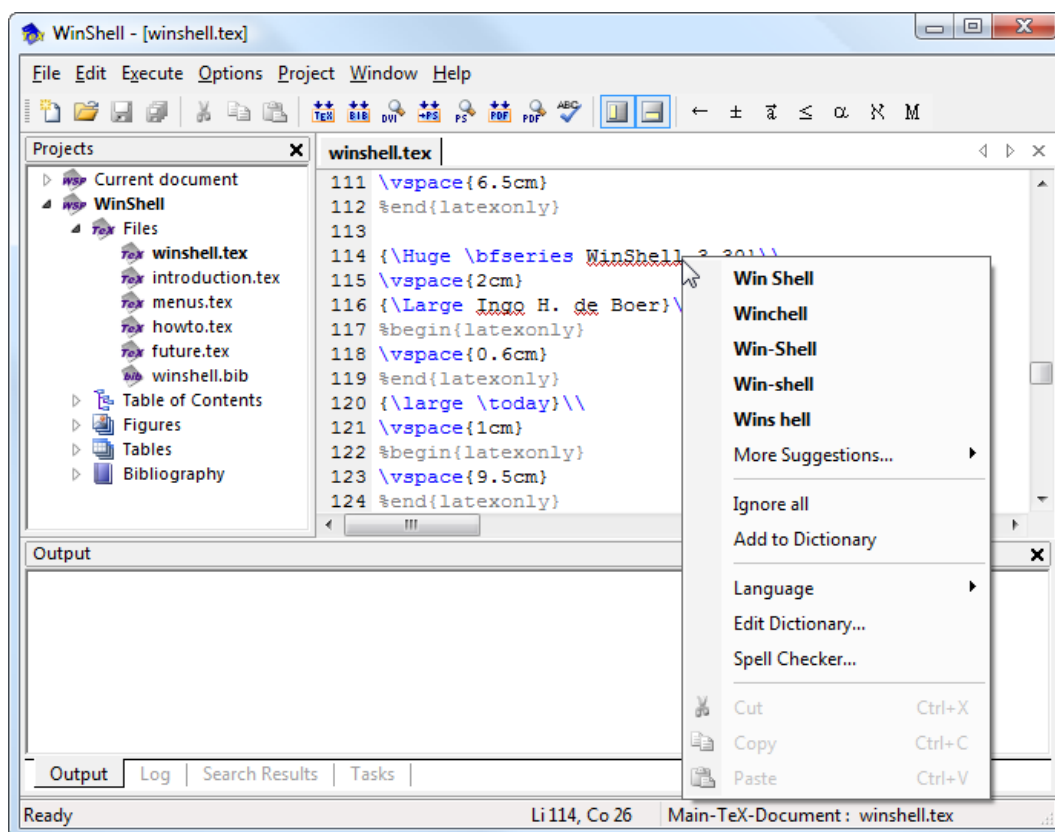
## 3.9 Use the spell checker

### 3.9.1 Automatic spell check

**WinShell** has a built-in spell checker. Only a dictionary needs to be downloaded. Dictionaries are available for free at <http://wiki.services.openoffice.org/wiki/Dictionaries>. Any version on that website will work. It is recommended to use the latest released version. The dictionary has to be copied to the **Dictionaries** folder in the **WinShell** binary folder.

E.g., download the American English dictionary `en_US.zip` from the homepage above. Unzip its contained files `en_US.aff`, `en_US.dic` and `README_en_US.txt` to the **Dictionaries** folder of the **WinShell** binary folder, e.g. `C:\Program Files\WinShell\Dictionaries`.

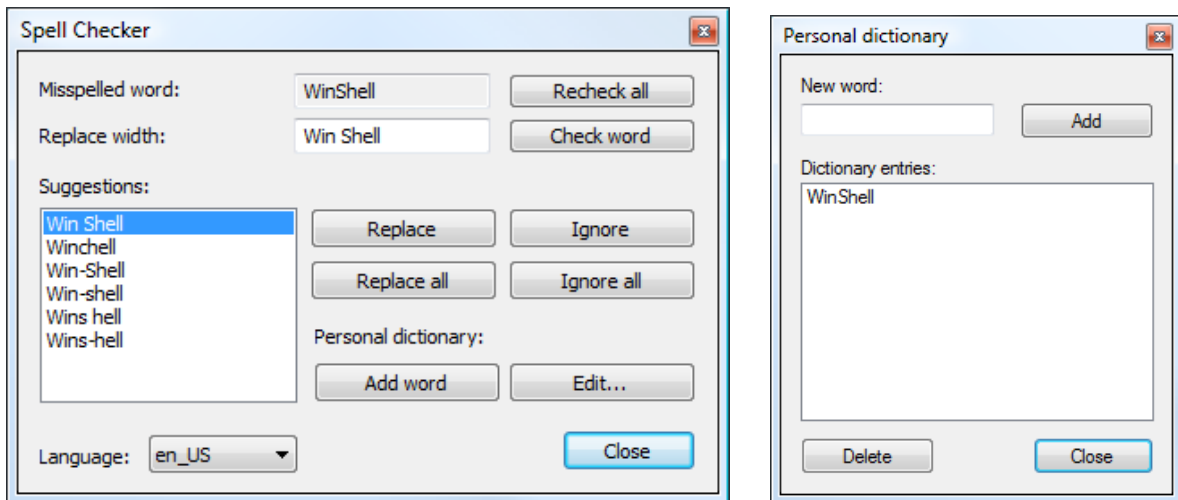
The spell checker icon in the **Options** menu enables or disables the automatic spell checking. Unknown words are squiggly underlined. The color of the squiggly line can be set in the **Syntax highlighting** menu. Different features how to handle the unknown word are provided via the context menu (right mouse button click over an unknown word).



The first bold entries in the context menu are suggestions to replace the unknown word. Choosing one of them replaces the unknown word in the text. Other options are to ignore the unknown word in the text or even store it in the personal dictionary for future spell checking.

It is possible to choose the spell checking language from the context menu and edit the personal dictionary. Also, the spell check dialog can be started from the context menu.

### 3.9.2 Spell check dialog



The dialog spell check button in the 'Execute' menu and in the toolbar is enabled when a document is loaded. The checking starts from the current mouse position. A dialog pops up to show the unknown word which is also highlighted in the document. A suggestion list is displayed. At the bottom of the dialog the language of the dictionary can be chosen (left image).

A personal dictionary can be created if the word is not in the given suggestion list. The word can be added and the personal dictionary be edited (right image). It is saved in the `WinShellDict.txt` file which is stored in a folder (normally the user profile folder) depending on the OS (Operating System) version you are running or in the 'Settings' folder when in portable mode.

## 3.10 Use portable WinShell

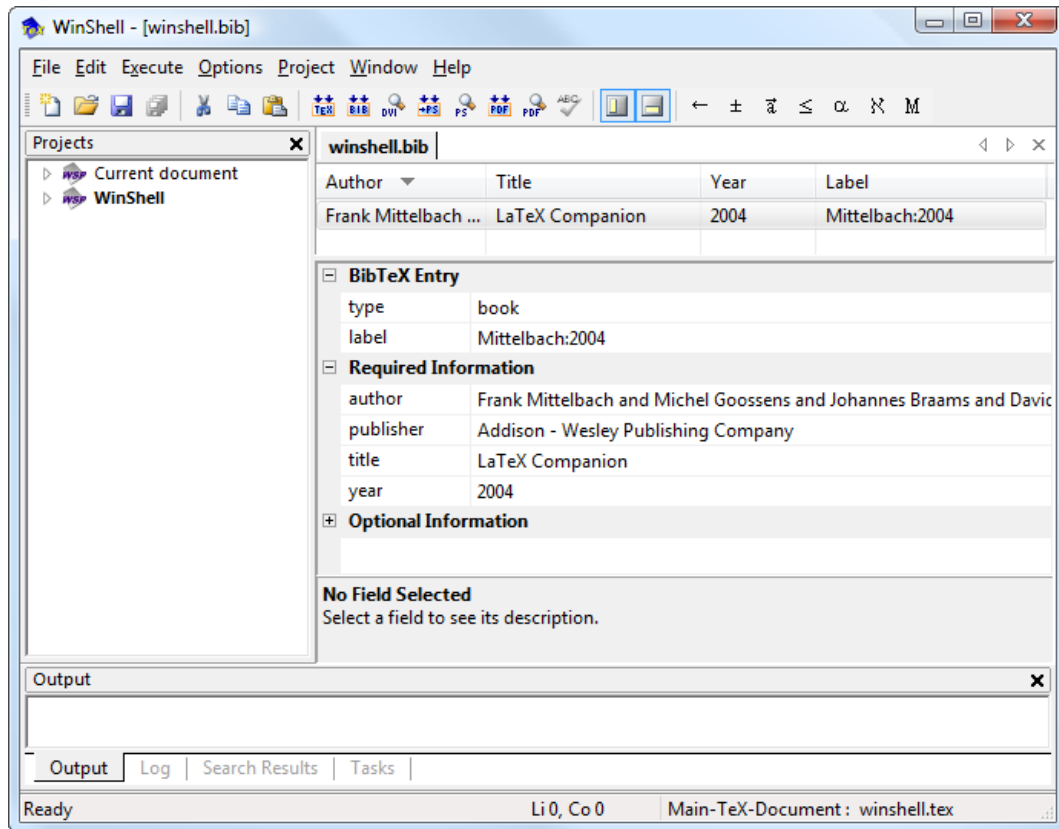
A folder named `Settings` has to be created in the **WinShell** binary folder to use **WinShell** as a portable version. E.g., if `F:` is your flash disk, follow these steps:

1. Unzip the **WinShell** zip file to `F:`
2. Create the folder `F:\WinShell\Settings`

After a restart of **WinShell** the application archives all information in the `Settings` folder from that time on. To disable the portable mode again the complete `Settings` folder has to be removed.

## 3.11 Use the BibTeX front-end

### 3.11.1 General overview

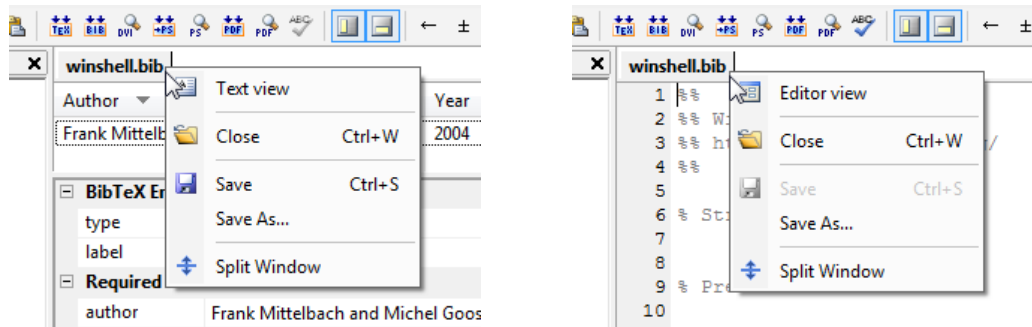


A .bib document it is automatically shown in the BibTeX front-end if the check mark in the General options tab is checked

In the upper view one can find an overview list of all the BibTeX entries. By clicking with the mouse on the header the list can be sorted. A triangle indicates an ascending or descending order. Clicking a single line shows the detailed information of the BibTeX entry in the lower view. There is the type and label information followed by the required and the optional fields. Each type has a set of required and optional fields.

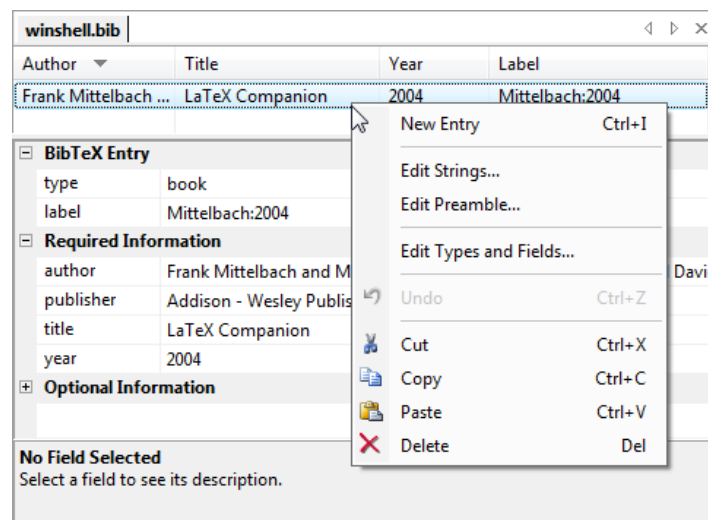
For faster navigation in the lower view, one can use the TAB key to navigate to the different fields. If the field to change has been reached, a hit on the RETURN key will change into edit mode of this field.

It is possible to switch between the text view and the editor view via the context menu of the tab of the document:



Hint: For a .bib document depending on the upper or lower view of the BibTeX front-end a complete list or a single BibTeX entry will be printed.

### 3.11.2 The context menu



Via the context menu of the upper or lower view the .bib document as well as the BibTeX types, fields, strings, preamble can be changed.

The copy mechanism works from valid BibTeX format text input, also the paste mechanism copies a BibTeX entry in BibTeX format to the clipboard.

### 3.11.3 A new BibTeX entry

Via the context menu or via the keyboard shortcut CTRL + I a new BibTeX entry is created of the type article with unknown author, unknown journal, unknown title, the current year and a random label.

winshell.bib			
Author ▾	Title	Year	Label
Frank Mittelbach ...	LaTeX Companion	2004	Mittelbach:2004
unknown author	unknown title	2008	label7632

BibTeX Entry	
type	article
label	label7632
Required Information	
author	unknown author
journal	unknown journal
title	unknown title
year	2008
Optional Information	

### 3.11.4 Edit a BibTeX entry

A BibTeX entry can be edited in the lower view where the detailed information is displayed. The edit box on the right of each field can be activated by a mouse click and then be edited.

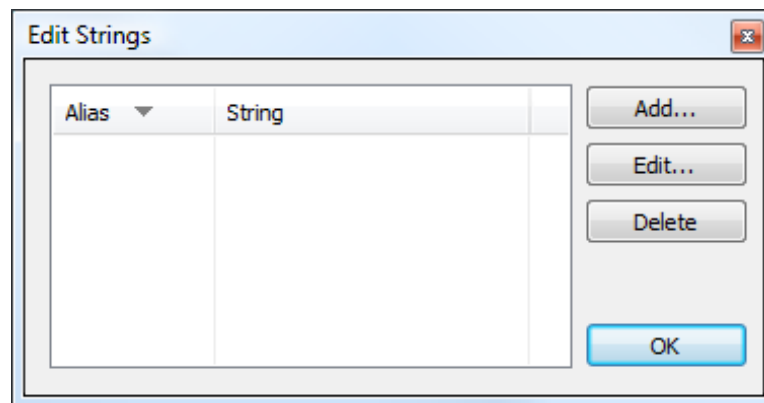
BibTeX Entry	
type	book
label	Mittelbach:2004
Required Information	
author	Frank Mittelbach and Michel Goossens and Johannes Braams and D...
<b>publisher</b>	Addison - Wesley Publishing Company
title	LaTeX Companion
year	2004
Optional Information	
<b>publisher</b> The publisher's name.	

### 3.11.5 Edit the preamble

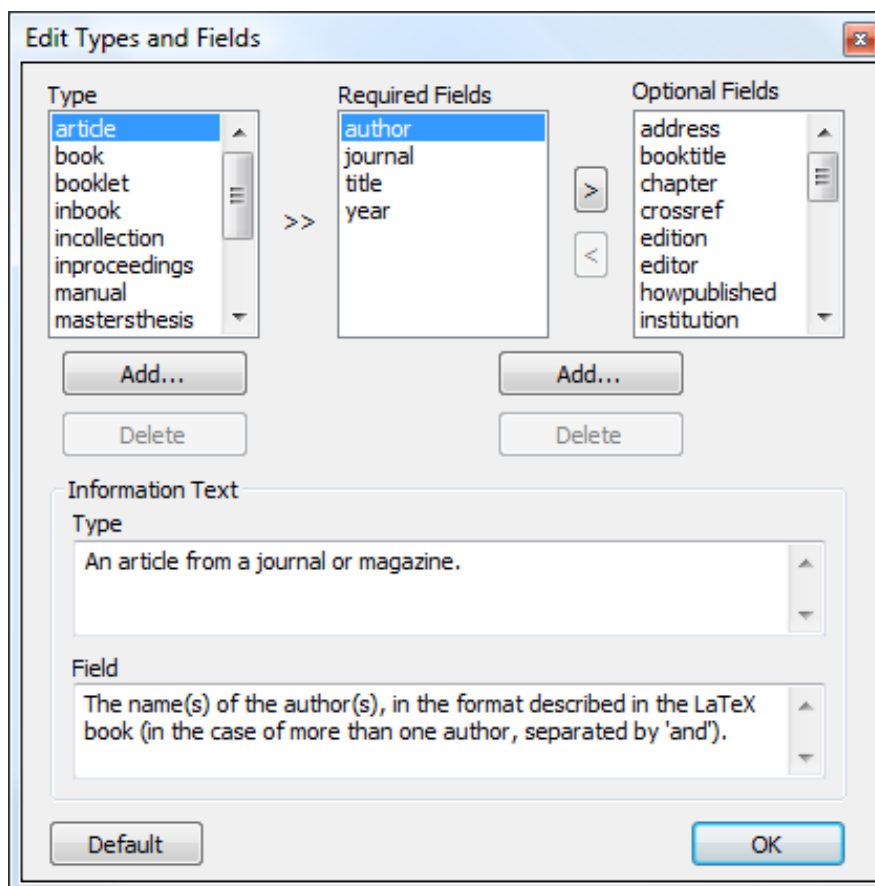
To edit the preamble of the .bib document, choose accordingly in the context menu. A dialog pops up and the preamble can be typed in.

### 3.11.6 Edit the strings

To edit the strings of the .bib document, choose accordingly in the context menu. A dialog pops up and the strings can be modified.



### 3.11.7 Edit the types and fields



To modify the types and fields, choose accordingly in the context menu. A dialog pops up and the types and fields can be modified.

When a type is selected the required and optional fields are displayed accordingly. An information text about the currently selected type and field is shown and can be edited. Any modification of the information text will be stored.

New types and fields can be added via the 'Add...' button. User types and fields can be deleted via the 'Delete...' button. The standard types and fields cannot be deleted. The 'Default' button resets all the types and fields to the standard ones and all user types and fields will be deleted.

With the 'ζ' and 'ι' buttons it is possible to change the required and optional fields for a type.

The modifications are stored in the files:

WinShell.bibtex\_fields

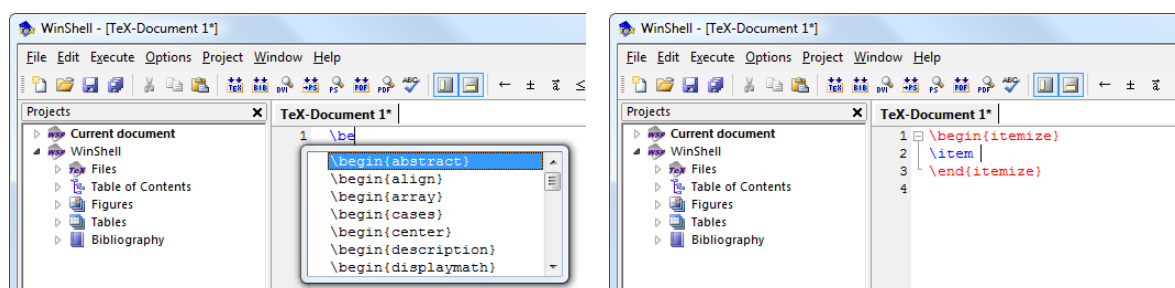
WinShell.bibtex\_types

These files are located in the **WinShell** user profile folder.

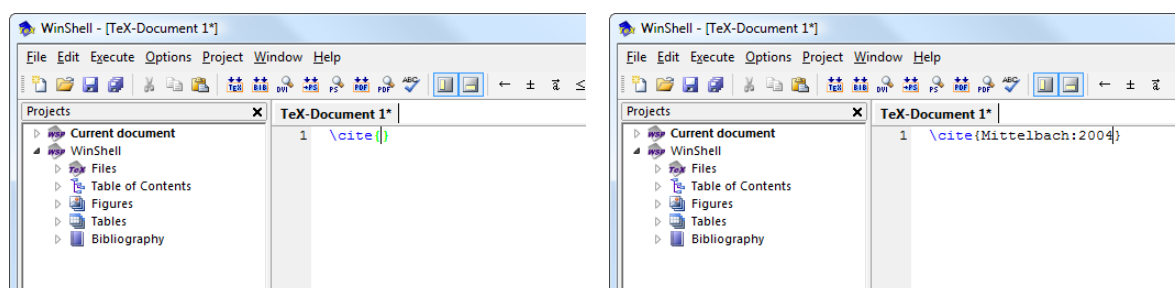
### 3.12 Use the Autocompletion

Autocompletion in the text editor is initiated with a '\' followed by a combination of two keystrokes, namely CTRL and SPACE, at a time. After you have typed e.g. '\be' followed by CTRL+Space **WinShell** displays a list box showing likely identifiers. The currently selected item can be chosen by pressing the TAB key or via the mouse.

**WinShell** has an extended autocompletion, meaning that not only the keyword is shown, but also the complete environment is filled into the text editor and the cursor is positioned at a reasonable position.



Autocompletion also works with the BibTeX entries. Type the keyword '\cite' and place the cursor is in between the braces (Autocompletion will do this automatically). Another CTRL+Space keystroke will show a list of the labels which can be inserted. The list of labels is generated from the BibTeX file(s) which belong to the active project.



If the likely identifier list contains only a single item, this single item will be automatically inserted without showing a selection list.



## 4 Bug report

### 4.1 Before sending a bug report

Please download the latest version from the **WinShell** homepage before sending any bug report. Include the following information in your email (in English or German only!) when sending a bug report:

My Computer:

On which Windows system do I work?

Which service pack is installed?

Which LaTeX system do I use?

WinShell:

Which version (plus upload date) of WinShell am I using?

Bug:

Description of the exact way how this error was produced!

What is the exact error message?

Is it reproducible?

Did I try it on other machines?

Did I try it on other systems?



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