

WinShell 3.30

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Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	What is WinShell?	1
1.2	Installation	1
1.2.1	LaTeX package	1
1.2.2	PDF viewer	1
1.2.3	Postscript viewer	1
1.2.4	WinShell	2
1.2.5	Spell checker	2
1.3	What is new compared to WinShell 3.21?	2
1.4	Features	3
1.5	What are the costs of WinShell?	3
1.6	Getting started...	3
2	Menus	5
2.1	File	5
2.2	Edit	6
2.3	Execute	10
2.4	Options	13
2.5	Project	18
2.6	Window	20
2.7	Help	20
3	How to...	21
3.1	Use the command line arguments	21
3.2	Use the table wizard	21
3.3	Insert a user tool	22
3.3.1	Create a user tool	22
3.3.2	Insert a user tool into the toolbar	23
3.4	Insert a macro	26
3.4.1	Create a macro	26
3.4.2	Insert a macro into the toolbar	27
3.5	Manage the toolbars	28
3.6	Manage a project	30
3.6.1	Left Mouse Button	30
3.6.2	Right Mouse Button	33
3.7	Jump to error and warning lines	34
3.8	Use tasks	35
3.9	Use the spell checker	36

3.9.1	Automatic spell check	36
3.9.2	Spell check dialog	37
3.10	Use portable WinShell	37
3.11	Use the BibTeX front-end	38
3.11.1	General overview	38
3.11.2	The context menu	39
3.11.3	A new BibTeX entry	39
3.11.4	Edit a BibTeX entry	40
3.11.5	Edit the preamble	40
3.11.6	Edit the strings	40
3.11.7	Edit the types and fields	41
4	Bug report	43
4.1	Before sending a bug report	43
	Index	45

1 Introduction

1.1 What is WinShell?

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

1.2 Installation

1.2.1 LaTeX package

A \LaTeX package is required. There are two common ones:

\MiKTeX : <http://www.miktex.org/>

\TeX Live: <http://www.tug.org/texlive/>

These packages can also be found at the different \TeX communities:

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

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

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

The \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

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

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

Sumatra PDF supports Sync \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 WinShell 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 \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/Dictionaryes>.

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 3.21?

Some of the fixes and improvements to version 3.21 are:

- No more Win9x/NT support
- Linux support via wine
- Additional Traditional Chinese language support
- Update to Hunspell 1.2.8
- Update to Scintilla 1.77

- BibT_EX front-end
- Improved table of content parser
- Improved UTF8 support for spell checker
- Disabled fading of startup logo
- The "Umlaute" Dialog has been removed because it is obsolete meanwhile
- Streamline of original full toolbar
- A PDF_LA_TE_X optimized toolbar
- SyncT_EX/Sumatra PDF support
- Line information in User Programs

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; BibT_EX 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_EX 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_AT_EX 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 \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 \LaTeX package could be installed incorrectly.

2 Menus

2.1 File

New

WinShell creates a new T_EX or BibT_EX document. A new BibT_EX document is automatically shown in the BibT_EX front-end.

Keys: Ctrl + N (for T_EX documents only)

Open

This command opens one or more existing documents either in the text editor or in the BibT_EX front-end.

Keys: Ctrl + O

File-Types

WinShell - Files (*.wsp, *.tex, *.bib, *.log)	Project - Files (*.wsp)
T _E X - Files (*.tex)	BibT _E 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_EX front-end a complete list or a single BibT_EX 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

Search and Replace

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

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

.	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.

2.3 Execute

LaTeX

LaTeX compiles the Main-TeX-Document as displayed in the status bar. 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.

Key: F5

BibTeX

This command runs BibTeX. 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: 'LaTeX first' and 'PDFLaTeX first'. If a document is modified, not compiled with LaTeX or PDFLaTeX, BibTeX will use the old LaTeX output. Both options are marked to avoid this: When modifying a document and pressing the BibTeX button, LaTeX or PDFLaTeX will run first.

Key: F6

DVIView

The DVIView command is used to view the .dvi document of the Main-TeX-Document. The command line is set in the Program Calls menu (usually »"%s.dvi"« for the cmd-line).

There is one more option recommended: 'LaTeX first'. If a document is modified and not compiled with LaTeX, 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, LaTeX 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:

WinShell	Options \Rightarrow Program Calls \Rightarrow \LaTeX cmd-line: -src-specials "%s.tex"
WinShell	Options \Rightarrow Program Calls \Rightarrow DVIView exe-file: yap.exe cmd-line: -l -s %l "%c.tex" "%s.dvi"
YAP	View \Rightarrow Options \Rightarrow Inverse DVI Search \Rightarrow 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:

WinShell	Options \Rightarrow Program Calls \Rightarrow \LaTeX cmd-line: -src-specials "%s.tex"
WinShell	Options \Rightarrow Program Calls \Rightarrow DVIView exe-file: dviout.exe cmd-line: -l %s.dvi "# %l "%c.tex"
dviout	Option \Rightarrow Setup Parameters \Rightarrow 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: ' \LaTeX first' and 'DVIPS first'. GSView will show the old version of the Postscript document if a document is modified, not compiled with \LaTeX and DVIPS not executed. Both options are marked to avoid this: When modifying a document and pressing the GSView button, \LaTeX and DVIPS will run first.

Key: F9

PDF \LaTeX

PDF \LaTeX 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.

PDF \LaTeX 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 'PDF \LaTeX 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:

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

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.

2.4 Options

General

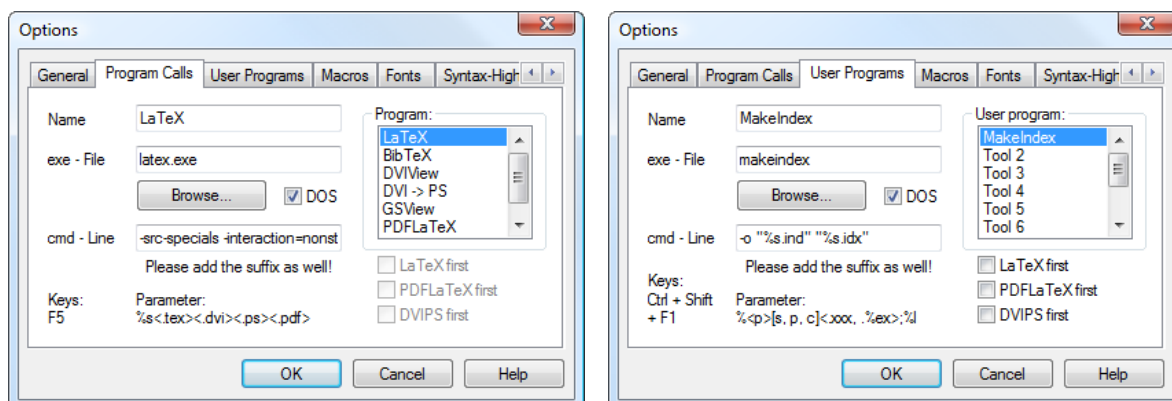
The General tab in the Options dialog lets the user set the language, the file format and a few other options.

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).

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).

Also, the language of **WinShell** and of the spell checker can be set here (see Language).

Program calls and user programs



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

The parameters $\%<p>[s, p, c]<.xxx, .\%ex>$ 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 ' \LaTeX first', ' \PDFLaTeX 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:

- $\langle cur \rangle$ Sets the cursor position to that specific position.
- $\langle sel \rangle$ 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

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 ⇒ Settings ⇒ System Control ⇒ Regional and Language Options ⇒ Advanced ⇒ Language Choice for Non-Unicode Programs.

Windows Vista Start ⇒ Control Panel ⇒ Clock, Language and Region ⇒ Regional and Language Options ⇒ Administrative ⇒ Language for non-Unicode programs ⇒ 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).

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.

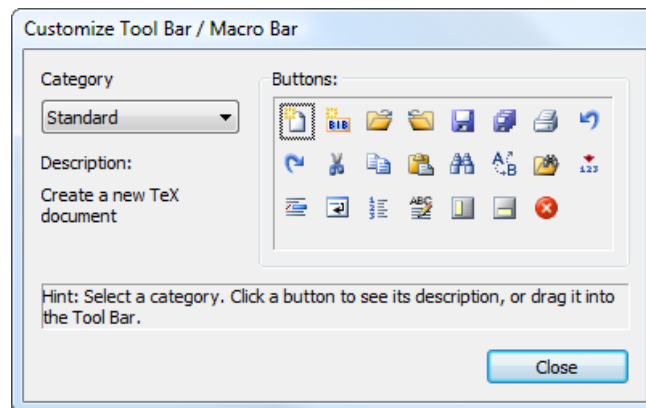
Automatic spell check

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 \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.

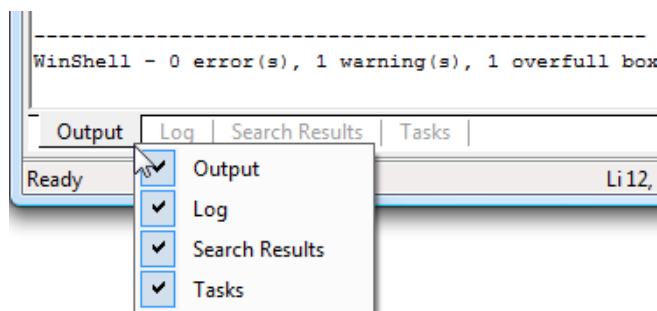
Output Window

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 \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- \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 \LaTeX : arrow bar, binary operator bar, accent bar, relation bar, Greek letter bar, misc bar, macros bar (see Manage the toolbars).

2.5 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- \TeX -Document, additional \TeX -Documents [optional] and Bib \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.

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

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:

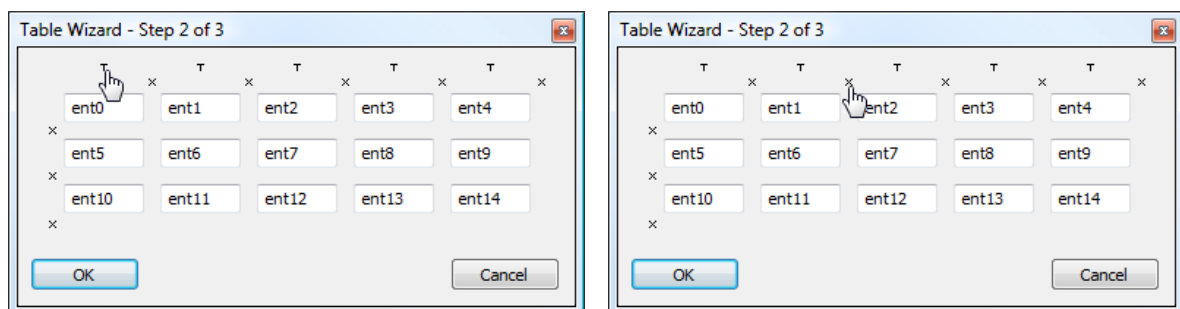
- -p project_file
- -c current_tex_file [-l current_line]
- project_file
- current_tex_file

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.

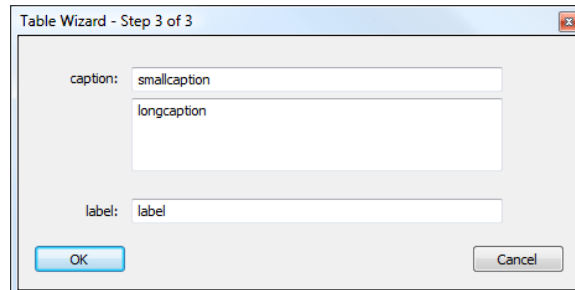
Step 2 The next dialog shows the table with the entries which are editable.



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	I	vertical/horizontal line
└	left-aligned text	II	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'.

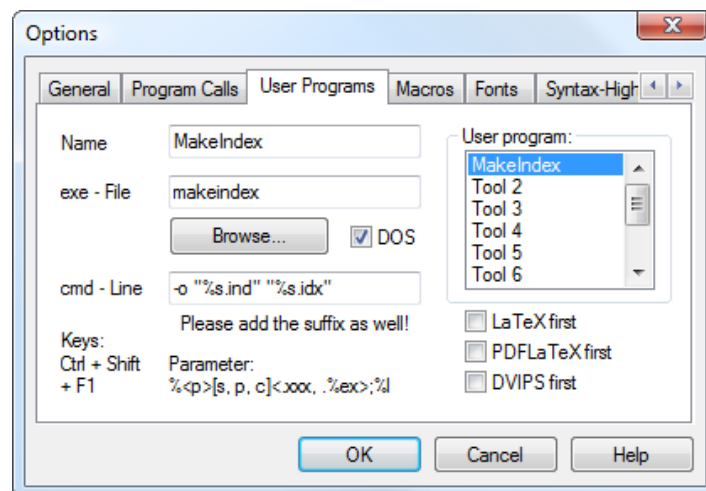


3.3 Insert a user tool

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:



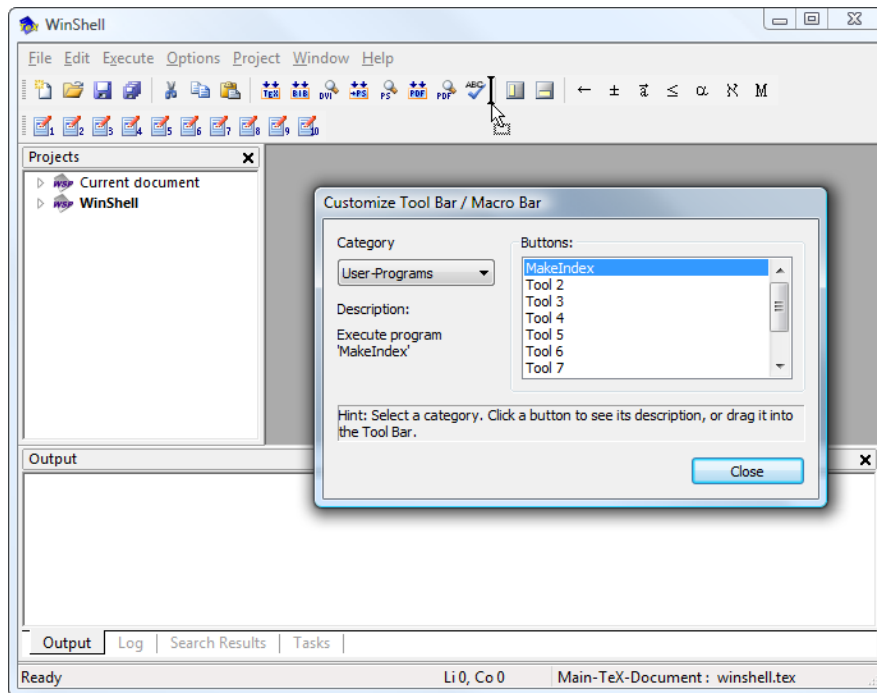
Name:	MakeIndex	LaTeX first:	no
exe-File:	makeindex	PDFLaTeX first:	no
cmd-Line:	-o "%s.ind" "%s.idx"	DVIPS first:	no
		DOS	yes

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

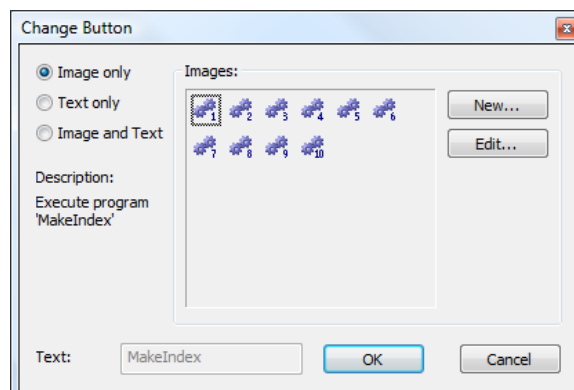
3.3.2 Insert a user tool into the toolbar

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

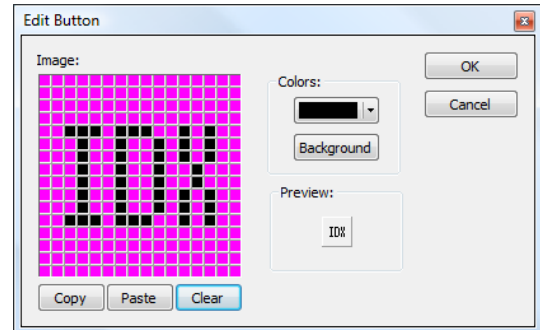
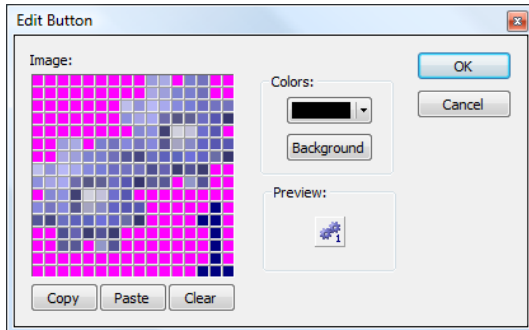
Step 2 Drag & drop the wanted tool on the toolbar. In this example, drag 'MakeIndex' on the toolbar.



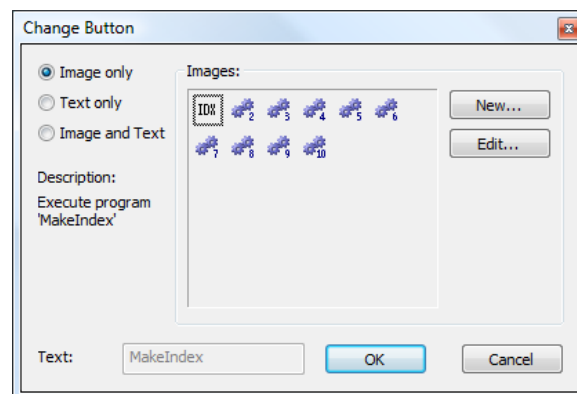
Step 3 A dialog pops up which shows different possibilities to choose the corresponding button. 'Tool 1' is highlighted. In this example, press the 'Edit' button.



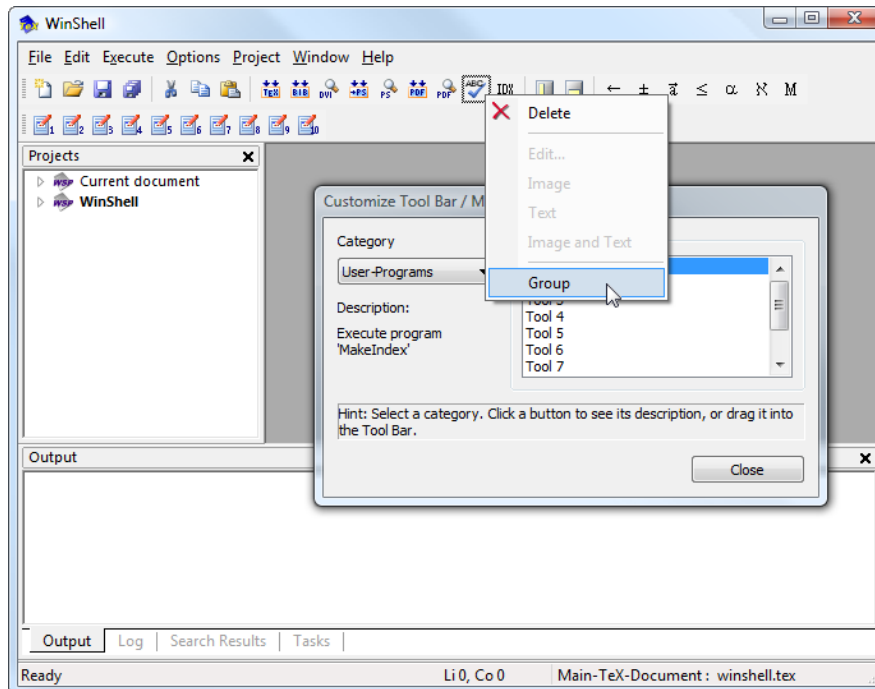
Step 4 The edit dialog pops up. Here it is possible to change the appearance of the button. Just press the 'OK' button when finished.



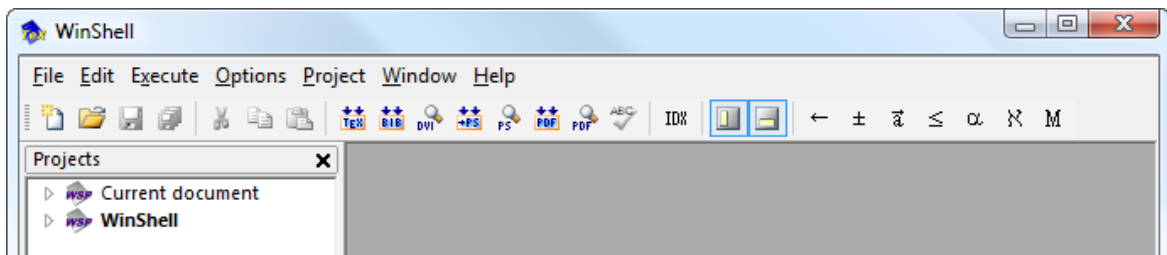
Step 5 The modified button appears in the image list. Again, press the 'OK' button. The button now appears in the toolbar.



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.

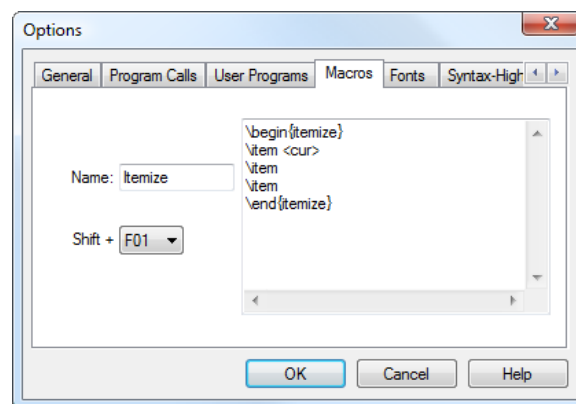
3.4 Insert a macro

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:

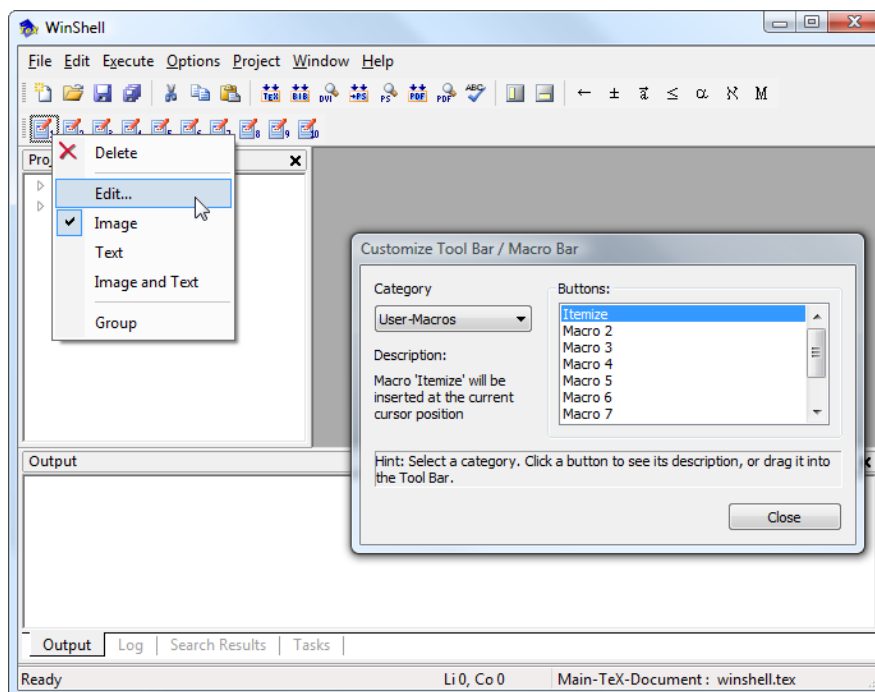
- <cur> Sets the cursor position to that specific position.
- <sel> Replaces a selected text at that specific position.



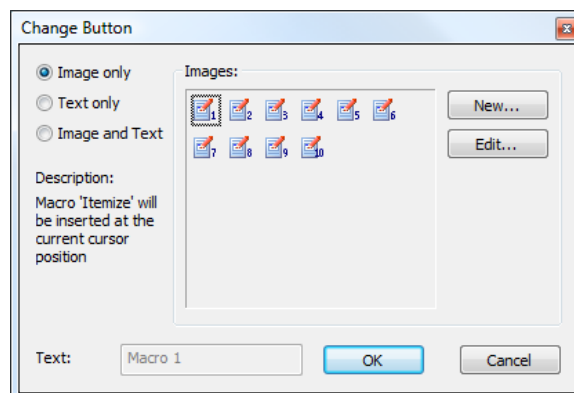
3.4.2 Insert a macro into the toolbar

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.

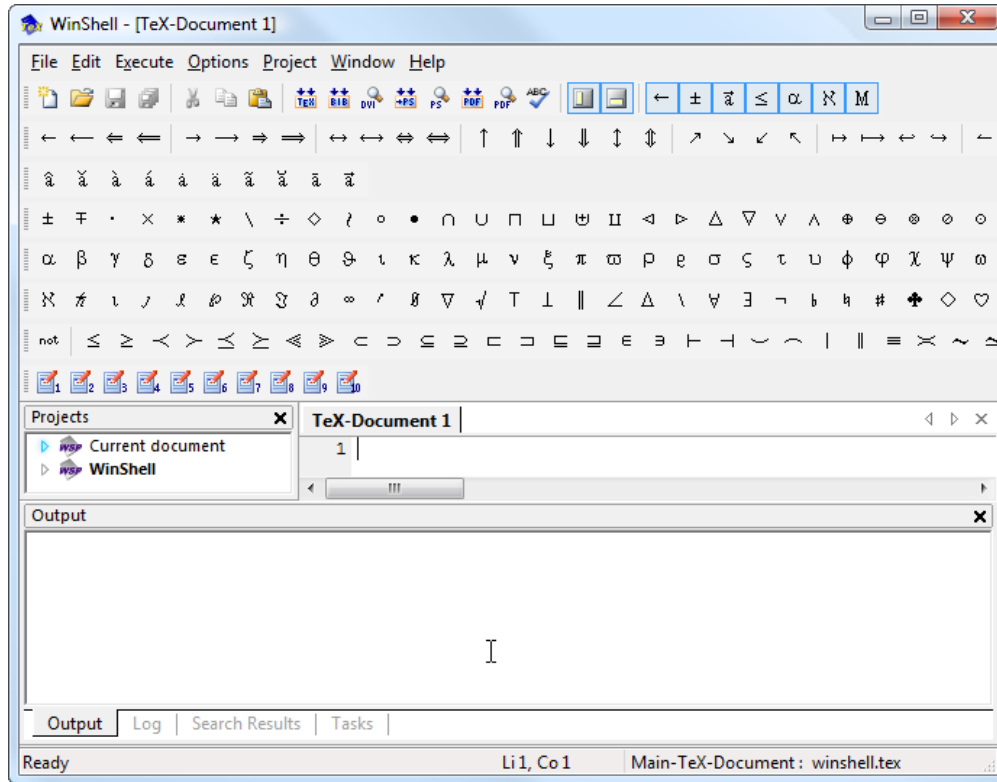


Step 3 The edit dialog pops up. Here it is possible to change the appearance of the button. Just press the 'OK' button when finished.



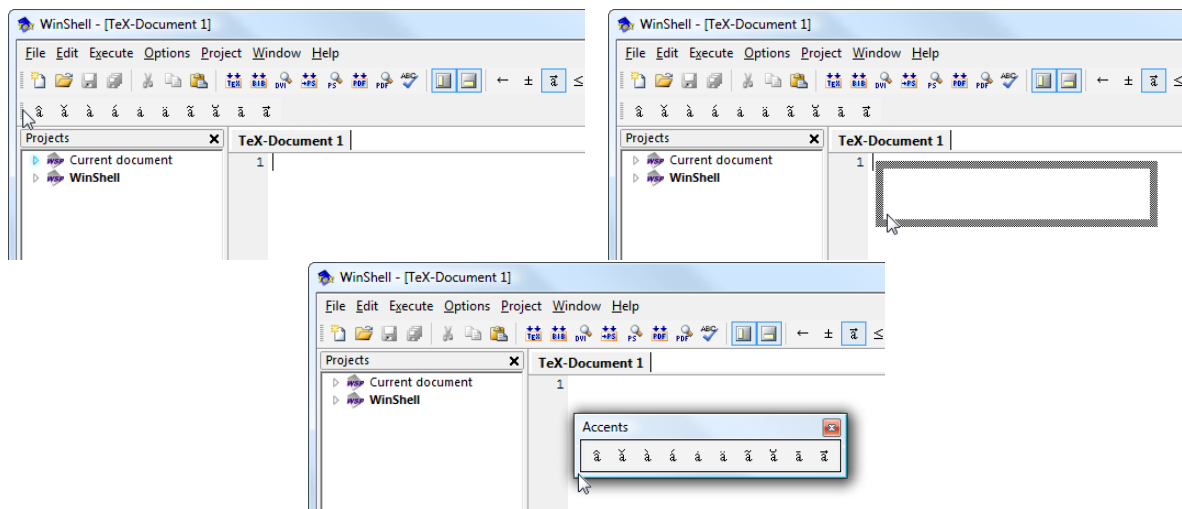
The next steps proceed like in the previous section.

3.5 Manage the toolbars

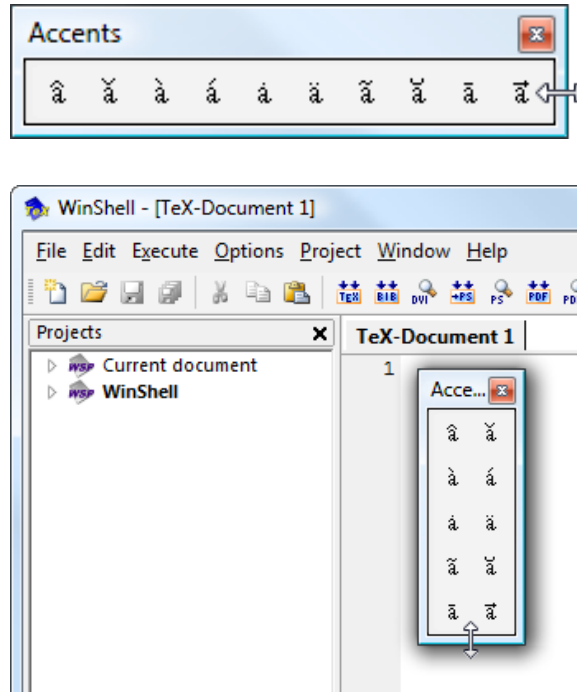


This is how it looks when all toolbars are shown. It is possible to move and form each toolbar. These positions are stored when exiting **WinShell** and reloaded at the next start.

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 \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 \LaTeX package could be installed incorrectly.

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

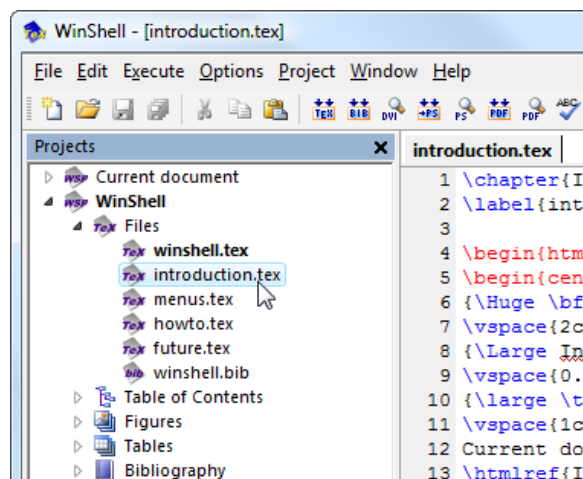
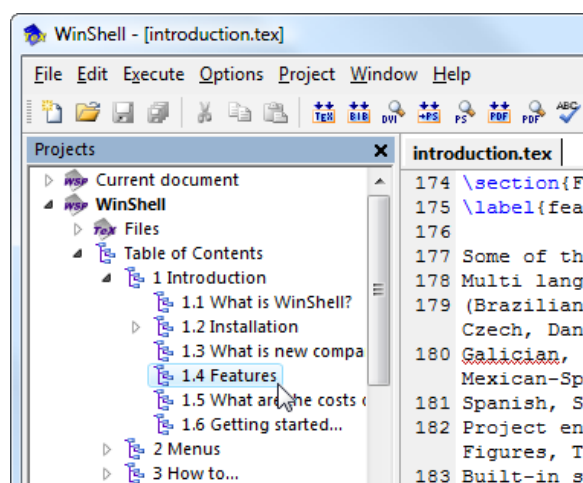
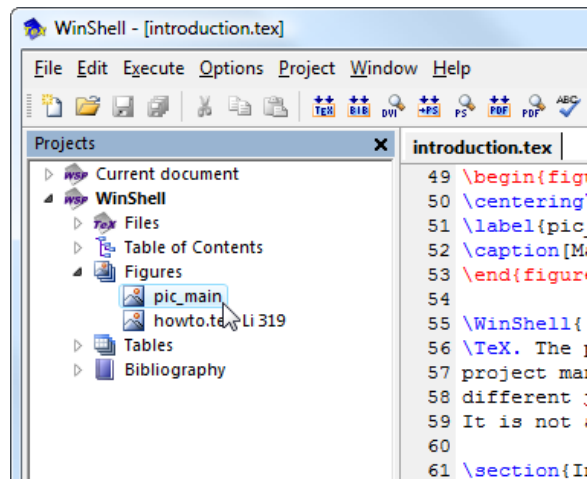


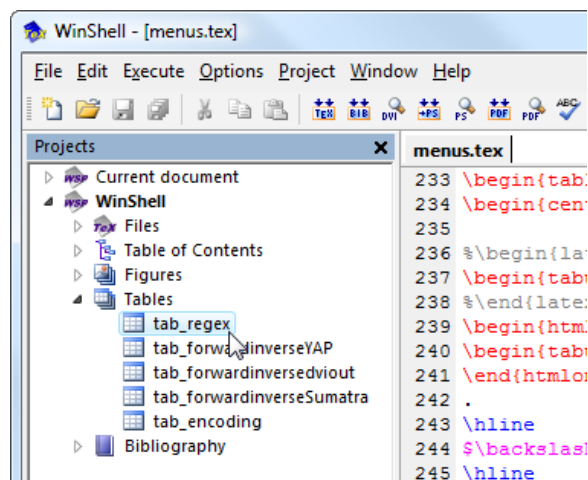
Table of Contents The document will open at that specific line position. The 'Table of Contents' contains: `\chapter \section \subsection \subsubsection`.



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.

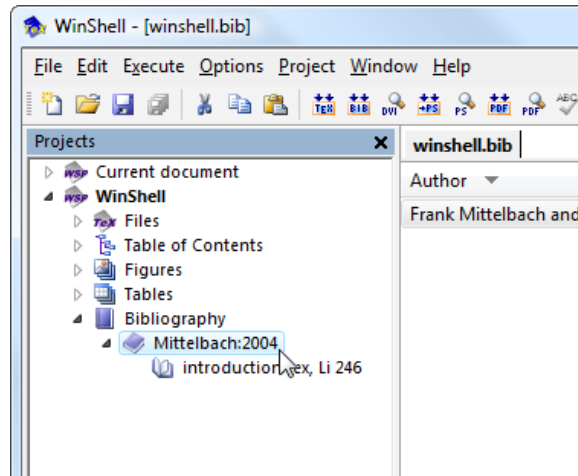


Tables The document will open at the line of the table. The document name and the line of the table is shown in the entry if the table has no label. **WinShell** only takes the table environment into account.

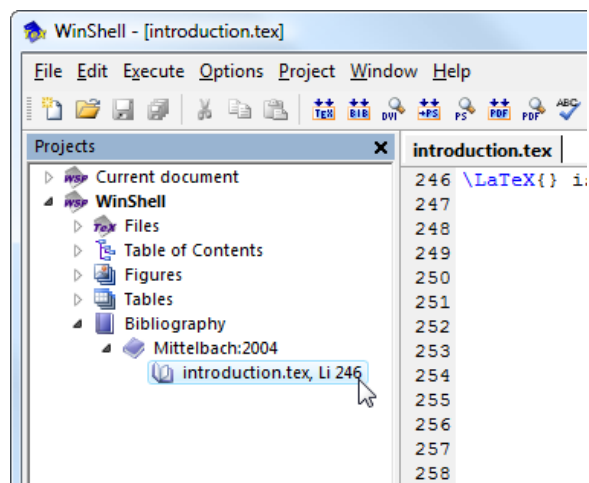


Bibliography

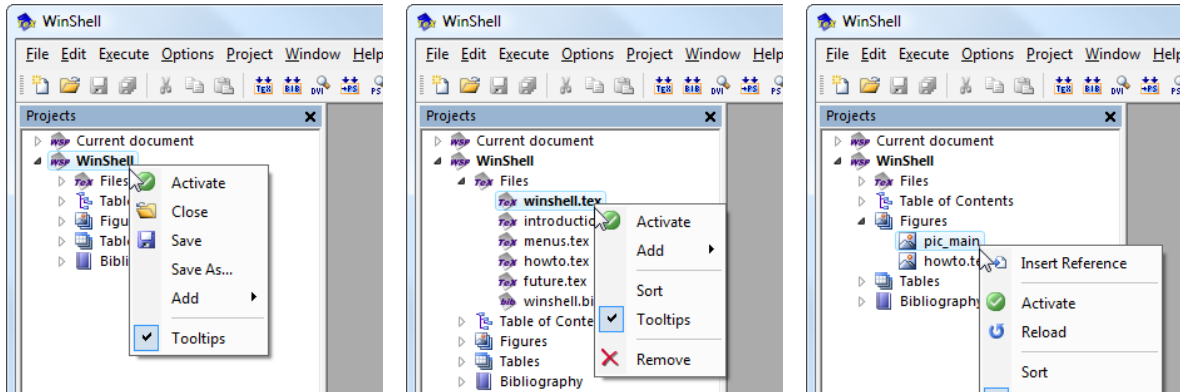
- Bibliography label: Opens the Bib_TE_X document in the Bib_TE_X front-end at the position of the Bib_TE_X entry.



- Subtree of the bibliography label: Opens the .tex document at the given line. This is where the Bib_TE_X 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.

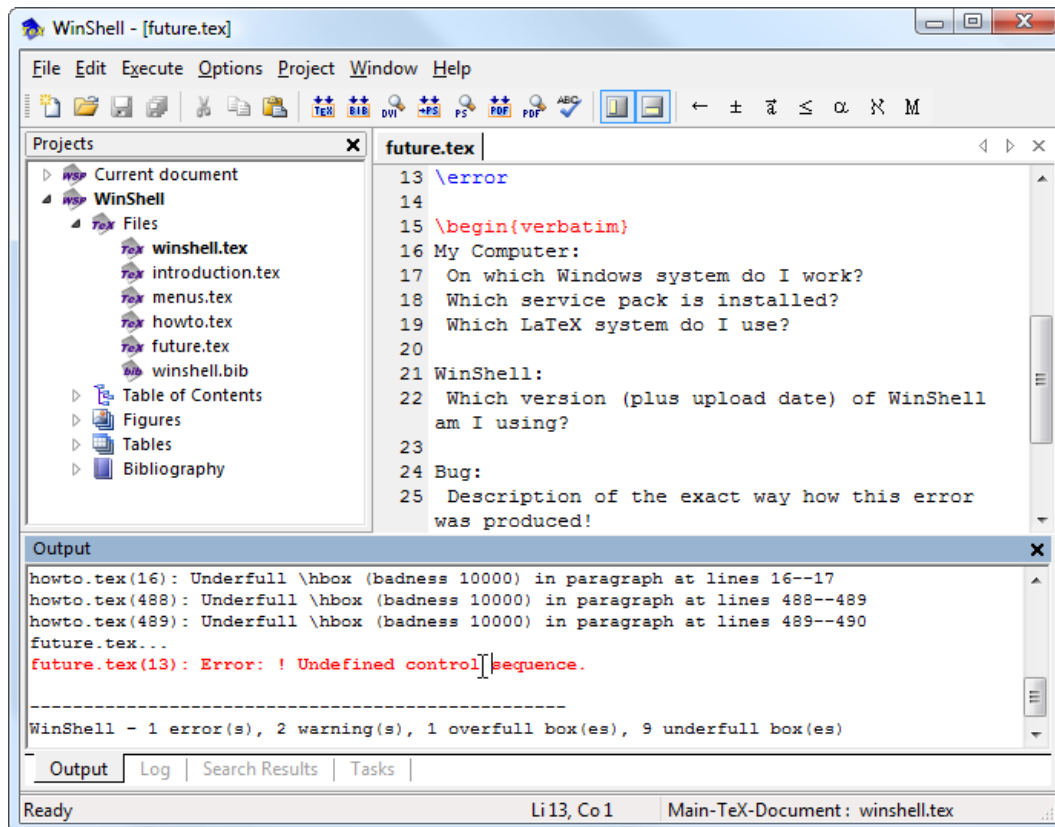
Sort The documents, figures and tables can be alphabetically sorted. When disabled, the documents appear in the order in which they have been included into the project.

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.

3.7 Jump to error and warning lines

A double click on a \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.

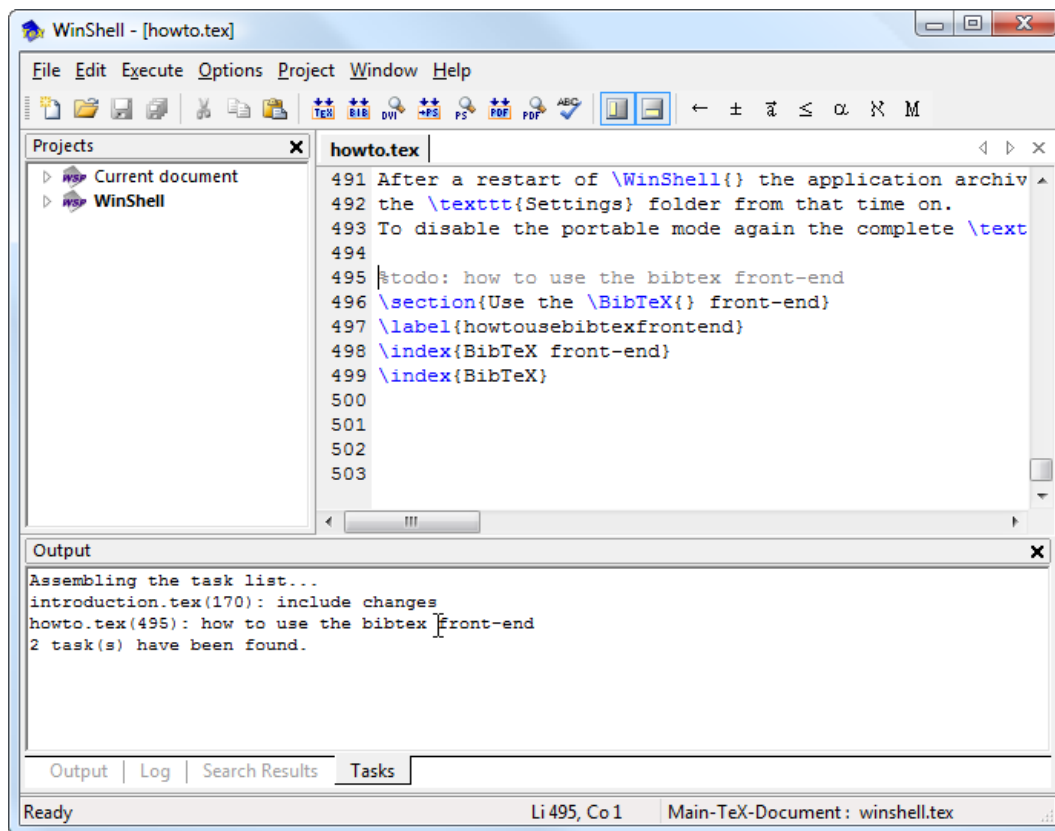


Additionally, **WinShell** jumps automatically to the first error line when the check mark in the General tab in the Options dialog is set.

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

- Options \Rightarrow Program Calls \Rightarrow \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.

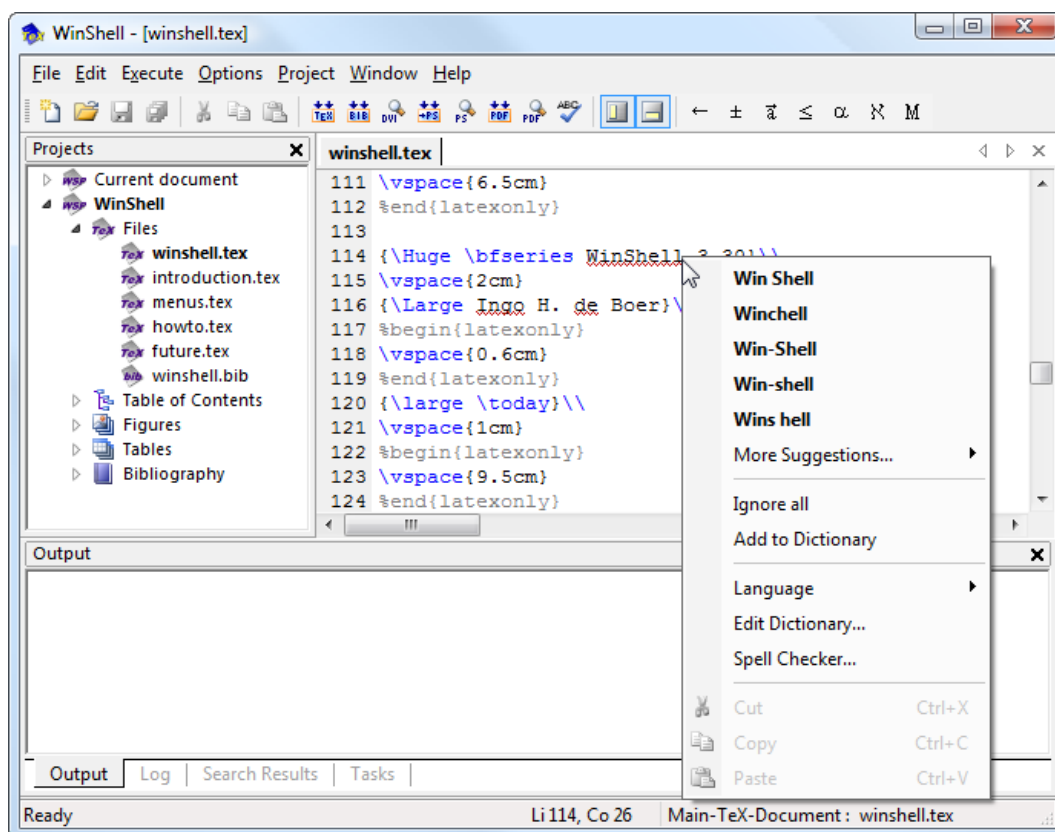
3.9 Use the spell checker

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`.

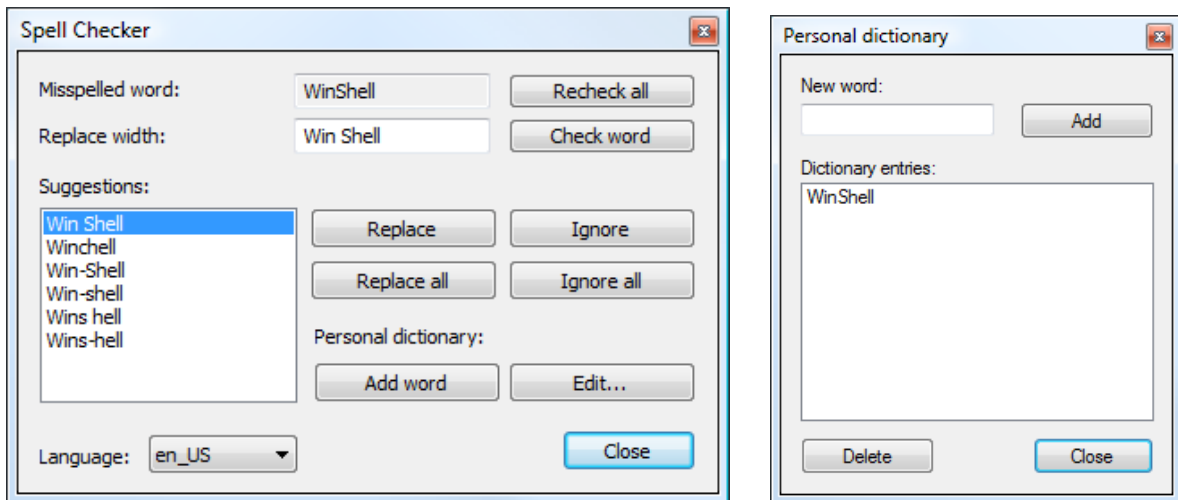
The spell checker icon in the **Options** menu enables or disables the automatic spell checking. Unknown words are squiggly underlined. The color of the squiggly line can be set in the **Syntax highlighting** menu. Different features how to handle the unknown word are provided via the context menu (right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

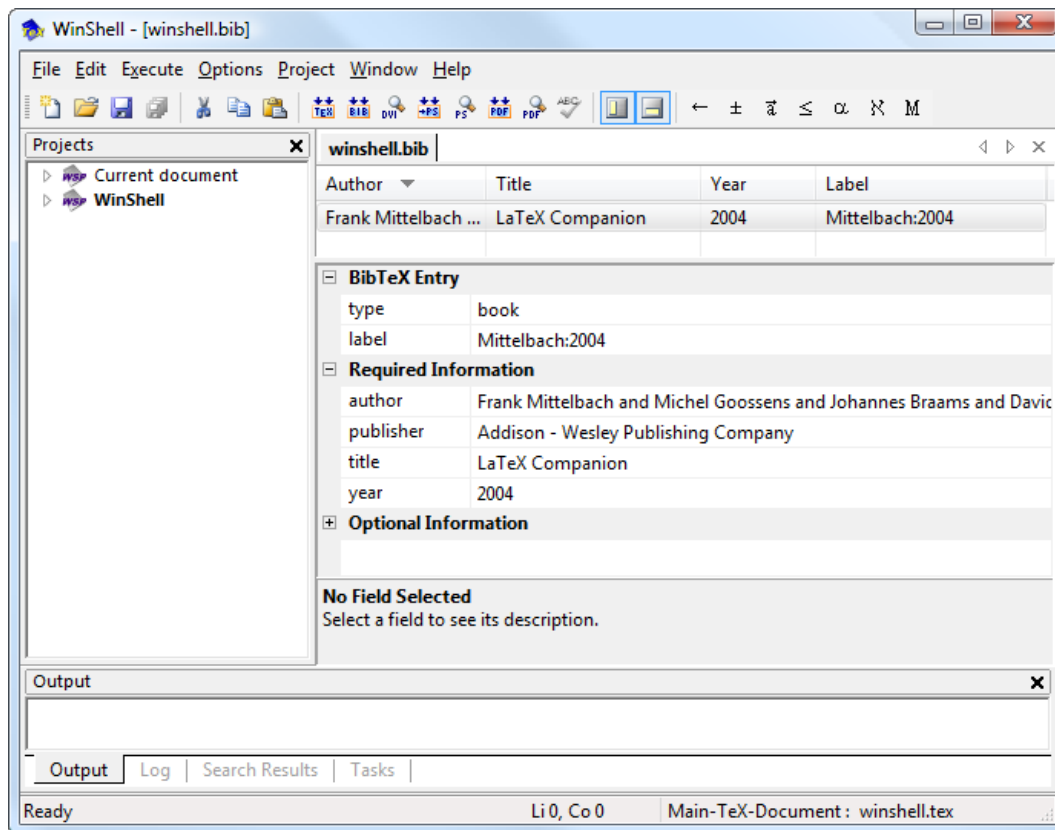
A folder named `Settings` has to be created in the **WinShell** binary folder to use **WinShell** as a portable version. E.g., if `F:` is your flash disk, follow these steps:

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.

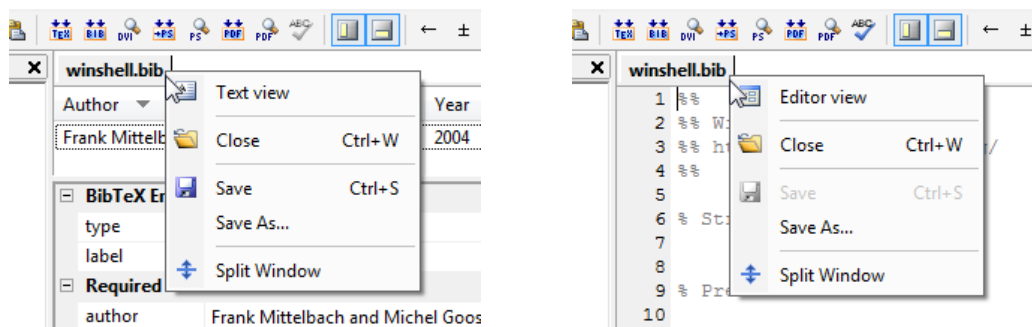
3.11 Use the BibTeX front-end

3.11.1 General overview



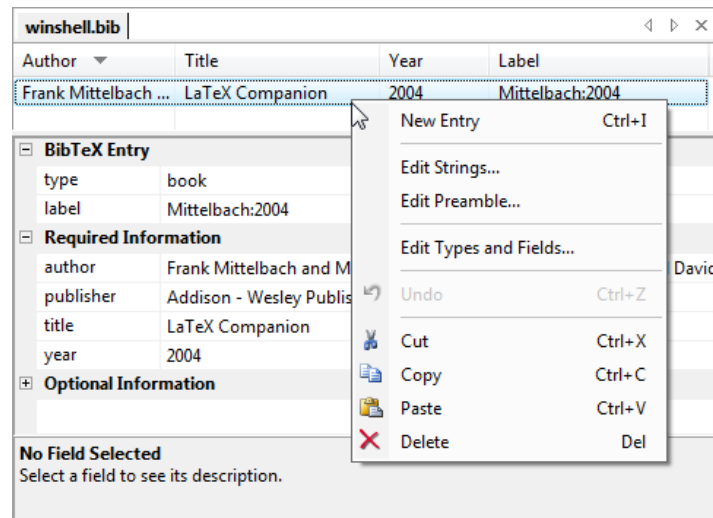
When opening a .bib document it is automatically shown in the BibTeX front-end. In the upper view one can find an overview list of all the BibTeX entries. By clicking with the mouse on the header the list can be sorted. A triangle indicates an ascending or descending order. Clicking a single line shows 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.

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

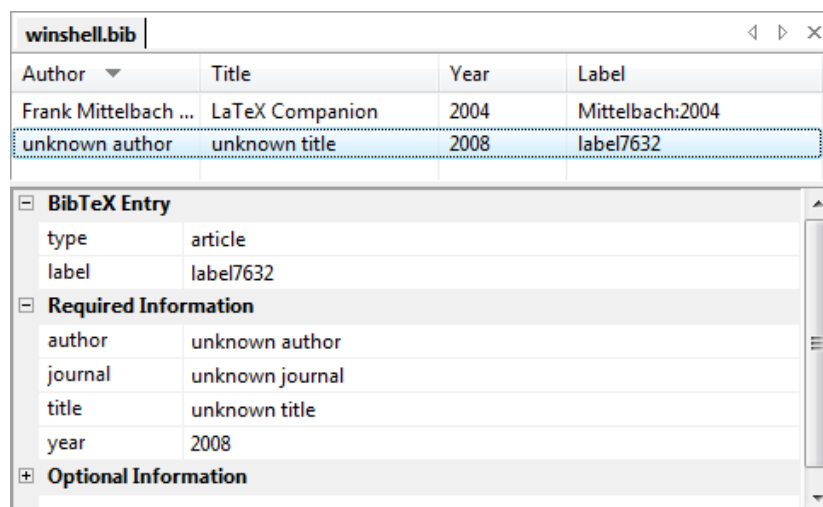


Via the context menu of the upper or lower view the .bib document as well as the BibTeX types, fields, strings, preamble can be changed.

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.



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.

The screenshot shows a window titled "BibTeX Entry". It contains a table with the following fields:

type	book
label	Mittelbach:2004
Required Information	
author	Frank Mittelbach and Michel Goossens and Johannes Braams and D:
publisher	Addison - Wesley Publishing Company
title	LaTeX Companion
year	2004
Optional Information	

Below the table, there is a section for the "publisher" field with the description "The publisher's name." The "publisher" field in the table is highlighted with a blue background and has a text cursor (I-beam) at the end of the text.

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.

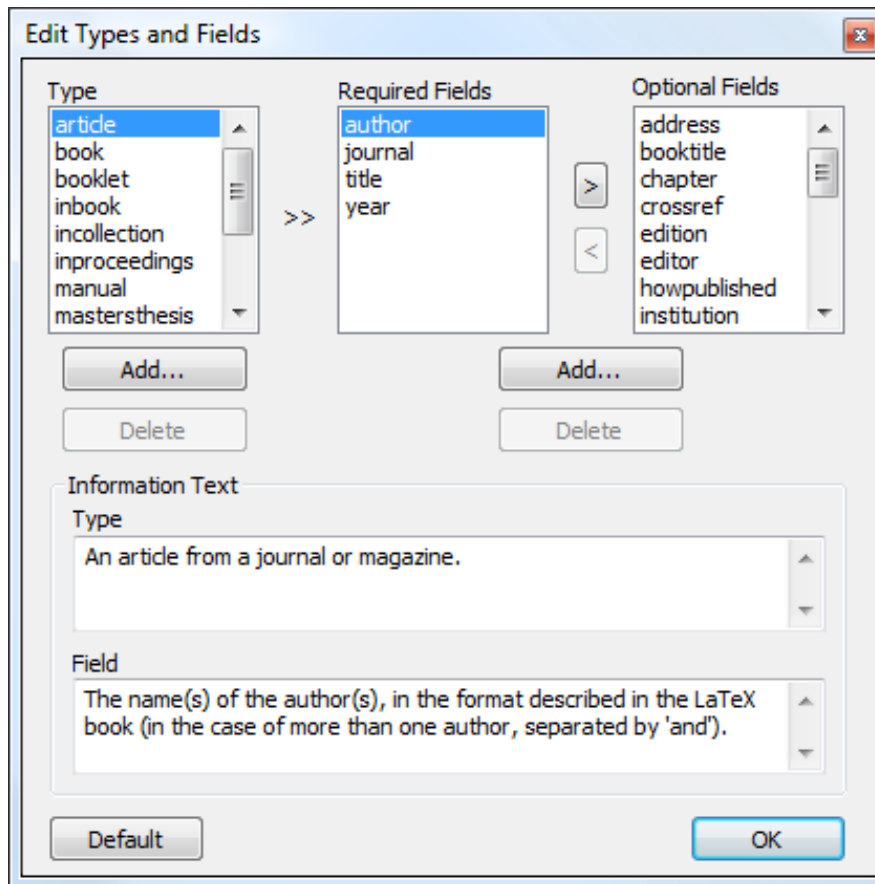
3.11.6 Edit the strings

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

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Edit Strings". It contains a table with two columns: "Alias" and "String". The "Alias" column has a dropdown arrow. To the right of the table are three buttons: "Add...", "Edit...", and "Delete". At the bottom right is an "OK" button.

Alias ▼	String

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 '>' and '<' 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.

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?

Index

A

Accent bar	18
Adobe Reader	1, 12
Arrow bar	18
Automatic spell check	16, 36

B

Background color	16
Bibliography	32
BibTeX	10, 38
Entry	39
Fields	41
Front-end	38
Preamble	40
Strings	40
Types	41
BibTeX-Document	20
Binary operator bar	18
Bug report	43

C

Citation	33
Colors	16
Command line arguments	21
Copyright	2
Costs	3
Customize view	17

D

Documents	
Project	30
DVIPS	11
DVIView	10

E

Edit	
Copy	7
Cut	6
Delete	7
Find Next	7
Go to line	8

Paste	7
Redo	6
Replace	7
Search	7
Search in Files	8
Select All	7
Un/Comment	8
Undo	6

Encoding

Big5	15
GB2312	15
Hangul	15
Johab	15
Shift-JIS	15
UTF-8	15

Errors	34
Exit	6

F

Features	2, 3
Figures	31

File

Close	5
Exit	6
New	5
Open	5
Print	6
Print setup	6
Save	5
Save All	6
Save As	5

File format

Unix	13
Windows	13

Folding	16
Fonts	15
Encoding	15
Forward search	10, 12
Foxit Reader	1

G

General options 13
 Ghostscript 1
 Greek letter bar 18
 GSView 1, 12

H

Help
 \LaTeX 2e 20
 Info 20
 Topics 20
 How to
 Insert macro 26
 Insert user tool 22
 Jump to error and warning lines ... 34
 Manage project 30
 Manage toolbars 28
 Use command line arguments 21
 Use table wizard 21
 Use tasks 35
 Use the regular expressions 7
 Use the spell checker 36
 Hunspell 2, 13, 16, 36

I

Installation 1
 \LaTeX 1
 PDF viewer 1
 Postscript viewer 1
 Spell checker 2
 WinShell 2
 Setup program 2
 Zip file 2
 Inverse search 10, 12

L

Language 15
 LaTeX 10
 Errors 34
 Warnings 34
 Line numbers 16

M

Macros 14
 bar 17, 18
 Main-TeX-Document 10, 12, 18, 19
 Match braces 16
 Misc bar 18

O

Output Window 8, 15, 17, 34

P

PDFLaTeX 12
 PDFView 12
 Portable 2, 37
 Program calls 14
 Project 18
 Add Documents 19
 Bibliography 32
 Close 19
 Documents 30
 Figures 31
 New 18
 Open 19
 Save 19
 Save As 19
 Table of Contents 30
 Tables 31
 Usage 30
 Project Window 15, 17, 19
 Citation 33
 Reference 33
 Sorting 33
 Tooltips 33

R

Reference 33
 Regular expressions 7, 9
 Relation bar 18

S

Search
 Forward 10, 12
 Inverse 10, 12
 Spell check
 Automatic 16, 36
 Spell checker 2, 13, 15, 16, 36
 Start 3
 Status bar 18
 Sumatra PDF 1, 13
 SyncTeX 1
 Syntax highlighting 16

T

Table of Contents 30
 Table wizard 13

Tables	31
Tasks	35
TeX-Document	19
Toolbar	17, 18
Tooltips	33

U

Un/Comment	8
Unicode	15
USB flash disk	37
User programs	14
UTF-8	15

V

View	17
------------	----

W

Warnings	34
Window	
Split	20
Tile horizontal	20
Tile vertical	20
Wrap mode	16