

The stampinclude package

Heiko Oberdiek
<oberdiek@uni-freiburg.de>

2008/07/14 v1.0

Abstract

The package replaces `\includeonly` and selects the files for `\include` by inspecting the time stamp of the `.aux` file. The file is selected for inclusion if the `.aux` file does not yet exist or is older than the corresponding `.tex` file.

Contents

1	Documentation	1
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Usage	2
1.3	Limitations	2
1.3.1	Other file dependencies	2
1.3.2	<code>\include</code> dependencies	2
1.3.3	Summary	3
1.4	Requirements	3
2	Implementation	3
3	Installation	4
3.1	Download	4
3.2	Bundle installation	5
3.3	Package installation	5
3.4	Refresh file name databases	5
3.5	Some details for the interested	5
4	References	6
5	History	6
	[2008/07/14 v1.0]	6
6	Index	6

1 Documentation

1.1 Introduction

L^AT_EX provides two commands `\include` and `\includeonly` that helps in organizing large projects. Example for a master file:

```
\documentclass{book}
% \includeonly{}
\begin{document}
\include{fileA}
\include{fileB}
\include{fileC}
\end{document}
```

All files are read and compiled if `\includeonly` is not executed. Otherwise you can give `\includeonly` a list of files in the preamble, e.g.:

```
\includeonly{fileA,fileC}
```

Now only files `fileA.tex` and `fileC.tex` are read and compiled.

If you change file `fileB.tex` and want to see only this file, then you must change the line with `\includeonly` to

```
\includeonly{fileB}
```

It is tedious to do this again and again, if different files are changed.

Package `askinclude` [1] offers a solution for this problem. It interactively asks for the files to be included and saves the user from editing the master file.

This package `stampinclude` goes another way. \LaTeX reads and writes a separate `.aux` file for each file that is included by `\include`. There \LaTeX remembers counter values. Changed `.tex` files can therefore be detected by comparing the file date stamp of the `.tex` file with the date stamp of its `.aux` file. Since version 1.30.0 pdf\TeX provides `\pdffilemoddate` that reads the file date stamp. Thus this package uses this command and redefines `\include` to include the files that do not have `.aux` files yet or that are newer than its `.aux` file. `\includeonly` is ignored.

1.2 Usage

The package is loaded as normal \LaTeX package without options:

```
\usepackage{stampinclude}
```

Alternatively the package may be loaded on the command line (Example for shell ‘bash’):

```
latex '\AtBeginDocument{\usepackage{stampinclude}}\input{master}'
```

Without `\AtBeginDocument` (and `\RequirePackage` instead of `\usepackage`) \TeX would name the document `stampinclude.dvi` instead of `master.dvi`.

1.3 Limitations

1.3.1 Other file dependencies

A file that is included by `\include` may input ore reference other files:

- other \TeX files using `\input`,
- graphics files (`\includegraphics`),
- listings of external files,
- ...

Updates of those files are not detected by this package. It limits the date stamp comparison of an `.aux` file to its `.tex` file.

1.3.2 \include dependencies

In the example, given in the introduction 1.1, three files `fileA`, `fileB`, and `fileC` are included in this order. Now file `fileA` is changed by adding four pages, `fileB` remains untouched, and `fileC` is also updated. Then the package only selects `fileA` and `fileC` for inclusion. File `fileB` is not included. But \LaTeX has stored the counter values that are active at the end of `fileB` in `fileB.aux` in one of the previous runs when `fileB` was included. However the later addition of four pages in `fileA` was not known at that time. Therefore `fileB.aux` is out of date and the inclusion of file `fileC` starts with wrong counter values (especially the page counter).

1.3.3 Summary

This package `stampinclude` and the `\include` feature helps in accelerating the \LaTeX compilation. But it is not intended for generating the final version. For the final version of the document it is better to include *all* files to get all counter values right. Then this package and any `\includeonly` lines should be commented out:

```
% \usepackage{stampinclude}
% \includeonly{...}
```

1.4 Requirements

- pdfTeX v1.30.0 (because of `\pdffilemoddate` and `\pdfstrcmp`), both modes for DVI and PDF are supported.
- Alternatively LuaTeX may be used. It lacks `\pdffilemoddate` and `\pdfstrcmp`. But its services are provided by package `pdftexcmds` [2] that is automatically loaded.

2 Implementation

```
1 (*package)
2 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
3 \ProvidesPackage{stampinclude}
4   [2008/07/14 v1.0 Time stamp based including (HO)]%
5 \RequirePackage{pdftexcmds}[2007/12/12]%
6 \begingroup
7   \chardef\x=1 %
8   \expandafter\ifx\csname pdf@filemoddate\endcsname\relax
9     \chardef\x=0 %
10  \fi
11  \expandafter\ifx\csname pdf@strcmp\endcsname\relax
12    \chardef\x=0 %
13  \fi
14 \expandafter\endgroup\ifcase\x
15   \PackageWarningNoLine{stampinclude}{%
16     \string\pdffilemoddate\space or %
17     \string\pdfstrcmp\space are not found,\MessageBreak
18     that are provided by pdfTeX >= 1.30.0.\MessageBreak
19     Also LuaTeX is not detected.\MessageBreak
20     Therefore package loading is aborted%
21   }%
22 \expandafter\endinput
23 \fi

\SInc@org@include

24 \let\SInc@org@include\@include

\@include

25 \def\@include#1 {%
26   \IfFileExists{#1.aux}{%
27     \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\pdf@filemoddate{#1.aux}}%
28       {\pdf@filemoddate{#1.tex}}<0 %
29     \ifx\@partlist\@empty
30       \gdef\@partlist{{#1}}%
31     \else
32       \g@addto@macro\@partlist{,{#1}}%
33     \fi
34   \fi
35 }{%
36   \ifx\@partlist\@empty
```

```

37     \gdef\@partlist{{#1}}%
38     \else
39     \g@addto@macro\@partlist{,{#1}}%
40     \fi
41 }%
42 \SInc@org@include{#1} \relax
43 }

\includeonly Macro \includeonly is ignored.

44 \renewcommand*{\includeonly}[1]{%
45   \PackageInfo{stampinclude}{%
46     Ignoring \string\includeonly
47   }%
48 }

Simulate \includeonly.

49 \@partswtrue
50 \gdef\@partlist{}

Print included files at end of document.

51 \AtEndDocument{%
52   \begingroup
53     \expandafter\let\expandafter\@partlist\expandafter\@empty
54     \expandafter\@for\expandafter\reserved@a
55     \expandafter:\expandafter=\@partlist\do{%
56       \ifx\@partlist\@empty
57         \edef\@partlist{\reserved@a}%
58       \else
59         \edef\@partlist{\@partlist, \reserved@a}%
60       \fi
61     }%
62     \typeout{*****%
63               *****%
64               *****%
65               *****%
66     }%
67     \ifx\@partlist\@empty
68       \typeout{[stampinclude] No included files.}%
69     \else
70       \typeout{[stampinclude] Included files:}%
71       \typeout{\@partlist}%
72     \fi
73     \typeout{*****%
74               *****%
75               *****%
76               *****%
77     }%
78   \endgroup
79 }

80 </package>

```

3 Installation

3.1 Download

Package. This package is available on CTAN¹:

[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/stampinclude.dtx](http://ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/stampinclude.dtx) The source file.

[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/stampinclude.pdf](http://ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/stampinclude.pdf) Documentation.

¹<http://ftp.ctan.org/tex-archive/>

Bundle. All the packages of the bundle ‘oberdiek’ are also available in a TDS compliant ZIP archive. There the packages are already unpacked and the documentation files are generated. The files and directories obey the TDS standard.

[CTAN:install/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek.tds.zip](#)

TDS refers to the standard “A Directory Structure for \TeX Files” ([CTAN:tds/tds.pdf](#)). Directories with `texmf` in their name are usually organized this way.

3.2 Bundle installation

Unpacking. Unpack the `oberdiek.tds.zip` in the TDS tree (also known as `texmf` tree) of your choice. Example (linux):

```
unzip oberdiek.tds.zip -d ~/texmf
```

Script installation. Check the directory `TDS:scripts/oberdiek/` for scripts that need further installation steps. Package `attachfile2` comes with the Perl script `pdfatfi.pl` that should be installed in such a way that it can be called as `pdfatfi`. Example (linux):

```
chmod +x scripts/oberdiek/pdfatfi.pl
cp scripts/oberdiek/pdfatfi.pl /usr/local/bin/
```

3.3 Package installation

Unpacking. The `.dtx` file is a self-extracting `docstrip` archive. The files are extracted by running the `.dtx` through plain- \TeX :

```
tex stampinclude.dtx
```

TDS. Now the different files must be moved into the different directories in your installation TDS tree (also known as `texmf` tree):

```
stampinclude.sty → tex/latex/oberdiek/stampinclude.sty
stampinclude.pdf → doc/latex/oberdiek/stampinclude.pdf
stampinclude.dtx → source/latex/oberdiek/stampinclude.dtx
```

If you have a `docstrip.cfg` that configures and enables `docstrip`’s TDS installing feature, then some files can already be in the right place, see the documentation of `docstrip`.

3.4 Refresh file name databases

If your \TeX distribution (te \TeX , mik \TeX , ...) relies on file name databases, you must refresh these. For example, te \TeX users run `texhash` or `mktextlsr`.

3.5 Some details for the interested

Attached source. The PDF documentation on CTAN also includes the `.dtx` source file. It can be extracted by AcrobatReader 6 or higher. Another option is `pdftk`, e.g. unpack the file into the current directory:

```
pdftk stampinclude.pdf unpack_files output .
```

Unpacking with L^AT_EX. The .dtx chooses its action depending on the format:

plain-T_EX: Run docstrip and extract the files.

L^AT_EX: Generate the documentation.

If you insist on using L^AT_EX for docstrip (really, docstrip does not need L^AT_EX), then inform the autodetect routine about your intention:

```
latex \let\install=y\input{stampinclude.dtx}
```

Do not forget to quote the argument according to the demands of your shell.

Generating the documentation. You can use both the .dtx or the .drv to generate the documentation. The process can be configured by the configuration file ltxdoc.cfg. For instance, put this line into this file, if you want to have A4 as paper format:

```
\PassOptionsToClass{a4paper}{article}
```

An example follows how to generate the documentation with pdfL^AT_EX:

```
pdflatex stampinclude.dtx
makeindex -s gind.ist stampinclude.idx
pdflatex stampinclude.dtx
makeindex -s gind.ist stampinclude.idx
pdflatex stampinclude.dtx
```

4 References

- [1] Pablo A. Straub, Heiko Oberdiek: *The askinclude package*; 2007/10/23 v2.0; [CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/askinclude.pdf](#).
- [2] Heiko Oberdiek: *The pdftexcmds package*; 2007/12/12 v0.3; [CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/pdftexcmds.pdf](#).

5 History

[2008/07/14 v1.0]

- First version.

6 Index

Numbers written in *italic* refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in roman refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

Symbols			
\@empty	29, 36, 53, 56, 67	\csname	8, 11
\@for	54	D	
\@include	24, 25	\do	55
\@partlist	29, 30, 32, 36, 37, 39, 50, 53, 55, 56, 57, 59, 67, 71	E	
\@partswtrue	49	\endcsname	8, 11
A		\endinput	22
\AtEndDocument	51	G	
C		\g@addto@macro	32, 39
\chardef	7, 9, 12	\gdef	30, 37, 50

I	\pdffilemoddate	16
\ifcase	\pdfstrcmp	17
\IfFileExists	\ProvidesPackage	3
\ifnum		
\ifx	R	
\includeonly	\renewcommand	44
	\RequirePackage	5
M	\reserved@a	54, 57, 59
\MessageBreak		17, 18, 19
	S	
N	\Sinc@org@include	24, 42
\NeedsTeXFormat	\space	16, 17
P	T	
\PackageInfo	\typeout	62, 68, 70, 71, 73
\PackageWarningNoLine		
\pdf@filemoddate	X	
\pdf@strcmp	\x	7, 9, 12, 14