

Sample Document Using the datagidx Package

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Here's an acronym referenced using `\acr`: hyper-text markup language (`html`). And here it is again: `html`. If you're used to the `glossaries` package, note the difference in using `\gls`: `hyper-text markup language (html)`. And again (no difference): `hyper-text markup language (html)`.

Here are some more entries:

extensible markup language (`xml`) and cascading style sheet (`css`). Next use: `xml` and `css`. Full form: `extensible markup language (xml)` and `cascading style sheet (css)`.

Reset again. Start with a capital. Hyper-text markup language (`html`). Next: `Htмл`. Full: `Hyper-text markup language (html)`.

Prefer capitals? Extensible markup language (`XML`). Next: `XML`. Full: `extensible markup language (XML)`.

Prefer small-caps? Cascading style sheet (`css`). Next: `css`. Full: `cascading style sheet (css)`.

A `set` (denoted `\mathcal{S}`) is a collection of objects. The `universal set` is the set of everything. The `empty set` contains no elements. The `cardinality` of a set (denoted `$|\mathcal{S}|$`) is the number of elements in the set.

A `glossary` is a useful addition to any technical document, although a `glossary` can also simply be a collection of glosses, which is another thing entirely. Some documents have multiple `glossaries`. Entries in a `glossary` or `index` have an associated `page list`.

A `bravo` is a cry of approval (plural `bravos`) but a `bravo` can also be a hired ruffian or killer (plural `bravoes`).

Resetting all acronyms.

Here are the acronyms again:

Hyper-text markup language (**HTML**), extensible markup language (**XML**) and cascading style sheet (**CSS**).

Next use: **HTML**, **XML** and **CSS**.

Full form: **Hyper-text markup language** (**HTML**), **extensible markup language** (**XML**) and **cascading style sheet** (**CSS**).

1 Glossary

Bravo 1) cry of approval (pl. bravos). 2) hired ruffian or killer (pl. bravoos).

Glossary 1) list of technical words. 2) collection of glosses.

Index an alphabetical list of names or subjects with references to their location in the document (pl. indices or indexes).

Page list a list of individual pages or page ranges (e.g. 1,2,4,7–9).

2 List of Acronyms

CSS Cascading Style Sheet. 1, 2

HTML Hyper-text Markup Language. 1, 2

XML eXtensible Markup Language. 1, 2

Notation

Set	\mathcal{S}	A collection of distinct objects.	1
Universal set	\mathcal{U}	The set containing everything.	1
Empty set	\emptyset	The set with no elements.	1
Cardinality	$ \mathcal{S} $	The number of elements in the set \mathcal{S} .	1