

# 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)**.

Provide your own link text: [style sheet](#).

## 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, 3

**HTML** Hyper-text Markup Language. 1, 2

**XML** eXtensible Markup Language. 1, 2

## Notation

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