nomencl: A Package to Create a Nomenclature

Boris Veytsman Bernd Schandl Lee Netherton
CV Radhakrishnan Brian Elmegaard

with contributions by

Stefan Pinnow Patrick Egan Rasmus Solmer Eriksen
Andrea Kern Christian Faulhammer

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1 Introduction

How often did you try to understand a theorem in a book, but just couldn't figure out what all those strange symbols were all about? The nomencl package should help authors format a nomenclature. It uses the powerful capabilities of the *MakeIndex* program to generate such a list automatically using information provided by the author throughout the text.

1.1 History

This package was written by Boris Veytsman for his paper in AiCHE in 1996. It was improved by Bernd Schandl, Lee Netherton, CV Radhakrishnan, and Brian Elmegaard up to 2006. In 2006 a version of nomencl for table-like nomenclature lists was released by Brian Elmegaard as nomentbl.

In 2018 Boris Veytsman took over the package, and merged the nomentbl fork back. He also changed some code, trying to keep the compatibility with the older nomencl and nomentbl.

1.2 Important Notes for Users of Previous Versions

An update to the nomencl package has included some major changes to some of the commands. In particular, the `\makeglossary` and `\printglossary` commands have now been renamed to `\makenomenclature` and `\printnomenclature` respectively. The reason for this change is to increase the package's compatibility with other MakeIndex using packages. With this increased compatibility, users will be able to have nomenclatures, glossaries and indexes all in one document.

There is a compatibility option that will allow you to still use your `\makeglossary` and `\printglossary` commands (see section 2.3), but it is advised that you change your `\...glossary` commands to the new `\...nomenclature` commands in your LaTeX files. For more information on the compatibility mode see section 2.10.

2 Usage

2.1 The Basics

The creation of the nomenclature list is very similar to the creation of an index [6, App. A]. You need to:

- Put `\usepackage[`⟨*options*⟩`]{nomencl}` in the preamble of your document.

`\makenomenclature`
- Put `\makenomenclature` in the preamble of your document.

`\nomenclature`
- Issue the `\nomenclature` command (see Section 2.2) for each symbol you want to have included in the nomenclature list. The best place for this command is immediately after you introduce the symbol for the first time.

`\printnomenclature`
- Put `\printnomenclature` at the place you want to have your nomenclature list.

Now put your file through LaTeX. The command `\makenomenclature` will instruct LaTeX to open the nomenclature file ⟨*filename*⟩`.nlo` corresponding to your LaTeX file ⟨*filename*⟩`.tex` and to write the information from your `\nomenclature` commands to this file.

The next step is to invoke *MakeIndex*. You should instruct *MakeIndex* to use ⟨*filename*⟩`.nlo` as your input file, use `nomencl.ist` as your style file and write output to the file ⟨*filename*⟩`.nls`. How to do this depends on your implementation of *MakeIndex*. For most UNIX implementations you should write something like

`makeindex` ⟨*filename*⟩`.nlo -s nomencl.ist -o` ⟨*filename*⟩`.nls`

Now you have the file ⟨*filename*⟩`.nls` that contains your nomenclature list properly ordered. The last step is to invoke LaTeX on your master file ⟨*filename*⟩`.tex` once more. It will input your `.nls` file and process it accordingly to the current options. That's all!

2.2 The Main Command

`\nomenclature` The main command of the nomencl package has the following syntax:

`\nomenclature[`⟨*prefix*⟩`]{`⟨*symbol*⟩`}{`⟨*description*⟩`}`

where ⟨*prefix*⟩ is used for fine tuning the sort order, ⟨*symbol*⟩ is the symbol you want to describe and ⟨*description*⟩ is the actual description. The sortkey will be ⟨*prefix*⟩⟨*symbol*⟩, where ⟨*prefix*⟩ is either the one from the optional argument or, if no optional argument was given, the default ⟨*prefix*⟩ which may be empty. See Section 2.5 to make sense of this.

Put this command immediately after the equation or text that introduces ⟨*symbol*⟩. Usually it is a good idea to avoid a space or an unquoted

```
⟨*sample01.tex⟩
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[nocfg]{nomencl}
\makenomenclature
\begin{document}
\section*{Main equations}
\begin{equation}
  a=\frac{N}{A}
\end{equation}%
\nomenclature{$a$}{The number of angels per unit area}%
\nomenclature{$N$}{The number of angels per needle point}%
\nomenclature{$A$}{The area of the needle point}%
The equation $\sigma = m a$%
\nomenclature{$\sigma$}{The total mass of angels per unit area}%
\nomenclature{$m$}{The mass of one angel}
follows easily.
\printnomenclature
\end{document}
⟨/sample01.tex⟩
```

Figure 1: Input for the simple example

newline just in front of the `\nomenclature` command. Put a `%` at the end of the preceding line if necessary. Don't forget to enclose math in ⟨*symbol*⟩ in `$` signs.

Let's have a look at a simple example. If your input file looks like the one in Figure 1 then your nomenclature should look like Figure 2.

Note the necessary quoting of newlines to suppress spurious spaces.

Due to the way `\nomenclature` scans its arguments you don't need to `\protect` any macros, but you also must not have any character in front of the first or between the first and the second argument, especially no line break (even with a `%`). So

```
\nomenclature{$x$}%
  {Description}
```

does *not* work. You can have have line breaks in the argument, but also no `%`.

Note that `nomentbl` option described in Section 2.7 changes the syntax of this command.

Nomenclature

σ The total mass of angels per unit area

A The area of the needle point

a The number of angels per unit area

m The mass of one angel

N The number of angels per needle point

Figure 2: The typeset output for the simple example

2.3 Package Options

The nomencl package has the following options:

refeq The phrase ", see equation ($\langle eq \rangle$)" is appended to every entry in the nomenclature where $\langle eq \rangle$ is the number of the last equation in front of the corresponding command `\nomenclature`.

norefeq No equation reference is printed. (default)

refpage The phrase ", page $\langle page \rangle$" is appended to every entry in the nomenclature where $\langle page \rangle$ is the number of the page on which the corresponding command `\nomenclature` appeared.

norefpage No page reference is printed. (default)

prefix Every sort key is preceded by the letter "a" (changeable); see Sections 2.5 and Section 2.6 to learn why this might make sense. (default)

noprefix No prefix is used.

stdsubgroups Use standard subgroups in nomenclature, see Section 2.6.

nostdsubgroups Do not use standard subgroups in nomenclature, see Section 2.6 (default).

cfg A configuration file, by default, `nomencl.cfg` is loaded, if it exists (default). The variant `cfg=FILENAME` uses the configuration `FILENAME` instead of `nomencl.cfg`. This is used in the examples in the package documentation.

nocfg The configuration file is not loaded.

intoc Inserts the nomenclature in the Table of Contents.

notintoc No entry for the nomenclature in the Table of Contents. (default)

compatible Run in compatibility mode. Older tex files may need this option selected to be able to compile. In the latest version of nomencl the commands `\makeglossary` and `\printglossary` were replaced with `\makenomenclature` and `\printnomenclature`. Selecting this option will redefine the old commands, but will lose the compatibility with other glossary packages.

noncompatible Do not run in compatibility mode. (default)

nomentbl Print nomenclature in the `nomentbl` style, see Section 2.7.

nonomentbl Do not print nomenclature in the `nomentbl` style, see Section 2.7 (default).

croatian, danish, english, french, german, italian, polish, portuguese, russian, spanish, ukrainian The reference texts and the nomenclature title will appear in the corresponding language. Note that in order to use Russian or Ukrainian, you have to have Cyrillic fonts installed and you might need a replacement for *MakeIndex*, e. g. **xindy**. Please help me out with other languages. (default: english)

2.4 Referencing

`\nomrefeq` `\nomrefpage` `\nomrefeqpage` `\nomnorefeq` `\nomnorefpage` `\nomnorefeqpage`

As explained in Section 2.3, you can turn referencing to equations and pages on/off globally using the package options. But sometimes you might want to change the referencing behavior for single entries. The following six macros can be used inside a `\nomenclature` macro: `\nomrefeq`, `\nomnorefeq`, `\nomrefpage`, `\nomnorefpage`, `\nomrefeqpage`, `\nomnorefeqpage`. The first four work similarly to the package options, only local to the entry; the last two are shortcuts, so saying `\nomrefeqpage` is equivalent to `\nomrefeq\nomrefpage`.

If we changed the relevant parts of the last example as shown in Figure 3 then the nomenclature should look like Figure 4.

```
\begin{equation}
  a=\frac{N}{A}
\end{equation}%
\nomenclature{$a$}{The number of angels per unit area\nomrefeqpage}%
\nomenclature{$N$}{The number of angels per needle point\nomrefeq}%
\nomenclature{$A$}{The area of the needle point\nomrefeq\nomrefpage}%
The equation $\sigma = m a$%
\nomenclature{$\sigma$}{The total mass of angels per unit area}%
\nomenclature{$m$}{The mass of one angel\nomrefpage}
follows easily.
\printnomenclature
\end{document}
```

Figure 3: Explicit references

Nomenclature

σ The total mass of angels per unit area

A The area of the needle point, see equation ()1, page 1

a The number of angels per unit area, see equation ()1, page 1

m The mass of one angel, page 1

N The number of angels per needle point, see equation ()1

Figure 4: Typeset output for Figure 3

While these macros do not have to be at the end of the entries, it's probably the most sensible place to put them. Note that such local request always supersede the package options.

2.5 Sorting

The Greek letter σ turned out to be first in the nomenclature list in the examples above because the backslash in `\sigma` precedes any alphabetical character. Sometimes this is not what you want. Then you can use ⟨*prefix*⟩ to fine tune the sort order.

Before we describe the usage of ⟨*prefix*⟩, we have to explain how *MakeIndex* sorts entries, see [2]. *MakeIndex* distinguishes three kinds of sort keys:

Strings Everything that starts with a alphabetic letter (A...Z, a...z).

Numbers Everything that starts and only contains digits (0...9).

Symbols Everything else.

Each group is sorted separately (and differently), then the groups are sorted in the order symbols, numbers, strings[1]. For the groups the following algorithm is used:

Strings If two letters are compared, the usual ordering is used (`a<C<q`), but if two words are the same except for the capitalization, then an upper case letter precedes the lower case letter (`Tea<tea`). If a letter is compared with a non-letter (digit, symbol), ASCII code is used (`1<A<~`).[2] If two non-letters are compared (which can not happen at the first position of a string), ASCII code is used (`+<1<:<\`). Additionally there is the issue of word ordering (treat spaces as letters with ASCII code smaller than every printable symbol) and letter ordering (ignore spaces). *MakeIndex* uses word ordering by default, but you can change it with some command line option (`-l` on my UNIX).

Numbers The natural ordering is used (`8<34<111`).

Symbols ASCII code is used (`+<1<:<A<\<a`).

[1] With the `-g` switch of *MakeIndex*, they are sorted in the order symbols, strings, numbers.

[2] An exception seems to be that the non-letters between upper and lower case letters (code 91–96) are put just before the capital letters (between code 64 and 65) while the non-letters after the lower case letters (code 123–127) are left there.

Let's consider the following eight nomenclature entries (without the optional argument): `$~Ab$`, `$~aa$`, `$\Ab$`, `$\aa$`, `$Ab$`, `$aa$`, `Ab`, `aa`. Try to understand the following example with the help of the explanation above and an ASCII table.

If you use nomencl with its default settings (i. e. "a" is added to every sort key, so every sort key is considered as a string), you will get the sort order `$\aa$`, `$\Ab$`, `$aa$`, `$Ab$`, `$~aa$`, `$~Ab$`, `aa`, `Ab`. Note that `aa` is in front of `Ab` in all four pairs; note also the order `$\Ab$`, `$Ab$`, `$~Ab$` which does not agree with the ASCII code.

If you specify the option noprefix, then you will get `$Ab$`, `$\Ab$`, `$\aa$`, `$aa$`, `$~Ab$`, `$~aa$`, `aa`, `Ab`. The first six entries are considered as symbols and sorted according to the ASCII code (this time correctly). Note that `$\Ab$` is in front of `$\aa$` because `A` has the smaller ASCII code. The two strings follow at the end.

2.6 Subgroups

It often makes sense to separate index entries into several groups according to their meaning. The prefix parameter for the `\nomenclature` command provides a way to do it. The algorithm is:

1. Start prefixes with different letters for different subgroups.
2. Define `\nomgroup` command (see Section 2.8.1 below) to typeset group names.

One of the popular choices, suggested by Brian Elmegaard in nomentbl is the following (the corresponding prefixes are in bold):

A Latin letters

G Greek letters

X Superscripts

Z Subscripts

This choice is implemented in the `stsubgroups` option of the package, see Figure 5. A further customization is discussed in Section 2.8.

```
⟨*sample02.tex⟩
% Example provided by Stefan Pinnow (SP)
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[stdsubgroups,nocfg]{nomencl}
\usepackage{setspace}
    \makenomenclature
\begin{document}
\section*{Main equations}
Here an equation
    \begin{equation}\label{eq:heatflux}
        \dot{Q} = k \cdot A \cdot \Delta T
    \end{equation}%
    \nomenclature[aQ]{$\dot{Q}$}{heat flux}%
    \nomenclature[ak]{$k$}{overall heat transfer
      coefficient}%
    \nomenclature[aA]{$A$}{area}%
    \nomenclature[aL]{$L$}{length}%
    \nomenclature[aT]{$T$}{temperature}%
    \nomenclature[aT]{$\Delta T$}{temperature difference}%
or another one
    \begin{equation}\label{eq:ohtc}
        \frac{1}{k} = \left[\frac{1}{\alpha _{\mathrm{i}}\,r_{\mathrm{i}}} +
        \sum^n_{j=1}\frac{1}{\lambda _j}\,
        \ln \frac{r_{\mathrm{a},j}}{r_{\mathrm{i},j}} +
        \frac{1}{\alpha _{\mathrm{a}}\,
          r_{\mathrm{a}}}\right] \cdot r_{\mathrm{reference}}
    \end{equation}%
    \nomenclature[ga]{$\alpha$}{convection heat transfer coefficient}%
    \nomenclature[zi]{i}{in}%
    \nomenclature[gl]{$\lambda$}{thermal conductivity}%
    \nomenclature[za]{a}{out}%
    \nomenclature[zn]{$n$}{number of walls}%
    \nomenclature[zj]{$j$}{running parameter}%
\onehalfspacing
\printnomenclature
\end{document}
⟨/sample02.tex⟩
```

Figure 5: The `stdsubgroups` option

2.7 Tabular nomenclature (nomentbl style)

The option `nomentbl` changes the behavior of nomenclature.

`\nomenclature` The command `\nomenclature` now has four, rather than two, mandatory arguments:

`\nomenclature[`⟨*prefix*⟩`]{`⟨*symbol*⟩`}{`⟨*description*⟩`}{`⟨*units*⟩`}{`⟨*note*⟩`}`

Here `[`⟨*prefix*⟩`]`, `{`⟨*symbol*⟩`}`, and `{`⟨*description*⟩`}` have the same meaning as for the usual `\nomenclature` command. The additional arguments are `{`⟨*units*⟩`}`, which is internally enclosed in the `\si` command from `siunitx` package, and `\note`, which is an arbitrary note added to the description.

`\setnomtableformat` The list is wrapped in a `longtable` with the default format

```
lp{0.4\textwidth}sp{0.3\textwidth}@{}l
```

The command `\setnomtableformat{`⟨*format*⟩`}` can be used to change it, for example,

```
\setnomtableformat{lllll}
```

Note that the table has five columns: symbol, description, units, note, and reference. If you do not use references, you may suppress the last column using `@{}l` declaration. The `s` column is used for units in the siunitx format.

Figure 6 provides an example of this option.

2.8 Customization

Besides the things you can customize by using the package options, there are a few more commands that you might want to redefine. If you make the same changes in every file, it's probably easier to put all those in a file `nomencl.cfg` which is automatically read by the nomencl package whenever it exists in the search path (unless you specified the `nocfg` option). You can experiment with loading alternative configuration files using `cfg=FILENAME` version of this option.

2.8.1 Formatting the Nomenclature

`\printnomenclature` `\nomlabelwidth` Probably the most common change to the nomenclature is a different amount of space for the symbols. By default, the nomenclature is formatted as a list with the label width equal to `\nomlabelwidth` which is initialized

```
⟨*sample03.tex⟩
% Example provided by Stefan Pinnow (SP)
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[nomentbl,stdsubgroups]{nomencl}
\usepackage{setspace}
\makenomenclature
\begin{document}
\section*{Main equations}
%
Here an equation
    \begin{equation}\label{eq:heatflux}
        \dot{Q} = k \cdot A \cdot \Delta T
    \end{equation}%
    \nomenclature[aQ]{$\dot{Q}$}{heat flux}{W}{}%
    \nomenclature[ak]{$k$}{overall heat transfer
      coefficient}{\watt\per(\square\meter\kelvin)}{see
      eq.~(\ref{eq:ohtc})}%
    \nomenclature[aA]{$A$}{area}{\square\meter}{}%
    \nomenclature[aL]{$L$}{length}{\meter}{SI base quantity}%
    \nomenclature[aT]{$T$}{temperature}{\kelvin}{SI base quantity}%
    \nomenclature[aT]{$\Delta T$}{temperature difference}{\kelvin}{SI base quantity}%
or another one
    \begin{equation}\label{eq:ohtc}
        \frac{1}{k} = \left[\frac{1}{\alpha _{\mathrm{i}}\,r_{\mathrm{i}}} +
        \sum^n_{j=1}\frac{1}{\lambda _j}\,
        \ln \frac{r_{\mathrm{a},j}}{r_{\mathrm{i},j}} +
        \frac{1}{\alpha _{\mathrm{a}}\,
          r_{\mathrm{a}}}\right] \cdot r_{\mathrm{reference}}
    \end{equation}%
    \nomenclature[ga]{$\alpha$}{convection heat transfer
      coefficient}{\watt\per(\square\meter\kelvin)}{}%
    \nomenclature[zi]{i}{in}{}{}%
    \nomenclature[gl]{$\lambda$}{thermal conductivity}{\watt\per\kelvin}{}%
    \nomenclature[za]{a}{out}{}{}%
    \nomenclature[zn]{$n$}{number of walls}{}{}%
    \nomenclature[zj]{$j$}{running parameter}{}{}%

\onehalfspacing
\printnomenclature
\end{document}
⟨/sample03.tex⟩
```

Figure 6: Use of `nomentbl` option

to 1 cm. You can change this dimension in the `cfg` file or you can use the optional argument of `\printnomenclature`. If you want to have a little more space for the labels (and you don't live in a metric world) you can use `\printnomenclature[0.5in]` instead of the simple `\printnomenclature`.

`thenomenclature` If you don't like the format of the nomenclature at all, you will have to redefine the `thenomenclature` environment. Maybe a look at the documented code of nomencl will help.

`\nomname` In case you don't like the name of the nomenclature, just redefine the `\nomname` macro, e. g.

```
\renewcommand{\nomname}{List of Symbols}
```

Putting an entry for the nomenclature in the table of contents can be done by adding an **intoc** to the package options.

`\nomgroup` Usually, *MakeIndex* inserts the macro `\indexspace` between every character group, i. e. between symbols and numbers, numbers and letters and between every two letter groups. The nomencl package inserts the macro `\nomgroup{`⟨*arg*⟩`}` *instead*, where ⟨*arg*⟩ is either the string "Symbols" or the string "Numbers" or the capital letter of the group that is about to start. You can redefine `\nomgroup` to insert some white space `\renewcommand{\nomgroup}[1]{\medskip}`, or to print a fancy divider

```
\renewcommand{\nomgroup}[1]{%
  \item[]\hspace*{-\leftmargin}%
  \rule[2pt]{0.45\linewidth}{1pt}%
  \hfill #1\hfill
  \rule[2pt]{0.45\linewidth}{1pt}}
```

Note that `\nomgroup` is executed in a list environment, so you need to have an `\item` first and then jump back to the beginning of the line with the `\hspace` command.

`\nompreamble` `\nompostamble` Maybe you want to explain something just between the title of the nomenclature and the start of the list or at the very end of the list. Just redefine the macros `\nompreamble` and `\nompostamble` which do nothing by default. Note that they are executed *outside* of the list environment.

`\nomitemsep` The skip between two entries in the nomenclature can be adjusted using `\nomitemsep`. This should be done in the preamble or the file `nomencl.cfg`. Note that if you want no extra skip between entries you have to use `\setlength{\nomitemsep}{-\parsep}`

`\nomprefix` If you want, you can redefine the default prefix that is used for the sortkeys. By default, `\nomprefix` is set to "a"; redefining it supersedes the package options prefix and noprefix.

2.8.2 Formatting the Entries

\nomlabel By default, the labels are just shifted to the left within their allocated box. If you want to change this, redefine `\nomlabel` which should get one argument, e. g. `\renewcommand{\nomlabel}[1]{\hfil #1\hfil}` to center the symbols.

\nomentryend Maybe you would like to have a period at the end of every entry. Just say `\renewcommand{\nomentryend}{.}`, and there it is. Section 2.9.2 explains another nice application of this macro.

\eqdeclaration \pagedeclaration If you don't like the text that is used for the references to equations and pages, you can define `\eqdeclaration` and `\pagedeclaration`. Both should accept one argument, namely the equation and page number, respectively. An example is

```
\renewcommand{\eqdeclaration}[1]{, first used in eq.~(#1)}.
```

2.9 Tips and Tricks

2.9.1 Advanced subgroups

The standard subgroups described in Section 2.6 is just one of the possible ways to separate your index. You can do much more if you play with the `\nomgroup` command. Note that all entries sharing the first letter of prefix as grouped together and preceded by the `\nomgroup[`⟨*Uppercased first leter*⟩`]` command. So, for example, if you want to separate constants and variables, you may use prefixes `c...` for constants and `v...` for variables, and then write down (package ifthen being loaded by nomencl)

```
\renewcommand{\nomgroup}[1]{%
\ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{R}}{\item[\textbf{Variables}]}{%
\ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{G}}{\item[\textbf{Constants}]}{}}}
```

2.9.2 Units

Besides the obvious possibility of adding units for symbols in the description string, you can also use `\nomentryend` to shift the unit to the right margin. With package siunitx you can define

```
⟨*sample04.cfg⟩
\newcommand{\nomunit}[1]{%
  \renewcommand{\nomentryend}{\hspace*{\fill}\si{#1}}}
⟨/sample04.cfg⟩
```

and then define nomenclature as

```
⟨*sample04.tex⟩
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[cfg=sample04.cfg]{nomencl}
\usepackage{siunitx}
\makenomenclature
\begin{document}
\section*{Main equations}
\begin{equation}
  a=\frac{N}{A}
\end{equation}%
\nomenclature{$a$}{The number of angels per unit
  area\nomunit{\per\square\meter}}%
\nomenclature{$N$}{The number of angels per needle point}%
\nomenclature{$A$}{The area of the needle
  point\nomunit{\square\meter}}%
The equation $\sigma = m a$%
\nomenclature{$\sigma$}{The total mass of angels per unit
  area\nomunit{\kilogram\per\square\meter}}%
\nomenclature{$m$}{The mass of one angel\nomunit{\kilogram}}
follows easily.
\printnomenclature
\end{document}
⟨/sample04.tex⟩
```

Figure 7: A simple example with units

```
\nomenclature{$l$}{Length\nomunit{\meter}}
```

See Figure 7 for the example of the input file.

Option `nomentbl` allows an alternative way to add units to the nomenclature (Section 2.7).

2.9.3 Expansion

The nomencl package tries hard to write the arguments of the `\nomenclature` macro verbatim to the glossary file. This is usually the right thing to do because some macros do not like to be expanded at the wrong moment or give weird results if they are. On the other hand, there are occasions where it is good to have the meaning (or expansion) of a macro in the glossary file instead of its name. There are quite some occasions where you will get in trouble with this expansion, for example, if the expansion of a macro contains `@` (`\mathcal` expands to `\@mathcal`) because `@` is a special

character for *MakeIndex* and thus *MakeIndex* will either fail or give unexpected results. You can avoid the expansion on a case by case basis by using `\protect` in front of the macro that should not be expanded.

In order to get macro expansion, the redefinition of the `\@nomenclature` macro within the `\makenomenclature` macro has to be changed.

```
⟨*sample05.cfg⟩
\def\makenomenclature{%
  \newwrite\@nomenclaturefile
  \immediate\openout\@nomenclaturefile=\jobname\@outputfileextension
  \def\@nomenclature{%
    \@ifnextchar[%
      {\@@@@nomenclature}{\@@@@nomenclature[\nomprefix]}}%
  \PackageInfo{nomencl}{Writing nomenclature file \jobname\@outputfileextension}%
  \let\makenomenclature\@empty}
```

The new macro to be called by `\@nomenclature` just writes its arguments to the glossary file without further ado, so they will be expanded.

```
\def\@@@@nomenclature[#1]#2#3{%
 \protected@write\@nomenclaturefile{}%
  {\string\nomenclatureentry{#1#2@[{#2}]%
      \begingroup#3\protect\nomeqref{\theequation}%
        |nompageref}{\thepage}}}%
⟨/sample05.cfg⟩
```

The following file has completely different result when using expanded and non-expanded versions

```
⟨*sample05.tex⟩
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[cfg=sample05.cfg]{nomencl}
\makenomenclature
\begin{document}
\section*{Main equations}
\begin{equation}
  a=\frac{N}{A}
\end{equation}%
\newcommand{\magritte}{Not the number }
\nomenclature{$a$}{\magritte of angels per unit area}%
\nomenclature{$N$}{\magritte of angels per needle point}%
\nomenclature{$A$}{The area of the needle point}%
The equation $\sigma = m a$%
\nomenclature{$\sigma$}{The total mass of angels per unit area}%
\nomenclature{$m$}{The mass of one angel}
follows easily.

% We renew the command before printing nomenclature.  However, since
```

Symbol . . . . . page number
Explanation.

Figure 8: Glossary entry in “Kopka Style”

```
% our nomencl.cfg uses expansion, it does not affect the result.
% Cf. nocfg option
\renewcommand{\magritte}{The number }
\printnomenclature
\end{document}
```
⟨/sample05.tex⟩

2.9.4 Glossary in “Kopka Style”

I was told that the glossary in the LaTeX book by Kopka looks roughly like in Figure 8. In order to get a glossary like this, there are quite some configurations to do.

First we have to change the macro `\@@@nomenclature` which takes care of writing the glossary entry to the glossary file. The only difference to the original definition is that we hand over the explanation of a symbol (#3) and the equation number to `\nompageref` instead of writing it directly after the symbol (#2). This is necessary because the explanation should appear after (actually below) the page number.

⟨*sample06.cfg⟩
```
\@printpagereftrue
\def\@@@nomenclature[#1]#2#3{%
 \def\@tempa{#2}\def\@tempb{#3}%
 \protected@write\@nomenclaturefile{}%
  {\string\nomenclatureentry{#1\nom@verb\@tempa @[{\nom@verb\@tempa}]%
    |nompageref{\begingroup\nom@verb\@tempb\protect\nomeqref{\theequation}}}%
    {\thepage}}%
 \endgroup
 \@esphack}
```

Now we change the definition of `\nompageref` so that it accepts two arguments, the explanation (#1) and the page number (#2). The page number is only printed if required, otherwise `\null` is used to avoid an error because of the following `\linebreak`. Note that it is *not* possible to turn off the page number locally, because the explanation appears after the page number.

```
\def\nompageref#1#2{%
  \if@printpageref\pagedeclaration{#2}\else\leavevmode\fi
  \linebreak#1\nomentryend\endgroup}
```

And a few little things. We want dots and a space before the page number appears at the right margin; the explanation should end with a period; and the symbol should be printed in bold face (this only works for regular text, not for formulas).

```
178 \def\pagedeclaration#1{\dotfill\nobreakspace#1}
179 \def\nomentryend{.}
180 \def\nomlabel#1{\textbf{#1}\hfil}
181 ⟨/sample06.cfg⟩
```

2.10 Compatibility Mode

With previous versions of the nomencl, the commands `\makeglossary` and `\pringlossary` were used to generate and display the nomenclature. These commands have now been depreciated, and replaced with the `\makenomenclature` and `\printnomenclature` commands. The new commands do exactly the same as the old commands, but because of the name changes, the package is now compatible with other packages which use the `\makeglossary` commands. The previous versions of nomencl also used the file extensions `.glo` and `.gls` for the generated output and input files. These extensions have now been changed to `.nlo` and `.nls` respectively—again, for increased compatibility.

For all of the legacy LaTeX files out there which use the old commands there is a compatibility option available so that the old commands will still work without having to change any of the existing code. To enable the compatibility mode simply supply the **compatible** option when using the package. For example:

```
\usepackage[compatible]{nomencl}
```

Under compatibility mode, the package will generate and use files with the old-style file extensions (i.e. `.glo` and `.gls`).

It is worth noting that even though the compatibility mode is available, it is highly recommended to update your LaTeX files to use the new nomenclature commands.

2.11 Acknowledgements

Since version 5.0 the package incorporates the code from `nomentbl.dtx` by Brian Elmegaard.

The authors want to thank Stefan Böhm and Karl Heinz Marbaise who helped testing this package.

The translations were done by Branka Lončarević (Croatian), Brian Elmegaard (Danish), Denis B. Roegel (French), Sani Egisto (Italian), Artur Gorka (Polish), Pedro Areal (Portuguese), Alejandro Lopez-Valencia (Spanish) and Boris Veytsman (Russian and Ukrainian).

2.12 Releases and Legal Issues

This package can be redistributed and/or modified under the terms of the LaTeX Project Public License distributed from CTAN archives in the directory `macros/latex/base/lppl.txt`, see e. g. [3]; either version 1.2 of the license, or (at your option) any later version.

3 Implementation

3.1 The LaTeX Package File

At the beginning of this file, the `\ProvidesPackage` macro was executed. So we only need to to state that we need LaTeX 2_ε.

```
182 ⟨*package⟩
183 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
```

We need xkeyval package for some options and ifthen for grouping

```
184 \RequirePackage{xkeyval}
185 \RequirePackage{ifthen}
```

`\if@printeqref` `\if@printpageref` We need two switches to decide whether references to equations and pages should be printed.

```
186 \newif\if@printeqref
187 \newif\if@printpageref
```

`\if@intoc` Another switch to decide whether to add an entry to the TOC.

```
188 \newif\if@intoc
```

`\if@compatibilitymode` Another switch to decide whether to run in compatibility mode.

```
189 \newif\if@compatibilitymode
```

And the options to set these switches globally.

```
190 \DeclareOptionX{refeq}{\@printeqreftrue}
191 \DeclareOptionX{norefeq}{\@printeqreffalse}
192 \DeclareOptionX{refpage}{\@printpagereftrue}
193 \DeclareOptionX{norefpage}{\@printpagereffalse}
194 \DeclareOptionX{intoc}{\@intoctrue}
```

```
\DeclareOptionX{notintoc}{\@intocfalse}
\DeclareOptionX{compatible}{\@compatibilitymodetrue}
\DeclareOptionX{noncompatible}{\@compatibilitymodefalse}
```

`\nomprefix` It might make sense to add the prefix "a" to every sortkey, see Section 2.5.

```
\DeclareOptionX{prefix}{\def\nomprefix{a}}
\DeclareOptionX{noprefix}{\def\nomprefix{}}
```

`\if@nomentbl` Whether to use nomentbl format

```
\newif\if@nomentbl
\DeclareOptionX{nomentbl}{\@nomentbltrue}
\DeclareOptionX{norefeq}{\@nomentblfalse}
```

`\if@loadcfg` Another switch and the corresponding options to decide whether we should look for a configuration file.

```
\newif\if@loadcfg
\DeclareOptionX{cfg}[nomencl.cfg]{\@loadcfgtrue\gdef\@cfgfile{#1}}
\DeclareOptionX{nocfg}{\@loadcfgfalse}
```

`\if@stdsubgroups` Whether we use standard subgroups

```
\newif\if@stdsubgroups
\DeclareOptionX{stdsubgroups}{\@stdsubgroupstrue}
\DeclareOptionX{nostdsubgroups}{\@stdsubgroupsfalse}
```

`\eqdeclaration` If you can help out with translations for some other languages, let me know.

`\pagedeclaration`
`\nomname`
`\nomAname`
`\nomGname`
`\nomXname`
`\nomZname`

```
\def\eqdeclaration#1{equation\nobreakspace(#1)}%
\def\pagedeclaration#1{\hspace*{2mm}page\nobreakspace#1}%
\def\nomname{Nomenclature}%
\def\nomAname{Latin Letters}%
\def\nomGname{Greek Letters}%
\def\nomXname{Superscripts}%
\def\nomZname{Subscripts}
\DeclareOptionX{croatian}{%
  \def\eqdeclaration#1{, vidi jednad\v{z}bu\nobreakspace(#1)}%
  \def\pagedeclaration#1{, stranica\nobreakspace#1}%
  \def\nomname{Popis simbola}%
  \def\nomAname{Latini\v{c}na slova}%
  \def\nomGname{Gr\v{c}ka slova}%
  \def\nomXname{Exponenats}%
  \def\nomZname{Indeksi}}
\DeclareOptionX{danish}{%
  \def\eqdeclaration#1{, se ligning\nobreakspace(#1)}%
  \def\pagedeclaration#1{, side\nobreakspace#1}%
  \def\nomname{Symbolliste}%
```

```
  \def\nomAname{Romerske bogstaver}%
  \def\nomGname{Gr{\ae}ske bogstaver}%
  \def\nomXname{(H{\o}jtstillede) indices}%
  \def\nomZname{Indices}}
\DeclareOptionX{english}{%
  \def\eqdeclaration#1{, see equation\nobreakspace(#1)}%
  \def\pagedeclaration#1{, page\nobreakspace#1}%
  \def\nomname{Nomenclature}%
  \def\nomAname{Latin Letters}%
  \def\nomGname{Greek Letters}%
  \def\nomXname{Superscripts}%
  \def\nomZname{Subscripts}}
\DeclareOptionX{french}{%
  \def\eqdeclaration#1{, voir \'equation\nobreakspace(#1)}%
  \def\pagedeclaration#1{, page\nobreakspace#1}%
  \def\nomname{Liste des symboles}%
  \def\nomAname{Lettres latines}%
  \def\nomGname{Lettres grecques}%
  \def\nomXname{Indices sup{\'e}rieurs}%
  \def\nomZname{Indices}}
\DeclareOptionX{german}{%
  \def\eqdeclaration#1{, siehe Gleichung\nobreakspace(#1)}%
  \def\pagedeclaration#1{, Seite\nobreakspace#1}%
  \def\nomname{Symbolverzeichnis}%
   \def\nomAname{Lateinische Buchstaben}%
   \def\nomGname{Griechische Buchstaben}%
   \def\nomXname{(hochgestellte) Indizes}%
   \def\nomZname{Indizes}}
\DeclareOptionX{italian}{%
  \def\eqdeclaration#1{, vedi equazione\nobreakspace(#1)}%
  \def\pagedeclaration#1{, pagina\nobreakspace#1}%
  \def\nomname{Elenco dei simboli}%
   \def\nomAname{Lettere latine}%
   \def\nomGname{Lettere greche}%
   \def\nomXname{Apici}%
   \def\nomZname{Indici}}
\DeclareOptionX{polish}{%
  \def\eqdeclaration#1{, porownaj rownanie\nobreakspace(#1)}%
  \def\pagedeclaration#1{, strona\nobreakspace#1}%
  \def\nomname{Lista symboli}%
   \def\nomAname{Litery {\l}aci\'nskie}%
   \def\nomGname{Litery greckie}%
   \def\nomXname{Indeksy g\'orny}%
   \def\nomZname{Indeksy dolne}}
\DeclareOptionX{portuguese}{%
```

```
  \def\eqdeclaration#1{, veja equa\c{c}\~ao\nobreakspace(#1)}%
  \def\pagedeclaration#1{, p\'agina\nobreakspace#1}%
  \def\nomname{Nomenclatura}%
  \def\nomAname{Letras latinas}%
  \def\nomGname{Letras gregas}%
  \def\nomXname{Sobrescritos}%
  \def\nomZname{Subscritos}}
\DeclareOptionX{russian}{%
  \def\eqdeclaration#1{, \cyrs\cyrm.\nobreakspace(#1)}%
  \def\pagedeclaration#1{, \cyrs\cyrt\cyrr.\nobreakspace#1}%
  \def\nomname{\CYRS\cyrp\cyri\cyrs\cyro\cyrk%
    \ \cyro\cyrb\cyro\cyrz\cyrn\cyra\cyrch\cyre\cyrn\cyri%
    \cyrishrt}%
   \def\nomAname{\CYRL\cyra\cyrt\cyri\cyrn\cyrs\cyrk\cyri\cyre\
     \cyrb\cyru\cyrk\cyrv\cyrery}%
   \def\nomGname{\CYRG\cyrr\cyre\cyrch\cyre\cyrs\cyrk\cyri\cyre\
     \cyrb\cyru\cyrk\cyrv\cyrery}%
   \def\nomXname{\CYRN\cyra\cyrd\cyrs\cyrt\cyrr\cyro\cyrch\cyrn\cyrery\cyre\
     \cyri\cyrn\cyrd\cyre\cyrk\cyrs\cyrery}%
   \def\nomZname{\CYRP\cyro\cyrd\cyrs\cyrt\cyrr\cyro\cyrch\cyrn\cyrery\cyre\
     \cyri\cyrn\cyrd\cyre\cyrk\cyrs\cyrery}}
\DeclareOptionX{spanish}{%
  \def\eqdeclaration#1{, v\'ease la ecuaci\'on\nobreakspace(#1)}%
  \def\pagedeclaration#1{, p\'agina\nobreakspace#1}%
  \def\nomname{Nomenclatura}%
   \def\nomAname{Letras latinas}%
   \def\nomGname{Letras griegas}%
   \def\nomXname{Super{\'\i}ndices}%
   \def\nomZname{Sub{\'\i}ndices}}
\DeclareOptionX{ukrainian}{%
  \def\eqdeclaration#1{, \cyrd\cyri\cyrv.\nobreakspace(#1)}%
  \def\pagedeclaration#1{, \cyrs\cyrt\cyro\cyrr.\nobreakspace#1}%
  \def\nomname{\CYRP\cyre\cyrr\cyre\cyrl\cyrii\cyrk%
    \ \cyrp\cyro\cyrz\cyrn\cyra\cyrch\cyre\cyrn\cyrsftsn}%
   \def\nomAname{\CYRL\cyra\cyrt\cyri\cyrn\cyrs\cyrsftsn\cyrk\cyrii\
     \cyrl\cyrii\cyrt\cyre\cyrr\cyri}%
   \def\nomGname{\CYRG\cyrr\cyre\cyrc\cyrsftsn\cyrk\cyrii\
     \cyrl\cyrii\cyrt\cyre\cyrr\cyri}%
   \def\nomXname{\CYRV\cyre\cyrr\cyrh\cyrn\cyrii\
     \cyrii\cyrn\cyrd\cyre\cyrk\cyrs\cyri}%
   \def\nomZname{\CYRII\cyrn\cyrd\cyre\cyrk\cyrs\cyri}}
```

Finally set the default options and process everything.

```
\ExecuteOptionsX{noncompatible,notintoc,norefeq,norefpage,prefix,cfg,english,nostdsubg
\ProcessOptionsX\relax
```

In the `nomentbl` mode we need a couple more packages

```
\if@nomentbl
\RequirePackage{array,longtable, siunitx}
\fi
```

`\@outputfileextension` `\@inputfileextension`

The default file extension for the output and input nomenclature files are `.nlo` and `.nls` respectively. In compatibility mode, these are changes to `.glo` and `.gls`.

```
\if@compatibilitymode%
    \def\@outputfileextension{.glo}%
    \def\@inputfileextension{.gls}%
\else%
    \def\@outputfileextension{.nlo}%
    \def\@inputfileextension{.nls}%
\fi%
```

`\makenomenclature`

The definition of `\makenomenclature` is pretty much the same as in the LaTeX kernel for `\makeglossary`, we only use `\@nomenclature` instead of `\glossary`.

```
\def\makenomenclature{%
  \newwrite\@nomenclaturefile
  \immediate\openout\@nomenclaturefile=\jobname\@outputfileextension
  \def\@nomenclature{%
    \@bsphack
    \begingroup
    \@sanitize
    \@ifnextchar[%
      {\@@@nomenclature}{\@@@nomenclature[\nomprefix]}}%
  \PackageInfo{nomencl}{Writing nomenclature file \jobname\@outputfileextension}%
  \let\makenomenclature\@empty}
```

`\makeglossary`

The `\makeglossary` command has been depreciated, and is only available in compatibility mode.

```
\if@compatibilitymode\let\makeglossary\makenomenclature\fi%
```

`\nom@verb`

The macro `\nom@verb`, which is copied from [4] and [5, p. 382], makes it possible to use `\nomenclature` in another macro.

```
\def\nom@verb{\expandafter\strip@prefix\meaning}
```

`\nomenclature`

This macro just protects the "real" `\@nomenclature` macro. I am not sure whether this makes sense because you shouldn't use `\nomenclature` in something like `\section` anyway, but it doesn't hurt.

```
\def\nomenclature{\protect\@nomenclature}
```

\@nomenclature
\@@nomenclature

Without an executed \makenomenclature, \@nomenclature will only change some catcodes and call the macro \@@nomenclature to gobble its arguments.

```
\def\@nomenclature{%
  \@bsphack
  \begingroup
  \@sanitize
  \@ifnextchar[%
  {\@@nomenclature}{\@@nomenclature[\nomprefix]}}
\if@nomentbl
  \def\@@nomenclature[#1]#2#3#4#5{\endgroup\@esphack}
\else
  \def\@@nomenclature[#1]#2#3{\endgroup\@esphack}
\fi
```

\@@@nomenclature

If \makenomenclature was already executed, then \@nomenclature calls the macro \@@@nomenclature which writes to the nomenclature file. It puts the prefix in front of the entry, adds brackets [] around the entry (because it will be the argument of an \item) and adds possible references at the end of the entry description. A group is started to keep changes to the reference switches local. The arguments are written using \nom@verb so they will not be expanded, even when \nomenclature is used within another macro. By the way, \@bsphack and \@esphack makes \nomenclature disappear between two spaces; unfortunately this doesn't work if \nomenclature is the first thing in a line.

```
\if@nomentbl
  \def\@@@nomenclature[#1]#2#3#4#5{%
    \def\@tempa{#2}\def\@tempb{#3}%
    \protected@write\@nomenclaturefile{}%
    {\string\nomenclatureentry{#1\nom@verb\@tempa @&{\nom@verb\@tempa}&%
        \begingroup\nom@verb\@tempb\endgroup &\begingroup#4\endgroup&%
        \begingroup#5\endgroup&\begingroup\protect\nomeqref{\theequation}%
        |nompageref}{\thepage}}%
    \endgroup
    \@esphack}
\else
  \def\@@@nomenclature[#1]#2#3{%
    \def\@tempa{#2}\def\@tempb{#3}%
    \protected@write\@nomenclaturefile{}%
    {\string\nomenclatureentry{#1\nom@verb\@tempa @[{\nom@verb\@tempa}]%
        \begingroup\nom@verb\@tempb\protect\nomeqref{\theequation}%
        |nompageref}{\thepage}}%
    \endgroup
```

```
    \@esphack}
\fi
```

\nomgroup The next macro is executed between each character group in the nomenclature. The argument is the first character of the group.

```
\if@stdsubgroups
  \if@nomentbl
  \def\nomgroup#1{%
    \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{A}}{%
      \item&\multicolumn{5}{@{}l}{\textbf{\nomAname}}}{%
        \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{G}}{%
        \item&\multicolumn{5}{@{}l}{\textbf{\nomGname}}}{%
          \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{X}}{%
          \item&\multicolumn{5}{@{}l}{\textbf{\nomXname}}}{%
            \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{Z}}{%
            \item&\multicolumn{5}{@{}l}{\textbf{\nomZname}}}{%
              {}}}}}
  \else
    \def\nomgroup#1{%
      \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{A}}{%
      \item[\textbf{\nomAname}]}{%
        \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{G}}{%
        \item[\textbf{\nomGname}]}{%
          \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{X}}{%
          \item[\textbf{\nomXname}]}{%
            \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{Z}}{%
            \item[\textbf{\nomZname}]}{%
              {}}}}}
    \fi
\else
  \def\nomgroup#1{}
\fi
```

\nomlabelwidth This is the default label width for the nomenclature. It can be changed e. g. in the `cfg` file.

```
\newdimen\nomlabelwidth
\nomlabelwidth1cm\relax
```

\nom@tempdim
\printnomenclature
\@printnomenclature
The optional argument is read and assigned to `\nom@tempdim`. Then the `gls` file is read.

```
\newdimen\nom@tempdim
\def\printnomenclature{%
  \@ifnextchar[%
    {\@printnomenclature}{\@printnomenclature[\nomlabelwidth]}}
```

```
\def\@printnomenclature[#1]{%
  \nom@tempdim#1\relax
  \@input@{\jobname\@inputfileextension}}
```

\printglossary The \printglossary command has been depreciated, and is only available in compatibility mode.

```
\if@compatibilitymode\let\printglossary\printnomenclature\fi%
```

\nomlabel \nompreamble \nompostamble \nomentryend Now some bells and whistles to format the nomenclature: the definition of the label, the preamble, the postamble and the symbol that is added at the end of an entry. The last three are defined to do nothing by default.

```
\def\nomlabel#1{#1\hfil}
\def\nompreamble{}
\def\nompostamble{}
\def\nomentryend{}
```

\nomitemsep The skip between two items is adjustable by changing \nomitemsep. It defaults to \itemsep.

```
\newskip\nomitemsep
\nomitemsep\itemsep
```

\setnomtableformat The format of the nomenclature table. We insert an empty left column due to the way TEX sees \multicolumn in \nomgroup command.

```
\def\setnomtableformat#1{\def\@nomtableformat{l@{}#1}}
\setnomtableformat{lp{0.45\textwidth}sp{0.3\textwidth}@{}l}
```

thenomenclature The thenomenclature environment formats its title and optionally inserts an item in the TOC, both are dependant on whether the \chapter command is available or not. After printing the preamble, a list is started with the \labelwidth being set to the value defined in the optional argument of \printnomenclature, unless nomentbl is chosen. In the latter case we start a longtable. Note that each row of the table starts with \item, so we need to make the first \item noop, and all the subsequent ones to produce \cr. We also add \cr at the end of the table.

```
\def\thenomenclature{%
  \@ifundefined{chapter}%
  {
    \section*{\nomname}
    \if@intoc\addcontentsline{toc}{section}{\nomname}\fi%
  }%
  {
    \chapter*{\nomname}
```

```
    \markboth{\nomname}{\nomname}%
    \if@intoc\addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{\nomname}\fi%
  }%

  \nompreamble
  \if@nomentbl
    \let\itemOrig=\item
    \def\item{\gdef\item{\\}}%
    \expandafter\longtable\expandafter{\@nomtableformat}
  \else
    \list{}{%
      \labelwidth\nom@tempdim
      \leftmargin\labelwidth
      \advance\leftmargin\labelsep
      \itemsep\nomitemsep
      \let\makelabel\nomlabel}%
  \fi
}
\def\endthenomenclature{%
  \if@nomentbl
    \item\endlongtable
    \global\let\item=\itemOrig
  \else
    \endlist
  \fi
  \nompostamble}
```

`\nomrefeq` `\refpage` `\refeqpage` `\norefeq` `\norefpage` `\norefeqpage`

These are the switches to turn referencing on or off locally for a single entry.

```
\def\nomrefeq{\@printeqreftrue}
\def\nomrefpage{\@printpagereftrue}
\def\nomrefeqpage{\@printeqreftrue\@printpagereftrue}
\def\nomnorefeq{\@printeqreffalse}
\def\nomnorefpage{\@printpagereffalse}
\def\nomnorefeqpage{\@printeqreffalse\@printpagereffalse}
```

`\nomeqref` The equation is only referenced if the corresponding switch is true. Since *MakeIndex* tends to insert a line break just before the page number, we have to add `\ignorespaces` at the end.

```
\def\nomeqref#1{\if@printeqref\eqdeclaration{#1}\fi\ignorespaces}
```

`\nompageref` The page is also only referenced if requested. Then the end symbol is added and finally the group started in `\@@@nomenclature` is closed.

```
\def\nompageref#1{\if@printpageref\pagedeclaration{#1}\fi%
  \nomentryend\endgroup}
```

The commands defined in the `.ist` file

Read the config file if it exists and the corresponding option was given.

```
\if@loadcfg
  \InputIfFileExists{\@cfgfile}{%
    \PackageInfo{nomencl}{Using the configuration file \@cfgfile}}{}
\fi
```

The end.

⟨/package⟩

3.2 The *MakeIndex* Style File

The "magic word" for *MakeIndex* in the input file is `\nomenclatureentry`.

⟨*idxstyle⟩

```
%% ---- for input file ----
keyword    "\\nomenclatureentry"
% We use % as a quote character since " is active in some languages
quote '%'
```

Define what is printed at the beginning and the end of the file and the skip between groups. Since we already write `\nomgroup` between groups, we define `group_skip` to just input an empty line.

```
%% ---- for output file ----
preamble   "\n\\begin{thenomenclature} \n"%
postamble  "\n\n\\end{thenomenclature}\n" group_skip "\n"
```

Since we can't handle multiple pages for an entry anyway, we also don't need any delimiters.

```
delim_0    ""
delim_1    ""
delim_2    ""
```

Now the macro between the groups. Since the flag is positive, the character will be inserted as a capital letter. As the comment states, this will cause some warnings. If someone has a better solution, let me know.

```
%% The next lines will produce some warnings when
%% running Makeindex as they try to cover two different
%% versions of the program:
lethead_prefix "\\nomgroup{"
lethead_suffix "}"
lethead_flag   1
heading_prefix "\\nomgroup{"
heading_suffix "}"
headings_flag  1
line_max 1000
```

485 ⟨/idxstyle⟩

References

[1] Braams, Johannes; Carlisle, David; Jeffrey, Alan; Lamport, Leslie; Mittelbach, Frank; Rowley, Chris; Schöpf, Rainer (1996). `ltidxglo.dtx` – 1996/01/20 v1.1e LaTeX Kernel (Index and Glossary). CTAN/macros/latex/base/ltidxglo.dtx.

[2] Chen, Pehong; Harrison, Michael A. (1987). Automating Index Preparation. Report UCB/CSD 87/347, Computer Science Division, University of California, Berkeley, CA.

[3] Comprehensive TEX Archive Network CTAN. `ftp://ctan.tug.org/tex-archive/`.

[4] Jones, David M. (1995). A new implementation of LATEX's indexing commands, Version v4.1beta of 1995/09/28. CTAN/macros/latex/contrib/supported/camel/index.dtx.

[5] Knuth, Donald E. (1984). *The TEXbook*. Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Reading, MA.

[6] Lamport, Leslie (1994). *LATEX: A Document Preparation System*. Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Reading, MA.

[7] Veytsman, Boris (1996). Package nomencl, Version 4.0. `http://sarovar.org/projects/nomencl` (2000/09/15).

Change History

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.