Sample Document Using the datagidx Package

Nicola L. C. Talbot

September 27, 2019

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).


A set (denoted $S$) 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 $|S|$) 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. bravoes).

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

Set $S$ 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 $|S|$ The number of elements in the set $S$. 1