

glossaries.sty v 1.08: L^AT_EX 2_ε Package to Assist Generating Glossaries

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13th October 2007

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1 Introduction

The `glossaries` package is provided to assist generating glossaries. It has a certain amount of flexibility, allowing the user to customize the format of the glossary, define new glossary styles, and multiple glossaries. It also supports acronyms, and glossary styles which include symbols in addition to a name and description for a given glossary entry. There is provision for loading a database of glossary terms, where only those terms used in the text are added to the glossary. This package replaces the `glossary` package which is now obsolete.

The `glossaries` package comes with the Perl script `makeglossaries` which will run `makeindex` on all the glossary files using a customized `makeindex` style file (which is created by `\makeglossaries`). The relevant extensions are obtained from the auxiliary file, so you only need to pass the basename as the argument. For example, if your document is called `myfile.tex`, do:

```
latex myfile
makeglossaries myfile
latex myfile
```

You may need to explicitly load `makeglossaries` into Perl:

```
perl makeglossaries myfile
```

There is a batch file called `makeglossaries.bat` which does this for Windows users.

If you don't have Perl installed, you will have to run `makeindex` for each glossary type you have defined. For example, if you have used the `acronym` package option, so you have both a main glossary as well as a list of acronyms, you will need to do (assuming your document is called `myfile.tex`):

```
makeindex -s myfile.ist -t myfile.glg -o myfile.gls myfile.glo
makeindex -s myfile.ist -t myfile.alg -o myfile.acr myfile.acn
```

This requires remembering all extensions for each of the glossaries defined in your document, so where possible you should use `\makeglossaries` instead to reduce the possibility of error.

As from version 1.08, the `glossaries` package now has limited multi-lingual support, thanks to all the people who have sent me the relevant translations either via email or via `comp.text.tex`. However, you must load `babel` *before* `glossaries`. (See [subsection 4.3](#) for the predefined names used by the `glossaries` package.)

This documentation is structured as follows: [section 2](#) is for people who want a few quick pointers of how to get started, without having to read through lengthy descriptions, [section 3](#) gives an overview of available commands and their syntax, [section 4](#) contains the documented source code for those who want to know more about how the package works, and how to do more complicated things, such as changing the way glossary entries appear.

1.1 Troubleshooting

There is a list of frequently asked questions for the `glossaries` package available at: <http://theoval.cmp.uea.ac.uk/~nlct/latex/packages/faq/>.

2 A Quick Guide For The Impatient

This section is for people who want a few quick pointers of how to get started, without having to read through lengthy descriptions.

1. Load `glossaries` *after* `hyperref`:

```
\usepackage{hyperref}
\usepackage{glossaries}
```

Similarly for the `html` package:

```
\usepackage{html}
\usepackage{glossaries}
```

2. Always use `\makeglossaries` if you want the glossary entries to be written to the glossary file:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{glossaries}
\makeglossaries
```

If you don't use `\makeglossaries`, your glossaries will not appear in the document!

3. Use `\printglossaries` to make your glossaries appear in the document at that point. For example:

```
\maketitle
\printglossaries
\section{Introduction}
```

Note that only the glossary entries that have been used in the document text will appear in the glossary.

4. When you have created your document, run \LaTeX on it, then the Perl script `makeglossaries`, then run \LaTeX on it again:

```
latex myfile
makeglossaries myfile
latex myfile
```

If you use Windows, there is a batch file called `makeglossaries.bat` which you can use, but you will still need Perl installed.

5. New glossaries can be defined using:

```
\newglossary {<label>}{<in-ext>}{<out-ext>} {<title>}
```

where $\langle label \rangle$ is an identifying label, $\langle in-ext \rangle$ is the extension of the file to be created by `makeindex` (called by `makeglossaries`), $\langle out-ext \rangle$ is the extension of the file to be read by `makeindex` and $\langle title \rangle$ is the title for this new glossary. Example:

```
\newglossary{notation}{not}{ntn}{Notation}
```

This glossary's label is `notation` and its title will be `Notation`.

6. Any new glossaries must be defined before `\makeglossaries`

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{glossaries}
\newglossary{notation}{not}{ntn}{Notation}
\makeglossaries
```

7. If you use the `acronym` package option, the `glossaries` package will automatically create a new glossary type labelled `acronym`:

```
\usepackage[acronym]{glossaries}
```

8. If your pages have a hyphen compositor (i.e. your page numbers appear in the form 2-1), redefine `\glscompositor` *before* `\makeglossaries`:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{glossaries}
\renewcommand{\glscompositor}{-}
\makeglossaries
```

9. To add the glossaries to the table of contents use the `toc` package option:

```
\usepackage[toc]{glossaries}
```

10. Define a new entry with:

```
\newglossaryentry{<label>}{<key-val list>}
```

The $\langle key-val list \rangle$ must at least contain a `name` key and a `description` key. For example:

```
\newglossaryentry{perl}{name=Perl,
description=A scripting language}
```

In this example, I have given the entry the label `perl`. Whenever I want to use this entry, that is the label I need to use to identify it.

11. If the entry name starts with an accented letter, you will need to group the first letter (otherwise it will cause a problem for `\Gls` and `\Glspl`):

```
\newglossaryentry{elite}{name={{\'}e}lite},
description={select group or class}}
```

12. If you have multiple glossaries, use the `type` key to specify in which glossary the entry belongs. For example:

```
\newglossary{languages}{lan}{lng}{Index of Languages}

\makeglossaries

\newglossaryentry{perl}{name=Perl,
description=A scripting language,
type=languages}
```

If `type` is omitted, the default glossary is used.

13. Remember to group values that have a comma or equal sign. For example:

```
\newglossaryentry{pagelist}{name=page list,
description={A list of individual pages or page ranges
(e.g.\ 1,2,4,7--9)}}
```

14. Plural forms are assumed to be the singular form with an “s” appended, unless otherwise specified. To specify an irregular plural, use the `plural` key. For example:

```
\newglossaryentry{matrix}{name=matrix,
description=rectangular array of quantities,
plural=matrices}
```

15. The way the term appears in the main text can be different from the way the term appears in the glossary:

```
\newglossaryentry{matrix}{name=Matrix,
description=rectangular array of quantities,
text=matrix,
plural=matrices}
```

In this example, the entry name appears as `Matrix` in the glossary, and either `matrix` or `matrices` in the text.

16. The way the term appears on first use can be different to the way it appears subsequently:

```
\newglossaryentry{singmtx}{name=Singular Matrix,
description=A matrix with a zero determinant,
first=singular matrix (SM),
text=SM,
firstplural=singular matrices (SMs)}
```

In this example, the entry name appears as Singular Matrix in the glossary, and in the text it appears as singular matrix (SM) or singular matrices (SMs) the first time the entry is used, and subsequently appears as SM or SMs.

17. The quick and easy way to define an acronym is to use:

```
\newacronym[⟨key-val list⟩]{⟨label⟩}{⟨abbrev⟩}{⟨long⟩}
```

For example:

```
\newacronym{svm}{SVM}{support vector machine}
```

This is equivalent to:

```
\newglossaryentry{svm}{type=\acronymtype,
name={SVM},
description={support vector machine},
text={SVM},
first={support vector machine (SVM)},
plural={SVMs},
firstplural={support vector machines (SVMs)}}
```

(The value of `\acronymtype` varies depending on whether the glossary package option `acronym` is used or not. The optional argument `⟨key-val list⟩` can be used to override any of the `\newglossaryentry` keys, for example, if the acronym has an irregular plural.)

18. The font used to display the entry name in the glossary is governed by `\glsnamefont`. This can be redefined as required. For example, to make the entry names appear in a medium sans-serif font do:

```
\renewcommand{\glsnamefont}[1]{\textsf{\mdseries #1}}
```

Note that the list-like glossary styles defined in the `glossary-list` package place the entry name in the optional argument to `\item`, so they will appear in bold, unless you redefine `\glsnamefont`.

19. In the document use `\gls{⟨label⟩}` to use a predefined term (this will also enter the term into the associated glossary output file.) For example:

A `\gls{singmtx}` is a matrix with a zero determinant.

20. Other variations:

- `\Gls{⟨label⟩}` : like `\gls`, but with first letter in upper case
- `\GLS{⟨label⟩}` : like `\gls`, but all upper case.
- `\glspl{⟨label⟩}` : use plural
- `\Glspl{⟨label⟩}` : use plural with first letter in upper case
- `\GLSpl{⟨label⟩}` : use plural but all upper case
- `\glslink{⟨label⟩}{⟨link text⟩}` : use `⟨link text⟩` to link to the given entry in the glossary.

For example, the following will produce the plural form with the first letter in uppercase:

```
\Glspl{singmtx} are matrices with a zero determinant.
```

21. Additional text can be appended to the link using the end optional argument. For example, to form the possessive:

```
The \gls{singmtx}['s] dimensions are not necessarily equal.
```

22. The format of the associated entry number can be changed using the `format` key in the optional argument. Note that the value of the `format` key should be the name of a command *without* the initial backslash. For example:

```
The primary definition of \glspl[format=textbf]{singmtx}.
```

In this example the relevant glossary entry will have the page number in bold (since it uses `\textbf`) but it will no longer have a hyperlink (if hyperlinks are enabled.)

23. The `glossaries` package provides commands to change the font whilst ensuring that the number remains a hyperlink. These are of the form `\hyper{xx}` and are equivalent to the standard font changing commands of the form `\text{xx}`, as well as `\hyperemph` (which uses `\emph`.) For example:

```
The primary definition of \glspl[format=hyperbf]{singmtx}.
```

24. Entries can be added to the glossary without producing any text using `\glsadd{<label>}` or `\glsaddall`. These commands also take an optional argument where you can specify the format. For example

```
\glsadd[format=hyperbf]{singmtx}
```

will add a line to the glossary file for the specified term, but will not produce any text where the command occurs.

25. A number range can be entered using `format=(` and `format=)` to mark the beginning and ending of the range¹. For example:

```
\glsadd[format={]{singmtx}
This is a very long section all about \glspl{singmtx}.

% lots of text omitted

\glsadd[format=)]{singmtx}
```

This is equivalent to `makeindex`'s `|` (and `|`) formats.

¹This is new to version 1.01

26. You can combine the range markers with a formatting command (again without the preceding backslash.) For example:

```
This is the start of a very long section all
about \glspl[format=(hyperbf)]{singmtx}.
```

```
% lots of text omitted
```

```
This is the end a very long section all about
\glspl[format=)hyperbf]{singmtx}.
```

27. Only those terms that have actually been used in the document will be placed in the glossary. If you have defined a term that doesn't appear in the document, then it means you haven't used it in the text (either via `\glslink` or `\gls` and related commands, or via `\glsadd` or `\glsaddall`.)
28. To change the sorting order, use the `sort` key. For example:

```
\newglossaryentry{universal}{name={\ensuremath{\mathcal{U}}},
description=The universal set,
sort=U}
```

29. You don't need to escape `makeindex`'s special characters:

```
\newglossaryentry{quote}{name={"},
description={Double quote character}}
```

```
\newglossaryentry{exclam}{name={!},
description={Exclamation mark}}
```

```
\newacronym{rna}{RNA}{ribonukleins"aure}
```

30. Associated symbols can also be specified, but whether the symbol appears in the glossary depends on the glossary style. For example:

```
\newglossaryentry{metre}{name={metre},
description={A metric measurement of length},
symbol={m}}
```

The predefined glossary styles that display the entry symbol are: `long4col`, `long4colheader`, `long4colborder`, `long4colheaderborder`, `super4col`, `super4colheader`, `super4colborder` and `super4colheaderborder`. All the other styles supplied by this package ignore the associated symbol.

31. Glossary styles can be set using the `style` package option. For example:

```
\usepackage[style=long3col]{glossary}
```

or using `\glossarystyle{<style>}`. For example:

```
\glossarystyle{altlist}
```

The predefined glossary styles provided by the `glossaries` bundle are detailed in [subsection 4.15](#).

32. The list of numbers associated with each glossary entry can be suppressed using the package option `nonumberlist`:

```
\usepackage[nonumberlist]{glossaries}
```

33. By default, the glossaries will appear in an unnumbered chapter if chapters are defined, otherwise in an unnumbered section. This can be changed using the `section` package option. For example, to make the glossaries appear in an unnumbered section, even if chapters are defined, do:

```
\usepackage[section]{glossaries}
```

Other sectional units can also be specified as `section=<value>`. For example, to make the glossaries appear in unnumbered subsections:

```
\usepackage[section=subsection]{glossaries}
```

3 Overview

3.1 Package Options

The `glossaries` package options are as follows:

toc Add the glossaries to the table of contents

section This is a `key=value` option. Its value should be the name of a sectional unit (e.g. `chapter`). This will make the glossaries appear in the named sectional unit, otherwise the each glossary will appear in an unnumber chapter, if chapters exists, otherwise in an unnumbered section. Example:

```
\usepackage[section=subsection]{glossaries}
```

You can omit the value if you want to use sections, i.e.

```
\usepackage[section]{glossaries}
```

is equivalent to

```
\usepackage[section=section]{glossaries}
```

Note that the starred form of the sectioning command is always used since glossaries tend to be placed in unnumbered sections or chapters. If you want the glossaries to appeared in a numbered section, you will need to set `\glossarysection` to the relevant sectioning command. For example, to make the glossaries appear in numbered chapters, do:

```
\glossarysection
```

```
\let\glossarysection\chapter
```

style This is a `key=value` option. Its value should be the name of the glossary style to use.

nonumberlist This option will suppress the associated number lists in the glossaries (see also [subsection 3.3.](#))

acronym Make a separate glossary for acronyms.

counter This is a key=value option. The value should be the name of the default counter to use in the number lists.

sanitize This is a key=value option whose value is a key=value list. By default, the `glossaries` package sanitizes the values of the `name`, `description` and `symbol` keys used when defining a new glossary entry. This may lead to unexpected results if you try to display these values within the document text. This sanitization can be switched off using the `sanitize` package option. (See [subsection 4.2](#) and [subsection 4.6](#) for further details.) For example, to switch off the sanitization for the `description` and `name` keys, but not for the `symbol` key, do:

```
\usepackage[sanitize={name=false,description=false,%  
symbol=true}]{glossaries}
```

Note: this sanitization only applies to the `name`, `description` and `symbol` keys. It doesn't apply to any of the other keys (except the `sort` key which is always sanitized) so fragile commands contained in the value of the other keys must always be protected using `\protect`. Since the value of the `text` key is obtained from the `name` key, you will still need to protect fragile commands in the `name` key if you don't use the `text` key.

3.2 Defining Glossary Entries

All glossary entries that are used in a document must be defined in the preamble. Only those entries that occur in the document (using any of the commands described in [subsection 3.4](#) and [subsection 3.5](#)) will appear in the glossary. Each time an entry is used in this way, a line is added to an associated glossary (`.glo`) file, which then needs to be converted into a corresponding `.gls` file which contains the typeset glossary. The Perl script `makeglossaries` can be used to call `makeindex` using a customised style file for each of the glossaries that are defined in the document.

`\makeglossaries` The command `\makeglossaries` must be placed in the preamble, in order to create the customised `makeindex` style file, and to ensure that glossary entries are written to the appropriate output file.

`\newglossaryentry` New glossary entries are defined using the command:

```
\newglossaryentry{<label>}{<key-val list>}
```

The first argument, `<label>`, must be a unique label with which to identify this entry. The second argument, `<key-val list>`, is a key=value list that supplies the relevant information about this entry. There are two required fields: `name` and `description`. Available fields are listed below:

name The name of the entry (as it will appear in the glossary.)

description A brief description of this term (to appear in the glossary.)

text How this entry will appear in the document text when using `\gls` (or one of its uppercase variants.) If this field is omitted, the value of the `name` key is used.

first How the entry will appear in the document text the first time it is used with `\gls` (or one of its uppercase variants.) If this field is omitted, the value of the `text` key is used.

plural How the entry will appear in the document text when using `\glspl` (or one of its uppercase variants.) If this field is omitted, the value is obtained by appending an “s” to the value of the `text` field.

firstplural How the entry will appear in the document text the first time it is used with `\glspl` (or one of its uppercase variants.) If this field is omitted, the value is obtained by appending an “s” to the value of the `first` field.

symbol This field is provided to allow the user to specify an associated symbol, but most glossary styles ignore this value. If omitted, the value is set to `\relax`.

sort This value indicates how `makeindex` should sort this entry. If omitted, the value is given by the `name` field. This value is equivalent to `makeindex`’s “actual” character (which is usually the at-sign @.)

type This is the glossary type to which this entry belongs. If omitted, the default glossary is assumed.

`\loadglsentries` You can store all your glossary entry definitions in another file, and use:

```
\loadglsentries[<type>]{<filename>}
```

where *<filename>* is the name of the file containing all the `\newglossaryentry` commands. The optional argument *<type>* is the name of the glossary to which those entries should belong, for those entries where the `type` key has been omitted. Note that only those entries that have been used in the text will appear in the relevant glossaries.

3.3 Number lists

Each entry in the glossary has an associated *number list*. By default, these numbers refer to the pages on which that entry has been used (using any of the commands described in [subsection 3.4](#) and [subsection 3.5](#).) The number list can be suppressed using the `nonumberlist` package option, or an alternative counter can be set as the default using the `counter` package option.

3.4 Links to Glossary Entries

Once you have defined a glossary entry using `\newglossaryentry`, you can refer to that entry in the document using one of the commands listed in this section. The text which appears at that point in the document when using one of these commands is referred to as the *link text* (even if there are no hyperlinks.)

`\glstextformat` The way the link text is displayed depends on `\glstextformat{<text>}`. For

example, to make all link text appear in a sans-serif font, do:

```
\renewcommand*{\glstextformat}[1]{\textsf{#1}}
```

`\glslink` The command:

```
\glslink[<options>]{<label>}{<text>}
```

will place *<text>* in the document at that point, and add a line into the associated glossary file for the glossary entry given by *<label>*. If hyperlinks are supported, *<text>* will be a hyperlink to the relevant line in the glossary. The optional argument *<options>* must be a key=value list which can take any of the following keys:

format This specifies how to format the associated number for this entry in the glossary. This value is equivalent to the `makeindex` `encap` value, and (as with `\index`) the value needs to be the name of a command *without* the initial backslash. As with `\index`, the characters (and) can also be used to specify the beginning and ending of a number range. Again, as with `\index` the command should be the name of a command which takes an argument (which will be the associated number.) Be careful not to use a declaration (such as `\bfseries`) instead of a text block command (such as `\textbf`) as the effect will not be localised. If you want to apply more than one style to a given entry (e.g. **bold** and *italic*) you will need to create a command that applies both formats, e.g.

```
\newcommand*{\textbfem}[1]{\textbf{\emph{#1}}}
```

and use that command. (Just as you would have to do with `\index`.)

If you are using hyperlinks, and you want to change the font of the hyperlink, don't use `\hyperpage` (provided by the `hyperref` package) as the numbers may not refer to a page number. Instead, the `glossaries` package provides the following number formats:

<code>hyper\rm</code>	The number is a serif hyperlink to the relevant part of the document
<code>hyper\sf</code>	The number is a sans-serif hyperlink to the relevant part of the document
<code>hyper\tt</code>	The number is a monospaced hyperlink to the relevant part of the document
<code>hyper\bf</code>	The number is a bold hyperlink to the relevant part of the document
<code>hyper\md</code>	The number is a medium weight hyperlink to the relevant part of the document
<code>hyper\it</code>	The number is an italic hyperlink to the relevant part of the document
<code>hyper\sl</code>	The number is a slanted hyperlink to the relevant part of the document
<code>hyper\up</code>	The number is an upright hyperlink to the relevant part of the document
<code>hyper\sc</code>	The number is a small caps hyperlink to the relevant part of the document
<code>hyper\emph</code>	The number is an emphasized hyperlink to the relevant part of the document

Note that if the `\hyperlink` command hasn't been defined, the `hyper $\langle xx \rangle$` formats are equivalent to the analogous `\text $\langle xx \rangle$` font commands. If you want to make a new format, you will need to define a command which takes one argument, for example, if you want the associated number in the glossary to be in a bold sans-serif font, you can define a command called, say, `\hyperbsf`:

```
\newcommand{\hyperbsf}[1]{\textbf{\hypersf{#1}}}
```

and then use `hyperbsf` as the value for the `format` key. (See also [subsection 4.13](#).)

counter This specifies which counter to use for the associated number for this glossary entry. (See also [subsection 3.3](#).)

hyper This is a boolean key which can be used to enable/disable the hyperlink to the relevant entry in the glossary. (Note that setting `hyper=true` will have no effect if `\hyperlink` has not been defined.) The default value is `hyper=true`.

`\glslink*` There is also a starred version:

```
\glslink*[\langle options \rangle]{\langle label \rangle}{\langle text \rangle}
```

which is equivalent to `\glslink`, except it sets `hyper=false`.

`\gls` The command:

```
\gls[\langle options \rangle]{\langle label \rangle}[\langle insert \rangle]
```

is the same as `\glslink`, except that the link text is determined from the values of the `text` and `first` keys supplied when the entry was defined using

`\newglossaryentry`. There are two uppercase variants:

```
\Gls \Gls[⟨options⟩]{⟨label⟩}[⟨insert⟩]
\GLS and \GLS[⟨options⟩]{⟨label⟩}[⟨insert⟩]
```

which make the first letter of the link, or all the link text, uppercase, respectively.

The final optional argument `⟨insert⟩`, allows you to insert some additional text into the link text. By default, this will append `⟨insert⟩` at the end of the link text. The first optional argument, `⟨options⟩`, is the same as the optional argument to `\glslink`.

There are also analogous plural forms:

```
\glspl \glspl[⟨options⟩]{⟨label⟩}[⟨insert⟩]
\Glspl \Glspl[⟨options⟩]{⟨label⟩}[⟨insert⟩]
\GLSpl \GLSpl[⟨options⟩]{⟨label⟩}[⟨insert⟩]
```

These determine the link text from the `plural` and `firstplural` keys supplied when the entry was first defined.

To make the description or symbol also appear in the link text, you will need to redefine `\glsdisplayfirst` and `\glsdisplay` or use the commands `\defglsdisplayfirst` and `\defglsdisplay`. See [subsection 4.9](#) for further details. (Note that if you want either the description or symbol to appear in the link text, you will have to disable the [sanitization](#) of these keys, and protect fragile commands.)

3.5 Adding an entry to the glossary without generating text

`\glsadd` It is also possible to add a line in the glossary file without generating any text at that point in the document.

```
\glsadd[⟨options⟩]{⟨label⟩}
```

This is similar to `\glslink`, only it doesn't produce any text (so therefore, there is no hyper key available in `⟨options⟩`.)

`\glsaddall` To add a line for all entries that have been defined, use:

```
\glsaddall[⟨glossary list⟩]
```

If there are multiple glossaries, you can specify to add only those entries which belong to the glossaries listed in `⟨glossary list⟩` (which must be a comma separated list of glossary names.)

3.6 Displaying a glossary

`\printglossaries` The command `\printglossaries` will display all the defined glossaries. Note that no glossaries will appear until you have either used the Perl script `makeglossaries` or have directly used `makeindex`. If the glossary still does not appear, after you re- \LaTeX your document, then check the `makeindex` log files to see if there is a problem.

`\printglossary` An individual glossary is displayed using:

```
\printglossary[<options>]
```

where *<options>* is a key-val list of options. The following keys are available:

type The value of this key specifies which glossary to print. If omitted, the default glossary is assumed.

title This is the glossary's title (overriding the title specified when the glossary was defined.)

toctitle This is the title to use for the table of contents (if the `toc` package option has been used.)

style This specifies which glossary style to use for this glossary.

3.7 Defining New Glossaries

`\newglossary` A new glossary can be defined using:

```
\newglossary[<log-ext>]{<name>}{<in-ext>}{<out-ext>}{<title>}[<counter>]
```

where *<name>* is label to assign to this glossary. (Note that the default glossary is labelled `main` and if you use the `acronym` package option, there will also be a glossary called `acronym`.) The arguments *<in-ext>* and *<out-ext>* specify the extensions to give to the input and output files for that glossary, *<title>* is the default title for this new glossary and the final optional argument *<counter>* specifies which counter to use for the associated number lists (see also [subsection 3.3](#).) The first optional argument specifies the extension for the `makeindex` transcript file (this information is only used by `makeglossaries` which picks up the information from the auxiliary file.)

3.8 Acronyms

`\newacronym` As you may have noticed in [subsection 3.2](#), when you specify a new entry, you can specify alternate text to use when the term is first used in the document, this provides a useful means to define acronyms. The `glossaries` package defines the command:

```
\newacronym[<key-val list>]{<label>}{<abbrv>}{<long>}
```

This is equivalent to:

```
\newglossaryentry{<label>}{type=\acronymtype,
name={<abbrv>},
description={<long>},
text={<abbrv>},
first={<long> (<abbrv>)},
plural={<abbrv>s},
firstplural={<long>s (<abbrv>s)},
<key-val list>}
```

The command `\acronymtype` is the name of the glossary in which the acronyms should appear. If the `acronym` package option has been used, this will be `acronym`, otherwise it will be `main`. The acronyms can then be used in exactly the same way as any other glossary entry.

As you can see from the above, `\newacronym` sets the description to the long form of the acronym. You may prefer to have a description, and set the name to both the long and abbreviated forms. For example, the following defines the acronym IDN:

```
\newacronym[name={identification number (IDN)},
description={A number uniquely identifying a particular
object}]{idn}{IDN}{identification number}
```

Alternatively:

```
\newacronym[description={identification number --- a number uniquely
identifying a particular object}]{idn}{IDN}{identification number}
```

3.9 Glossary Styles

The `glossaries` package comes with some pre-defined glossary styles. These are as follows:

list The `list` style uses the `description` environment. The entry name is placed in the optional argument of the `\item` command (so it will appear in bold by default). The description follows, and then the associated number list for that entry.

listgroup The `listgroup` style is like `list`, but the glossary groups have headings.

listhypergroup The `listhypergroup` style is like `listgroup`, but has a set of links to the glossary groups.

altlist The `altlist` style is like `list` but the description is placed on the following line.

altlistgroup The `altlistgroup` style is like `altlist`, but the glossary groups have headings.

altlisthypergroup The `altlisthypergroup` style is like `altlistgroup`, but has a set of links to the glossary groups.

long The `long` style uses the `longtable` environment. It has two columns, the first column contains the entry's name, the second column contains the description followed by the number list.

longborder The `longborder` style is like `long`, but has horizontal and vertical lines around it.

longheader The `longheader` style is like `long`, but has a header row.

longheaderborder The `longheaderborder` style is like `longheader`, but has horizontal and vertical lines around it.

long3col The `long3col` style is like `long` but has three columns. The first column contains the entry's name, the second column contains the description and the third column contains the number list.

long3colborder The `long3colborder` style is like the `long3col` style but has horizontal and vertical lines around it.

long3colheader The `long3colheader` style is like `long3col`, but has a header row.

long3colheaderborder The `long3colheaderborder` style is like `long3colheader`, but has horizontal and vertical lines around it.

long4col The `long4col` style is like `long3col` but has an additional column in which the entry's associated symbol appears.

long4colborder The `long4colborder` style is like the `long4col` style but has horizontal and vertical lines around it.

long4colheader The `long4colheader` style is like `long4col`, but has a header row.

long4colheaderborder The `long4colheaderborder` style is like `long4colheader`, but has horizontal and vertical lines around it.

super The `super` style uses the `supertabular` environment. It has two columns, the first column contains the entry's name, the second column contains the description followed by the number list.

superborder The `superborder` style is like `super`, but has horizontal and vertical lines around it.

superheader The `superheader` style is like `super`, but has a header row.

superheaderborder The `superheaderborder` style is like `superheader`, but has horizontal and vertical lines around it.

super3col The `super3col` style is like `super` but has three columns. The first column contains the entry's name, the second column contains the description and the third column contains the .

super3colborder The `super3colborder` style is like the `super3col` style but has horizontal and vertical lines around it.

super3colheader The `super3colheader` style is like `super3col`, but has a header row.

super3colheaderborder The `super3colheaderborder` style is like `super3colheader`, but has horizontal and vertical lines around it.

super4col The `super4col` style is like `super3col` but has an additional column in which the entry's associated symbol appears.

super4colborder The `super4colborder` style is like the `super4col` style but has horizontal and vertical lines around it.

super4colheader The `super4colheader` style is like `super4col`, but has a header row.

super4colheaderborder The `super4colheaderborder` style is like `super4colheader`, but has horizontal and vertical lines around it.

The glossary style can be set using the `style` package option, or using the `style` key in the optional argument to `\printglossary`, or using the command:

```
\glossarystyle{<style-name>}
```

`\glspostdescription` All the styles except for the three and four column styles use the command `\glspostdescription` after the description. This simply displays a full stop by default. To eliminate this full stop (or replace it with something else, say a comma), you will need to redefine `\glspostdescription` before the glossary is displayed.

3.10 Defining your own glossary style

`\newglossarystyle` If the predefined styles don't fit your requirements, you can define your own style using:

```
\newglossarystyle{<name>}{<definitions>}
```

where `<name>` is the name of the new glossary style (to be used in `\glossarystyle`). The second argument `<definitions>`, needs to redefine the following:

`theglossary` `theglossary`

This environment defines how the main body of the glossary should be typeset. Note that this does not include the section heading, the glossary preamble (defined by `\glossarypreamble`) or the glossary postamble (defined by `\glossarypostamble`.) For example, the list style uses the `description` environment, so the `theglossary` environment is simply redefined to begin and end the `description` environment.

`\glossaryheader` `\glossaryheader`

This macro indicates what to do at the start of the main body of the glossary. Note that this is not the same as `\glossarypreamble`, which should not be affected by changes in the glossary style. The list glossary style redefines `\glossaryheader` to do nothing, whereas the `longheader` glossary style redefines `\glossaryheader` to do a header row.

`\glsgroupheading` `\glsgroupheading{<label>}`

This macro indicates what to do at the start of each logical block within the main body of the glossary. The glossary is sub-divided into 28 logical blocks that are determined by the first character of the `sort` key (or `name` key if the `sort` key is omitted.) The sub-divisions are in the following order: symbols, numbers, A, ..., Z. Note that the argument to `\glsgroupheading` is a label, *not* the group title. The group title can be obtained via `\glsgetgrouptitle{<label>}`, and a navigation hypertarget can be created using `\glsnavhypertarget{<label>}`. Most of the predefined glossary styles redefine `\glsgroupheading` to simply ignore its argument. The `listhypergroup` style redefines `\glsgroupheading` as follows:

```
\renewcommand*{\glsgroupheading}[1]{%
\item[\glsnavhypertarget{##1}]{\glsgetgrouptitle{##1}}}
```

See also `\glsgroupskip` below.

`\glossaryentryfield` `\glossaryentryfield{<label>}{<formatted name>}{<description>}{<symbol>}{<number list>}`

This macro indicates what to do for a given glossary entry. Note that `<formatted name>` will always be in the form `\glsnamefont{<name>}`. This allows the user to set a given font for the entry name, regardless of the glossary style used. Note that `<label>` is the label used when the glossary entry was defined via either `\newglossaryentry` or `\newacronym`. Each time you use a glossary entry it creates a link² using `\@glslink{<label>}{<text>}` with the label `glo:<label>`. Your new glossary style must therefore redefine `\glossaryentryfield` so that it uses `\@glstarget{glo:<label>}{<text>}` to ensure the hyperlinks function correctly³.

Note also that `<number list>` will always be of the form

`\glossaryentrynumbers{\relax
\setentrycounter{<counter name>}\glsnumberformat{<number(s)>}}`

where `<number(s)>` may contain `\delimN` (to delimit individual numbers) and/or `\delimR` (to indicate a range of numbers.) There may be multiple occurrences of `\setentrycounter{<counter name>}\glsnumberformat{<number(s)>}`, but note that the entire number list is enclosed within the argument to `\glossaryentrynumbers`. The user can redefine this to change the way the entire number list is formatted, regardless of the glossary style (although, obviously, the `format` key may over-ride this.) However the most common use of `\glossaryentrynumbers` is to provide a means of suppressing the number list altogether. (In fact, the `nonumberlist` option redefines `\glossaryentrynumbers` to ignore its argument.) Therefore, when you define a new glossary style, you don't need to worry about whether the user has specified the `nonumberlist` package option.

One more thing to remember is that when you are redefining a command within the argument to another command, you must use `##1`, `##2`, etc instead of `#1`, `#2`, etc. For examples, look at the way the predefined styles are defined in [subsection 4.15](#).

`\glsgroupskip` `\glsgroupskip`

This macro determines what to do after one logical group but before the header for the next logical group. The list glossary style simply redefines `\glsgroupskip` to be `\indexspace`.

For further details on creating or modifying glossary styles see [subsection 4.13](#) and [subsection 4.15](#).

4 Documented Code

4.1 Package Definition

This package requires L^AT_EX 2_ε.

```
1 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
2 \ProvidesPackage{glossaries}[2007/10/13 v1.08 (NLCT)]
```

²if the document doesn't have hyperlinks enabled, `\@glslink` ignores the label, and simply typesets the text.

³again, if the document doesn't support hyperlinks, `\@glstarget` will ignore the label, and just typeset the text.

Required packages:

```
3 \RequirePackage{ifthen}
4 \RequirePackage{xkeyval}[2006/11/18]
5 \RequirePackage{xspace}
```

4.2 Package Options

The `toc` package option will add the glossaries to the table of contents. This is a boolean key, if the value is omitted it is taken to be true.

```
6 \define@boolkey{glossaries.sty}[gls]{toc}[true]{}%
```

The sectional unit used to start the glossary is stored in `\@@glossarysec`. If chapters are defined, this is initialised to `chapter`, otherwise it is initialised to `section`.

`\@@glossarysec`

```
7 \ifundefined{chapter}{\newcommand*{\@@glossarysec}{section}}{%
8 \newcommand*{\@@glossarysec}{chapter}}
```

The `section` key can be used to set the sectional unit. If no unit is specified, use `section` as the default. The starred form of the named sectional unit will be used. If you want some other way to start the glossary section (e.g. a numbered section) you will have to redefined `\glossarysection`.

```
9 \define@choicekey{glossaries.sty}{section}{part,chapter,section,%
10 subsection,subsubsection,paragraph,subparagraph}[section]{%
11 \renewcommand*{\@@glossarysec}{#1}}
```

The default glossary style is stored in `\@glossary@default@style`. This is initialised to `list`. (The `list` style is defined in the accompanying `glossary-list` package described in [subsection 4.15](#).)

`\@glossary@default@style`

```
12 \newcommand*{\@glossary@default@style}{list}
```

The default glossary style can be changed using the `style` package option. The value can be the name of any defined glossary style. The glossary style is set at the beginning of the document, so you can still use the `style` key to set a style that is defined in another package. This package comes with some predefined styles that are defined in [subsection 4.15](#).

```
13 \define@key{glossaries.sty}{style}{%
14 \renewcommand*{\@glossary@default@style}{#1}}
```

Each entry within a given glossary will have an associated number list. By default, this refers to the page numbers on which that entry has been used, but it can also refer to any counter used in the document (such as the section or equation counters). The default number list format displays the number list “as is”:

`\glossaryentrynumbers`

```
15 \newcommand*{\glossaryentrynumbers}[1]{#1}
```

Note that the entire number list for a given entry will be passed to `\glossaryentrynumbers` so any font changes will also be applied to the delimiters. The `nonumberlist` package option suppresses the number lists (this simply redefines `\glossaryentrynumbers` to ignore its argument.)

```

16 \DeclareOptionX{nonumberlist}{%
17 \renewcommand*{\glossaryentrynumbers}[1]{}}

```

Keep track of the default glossary. This is initialised to the main glossary, but can be changed if for some reason you want to make a secondary glossary the main glossary. This affects any commands that can optionally take a glossary name as an argument (or as the value of the `type` key in a key-value list.) This was mainly done so that `\loadglsentries` can temporarily change `\glsdefaulttype` while it loads a file containing new glossary entries (see [subsection 4.8](#)).

`\glsdefaulttype`

```

18 \newcommand{\glsdefaulttype}{main}

```

Keep track of which glossary the acronyms are in. This is initialised to `\glsdefaulttype`, but is changed by the `acronym` package option.

`\acronymtype`

```

19 \newcommand{\acronymtype}{\glsdefaulttype}

```

The `acronym` option sets an associated conditional which is used in [subsection 4.14](#) to determine whether or not to define a separate glossary for acronyms.

```

20 \define@boolkey{glossaries.sty}{gls}{acronym}[true]{}

```

The default counter associated with the numbers in the glossary is stored in `\glscounter`. This is initialised to the page counter. This is used as the default counter when a new glossary is defined, unless a different counter is specified in the optional argument to `\newglossary` (see [subsection 4.5](#)).

`\glscounter`

```

21 \newcommand{\glscounter}{page}

```

The `counter` option changes the default counter. (This just redefines `\glscounter`.)

```

22 \define@key{glossaries.sty}{counter}{%
23 \renewcommand*{\glscounter}{#1}}

```

The glossary keys whose values are written to another file (i.e. `sort`, `name`, `description` and `symbol`) need to be sanitized, otherwise fragile commands would not be able to be used in `\newglossaryentry`. However, strange results will occur if you then use those fields in the document. As these fields are not normally used in the document, but are by default only used in the glossary, the default is to sanitize them. If however you want to use these values in the document (either by redefining commands like `\glsdisplay` or by using commands like `\glsentrydesc`) you will have to switch off the sanitization using the `sanitize` package option, but you will then have to use `\protect` to protect fragile commands when defining new glossary entries. The `sanitize` option takes a key-value list as its value, which can be used to switch individual values on and off. For example:

```
\usepackage[sanitize={description,name,symbol=false}]{glossaries}
```

will switch off the sanitization for the `symbol` key, but switch it on for the `description` and `name` keys. This would mean that you can use fragile commands in the `description` and `name` when defining a new glossary entry, but not for the `symbol`.

The default values are defined as:

`\@gls@sanitizedesc`

```

24 \newcommand*{\@gls@sanitizedesc}{\@onelevel@sanitize\@glo@desc}

```

`\@gls@sanitizename`

```
25 \newcommand*{\@gls@sanitizename}{\@onelevel@sanitize\@glo@name}
```

`\@gls@sanitizesymbol`

```
26 \newcommand*{\@gls@sanitizesymbol}{\@onelevel@sanitize\@glo@symbol}
```

(There is no equivalent for the `sort` key, since that is only provided for the benefit of `makeindex`, and so will always be sanitized.)

Before defining the `sanitize` package option, The key-value list for the `sanitize` value needs to be defined. These are all boolean keys. If they are not given a value, assume `true`.

Firstly the description. If set, it will redefine `\@gls@sanitizedesc` to use `\@onelevel@sanitize`, otherwise `\@gls@sanitizedesc` will do nothing.

```
27 \define@boolkey[gls]{sanitize}{description}[true]{%
28 \ifgls@sanitize@description
29 \renewcommand*{\@gls@sanitizedesc}{\@onelevel@sanitize\@glo@desc}%
30 \else
31 \renewcommand*{\@gls@sanitizedesc}{}%
32 \fi
33 }
```

Similarly for the name key:

```
34 \define@boolkey[gls]{sanitize}{name}[true]{%
35 \ifgls@sanitize@name
36 \renewcommand*{\@gls@sanitizename}{\@onelevel@sanitize\@glo@name}%
37 \else
38 \renewcommand*{\@gls@sanitizename}{}%
39 \fi}
```

and for the symbol key:

```
40 \define@boolkey[gls]{sanitize}{symbol}[true]{%
41 \ifgls@sanitize@symbol
42 \renewcommand*{\@gls@sanitizesymbol}{%
43 \@onelevel@sanitize\@glo@symbol}%
44 \else
45 \renewcommand*{\@gls@sanitizesymbol}{}%
46 \fi}
```

Now define the `sanitize` option. It can either take a key-val list as its value, or it can take the keyword `none`, which is equivalent to `description=false`, `symbol=false`, `name=false`:

```
47 \define@key{glossaries.sty}{sanitize}[description=true,symbol=true,
48 name=true]{%
49 \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{none}}{%
50 \renewcommand*{\@gls@sanitizedesc}{}%
51 \renewcommand*{\@gls@sanitizename}{}%
52 \renewcommand*{\@gls@sanitizesymbol}{}%
53 }{\setkeys{gls}{sanitize}{#1}}%
54 }
```

Process package options:

```
55 \ProcessOptionsX
```

If chapters are defined and the user has requested the section counter as a package option, `\@chapter` will be modified so that it adds a `section.<n>.0`

target, otherwise entries placed before the first section of a chapter will have undefined links.

The same problem will also occur if a lower sectional unit is used, but this is less likely to happen. If it does, or if you change `\glscounter` to `section` later, you will have to specify a different counter for the entries that give rise to a `name{<section-level>.<n>.0}` non-existent warning (e.g. `\gls[counter=chapter]{label}`).

```
56 \ifthenelse{\equal{\glscounter}{section}}{%
57 \@ifundefined{chapter}{}{%
58 \let\@gls@old@chapter\@chapter
59 \def\@chapter[#1]#2{\@gls@old@chapter[#1]{#2}%
60 \@ifundefined{hyperdef}{\hyperdef{section}{\thesection}}{}}
```

4.3 Default values

This section sets up default values that are used by this package. Some of the names may already be defined (e.g. by `babel`) so `\providecommand` is used.

Main glossary title:

`\glossaryname`

```
61 \providecommand*\glossaryname{Glossary}
```

The title for the `acronym` glossary type (which is defined if `acronym` package option is used) is given by `\acronymname`. If the `acronym` package option is not used, `\acronymname` won't be used.

`\acronymname`

```
62 \providecommand*\acronymname{Acronyms}
```

The following commands provide text for the headers used by some of the tabular-like glossary styles. Whether or not they get used in the glossary depends on the glossary style.

`\entryname`

```
63 \providecommand*\entryname{Notation}
```

`\descriptionname`

```
64 \providecommand*\descriptionname{Description}
```

`\symbolname`

```
65 \providecommand*\symbolname{Symbol}
```

`\pagelistname`

```
66 \providecommand*\pagelistname{Page List}
```

Labels for `makeindex`'s symbol and number groups:

`\glssymbolsgroupname`

```
67 \providecommand*\glssymbolsgroupname{Symbols}
```

`\glsnumbersgroupname`

```
68 \providecommand*\glsnumbersgroupname{Numbers}
```

Add multi-lingual support. Thanks to everyone who contributed to the translations from both comp.text.tex and via email.

```
69 \@ifpackageloaded{babel}{%
```

English:

```
70 \addto\captionseenglish{%
71 \renewcommand*{\glossaryname}{Glossary}%
72 \renewcommand*{\acronymname}{Acronyms}%
73 \renewcommand*{\entryname}{Notation}%
74 \renewcommand*{\descriptionname}{Description}%
75 \renewcommand*{\symbolname}{Symbol}%
76 \renewcommand*{\pagelistname}{Page List}%
77 \renewcommand*{\glssymbolsgroupname}{Symbols}%
78 \renewcommand*{\glsnumbersgroupname}{Numbers}%
79 }%
```

German (quite a few variations were suggested for German, I settled on the following):

```
80 \addto\captionsgerman{%
81 \renewcommand*{\glossaryname}{Glossar}%
82 \renewcommand*{\acronymname}{Akronyme}%
83 \renewcommand*{\entryname}{Bezeichnung}%
84 \renewcommand*{\descriptionname}{Beschreibung}%
85 \renewcommand*{\symbolname}{Symbol}%
86 \renewcommand*{\pagelistname}{Seiten}%
87 \renewcommand*{\glssymbolsgroupname}{Symbole}%
88 \renewcommand*{\glsnumbersgroupname}{Zahlen}}
```

ngerman is identical to German:

```
89 \addto\captionsgerman{%
90 \renewcommand*{\glossaryname}{Glossar}%
91 \renewcommand*{\acronymname}{Akronyme}%
92 \renewcommand*{\entryname}{Bezeichnung}%
93 \renewcommand*{\descriptionname}{Beschreibung}%
94 \renewcommand*{\symbolname}{Symbol}%
95 \renewcommand*{\pagelistname}{Seiten}%
96 \renewcommand*{\glssymbolsgroupname}{Symbole}%
97 \renewcommand*{\glsnumbersgroupname}{Zahlen}}
```

Italian:

```
98 \addto\captionssitalian{%
99 \renewcommand*{\glossaryname}{Glossario}%
100 \renewcommand*{\acronymname}{Acronimi}%
101 \renewcommand*{\entryname}{Nomenclatura}%
102 \renewcommand*{\descriptionname}{Descrizione}%
103 \renewcommand*{\symbolname}{Simbolo}%
104 \renewcommand*{\pagelistname}{Elenco delle pagine}%
105 \renewcommand*{\glssymbolsgroupname}{Simboli}%
106 \renewcommand*{\glsnumbersgroupname}{Numeri}}
```

Dutch:

```
107 \addto\captionsdutch{%
108 \renewcommand*{\glossaryname}{Woordenlijst}%
109 \renewcommand*{\acronymname}{Acroniemen}%
110 \renewcommand*{\entryname}{Benaming}%
111 \renewcommand*{\descriptionname}{Beschrijving}%

```



```

112 \renewcommand*{\symbolname}{Symbool}%
113 \renewcommand*{\pagelistname}{Pagina's}%
114 \renewcommand*{\glssymbolsgroupname}{Symbolen}%
115 \renewcommand*{\glsnumbersgroupname}{Cijfers}}

Spanish:
116 \addto\captionsspanish{%
117 \renewcommand*{\glossaryname}{Glosario}%
118 \renewcommand*{\acronymname}{Siglas}%
119 \renewcommand*{\entryname}{Entrada}%
120 \renewcommand*{\descriptionname}{Descripci\`on}%
121 \renewcommand*{\symbolname}{S\`{i}mbolo}%
122 \renewcommand*{\pagelistname}{Lista de p\`aginas}%
123 \renewcommand*{\glssymbolsgroupname}{S\`{i}mbolos}%
124 \renewcommand*{\glsnumbersgroupname}{N\`umeros}}

```

French:

```

125 \addto\captionsfrench{%
126 \renewcommand*{\glossaryname}{Glossaire}%
127 \renewcommand*{\acronymname}{Acronymes}%
128 \renewcommand*{\entryname}{Terme}%
129 \renewcommand*{\descriptionname}{Description}%
130 \renewcommand*{\symbolname}{Symbole}%
131 \renewcommand*{\pagelistname}{Pages}%
132 \renewcommand*{\glssymbolsgroupname}{Symboles}%
133 \renewcommand*{\glsnumbersgroupname}{Nombres}}

```

Danish:

```

134 \addto\captionsdanish{%
135 \renewcommand*{\glossaryname}{Ordliste}%
136 \renewcommand*{\acronymname}{Akronymer}%
137 \renewcommand*{\entryname}{Symbolforklaring}%
138 \renewcommand*{\descriptionname}{Beskrivelse}%
139 \renewcommand*{\symbolname}{Symbol}%
140 \renewcommand*{\pagelistname}{Side}%
141 \renewcommand*{\glssymbolsgroupname}{Symboler}%
142 \renewcommand*{\glsnumbersgroupname}{Tal}}

```

Irish:

```

143 \addto\captionsirish{%
144 \renewcommand*{\glossaryname}{Gluais}%
145 \renewcommand*{\acronymname}{Acrainmneacha}% 'Acronyms'

```

wasn't sure whether to go for Nóta (Note), Ciall ('Meaning', 'sense') or Brí ('Meaning'). In the end I chose Ciall.

```

146 \renewcommand*{\entryname}{Ciall}%
147 \renewcommand*{\descriptionname}{Tuairisc}%

```

Again, not sure whether to use Comhartha/Comharthaí or Siombail/Siombaile, so have chosen the former.

```

148 \renewcommand*{\symbolname}{Comhartha}%
149 \renewcommand*{\glssymbolsgroupname}{Comhartha\`{i}}%OR
150 \renewcommand*{\pagelistname}{Leathanaigh}%
151 \renewcommand*{\glsnumbersgroupname}{Uimhreacha}}

```

Hungarian:

```

152 \addto\captionsmagyar{%

```

```

153 \renewcommand*{\glossaryname}{Sz\'ojegyz\'ek}%
154 \renewcommand*{\acronymname}{Bet\H uszavak}%
155 \renewcommand*{\entryname}{Kifejez\'es}%
156 \renewcommand*{\descriptionname}{Magyar\'azat}%
157 \renewcommand*{\symbolname}{Jel\'ol\'es}%
158 \renewcommand*{\pagelistname}{Oldalsz\'am}%
159 \renewcommand*{\glssymbolsgroupname}{Jelek}%
160 \renewcommand*{\glsnumbersgroupname}{Sz\'amjegyek}%
161 }

```

babel not loaded:

```
162 }{}
```

The description terminator is given by `\glspostdescription` (except for the 3 and 4 column styles). This is a full stop by default:

`\glspostdescription`

```
163 \newcommand*{\glspostdescription}{.}
```

The name of the `makeindex` style file is given by `\istfilename`. This file is created by `\writeist` (which is used by `\makeglossaries`) so redefining this command will only have an effect if it is done *before* the `ist` file is created.

`\istfilename`

```
164 \providecommand*{\istfilename}{\jobname.ist}
```

The `makeglossaries` Perl script picks up this name from the auxiliary file and passes it to `makeindex` using the `-s` option. Since its not required by \LaTeX , `\@istfilename` ignores its argument.

`\@istfilename`

```
165 \newcommand*{\@istfilename}[1]{}%
```

This command is the value of the `page_compositor` `makeindex` key. Again, any redefinition of this command must take place *before* `\writeist` otherwise it will have no effect.

`\glscompositor`

```
166 \newcommand{\glscompositor}{.}
```

(The page compositor is usually defined as a dash when using `makeindex`, but most of the standard counters used by \LaTeX use a full stop as the compositor, which is why I have used it as the default.)

The command `\glsnumberformat` indicates the default format for the page numbers in the glossary. (Note that this is not the same as `\glossaryentrynumbers`, but applies to individual numbers or groups of numbers within an entry's associated number list.) If hyperlinks are defined, it will use `\glshypernumber`, otherwise it will simply display its argument "as is".

`\glsnumberformat`

```

167 \@ifundefined{hyperlink}{%
168 \newcommand*{\glsnumberformat}[1]{#1}}{%
169 \newcommand*{\glsnumberformat}[1]{\glshypernumber{#1}}}

```

Individual numbers in an entry's associated number list are delimited using `\delimN` (which corresponds to the `delim_n makeindex` keyword.) The default value is a comma followed by a space.

`\delimN`

```
170 \newcommand{\delimN}{, }
```

A range of numbers within an entry's associated number list is delimited using `\delimR` (which corresponds to the `delim_r makeindex` keyword.) The default is an en-dash.

`\delimR`

```
171 \newcommand{\delimR}{--}
```

The glossary preamble is given by `\glossarypreamble`. This will appear after the glossary sectioning command, and before the `theglossary` environment. It is designed to allow the user to add information pertaining to the glossary (e.g. "page numbers in italic indicate the primary definition") therefore `\glossarypreamble` shouldn't be affected by the glossary style. (So if you define your own glossary style, don't have it change `\glossarypreamble`.) The preamble is empty by default. If you have multiple glossaries, and you want a different preamble for each glossary, you will need to use `\printglossary` for each glossary type, instead of `\printglossaries`, and redefine `\glossarypreamble` before each `\printglossary`.

`\glossarypreamble`

```
172 \newcommand*{\glossarypreamble}{}%
```

The glossary postamble is given by `\glossarypostamble`. This is provided to allow the user to add something after the end of the `theglossary` environment (again, this shouldn't be affected by the glossary style.) It is, of course, possible to simply add the text after `\printglossary`, but if you only want the postamble to appear after the first glossary, but not after subsequent glossaries, you can do something like:

```
\renewcommand{\glossarypostamble}{For a complete list of terms
see \cite{blah}\gdef\glossarypreamble{}}%
```

`\glossarypostamble`

```
173 \newcommand*{\glossarypostamble}{}%
```

The sectioning command that starts a glossary is given by `\glossarysection`. (This does not form part of the glossary style, and so should not be changed by a glossary style.) If `\phantomsection` is defined, it uses `\p@glossarysection`, otherwise it uses `\@glossarysection`.

`\glossarysection`

```
174 \newcommand*{\glossarysection}[2][\@gls@title]{%
175 \def\@gls@title{#2}%
176 \@ifundefined{phantomsection}{%
177 \@glossarysection{#1}{#2}}{\p@glossarysection{#1}{#2}}%
178 \mkboth{\glossarytoctitle}{\glossarytoctitle}%
179 }
```

The required sectional unit is given by `\@@glossarysec` which was defined by the `section` package option. The starred form of the command is chosen. If you want a numbered section for the glossary or if you don't want any sectional command, you will need to redefine `\glossarysection`.

The command `\@glossarysection` indicates how to start the glossary section if `\phantomsection` is not defined.

```
\@glossarysection
180 \newcommand*\@glossarysection[2]{%
181 \csname\@@glossarysec\endcsname*{#2}%
182 \@gls@toc{#1}{\@@glossarysec}}
```

As `\@glossarysection`, but put in `\phantomsection`, and swap where `\@gls@toc` goes. If using chapters do a `\clearpage`. This ensures that the hyper link from the table of contents leads to the line above the heading, rather than the line below it.

```
\@p@glossarysection
183 \newcommand*\@p@glossarysection[2]{%
184 \gls@doclearpage
185 \phantomsection\@gls@toc{#1}{\@@glossarysec}%
186 \csname\@@glossarysec\endcsname*{#2}}
```

The `\gls@doclearpage` command is used to issue a `\clearpage` (or `\cleardoublepage`) depending on whether the glossary sectional unit is a chapter. If the sectional unit is something else, do nothing.

```
\gls@doclearpage
187 \newcommand{\gls@doclearpage}{%
188 \ifthenelse{\equal{\@@glossarysec}{chapter}}{%
189 \@ifundefined{cleardoublepage}{\clearpage}{\cleardoublepage}}{%
190 }
```

The glossary is added to the table of contents if `gls@toc` flag set. If it is set, `\@gls@toc` will add a line to the `toc` file, otherwise it will do nothing. (The first argument to `\@gls@toc` is the title for the table of contents, the second argument is the sectioning type.)

```
\@gls@toc
191 \newcommand*\@gls@toc[2]{%
192 \ifglstoc \addcontentsline{toc}{#2}{#1}\fi}
```

4.4 Loops and conditionals

To iterate through all glossaries (or comma-separated list of glossary names given in optional argument) use:

```
\forallglossaries[<glossary list>]{<cmd>}{<code>}
```

where `<cmd>` is a control sequence which will be set to the name of the glossary in the current iteration.

```
\forallglossaries
193 \newcommand*\forallglossaries[3][\@glo@types]{%
194 \@for#2:=#1\do{\ifthenelse{\equal{#2}{}}{#3}}}
```

To iterate through all entries in a given glossary use:

```
\forlgsentries[⟨type⟩]{⟨cmd⟩}{⟨code⟩}
```

where $\langle type \rangle$ is the glossary label and $\langle cmd \rangle$ is a control sequence which will be set to the entry label in the current iteration.

```
\forlgsentries
```

```
195 \newcommand*{\forlgsentries}[3][\glsdefaulttype]{%
196 \edef\@glo@list{\csname glolist@#1\endcsname}%
197 \for#2:=\@glo@list\do{%
198 \ifthenelse{\equal{#2}{}}{#3}}}
```

To iterate through all glossary entries over all glossaries listed in the optional argument (the default is all glossaries) use:

```
\foralllgsentries[⟨glossary list⟩]{⟨cmd⟩}{⟨code⟩}
```

Within `\foralllgsentries`, the current glossary type is given by `\@this@glo@`.

```
\foralllgsentries
```

```
199 \newcommand*{\foralllgsentries}[3][\@glo@types]{%
200 \expandafter\foralllglossaries\expandafter[#1]{\@this@glo@}{%
201 \forlgsentries[\@this@glo@]{#2}{#3}}}
```

To check to see if a glossary exists use:

```
\ifglossaryexists{⟨type⟩}{⟨true-text⟩}{⟨false-text⟩}
```

where $\langle type \rangle$ is the glossary's label.

```
\ifglossaryexists
```

```
202 \newcommand{\ifglossaryexists}[3]{%
203 \@ifundefined{glo@#1@out}{#3}{#2}}
```

To check to see if a glossary entry has been defined use:

```
\ifglentryexists{⟨label⟩}{⟨true text⟩}{⟨false text⟩}
```

where $\langle label \rangle$ is the entry's label.

```
\ifglentryexists
```

```
204 \newcommand{\ifglentryexists}[3]{%
205 \@ifundefined{glo@#1@name}{#3}{#2}}
```

To determine if given glossary entry has been used in the document text yet use:

```
\ifglused{⟨label⟩}{⟨true text⟩}{⟨false text⟩}
```

where $\langle label \rangle$ is the entry's label. If true it will do $\langle true text \rangle$ otherwise it will do $\langle false text \rangle$.

```
\ifglused
```

```
206 \newcommand*{\ifglused}[3]{\ifthenelse{\boolean{glo@#1@flag}}{#2}{#3}}
```

The following two commands will cause an error if the given condition fails:

```
\glsdoifexists{<label>}{<code>}
```

Generate an error if entry specified by *<label>* doesn't exist, otherwise do *<code>*.

```
\glsdoifexists
```

```
207 \newcommand{\glsdoifexists}[2]{\ifglsentryexists{#1}{#2}{%
208 \PackageError{glossaries}{Glossary entry ‘#1’ has not been
209 defined.}{You need to define a glossary entry before you
210 can use it.}}
```

```
\glsdoifnoexists{<label>}{<code>}
```

The opposite: only do second argument if the entry doesn't exist. Generate an error message if it exists.

```
\glsdoifnoexists
```

```
211 \newcommand{\glsdoifnoexists}[2]{\ifglsentryexists{#1}{%
212 \PackageError{glossaries}{Glossary entry ‘#1’ has already
213 been defined.}}{#2}}
```

4.5 Defining new glossaries

A comma-separated list of glossary names is stored in `\@glo@types`. When a new glossary type is created, its identifying name is added to this list. This is used by commands that iterate through all glossaries (such as `\makeglossaries` and `\printglossaries`.)

```
\@glo@types
```

```
214 \newcommand*{\@glo@types}{,}
```

A new glossary type is defined using `\newglossary`. Syntax:

```
\newglossary[<log-ext>]{<name>}{<in-ext>}{<out-ext>}{<title>}[<counter>]
```

where *<log-ext>* is the extension of the `makeindex` transcript file, *<in-ext>* is the extension of the glossary input file (read in by `\printglossary` and created by `makeindex`), *<out-ext>* is the extension of the glossary output file which is read in by `makeindex` (lines are written to this file by the `\glossary` command), *<title>* is the title of the glossary that is used in `\glossarysection` and *<counter>* is the default counter to be used by entries belonging to this glossary. The `makeglossaries` Perl script reads in the relevant extensions from the auxiliary file, and passes the appropriate file names and switches to `makeindex`.)

```
\newglossary
```

```
215 \newcommand*{\newglossary}[5][glg]{%
216 \ifglossaryexists{#2}{%
217 \PackageError{glossaries}{Glossary type ‘#2’ already exists}{%
218 You can't define a new glossary called ‘#2’ because it already
219 exists}%
220 }{%
```

Add this to the list of glossary types:

```
221 \toks@{#2}\edef\@glo@types{\@glo@types\the\toks@,}%
```

Define a comma-separated list of labels for this glossary type, so that all the entries for this glossary can be reset with a single command. When a new entry is created, its label is added to this list.

```
222 \expandafter\gdef\csname glolist@#2\endcsname{,}%
```

Store details of this new glossary type:

```
223 \expandafter\def\csname @glotype@#2@in\endcsname{#3}%
```

```
224 \expandafter\def\csname @glotype@#2@out\endcsname{#4}%
```

```
225 \expandafter\def\csname @glotype@#2@title\endcsname{#5}%
```

```
226 \protected@write\@auxout{}\string\@newglossary{#2}{#1}{#3}{#4}}%
```

How to display this entry in the document text (uses `\glsdisplay` and `\glsdisplayfirst` by default). These can be redefined by the user later if required (see `\defglsdisplay` and `\defglsdisplayfirst`)

```
227 \expandafter\gdef\csname gls@#2@display\endcsname{%
```

```
228 \glsdisplay}%
```

```
229 \expandafter\gdef\csname gls@#2@displayfirst\endcsname{%
```

```
230 \glsdisplayfirst}%
```

Find out if the final optional argument has been specified, and use it to set the counter associated with this glossary. (Uses `\glscounter` if no optional argument is present.)

```
231 \ifnextchar[{\@gls@setcounter{#2}}{\@gls@setcounter{#2}[\glscounter]}}%
```

Only defined new glossaries in the preamble:

```
232 \@onlypreamble{\newglossary}
```

`\@newglossary` is used to specify the file extensions for the `makeindex` input, output and transcript files. It is written to the auxiliary file by `\newglossary`. Since it is not used by \LaTeX , `\@newglossary` simply ignores its arguments.

```
\@newglossary
```

```
233 \newcommand*{\@newglossary}[4]{}
```

Store counter to be used for given glossary type (the first argument is the glossary label, the second argument is the name of the counter):

```
\@gls@setcounter
```

```
234 \def\@gls@setcounter#1[#2]{%
```

```
235 \expandafter\def\csname @glotype@#1@counter\endcsname{#2}%
```

```
236 }
```

Get counter associated with given glossary (the argument is the glossary label):

```
\@gls@getcounter
```

```
237 \newcommand*{\@gls@getcounter}[1]{%
```

```
238 \csname @glotype@#1@counter\endcsname}
```

Define the main glossary. This will be the first glossary to be displayed when using `\printglossaries`.

```
239 \newglossary{main}{gls}{glo}{\glossaryname}
```

4.6 Defining new entries

New glossary entries are defined using `\newglossaryentry`. This command requires a label and a key-value list that defines the relevant information for that entry. The definition for these keys follows. Note that the `name`, `description` and `symbol` keys will be sanitized later, depending on the value of the package option `sanitize` (this means that if some of the keys haven't been defined, they can be constructed from the `name` and `description` key before they are sanitized).

The `name` key indicates the name of the term being defined. This is how the term will appear in the glossary. The `name` key is required when defining a new glossary entry.

```
240 \define@key{glossentry}{name}{%
241 \def\@glo@name{#1}%
242 }
```

The `description` key is usually only used in the glossary, but can be made to appear in the text by redefining `\glsdisplay` and `\glsdisplayfirst` (or using `\defglsdisplay` and `\defglsdisplayfirst`), however, you will have to disable the `sanitize` option (using the `sanitize` package option, `sanitize={description=false}`), and protect fragile commands.) The `description` key is required when defining a new glossary entry. (Be careful not to make the description too long, because `makeindex` has a limited buffer. `\@glo@desc` is defined to be a short command to discourage lengthy descriptions for this reason. If you do have a very long description, or if you require paragraph breaks, define a separate command that contains the description, and use it as the value to the `description` key.)

```
243 \define@key{glossentry}{description}{%
244 \def\@glo@desc{#1}%
245 }
```

The `sort` key needs to be sanitized here (the sort key is provided for `makeindex`'s benefit, not for use in the document.) The `sort` key is optional when defining a new glossary entry. If omitted, the value is given by `\name` `\description`.

```
246 \define@key{glossentry}{sort}{%
247 \def\@glo@sort{#1}%
248 \@onelevel@sanitize\@glo@sort}
```

The `text` key determines how the term should appear when used in the document (i.e. outside of the glossary). If omitted, the value of the `name` key is used instead.

```
249 \define@key{glossentry}{text}{%
250 \def\@glo@text{#1}%
251 }
```

The `plural` key determines how the plural form of the term should be displayed in the document. If omitted, the plural is constructed by appending an "s" to the value of the `text` key.

```
252 \define@key{glossentry}{plural}{%
253 \def\@glo@plural{#1}%
254 }
```

The `first` key determines how the entry should be displayed in the document when it is first used. If omitted, it is taken to be the same as the value of the `text` key.

```
255 \define@key{glossentry}{first}{%
```



```

256 \def\@glo@first{#1}%
257 }

```

The `firstplural` key is used to set the plural form for first use, in the event that the plural is required the first time the term is used. If omitted, it is constructed by appending an “s” to the value of the `first` key.

```

258 \define@key{glossentry}{firstplural}{%
259 \def\@glo@firstplural{#1}%
260 }

```

The `symbol` key is ignored by most of the predefined glossary styles, and defaults to `\relax` if omitted. It is provided for glossary styles that require an associated symbol, as well as a name and description. To make this value appear in the glossary, you need to redefine `\glossaryentryfield` so that it uses its fourth parameter. If you want this value to appear in the text when the term is used by commands like `\gls`, you will need to change `\glsdisplay` and `\glsdisplayfirst` (either explicitly for all glossaries or via `\defglsdisplay` and `\defglsdisplayfirst` for individual glossaries.)

```

261 \define@key{glossentry}{symbol}{%
262 \def\@glo@symbol{#1}%
263 }

```

The `type` key specifies to which glossary this entry belongs. If omitted, the default glossary is used.

```

264 \define@key{glossentry}{type}{%
265 \def\@glo@type{#1}}

```

The `counter` key specifies the name of the counter associated with this glossary entry:

```

266 \define@key{glossentry}{counter}{%
267 \@ifundefined{c@#1}{\PackageError{glossaries}{There is no counter
268 called ‘#1’}{The counter key should have the name of a valid
269 counter as its value}}{%
270 \def\@glo@counter{#1}}}

```

Define `\newglossaryentry {<label>}{<key-val list>}`. There are two required fields in `<key-val list>`: name and description. (See above.)

`\newglossaryentry`

```

271 \DeclareRobustCommand{\newglossaryentry}[2]{%

```

Check to see if this glossary entry has already been defined:

```

272 \glsdoifnoexists{#1}{%

```

Set up defaults. If the name or description keys are omitted, an error will be generated.

```

273 \def\@glo@name{\PackageError{glossaries}{name key required in
274 \string\newglossaryentry}{You haven't specified the entry name}}%
275 \def\@glo@desc{\PackageError{glossaries}{description key required in
276 \string\newglossaryentry}{You haven't specified the entry description}}%
277 \def\@glo@type{\glsdefaulttype}%
278 \def\@glo@symbol{\relax}%
279 \def\@glo@text{\@glo@name}%
280 \def\@glo@plural{\@glo@text s}%
281 \def\@glo@first{\@glo@text}%
282 \def\@glo@firstplural{\@glo@plural}%

```

```

283 \def\@glo@sort{\@glo@name}%
284 \def\@glo@counter{\@gls@getcounter{\@glo@type}}%
    Extract key-val information from third parameter:
285 \setkeys{glossentry}{#2}%
    Check to see if this glossary type has been defined, if it has, add this label to the
    relevant list, otherwise generate an error.
286 \@ifundefined{glolist@\@glo@type}{\PackageError{glossaries}{%
287 Glossary type '\@glo@type' has not been defined}{%
288 You need to define a new glossary type, before making entries
289 in it}}{%
290 \protected@edef\@glolist@\csname glo@list@\@glo@type\endcsname}%
291 \expandafter\xdef\csname glo@list@\@glo@type\endcsname{\@glolist@{#1},}%
292 }%
    Define commands associated with this entry:
293 \expandafter\protected\xdef\csname glo@#1@text\endcsname{\@glo@text}%
294 \expandafter\protected\xdef\csname glo@#1@plural\endcsname{\@glo@plural}%
295 \expandafter\protected\xdef\csname glo@#1@first\endcsname{\@glo@first}%
296 \expandafter\protected\xdef\csname glo@#1@firstpl\endcsname{\@glo@firstplural}%
297 \expandafter\protected\xdef\csname glo@#1@type\endcsname{\@glo@type}%
298 \expandafter\protected\xdef\csname glo@#1@counter\endcsname{\@glo@counter}%
299 \@gls@sanitizename
300 \expandafter\protected\xdef\csname glo@#1@name\endcsname{\@glo@name}%
301 \@gls@sanitizedesc
302 \expandafter\protected\xdef\csname glo@#1@desc\endcsname{\@glo@desc}%
303 \expandafter\protected\xdef\csname glo@#1@sort\endcsname{\@glo@sort}%
304 \@gls@sanitizesymbol
305 \expandafter\protected\xdef\csname glo@#1@symbol\endcsname{\@glo@symbol}%
    Define an associated boolean variable to determine whether this entry has been
    used yet (needs to be defined globally):
306 \expandafter\gdef\csname glo@#1@flagfalse\endcsname{%
307 \expandafter\global\expandafter
308 \let\csname ifglo@#1@flag\endcsname\iffalse}%
309 \expandafter\gdef\csname glo@#1@flagtrue\endcsname{%
310 \expandafter\global\expandafter
311 \let\csname ifglo@#1@flag\endcsname\iftrue}%
312 \csname glo@#1@flagfalse\endcsname
313 }}
    Only defined new glossary entries in the preamble:
314 \@onlypreamble{\newglossaryentry}

```

4.7 Resetting and unsetting entry flags

Each glossary entry is assigned a conditional of the form `\ifglo@<label>@flag` which determines whether or not the entry has been used (see also `\ifglsused` defined below.) These flags can be set and unset using the following macros:

The command `\glsreset{<label>}` can be used to set the entry flag to indicate that it hasn't been used yet. The required argument is the entry label.

```

\glsreset
315 \newcommand*\glsreset}[1]{%

```

```

316 \glsdoifexists{#1}{%
317 \expandafter\global\csname glo@#1@flagfalse\endcsname}}

```

As above, but with only a local effect:

`\glslocalreset`

```

318 \newcommand*\glslocalreset}[1]{%
319 \glsdoifexists{#1}{%
320 \expandafter\let\csname ifglo@#1@flag\endcsname\iffalse}}

```

The command `\glsunset{<label>}` can be used to set the entry flag to indicate that it has been used. The required argument is the entry label.

`\glsunset`

```

321 \newcommand*\glsunset}[1]{%
322 \glsdoifexists{#1}{%
323 \expandafter\global\csname glo@#1@flagtrue\endcsname}}

```

As above, but with only a local effect:

`\glslocalunset`

```

324 \newcommand*\glslocalunset}[1]{%
325 \glsdoifexists{#1}{%
326 \expandafter\let\csname ifglo@#1@flag\endcsname\iftrue}}

```

Reset all entries for the named glossaries (supplied in a comma-separated list).
Syntax: `\glsresetall[<glossary-list>]`

`\glsresetall`

```

327 \newcommand*\glsresetall}[1][\@glo@types]{%
328 \forallglsentries[#1]{\@glsentry}{%
329 \glsreset{\@glsentry}}}

```

As above, but with only a local effect:

`\glslocalresetall`

```

330 \newcommand*\glslocalresetall}[1][\@glo@types]{%
331 \forallglsentries[#1]{\@glsentry}{%
332 \glslocalreset{\@glsentry}}}

```

Unset all entries for the named glossaries (supplied in a comma-separated list).
Syntax: `\glsunsetall[<glossary-list>]`

`\glsunsetall`

```

333 \newcommand*\glsunsetall}[1][\@glo@types]{%
334 \forallglsentries[#1]{\@glsentry}{%
335 \glsunset{\@glsentry}}}

```

As above, but with only a local effect:

`\glslocalunsetall`

```

336 \newcommand*\glslocalunsetall}[1][\@glo@types]{%
337 \forallglsentries[#1]{\@glsentry}{%
338 \glslocalunset{\@glsentry}}}

```

4.8 Loading files containing glossary entries

Glossary entries can be defined in an external file. These external files can contain `\newglossaryentry` and `\newacronym` commands.⁴

`\loadglsentries[<type>]{<filename>}`

This command will input the file using `\input`. The optional argument specifies to which glossary the entries should be assigned if they haven't used the `type` key. If the optional argument is not specified, the default glossary is used. Only those entries used in the document (via `\glslink`, `\gls`, `\glspl` and uppercase variants or `\glsadd` and `\glsaddall` will appear in the glossary.) The mandatory argument is the filename (with or without `.tex` extension.)

`\loadglsentries`

```
339 \newcommand*{\loadglsentries}[2][\@gls@default]{%
340 \let\@gls@default\glsdefaulttype
341 \def\glsdefaulttype{#1}\input{#2}%
342 \let\glsdefaulttype\@gls@default}
```

`\loadglsentries` can only be used in the preamble:

```
343 \@onlypreamble{\loadglsentries}
```

4.9 Using glossary entries in the text

Any term that has been defined using `\newglossaryentry` (or `\newacronym`) can be displayed in the text (i.e. outside of the glossary) using one of the commands defined in this section. Unless you use `\glslink`, the way the term appears in the text is determined by `\glsdisplayfirst` (if it is the first time the term has been used) or `\glsdisplay` (for subsequent use.) Any formatting commands (such as `\textbf`) is governed by `\glstextformat`. By default this just displays the link text “as is”.

`\glstextformat`

```
344 \newcommand*{\glstextformat}[1]{#1}
```

The first time an entry is used, the way in which it is displayed is governed by `\glsdisplayfirst`. This takes four parameters: `#1` will be the value of the entry's `first` or `firstplural` key, `#2` will be the value of the entry's `description` key, `#3` will be the value of the entry's `symbol` key and `#4` is additional text supplied by the final optional argument to commands like `\gls` and `\glspl`. The default is to display the first parameter followed by the additional text.

`\glsdisplayfirst`

```
345 \newcommand*{\glsdisplayfirst}[4]{#1#4}
```

After the first use, the entry is displayed according to the format of `\glsdisplay`. Again, it takes four parameters: `#1` will be the value of the entry's `text` or `plural` key, `#2` will be the value of the entry's `description` key, `#3` will be the value of the entry's `symbol` key and `#4` is additional text supplied by the final optional argument to commands like `\gls` and `\glspl`.

⁴and any other valid L^AT_EX code that can be used in the preamble.

`\glsdisplay`

```
346 \newcommand*{\glsdisplay}[4]{#1#4}
```

When a new glossary is created it uses `\glsdisplayfirst` and `\glsdisplay` as the default way of displaying its entry in the text. This can be changed for the entries belonging to an individual glossary using `\defglsdisplay` and `\defglsdisplayfirst`.

```
\defglsdisplay[⟨type⟩]{⟨definition⟩}
```

The glossary type is given by `⟨type⟩` (the default glossary if omitted) and `⟨definition⟩` should have at most #1, #2, #3 and #4. These represent the same arguments as those described for `\glsdisplay`.

`\defglsdisplay`

```
347 \newcommand*{\defglsdisplay}[2][\glsdefaulttype]{%
348 \expandafter\def\csname gls@#1@display\endcsname##1##2##3##4{#2}}
```

```
\defglsdisplayfirst[⟨type⟩]{⟨definition⟩}
```

The glossary type is given by `⟨type⟩` (the default glossary if omitted) and `⟨definition⟩` should have at most #1, #2, #3 and #4. These represent the same arguments as those described for `\glsdisplayfirst`.

`\defglsdisplayfirst`

```
349 \newcommand*{\defglsdisplayfirst}[2][\glsdefaulttype]{%
350 \expandafter\def\csname gls@#1@displayfirst\endcsname##1##2##3##4{#2}}
```

4.9.1 Links to glossary entries

The links to glossary entries all have a first optional argument that can be used to change the format and counter of the associated entry number. Except for `\glslink`, the commands like `\gls` have a final optional argument that can be used to insert additional text in the link (this will usually be appended, but can be redefined using `\defglsdisplay` and `\defglsdisplayfirst`). It goes against the L^AT_EX norm to have an optional argument after the mandatory arguments, but it makes more sense to write, say, `\gls{label}[’s]` rather than, say, `\gls[append=’s]{label}`. Since these control sequences are defined to include the final square bracket, spaces will be ignored after them. This is likely to lead to confusion as most users would not expect, say, `\gls{⟨label⟩}` to ignore following spaces, so `\xspace` is used.

The following keys can be used in the first optional argument. The `counter` key checks that the value is the name of a valid counter.

```
351 \define@key{glslink}{counter}{%
352 \@ifundefined{c@#1}{\PackageError{glossaries}{There is no counter
353 called ‘#1’}{The counter key should have the name of a valid
354 counter as its value}}{%
355 \def\@gls@counter{#1}}}
```

The value of the `format` key should be the name of a command (without the initial backslash) that has a single mandatory argument which can be used to format the associated entry number.

```

356 \define@key{glslink}{format}{%
357 \def\@glsnumberformat{#1}}

```

The `hyper` key is a boolean key, it can either have the value `true` or `false`, and indicates whether or not to make a hyperlink to the relevant glossary entry. If `hyper` is `false`, an entry will still be made in the glossary, but the given text won't be a hyperlink.

```

358 \define@boolkey{glslink}{hyper}[true]{}

```

Syntax:

```
\glslink[<options>]{<label>}{<text>}
```

Display *<text>* in the document, and add the entry information for *<label>* into the relevant glossary. The optional argument should be a key value list using the `glslink` keys defined above.

There is also a starred version:

```
\glslink*[<options>]{<label>}{<text>}
```

which is equivalent to `\glslink[hyper=false,<options>]{<label>}{<text>}`

First determine whether or not we are using the starred version:

```
\glslink
```

```

359 \newcommand{\glslink}{%
360 \@ifstar\@sgls@link\@gls@link}

```

Define the starred version:

```
\@sgls@link
```

```

361 \newcommand*\@sgls@link[1][]{\@gls@link[hyper=false,#1]}

```

Define the un-starred version:

```
\@gls@link
```

```

362 \newcommand*\@gls@link[3][]{%
363 \glsdoifexists{#2}{%
364 \def\@glsnumberformat{glsnumberformat}%
365 \edef\@gls@counter{\csname glo@#2@counter\endcsname}%
366 \KV@glslink@hypertrue
367 \setkeys{glslink}{#1}%
368 \edef\theglsentrycounter{\expandafter\noexpand\csname the\@gls@counter\endcsname}%
369 \ifKV@glslink@hyper
370 \@glslink{glo:#2}{\glstextformat{#3}}%
371 \else
372 \glstextformat{#3}\relax
373 \fi
374 \protected@edef\@glo@sort{\csname glo@#2@sort\endcsname}%
375 \@gls@checkmkidxchars\@glo@sort
376 \protected@edef\@glo@name{\csname glo@#2@name\endcsname}%
377 \@gls@checkmkidxchars\@glo@name
378 \protected@edef\@glo@namefont{\string\glsnamefont{\@glo@name}}%
379 \protected@edef\@glo@desc{\csname glo@#2@desc\endcsname}%
380 \@gls@checkmkidxchars\@glo@desc
381 \protected@edef\@glo@symbol{\csname glo@#2@symbol\endcsname}%

```

```

382 \@gls@checkmkidxchars\@glo@symbol
383 \@set@glo@numformat\@glo@numfmt\@gls@counter\@glsnumberformat
384 \glossary[\csname glo@#2@type\endcsname]{%
385 \@glo@sort\@gls@actualchar
386 \string\glossaryentryfield{#2}\@glo@name}\@glo@desc
387 }\@glo@symbol}\@gls@encapchar\@glo@numfmt}%
388 }}

```

Set the formatting information in the format required by `makeindex`:

`\@set@glo@numformat`

```

389 \def\@set@glo@numformat#1#2#3{%
390 \expandafter\@glo@check@mkidxrangechar#3\@nil
391 \protected@edef#1{\@glo@prefix setentrycounter{#2}%
392 \expandafter\string\csname\@glo@suffix\endcsname}%
393 \@gls@checkmkidxchars#1}

```

Check to see if the given string starts with a (or). If it does set `\@glo@prefix` to the starting character, and `\@glo@suffix` to the rest (or `glsnumberformat` if there is nothing else), otherwise set `\@glo@prefix` to nothing and `\@glo@suffix` to all of it.

`\@glo@check@mkidxrangechar`

```

394 \def\@glo@check@mkidxrangechar#1#2\@nil{%
395 \if#1(\relax
396   \def\@glo@prefix{(\}%
397   \if\relax#2\relax
398     \def\@glo@suffix{glsnumberformat}%
399   \else
400     \def\@glo@suffix{#2}%
401   \fi
402 \else
403   \if#1)\relax
404     \def\@glo@prefix{)}%
405     \if\relax#2\relax
406       \def\@glo@suffix{glsnumberformat}%
407     \else
408       \def\@glo@suffix{#2}%
409     \fi
410   \else
411     \def\@glo@prefix{}\def\@glo@suffix{#1#2}%
412   \fi
413 \fi}

```

Catch `makeindex` special characters:

`\@gls@checkmkidxchars`

```

414 \newcommand{\@gls@checkmkidxchars}[1]{%
415 \def\@gls@checkedmkidx{%
416 \expandafter\@gls@checkquote#1\@nil""\null%
417 \expandafter\@gls@updatechecked\@gls@checkedmkidx{#1}%
418 \def\@gls@checkedmkidx{%
419 \expandafter\@gls@checkescquote#1\@nil""\null%
420 \expandafter\@gls@updatechecked\@gls@checkedmkidx{#1}%
421 \def\@gls@checkedmkidx{%

```

```

422 \expandafter\@gls@checkescactual#1\@nil\?\?\null%
423 \expandafter\@gls@updatechecked\@gls@checkedmkidx{#1}%
424 \def\@gls@checkedmkidx{}%
425 \expandafter\@gls@checkactual#1\@nil??\null%
426 \expandafter\@gls@updatechecked\@gls@checkedmkidx{#1}%
427 \def\@gls@checkedmkidx{}%
428 \expandafter\@gls@checkbar#1\@nil||\null%
429 \expandafter\@gls@updatechecked\@gls@checkedmkidx{#1}%
430 \def\@gls@checkedmkidx{}%
431 \expandafter\@gls@checkescbar#1\@nil\\|\null%
432 \expandafter\@gls@updatechecked\@gls@checkedmkidx{#1}%
433 \def\@gls@checkedmkidx{}%
434 \expandafter\@gls@checklevel#1\@nil!!\null%
435 \expandafter\@gls@updatechecked\@gls@checkedmkidx{#1}%
436 }

```

Update the control sequence and strip trailing \@nil:

\@gls@updatechecked

```

437 \def\@gls@updatechecked#1\@nil#2{\def#2{#1}}

Replace " with "" since " is a makeindex special character.
438 \toksdef\@gls@tmpb=2
439 \def\@gls@checkquote#1"#2"#3\null{%
440 \@gls@tmpb=\expandafter{\@gls@checkedmkidx}%
441 \toks@={#1}%
442 \ifx\null#2\null%
443 \ifx\null#3\null
444 \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@}%
445 \def\@gls@checkquote{\relax}%
446 \else
447 \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@
448 \@gls@quotechar\@gls@quotechar\@gls@quotechar\@gls@quotechar}%
449 \def\@gls@checkquote{\@gls@checkquote#3\null}%
450 \fi
451 \else
452 \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@
453 \@gls@quotechar\@gls@quotechar}%
454 \ifx\null#3\null
455 \def\@gls@checkquote{\@gls@checkquote#2""\null}%
456 \else
457 \def\@gls@checkquote{\@gls@checkquote#2"#3\null}%
458 \fi
459 \fi
460 \@gls@checkquote}

Do the same for \":
461 \def\@gls@checkescquote#1"#2"#3\null{%
462 \@gls@tmpb=\expandafter{\@gls@checkedmkidx}%
463 \toks@={#1}%
464 \ifx\null#2\null%
465 \ifx\null#3\null
466 \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@}%
467 \def\@gls@checkescquote{\relax}%
468 \else

```



```

469 \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@
470 \@gls@quotechar\string"\@gls@quotechar
471 \@gls@quotechar\string"\@gls@quotechar}%
472 \def\@@gls@checkescquote{\@gls@checkescquote#3\null}%
473 \fi
474 \else
475 \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@
476 \@gls@quotechar\string"\@gls@quotechar}%
477 \ifx\null#3\null
478 \def\@@gls@checkescquote{\@gls@checkescquote#2\""\null}%
479 \else
480 \def\@@gls@checkescquote{\@gls@checkescquote#2\"#3\null}%
481 \fi
482 \fi
483 \@@gls@checkescquote}

```

Similarly for \? (which is replaces @ as makeindex's special character):

```

484 \def\@gls@checkescactual#1\?#2\?#3\null{%
485 \@gls@tmpb=\expandafter{\@gls@checkedmkidx}%
486 \toks@={#1}%
487 \ifx\null#2\null%
488 \ifx\null#3\null
489 \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@}%
490 \def\@@gls@checkescactual{\relax}%
491 \else
492 \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@
493 \@gls@quotechar\string"\@gls@actualchar
494 \@gls@quotechar\string"\@gls@actualchar}%
495 \def\@@gls@checkescactual{\@gls@checkescactual#3\null}%
496 \fi
497 \else
498 \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@
499 \@gls@quotechar\string"\@gls@actualchar}%
500 \ifx\null#3\null
501 \def\@@gls@checkescactual{\@gls@checkescactual#2\?\?\null}%
502 \else
503 \def\@@gls@checkescactual{\@gls@checkescactual#2\?#3\null}%
504 \fi
505 \fi
506 \@@gls@checkescactual}

```

Similarly for \|:

```

507 \def\@gls@checkescbar#1\|#2\|#3\null{%
508 \@gls@tmpb=\expandafter{\@gls@checkedmkidx}%
509 \toks@={#1}%
510 \ifx\null#2\null%
511 \ifx\null#3\null
512 \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@}%
513 \def\@@gls@checkescbar{\relax}%
514 \else
515 \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@
516 \@gls@quotechar\string"\@gls@encapchar
517 \@gls@quotechar\string"\@gls@encapchar}%
518 \def\@@gls@checkescbar{\@gls@checkescbar#3\null}%
519 \fi

```

```

520 \else
521 \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@
522   \@gls@quotechar\string"\@gls@encapchar}%
523 \ifx\@null#3\@null
524   \def\@gls@checkescbar{\@gls@checkescbar#2\|\|\@null}%
525 \else
526   \def\@gls@checkescbar{\@gls@checkescbar#2\|#3\@null}%
527 \fi
528 \fi
529 \@gls@checkescbar}

Similarly for \!:
530 \def\@gls@checkesclevel#1\!#2\!#3\@null{%
531 \@gls@tmpb=\expandafter{\@gls@checkedmkidx}%
532 \toks@={#1}%
533 \ifx\@null#2\@null%
534   \ifx\@null#3\@null
535     \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@}%
536     \def\@gls@checkesclevel{\relax}%
537   \else
538     \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@
539       \@gls@quotechar\string"\@gls@levelchar
540       \@gls@quotechar\string"\@gls@levelchar}%
541     \def\@gls@checkesclevel{\@gls@checkesclevel#3\@null}%
542   \fi
543 \else
544   \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@
545     \@gls@quotechar\string"\@gls@levelchar}%
546   \ifx\@null#3\@null
547     \def\@gls@checkesclevel{\@gls@checkesclevel#2\!\!\@null}%
548   \else
549     \def\@gls@checkesclevel{\@gls@checkesclevel#2\!#3\@null}%
550   \fi
551 \fi
552 \@gls@checkesclevel}

and for |:
553 \def\@gls@checkbar#1|#2|#3\@null{%
554 \@gls@tmpb=\expandafter{\@gls@checkedmkidx}%
555 \toks@={#1}%
556 \ifx\@null#2\@null%
557   \ifx\@null#3\@null
558     \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@}%
559     \def\@gls@checkbar{\relax}%
560   \else
561     \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@
562       \@gls@quotechar\@gls@encapchar\@gls@quotechar\@gls@encapchar}%
563     \def\@gls@checkbar{\@gls@checkbar#3\@null}%
564   \fi
565 \else
566   \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@
567     \@gls@quotechar\@gls@encapchar}%
568   \ifx\@null#3\@null
569     \def\@gls@checkbar{\@gls@checkbar#2\|\|\@null}%
570   \else

```

```

571 \def\@gls@checkbar{\@gls@checkbar#2|#3\null}%
572 \fi
573 \fi
574 \@gls@checkbar}

and for !:

575 \def\@gls@checklevel#1!#2!#3\null{%
576 \@gls@tmpb=\expandafter{\@gls@checkedmkidx}%
577 \toks@={#1}%
578 \ifx\null#2\null%
579 \ifx\null#3\null
580 \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@}%
581 \def\@gls@checklevel{\relax}%
582 \else
583 \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@
584 \gls@quotechar\@gls@levelchar\@gls@quotechar\@gls@levelchar}%
585 \def\@gls@checklevel{\@gls@checklevel#3\null}%
586 \fi
587 \else
588 \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@
589 \gls@quotechar\@gls@levelchar}%
590 \ifx\null#3\null
591 \def\@gls@checklevel{\@gls@checklevel#2!!\null}%
592 \else
593 \def\@gls@checklevel{\@gls@checklevel#2!#3\null}%
594 \fi
595 \fi
596 \@gls@checklevel}

and for ?:

597 \def\@gls@checkactual#1?#2?#3\null{%
598 \@gls@tmpb=\expandafter{\@gls@checkedmkidx}%
599 \toks@={#1}%
600 \ifx\null#2\null%
601 \ifx\null#3\null
602 \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@}%
603 \def\@gls@checkactual{\relax}%
604 \else
605 \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@
606 \gls@quotechar\@gls@actualchar\@gls@quotechar\@gls@actualchar}%
607 \def\@gls@checkactual{\@gls@checkactual#3\null}%
608 \fi
609 \else
610 \edef\@gls@checkedmkidx{\the\@gls@tmpb\the\toks@
611 \gls@quotechar\@gls@actualchar}%
612 \ifx\null#3\null
613 \def\@gls@checkactual{\@gls@checkactual#2??\null}%
614 \else
615 \def\@gls@checkactual{\@gls@checkactual#2?#3\null}%
616 \fi
617 \fi
618 \@gls@checkactual}

```

If `\hyperlink` is not defined, `\@glslink` and `\@glstarget` ignore their first argument, and just do the second argument, otherwise they are equivalent to

`\hyperlink` and `\hypertarget`.

```
619 \ifundefined{hyperlink}{%
620 \gdef\@glslink#1#2{#2}\gdef\@glstarget#1#2{#2}%
621 }{\gdef\@glslink#1#2{\hyperlink{#1}{#2}}%
622 \gdef\@glstarget#1#2{\hypertarget{#1}{#2}}}
```

Glossary hyperlinks can be disabled using `\gl:disablehyper` (effect can be localised):

`\gl:disablehyper`

```
623 \newcommand{\gl:disablehyper}{%
624 \renewcommand*\@glslink[2]{##2}%
625 \renewcommand*\@glstarget[2]{##2}}
```

Glossary hyperlinks can be enabled using `\gl:enablehyper` (effect can be localised):

`\gl:enablehyper`

```
626 \newcommand{\gl:enablehyper}{%
627 \renewcommand*\@glslink[2]{\hyperlink{##1}{##2}}%
628 \renewcommand*\@glstarget[2]{\hypertarget{##1}{##2}}}
```

Syntax:

`\gls[<options>]{<label>}[<insert text>]`

Link to glossary entry using singular form. The link text is taken from the value of the text or first keys used when the entry was defined.

The first optional argument is a key-value list, the same as `\glslink`, the mandatory argument is the entry label. After the mandatory argument, there is another optional argument to insert extra text in the link text (the location of the inserted text is governed by `\glsdisplay` and `\glsdisplayfirst`). As with `\glslink` there is a starred version which is the same as the unstarred version but with the `hyper` key set to `false`. (Additional options can also be specified in the first optional argument.)

First determine if we are using the starred form:

`\gls`

```
629 \newcommand*\@gls{\@ifstar\@sgls\@gls}
```

Define the starred form:

`\@sgls`

```
630 \newcommand*\@sgls[1][\@gls[hyper=false,#1]]
```

Defined the un-starred form. Need to determine if there is a final optional argument

`\@gls`

```
631 \newcommand*\@gls[2][\@gls@{#1}{#2}]{%
632 \@ifnextchar[\@gls@{#1}{#2}]{\@gls@{#1}{#2}}}
```

Read in the final optional argument:

```
633 \def\@gls@#1#2[#3]{%
634 \glsdoifexists{#2}{\edef\@gls@type{\gl:entrytype{#2}}}
```

Determine what the link text should be (this is stored in `\@glo@text`)

```
635 \ifglused{#2}{\protected@edef\@glo@text{%
636 \csname gls@\@glo@type @display\endcsname
637 {\glentrytext{#2}}{\glentrydesc{#2}}{\glentrysymbol{#2}}{#3}}}%
638 \protected@edef\@glo@text{%
639 \csname gls@\@glo@type @displayfirst\endcsname
640 {\glentryfirst{#2}}{\glentrydesc{#2}}{\glentrysymbol{#2}}{#3}}}%
641 \@gls@link
```

Call `\@gls@link`

```
641 \@gls@link{#1}{#2}{\@glo@text}%
```

Indicate that this entry has now been used, and add a space if appropriate

```
642 \glsunset{#2}%
643 \xspace}
```

`\Gls` behaves like `\gls`, but the first letter of the link text is converted to uppercase (note that if the first letter has an accent, the accented letter will need to be grouped when you define the entry.) It is mainly intended for terms that start a sentence:

`\Gls`

```
644 \newcommand*{\Gls}{\@ifstar\@sGls\@Gls}
```

Define the starred form:

```
645 \newcommand*{\@sGls}[1][\@Gls[hyper=false,#1]]
```

Defined the un-starred form. Need to determine if there is a final optional argument

```
646 \newcommand*{\@Gls}[2][\@Gls@{#1}{#2}]{\@Gls@{#1}{#2}[1]}
647 \@ifnextchar{\@Gls@{#1}{#2}}{\@Gls@{#1}{#2}[1]}
```

Read in the final optional argument:

```
648 \def\@Gls@#1#2[#3]{%
649 \glsdoifexists{#2}{\edef\@glo@type{\glentrytype{#2}}}%
650 \ifglused{#2}{\protected@edef\@glo@text{%
651 \csname gls@\@glo@type @display\endcsname
652 {\glentrytext{#2}}{\glentrydesc{#2}}{\glentrysymbol{#2}}{#3}}}%
653 \protected@edef\@glo@text{%
654 \csname gls@\@glo@type @displayfirst\endcsname
655 {\glentryfirst{#2}}{\glentrydesc{#2}}{\glentrysymbol{#2}}{#3}}}%
656 \@gls@link
```

Determine what the link text should be (this is stored in `\@glo@text`)

```
650 \ifglused{#2}{\protected@edef\@glo@text{%
651 \csname gls@\@glo@type @display\endcsname
652 {\glentrytext{#2}}{\glentrydesc{#2}}{\glentrysymbol{#2}}{#3}}}%
653 \protected@edef\@glo@text{%
654 \csname gls@\@glo@type @displayfirst\endcsname
655 {\glentryfirst{#2}}{\glentrydesc{#2}}{\glentrysymbol{#2}}{#3}}}%
656 \@gls@link
```

Call `\@gls@link`

```
656 \@gls@link{#1}{#2}{\expandafter\MakeUppercase\@glo@text}%
```

Indicate that this entry has now been used, and add a space if appropriate

```
657 \glsunset{#2}%
658 \xspace}
```

`\GLS` behaves like `\gls`, but the link text is converted to uppercase:

`\GLS`

```
659 \newcommand*{\GLS}{\@ifstar\@sGLS\@GLS}
```

Define the starred form:

```
660 \newcommand*{\@sGLS}[1][\@GLS[hyper=false,#1]]
```

Defined the un-starred form. Need to determine if there is a final optional argument

```
661 \newcommand*{\@GLS}[2] [] {%
662 \@ifnextchar [{\@GLS@{#1}{#2}}{\@GLS@{#1}{#2} []}]}
```

Read in the final optional argument:

```
663 \def\@GLS@#1#2[#3] {%
664 \glsdoifexists{#2}{\edef\@glo@type{\glsentrytype{#2}}%
```

Determine what the link text should be (this is stored in \@glo@text)

```
665 \ifglused{#2}{\protected@edef\@glo@text{%
666 \csname gls@\@glo@type @display\endcsname
667 {\glsentrytext{#2}}{\glsentrydesc{#2}}{\glsentrysymbol{#2}}{#3}}}%
668 \protected@edef\@glo@text{%
669 \csname gls@\@glo@type @displayfirst\endcsname
670 {\glsentryfirst{#2}}{\glsentrydesc{#2}}{\glsentrysymbol{#2}}{#3}}}%
671 \gls@link{#1}{#2}{\MakeUppercase{\@glo@text}}%
```

Call \@gls@link

```
671 \gls@link{#1}{#2}{\MakeUppercase{\@glo@text}}%
```

Indicate that this entry has now been used, and add a space if appropriate

```
672 \glsunset{#2}}%
673 \xspace}
```

\glspl behaves in the same way as \gls except it uses the plural form.

\glspl

```
674 \newcommand*{\glspl}{\@ifstar\@sglspl\@glspl}
```

Define the starred form:

```
675 \newcommand*{\@sglspl}[1] [] {\@glspl[hyper=false,#1]}
```

Defined the un-starred form. Need to determine if there is a final optional argument

```
676 \newcommand*{\@glspl}[2] [] {%
677 \@ifnextchar [{\@glspl@{#1}{#2}}{\@glspl@{#1}{#2} []}]}
```

Read in the final optional argument:

```
678 \def\@glspl@#1#2[#3] {%
679 \glsdoifexists{#2}{\edef\@glo@type{\glsentrytype{#2}}%
```

Determine what the link text should be (this is stored in \@glo@text)

```
680 \ifglused{#2}{\protected@edef\@glo@text{%
681 \csname gls@\@glo@type @display\endcsname
682 {\glsentryplural{#2}}{\glsentrydesc{#2}}{\glsentrysymbol{#2}}{#3}}}%
683 \protected@edef\@glo@text{%
684 \csname gls@\@glo@type @displayfirst\endcsname
685 {\glsentryfirstplural{#2}}{\glsentrydesc{#2}}{\glsentrysymbol{#2}}{#3}}}%
686 \gls@link{#1}{#2}{\@glo@text}}%
```

Call \@gls@link

```
686 \gls@link{#1}{#2}{\@glo@text}}%
```

Indicate that this entry has now been used, and add a space if appropriate

```
687 \glsunset{#2}}%
688 \xspace}
```

\Glspl behaves in the same way as \glspl, except that the first letter of the link text is converted to uppercase (as with \Gls, if the first letter has an accent, it will need to be grouped.)

\GLspl

```
689 \newcommand*{\GLspl}{\@ifstar\@sGLspl\@GLspl}
```

Define the starred form:

```
690 \newcommand*{\@sGLspl}[1] [] {\@GLspl[hyper=false,#1]}
```

Defined the un-starred form. Need to determine if there is a final optional argument

```
691 \newcommand*{\@GLspl}[2] [] {%
```

```
692 \@ifnextchar[{\@GLspl@{#1}{#2}}{\@GLspl@{#1}{#2} []}]
```

Read in the final optional argument:

```
693 \def\@GLspl@#1#2[#3] {%
```

```
694 \glsdoifexists{#2}{\edef\@glo@type{\glsentrytype{#2}}}%
```

Determine what the link text should be (this is stored in \@glo@text)

```
695 \ifglused{#2}{\protected@edef\@glo@text{%
```

```
696 \csname gls@\@glo@type @display\endcsname
```

```
697 {\glsentryplural{#2}}{\glsentrydesc{#2}}{\glsentrysymbol{#2}}{#3}}{%
```

```
698 \protected@edef\@glo@text{%
```

```
699 \csname gls@\@glo@type @displayfirst\endcsname
```

```
700 {\glsentryfirstplural{#2}}{\glsentrydesc{#2}}{\glsentrysymbol{#2}}{#3}}}%
```

Call \@gls@link

```
701 \@gls@link[#1]{#2}{\expandafter\MakeUppercase\@glo@text}%
```

Indicate that this entry has now been used, and add a space if appropriate

```
702 \glsunset{#2}}%
```

```
703 \xspace}
```

\GLSpl behaves like \glspl except that all the link text is converted to uppercase.

\GLSpl

```
704 \newcommand*{\GLSpl}{\@ifstar\@sGLSpl\@GLSpl}
```

Define the starred form:

```
705 \newcommand*{\@sGLSpl}[1] [] {\@GLSpl[hyper=false,#1]}
```

Defined the un-starred form. Need to determine if there is a final optional argument

```
706 \newcommand*{\@GLSpl}[2] [] {%
```

```
707 \@ifnextchar[{\@GLSpl@{#1}{#2}}{\@GLSpl@{#1}{#2} []}]
```

Read in the final optional argument:

```
708 \def\@GLSpl@#1#2[#3] {%
```

```
709 \glsdoifexists{#2}{\edef\@glo@type{\glsentrytype{#2}}}%
```

Determine what the link text should be (this is stored in \@glo@text)

```
710 \ifglused{#2}{\protected@edef\@glo@text{%
```

```
711 \csname gls@\@glo@type @display\endcsname
```

```
712 {\glsentryplural{#2}}{\glsentrydesc{#2}}{\glsentrysymbol{#2}}{#3}}{%
```

```
713 \protected@edef\@glo@text{%
```

```
714 \csname gls@\@glo@type @displayfirst\endcsname
```

```
715 {\glsentryfirstplural{#2}}{\glsentrydesc{#2}}{\glsentrysymbol{#2}}{#3}}}%
```

Call \@gls@link

```
716 \@gls@link[#1]{#2}{\MakeUppercase\@glo@text}}%
```

Indicate that this entry has now been used, and add a space if appropriate

```
717 \glsunset{#2}}%  
718 \xspace}
```

4.9.2 Displaying entry details without adding information to the glossary

These commands merely display entry information without adding entries in the associated file or having hyperlinks.

Get the entry name (as specified by the `name` key when the entry was defined.) The argument is the label associated with the entry. Note that unless you used `name=false` in the `sanitize` package option you may get unexpected results if the `name` key contained any commands.

`\glsentryname`

```
719 \newcommand*{\glsentryname}[1]{\csname glo@#1@name\endcsname}
```

`\Glsentryname`

```
720 \newcommand*{\Glsentryname}[1]{\expandafter  
721 \MakeUppercase\csname glo@#1@name\endcsname}
```

Get the entry description (as specified by the `description` when the entry was defined.) The argument is the label associated with the entry. Note that unless you used `description=false` in the `sanitize` package option you may get unexpected results if the `description` key contained any commands.

`\glsentrydesc`

```
722 \newcommand*{\glsentrydesc}[1]{\csname glo@#1@desc\endcsname}
```

`\Glsentrydesc`

```
723 \newcommand*{\Glsentrydesc}[1]{\expandafter  
724 \MakeUppercase\csname glo@#1@desc\endcsname}
```

Get the entry text, as specified by the `text` key when the entry was defined. The argument is the label associated with the entry:

`\glsentrytext`

```
725 \newcommand*{\glsentrytext}[1]{\csname glo@#1@text\endcsname}
```

`\Glsentrytext`

```
726 \newcommand*{\Glsentrytext}[1]{\expandafter  
727 \MakeUppercase\csname glo@#1@text\endcsname}
```

Get the plural form:

`\glsentryplural`

```
728 \newcommand*{\glsentryplural}[1]{\csname glo@#1@plural\endcsname}
```

`\Glsentryplural`

```
729 \newcommand*{\Glsentryplural}[1]{\expandafter  
730 \MakeUppercase\csname glo@#1@plural\endcsname}
```


Get the symbol associated with this entry. The argument is the label associated with the entry. Note that unless you used `symbol=false` in the `sanitize` package option you may get unexpected results if the symbol key contained any commands.

`\glsentrysymbol`

```
731 \newcommand*{\glsentrysymbol}[1]{\csname glo@#1@symbol\endcsname}
```

`\Glsentrysymbol`

```
732 \newcommand*{\Glsentrysymbol}[1]{\expandafter
733 \MakeUppercase\csname glo@#1@symbol\endcsname}
```

Get the entry text to be used when the entry is first used in the document (as specified by the first key when the entry was defined.)

`\glsentryfirst`

```
734 \newcommand*{\glsentryfirst}[1]{\csname glo@#1@first\endcsname}
```

`\Glsentryfirst`

```
735 \newcommand*{\Glsentryfirst}[1]{\expandafter
736 \MakeUppercase\csname glo@#1@first\endcsname}
```

Get the plural form (as specified by the `firstplural` key when the entry was defined.)

`\glsentryfirstplural`

```
737 \newcommand*{\glsentryfirstplural}[1]{%
738 \csname glo@#1@firstpl\endcsname}
```

`\Glsentryfirstplural`

```
739 \newcommand*{\Glsentryfirstplural}[1]{%
740 \expandafter\MakeUppercase\csname glo@#1@firstpl\endcsname}
```

Display the glossary type with which this entry is associated (as specified by the `type` key used when the entry was defined)

`\glsentrytype`

```
741 \newcommand*{\glsentrytype}[1]{\csname glo@#1@type\endcsname}
```

Display the sort text used for this entry. Note that the sort key is `sanitize`, so unexpected results may occur if the sort key contained commands.

`\glsentrysort`

```
742 \newcommand*{\glsentrysort}[1]{\csname glo@#1@sort\endcsname}
```

4.10 Adding an entry to the glossary without generating text

The following keys are provided for `\glsadd` and `\glsaddall`:

```
743 \define@key{glossadd}{counter}{\def\@glo@counter{#1}}
744 \define@key{glossadd}{format}{\def\@glo@format{#1}}
```

This key is only used by `\glsaddall`:

```
745 \define@key{glossadd}{types}{\def\@glo@type{#1}}
```

`\glsadd[<options>]{<label>}`

Add a term to the glossary without generating any link text. The optional argument indicates which counter to use, and how to format it (using a key-value list) the second argument is the entry label. Note that *<options>* only has two keys: counter and format (the types key will be ignored).

`\glsadd`

```

746 \newcommand*{\glsadd}[2][]{%
747 \glsdoifexists{#2}{%
748 \def\@glo@format{\glsnumberformat}%
749 \edef\@glo@counter{\csname glo@#2@counter\endcsname}%
750 \setkeys{glossadd}{#1}%
751 \edef\theglsentrycounter{\expandafter\noexpand\csname the\@glo@counter\endcsname}%
752 \protected@edef\@glo@sort{\csname glo@#2@sort\endcsname}%
753 \@gls@checkmkidxchars\@glo@sort
754 \protected@edef\@glo@name{\csname glo@#2@name\endcsname}%
755 \@gls@checkmkidxchars\@glo@name
756 \protected@edef\@glo@name{\string\glsnamefont{\@glo@name}}%
757 \protected@edef\@glo@desc{\csname glo@#2@desc\endcsname}%
758 \@gls@checkmkidxchars\@glo@desc
759 \protected@edef\@glo@symbol{\csname glo@#2@symbol\endcsname}%
760 \@gls@checkmkidxchars\@glo@symbol
761 \@set@glo@numformat\@glo@numfmt\@glo@counter\@glo@format
762 \glossary[\csname glo@#2@type\endcsname]{%
763 \@glo@sort\@gls@actualchar\string\glossaryentryfield
764 {#2}{\@glo@name}{\@glo@desc}{\@glo@symbol}\@gls@encapchar
765 \@glo@numfmt}%
766 }}
```

`\glsaddall[<glossary list>]`

Add all terms defined for the listed glossaries (without displaying any text.) If types key is omitted, apply to all glossary types.

`\glsaddall`

```

767 \newcommand*{\glsaddall}[1][]{%
768 \def\@glo@type{\@glo@types}%
769 \setkeys{glossadd}{#1}%
770 \forallglsentries[\@glo@type]{\@glo@entry}{%
771 \glsadd[#1]{\@glo@entry}}%
772 }
```

4.11 Creating associated files

The `\writeist` command creates the associated customized `ist` `makeindex` style file. While defining this command, some characters have their catcodes temporarily changed to ensure they get written to the `ist` file correctly. The `makeindex` actual character (usually `@`) is redefined to be a `?`, to allow internal commands to be written to the glossary file output file.

The special characters are stored in `\@gls@actualchar`, `\@gls@encapchar`, `\@gls@levelchar` and `\@gls@quotechar` to make them easier to use later, but don't change these values, because the characters are encoded in the command

definitions that are used to escape the special characters (which means that the user no longer needs to worry about `makeindex` special characters.)

The symbols and numbers label for group headings are hardwired into the `ist` file as `glssymbols` and `glsnumbers`, the group titles can be translated (so that `\glssymbolsgroupname` replaces `glssymbols` and `\glsnumbersgroupname` replaces `glsnumbers`) using the command `\glsgetgrouptitle` which is defined in `glossary-hypernav`. This is done to prevent any problem characters in `\glssymbolsgroupname` and `\glsnumbersgroupname` from breaking hyperlinks.

Some of these lines are too long to fit on the page, but as I have temporarily disabled the comment character, I can't split the lines. If you want to see the code in full, have a look at `glossaries.sty`.

`\writeist`

```

773 \newwrite\istfile
774 \bgroup
775 \catcode'\%12\relax
776 \catcode'\%12\relax
777 \catcode'\%12\relax
778 \catcode'\%12\relax
779 \catcode'\%12\relax
780 \gdef\@gls@actualchar{?}
781 \gdef\@gls@encapchar{|}
782 \gdef\@gls@levelchar{!}
783 \gdef\@gls@quotechar{"}
784 \gdef\writeist{\relax
785 \protected@write\@auxout{}{\string\@istfilename{\istfilename}}
786 \openout\istfile=\istfilename
787 \write\istfile{% makeindex style file created by the glossaries package}
788 \write\istfile{% for document '\jobname' on \the\year-\the\month-\the\day}
789 \write\istfile{actual '\@gls@actualchar'}
790 \write\istfile{encap '\@gls@encapchar'}
791 \write\istfile{level '\@gls@levelchar'}
792 \write\istfile{quote '\@gls@quotechar'}
793 \write\istfile{keyword "\string\glossaryentry"}
794 \write\istfile{preamble "\string\glossarysection[\string\glossarytoctitle]{\string\glossary}"}
795 \write\istfile{postamble "\string\n\string\end{theglossary}\string\n\string\glossarypostamble"}
796 \write\istfile{group_skip "\string\glsgroupskip\string\n"}
797 \write\istfile{item_0 "\string\n"}
798 \write\istfile{delim_0 "\{\string\glossaryentrynumbers\{\string\relax "}
799 \write\istfile{delim_t "\}\}"}
800 \write\istfile{delim_n "\string\delimN "}
801 \write\istfile{delim_r "\string\delimR "}
802 \write\istfile{headings_flag 1}
803 \write\istfile{heading_prefix "\string\glsgroupheading\{"}
804 \write\istfile{heading_suffix "\}"}
805 \write\istfile{symhead_positive "glssymbols"}
806 \write\istfile{numhead_positive "glsnumbers"}
807 \write\istfile{page_compositor "\glscompositor"}
808 \noist}
809 \egroup

```

The command `\noist` will suppress the creation of the `ist` file (it simply redefines `\writeist` to do nothing.) Obviously you need to use this command

before `\writeist` to have any effect. Since the `ist` file should only be created once, `\noist` is called at the end of `\writeist`.

`\noist`

```
810 \newcommand{\noist}{\let\writeist\relax}
```

`\@makeglossary` is an internal command that takes an argument indicating the glossary type. This command will create the glossary file required by `makeindex` for the given glossary type, using the extension supplied by the `<out-ext>` parameter used in `\newglossary` (and it will also activate the `\glossary` command, and create the customized `ist` `makeindex` style file.)

Note that you can't use `\@makeglossary` for only some of the defined glossaries. You either need to have a `\makeglossary` for all glossaries or none (otherwise you will end up with a situation where \TeX is trying to write to a non-existent file.) The relevant glossary must be defined prior to using `\@makeglossary`.

`\@makeglossary`

```
811 \newcommand*{\@makeglossary}[1]{%
812 \ifglossaryexists{#1}{%
813 \edef\glo@out{\csname @glotype@#1@out\endcsname}%
814 \expandafter\newwrite\csname glo@#1@file\endcsname
815 \edef\@glo@file{\csname glo@#1@file\endcsname}%
816 \immediate\openout\@glo@file=\jobname.\glo@out
817 \@gls@renewglossary
818 \PackageInfo{glossaries}{Writing glossary file \jobname.\glo@out}
819 \writeist
820 }{\PackageError{glossaries}{%
821 Glossary type ‘#1’ not defined}{New glossaries must be defined before
822 using \string\makeglossary}}}
```

`\makeglossaries` will use `\@makeglossary` for each glossary type that has been defined. New glossaries need to be defined before using `\makeglossary`, so have `\makeglossaries` redefine `\newglossary` to prevent it being used afterwards.

`\makeglossaries`

```
823 \newcommand*{\makeglossaries}{%
824 \@for\@glo@type:=\@glo@types\do{%
825 \ifthenelse{equal{\@glo@type}{}}{}}{ }{%
826 \@makeglossary{\@glo@type}}}%
827 \renewcommand*\newglossary[4][]{%
828 \PackageError{glossaries}{New glossaries
829 must be created before \string\makeglossaries}{You need
830 to move \string\makeglossaries\space after all your
831 \string\newglossary\space commands}}%
832 \let\@makeglossary\empty
833 \let\makeglossary\empty}
```

The `\makeglossary` command is redefined to be identical to `\makeglossaries`. (This is done to reinforce the message that you must either use `\@makeglossary` for all the glossaries or for none of them.)

`\makeglossary`

```
834 \let\makeglossary\makeglossaries
```

4.12 Writing information to associated files

The `\glossary` command is redefined so that it takes an optional argument $\langle type \rangle$ to specify the glossary type (use `\glsdefaulttype` glossary by default). This shouldn't be used at user level as `\glslink` sets the correct format. The associated number should be stored in `\theglsentrycounter` before using `\glossary`.

`\glossary`

```
835 \renewcommand*{\glossary}[1][\glsdefaulttype]{%
836 \@glossary[#1]}
```

Define internal `\@glossary` to ignore its argument. This gets redefined in `\makeglossary`.

`\@glossary`

```
837 \def\@glossary[#1]{\@bsphack\begingroup\@sanitize\@index}
```

This is a convenience command to set `\@glossary`. It is used by `\makeglossary` and then redefined to do nothing, as it only needs to be done once.

`@gls@renewglossary`

```
838 \newcommand{\@gls@renewglossary}{%
839 \gdef\@glossary{##1}{\@bsphack\begingroup\@wrglossary{##1}}%
840 \let\@gls@renewglossary\@empty
841 }
```

The `\@wrglossary` command is redefined to have two arguments. The first argument is the glossary type, the second argument is the glossary entry (the format of which is set in `\glslink`.)

`\@wrglossary`

```
842 \renewcommand*{\@wrglossary}[2]{%
843 \expandafter\protected@write\csname glo@#1@file\endcsname{}{%
844 \string\glossaryentry{#2}{\theglsentrycounter}}\endgroup\@esphack}
```

4.13 Displaying the glossary

An individual glossary is displayed in the text using `\printglossary[$\langle key-val list \rangle$]`. If the `type` key is omitted, the default glossary is displayed. The optional argument can be used to specify an alternative glossary, and can also be used to set the style, title and entry in the table of contents. Available keys are defined below.

`\printglossary`

```
845 \newcommand*{\printglossary}[1][type=\glsdefaulttype]{%
846 \def\@glo@type{\glsdefaulttype}%
847 \def\glossarytitle{\csname @glo@type\@glo@type @title\endcsname}%
848 \def\glossarytoctitle{\glossarytitle}%
849 \def\@glossarystyle{}%
850 \setkeys{printgloss}{#1}%
851 \bgroup
852 \@glossarystyle
853 \makeatletter
854 \@input@{\jobname.\csname @glo@type\@glo@type @in\endcsname}%

```

```
855 \egroup
856 }
```

The `\printglossaries` command will do `\printglossary` for each glossary type that has been defined. It is better to use `\printglossaries` rather than individual `\printglossary` commands to ensure that you don't forget any new glossaries you may have created. It also makes it easier to chop and change the value of the `acronym` package option. However, if you want to list the glossaries in a different order, or if you want to set the title or table of contents entry, or if you want to use different glossary styles for each glossary, you will need to use `\printglossary` explicitly for each glossary type.

`\printglossaries`

```
857 \newcommand*{\printglossaries}{%
858 \forallglossaries{\@glo@type}{\printglossary[type=\@glo@type]}}
```

The keys that can be used in the optional argument to `\printglossary` are as follows: The `type` key sets the glossary type.

```
859 \define@key{printgloss}{type}{\def\@glo@type{#1}}
```

The `title` key sets the title used in the glossary section header. This overrides the title used in `\newglossary`.

```
860 \define@key{printgloss}{title}{\def\glossarytitle{#1}}
```

The `toctitle` sets the text used for the relevant entry in the table of contents.

```
861 \define@key{printgloss}{toctitle}{\def\glossarytoctitle{#1}}
```

The `style` key sets the glossary style (but only for the given glossary.)

```
862 \define@key{printgloss}{style}{%
863 \@ifundefined{@glsstyle@#1}{\PackageError{glossaries}{Glossary
864 style '#1' undefined}{}}{%
865 \def\@glossarystyle{\csname @glsstyle@#1\endcsname}}}
```

`theglossary` If the `theglossary` environment has already been defined, a warning will be issued. This environment should be redefined by glossary styles.

```
866 \@ifundefined{theglossary}{%
867 \newenvironment{theglossary}{}{}}{%
868 \PackageWarning{glossaries}{overriding 'theglossary' environment}%
869 \renewenvironment{theglossary}{}{}}
```

The glossary header is given by `\glossaryheader`. This forms part of the glossary style, and must indicate what should appear immediately after the start of the `theglossary` environment. (For example, if the glossary uses a tabular-like environment, it may be used to set the header row.) Note that if you don't want a header row, the glossary style must redefine `\glossaryheader` to do nothing.

`\glossaryheader`

```
870 \newcommand*{\glossaryheader}{}%
```

```
\glossaryentryfield{<label>}{<name>}{<description>}{<symbol>}{<page-list>}
```

This command governs how each entry row should be formatted in the glossary. Glossary styles need to redefine this command. Most of the predefined styles ignore `<symbol>`.

`\glossaryentryfield`

```
871 \newcommand*{\glossaryentryfield}[5]{%
872 \@glstarget{glo:#1}{#2} #4 #3. #5\par}
```

Within each glossary, the entries form 28 distinct groups which are determined by the first character of the `sort` key. There will be a maximum of 28 groups: symbols, numbers, and the 26 alphabetical groups A, ..., Z. The command `\glsgroupskip` specifies what to do between glossary groups. Glossary styles must redefine this command. (Note that `\glsgroupskip` only occurs between groups, not at the start or end of the glossary.)

`\glsgroupskip`

```
873 \newcommand*{\glsgroupskip}{}%
```

Each of the 28 glossary groups described above is preceded by a group heading. This is formatted by the command `\glsgroupheading` which takes one argument which is the *label* assigned to that group (not the title). The corresponding labels are: `glssymbols`, `glsnumbers`, A, ..., Z. Glossary styles must redefine this command. (In between groups, `\glsgroupheading` comes immediately after `\glsgroupskip`.)

`\glsgroupheading`

```
874 \newcommand*{\glsgroupheading}[1]{}%
```

It is possible to “trick” `makeindex` into treating entries as though they belong to the same group, even if the terms don’t start with the same letter, by modifying the `sort` key. For example, all entries belonging to one group could be defined so that the `sort` key starts with an a, while entries belonging to another group could be defined so that the `sort` key starts with a b, and so on. If you want each group to have a heading, you would then need to modify the translation control sequences `\glsgetgrouptitle` and `\glsgetgrouplabel` so that the label is translated into the required title (and vice-versa.)

`\glsgetgrouptitle{<label>}`

This command produces the title for the glossary group whose label is given by `<label>`. By default, the group labelled `glssymbols` produces `\glssymbolsgroupname`, the group labelled `glsnumbers` produces `\glsnumbersgroupname` and all the other groups simply produce their label. As mentioned above, the group labels are: `glssymbols`, `glsnumbers`, A, ..., Z. If you want to redefine the group titles, you will need to redefine this command.

`\glsgetgrouptitle`

```
875 \newcommand*{\glsgetgrouptitle}[1]{}%
876 \@ifundefined{#1groupname}{#1}{\csname #1groupname\endcsname}
```

`\glsgetgrouplabel{<title>}`

This command does the reverse to the previous command. The argument is the group title, and it produces the group label. Note that if you redefine `\glsgetgrouptitle`, you will also need to redefine `\glsgetgrouplabel`.

`\glsgetgrouplabel`

```
877 \newcommand*{\glsgetgrouplabel}[1]{%
878 \ifthenelse{\equals{#1}{\glssymbolsgroupname}}{\glssymbols}{%
879 \ifthenelse{\equals{#1}{\glsnumbersgroupname}}{\glsnumbers}{#1}}
```

The command `\setentrycounter` sets the entry’s associated counter (required by `\glshypernumber` etc.) `\glslink` and `\glsadd` encode the `\glossary` argument so that the relevant counter is set prior to the formatting command.

`\setentrycounter`

```
880 \newcommand*{\setentrycounter}[1]{\def\glsetentrycounter{#1}}
```

The current glossary style can be set using `\glossarystyle{<style>}`.

`\glossarystyle`

```
881 \newcommand*{\glossarystyle}[1]{%
882 \@ifundefined{glsstyle@#1}{\PackageError{glossaries}{Glossary
883 style ‘#1’ undefined}{}}{%
884 \csname @glsstyle@#1\endcsname}}
```

New glossary styles can be defined using:

`\newglossarystyle{<name>}{<definition>}`

The `<definition>` argument should redefine `\theglossary`, `\glossaryheader`, `\glsgroupheading`, `\glossaryentryfield` and `\glsgroupskip` (see [subsection 4.15](#) for the definitions of predefined styles.) Glossary styles should not redefine `\glossarypreamble` and `\glossarypostamble`, as the user should be able to switch between styles without affecting the pre- and postambles.

`\newglossarystyle`

```
885 \newcommand*{\newglossarystyle}[2]{%
886 \@ifundefined{glsstyle@#1}{%
887 \expandafter\def\csname @glsstyle@#1\endcsname{#2}}{%
888 \PackageError{glossaries}{Glossary style ‘#1’ is already defined}{}}
```

Glossary entries are encoded so that the second argument to `\glossaryentryfield` is always specified as `\glsnamefont{<name>}`. This allows the user to change the font used to display the name term without having to redefine `\glossaryentryfield`. The default uses the surrounding font, so in the list type styles (which place the name in the optional argument to `\item`) the name will appear in bold.

`\glsnamefont`

```
889 \newcommand*{\glsnamefont}[1]{#1}
```

Each glossary entry has an associated number list (usually page numbers) that indicate where in the document the entry has been used. The format for these number lists can be changed using the `format` key in commands like `\glslink`. The default format is given by `\glshypernumber`. This takes a single argument which may be a single number, a number range or a number list. The number ranges are delimited with `\delimR`, the number lists are delimited with `\delimN`.

If the document doesn’t have hyperlinks, the numbers can be displayed just as they are, but if the document supports hyperlinks, the numbers should link to the relevant location. This means extracting the individual numbers from the list or

ranges. The `hyperref` package does this with the `\hyperpage` command, but this is encoded for comma and dash delimiters and only for the page counter, but this code needs to be more general. So I have adapted the code used in the `hyperref` package.

`\glshypernumber`

```
890 \ifundefined{hyperlink}{%
891 \def\glshypernumber#1{#1}}{%
892 \def\glshypernumber#1{%
893 \@delimR#1\delimR\delimR\}}
```

`\@delimR` displays a range of numbers for the counter whose name is given by `\@gls@counter` (which must be set prior to using `\glshypernumber`.)

`\@delimR`

```
894 \def\@delimR#1\delimR #2\delimR #3\{\%
895 \ifx\#2\%
896 \@delimN{#1}%
897 \else
898 \@gls@numberlink{#1}\delimR\@gls@numberlink{#2}%
899 \fi}
```

`\@delimN` displays a list of individual numbers, instead of a range:

`\@delimN`

```
900 \def\@delimN#1{\@delimN#1\delimN \delimN\}
901 \def\@delimN#1\delimN #2\delimN#3\{\%
902 \ifx\#3\%
903 \@gls@numberlink{#1}%
904 \else
905 \@gls@numberlink{#1}\delimN\@gls@numberlink{#2}%
906 \fi
907 }
```

The following code is modified from `hyperref`'s `\HyInd@pagelink` where the name of the counter being used is given by `\@gls@counter`.

```
908 \def\@gls@numberlink#1{%
909 \begingroup
910 \toks@={}%
911 \@gls@removespaces#1 \@nil
912 \endgroup}

913 \def\@gls@removespaces#1 #2\@nil{%
914 \toks@=\expandafter{\the\toks@#1}%
915 \ifx\#2\%
916 \edef\x{\the\toks@}%
917 \ifx\x\empty
918 \else
919 \hyperlink{\glstrycounter.\the\toks@}{\the\toks@}%
920 \fi
921 \else
922 \@gls@ReturnAfterFi{%
923 \@gls@removespaces#2\@nil
924 }%
925 \fi
```

```

926 }
927 \long\def\@gls@ReturnAfterFi#1\fi{\fi#1}

```

The following commands will switch to the appropriate font, and create a hyperlink, if hyperlinks are supported. If hyperlinks are not supported, they will just display their argument in the appropriate font.

```

\hyperrm
928 \newcommand*\hyperrm[1]{\textrm{\glshypernumber{#1}}}

\hypersf
929 \newcommand*\hypersf[1]{\textsf{\glshypernumber{#1}}}

\hypertt
930 \newcommand*\hypertt[1]{\texttt{\glshypernumber{#1}}}

\hyperbf
931 \newcommand*\hyperbf[1]{\textbf{\glshypernumber{#1}}}

\hypermd
932 \newcommand*\hypermd[1]{\textmd{\glshypernumber{#1}}}

\hyperit
933 \newcommand*\hyperit[1]{\textit{\glshypernumber{#1}}}

\hypersl
934 \newcommand*\hypersl[1]{\textsl{\glshypernumber{#1}}}

\hyperup
935 \newcommand*\hyperup[1]{\textup{\glshypernumber{#1}}}

\hypersc
936 \newcommand*\hypersc[1]{\textsc{\glshypernumber{#1}}}

\hyperemph
937 \newcommand*\hyperemph[1]{\emph{\glshypernumber{#1}}}

```

4.14 Acronyms

If the `acronym` package option is used, a new glossary called `acronym` is created

```

938 \ifglsacronym
939 \newglossary[alg]{acronym}{acr}{acn}{\acronymname}

```

and `\acronymtype` is set to the name of this new glossary.

```

940 \renewcommand{\acronymtype}{acronym}

```

In the event that the user redefines `\glsdisplay` and `\glsdisplayfirst`, the relevant commands for the new acronym glossary are set to match the format given by `\newacronym`. If you redefine `\newacronym` you may need to set these to something else.

```

941 \defglsdisplay[acronym]{#1#4}\defglsdisplayfirst[acronym]{#1#4}
942 \fi

```

`\newacronym[⟨key-val list⟩]{⟨label⟩}{⟨abbrev⟩}{⟨long⟩}`

This is a quick way of defining acronyms, all it does is call `\newglossaryentry` with the appropriate values. It sets the glossary type to `\acronymtype` which will be `acronym` if the package option `acronym` has been used, otherwise it will be the default glossary. Since `\newacronym` merely calls `\newglossaryentry`, the acronym is treated like any other glossary entry.

If you prefer a different format, you can redefine `\newacronym` as required. The optional argument can be used to override any of the settings.

`\newacronym`

```
943 \newcommand{\newacronym}[4][]{%
944 \newglossaryentry{#2}{type=\acronymtype,%
945 name={#3},description={#4},text={#3},%
946 first={#4 (#3)},plural={#3s},firstplural={#4s (#3s)},#1}}
```

New acronyms can only be defined in the preamble:

```
947 \@onlypreamble{\newacronym}
```

4.15 Predefined Styles

The glossaries bundle comes with some predefined glossary styles which are defined in the following packages:

```
948 \RequirePackage{glossary-hypernav}
949 \RequirePackage{glossary-list}
950 \RequirePackage{glossary-long}
951 \RequirePackage{glossary-super}
```

The default glossary style is set according to the style package option, but can be overridden by `\glossarystyle`.

```
952 \glossarystyle{\@glossary@default@style}
```

4.15.1 Glossary hyper-navigation definitions (glossary-hypernav package)

Package Definition:

```
953 \ProvidesPackage{glossary-hypernav}[2007/07/04 v1.01 (NLCT)]
```

The commands defined in this package are provided to help navigate around the groups within a glossary (see [subsection 4.13](#).) `\printglossary` (and `\printglossaries`) set `\@glo@type` to the label of the current glossary. This is used to create a unique hypertarget in the event of multiple glossaries.

`\glsnavhyperlink[⟨type⟩]{⟨label⟩}{⟨text⟩}`

This command makes `⟨text⟩` a hyperlink to the glossary group whose label is given by `⟨label⟩` for the glossary given by `⟨type⟩`.

`\glsnavhyperlink`

```
954 \@ifundefined{hyperlink}{%
955 \newcommand*{\glsnavhyperlink}[3][]{#3}{%
956 \newcommand*{\glsnavhyperlink}[3][\@glo@type]{%
957 \edef\gls@grplabel{#2}\edef\gls@grptitle{#3}%
958 \hyperlink{glsn:#1@#2}{#3}}}
```

`\glsnavhypertarget[⟨type⟩]{⟨label⟩}{⟨text⟩}`

This command makes `⟨text⟩` a hypertarget for the glossary group whose label is given by `⟨label⟩` in the glossary given by `⟨type⟩`.

`\glsnavhypertarget`

```
959 \@ifundefined{hypertarget}{%
960 \newcommand*{\glsnavhypertarget}[3][\#3]{%
961 \newcommand*{\glsnavhypertarget}[3][\@glo@type]{%
962 \hypertarget{glsn:#1#2}{#3}}}
```

The `\glsnavigation` command displays a simple glossary group navigation. The symbol and number elements are defined separately, so that they can be suppressed if need be. Note that this command will produce a link to all 28 groups, but some groups may not be defined if there are groups that do not contain any terms, in which case you will get an undefined hyperlink warning. Now for the whole navigation bit:

`\glsnavigation`

```
963 \newcommand*{\glsnavigation}{%
964 \glssymbolnav
965 \glsnavhyperlink{A}{\glsgetgrouptitle{A}} \textbar\
966 \glsnavhyperlink{B}{\glsgetgrouptitle{B}} \textbar\
967 \glsnavhyperlink{C}{\glsgetgrouptitle{C}} \textbar\
968 \glsnavhyperlink{D}{\glsgetgrouptitle{D}} \textbar\
969 \glsnavhyperlink{E}{\glsgetgrouptitle{E}} \textbar\
970 \glsnavhyperlink{F}{\glsgetgrouptitle{F}} \textbar\
971 \glsnavhyperlink{G}{\glsgetgrouptitle{G}} \textbar\
972 \glsnavhyperlink{H}{\glsgetgrouptitle{H}} \textbar\
973 \glsnavhyperlink{I}{\glsgetgrouptitle{I}} \textbar\
974 \glsnavhyperlink{J}{\glsgetgrouptitle{J}} \textbar\
975 \glsnavhyperlink{K}{\glsgetgrouptitle{K}} \textbar\
976 \glsnavhyperlink{L}{\glsgetgrouptitle{L}} \textbar\
977 \glsnavhyperlink{M}{\glsgetgrouptitle{M}} \textbar\
978 \glsnavhyperlink{N}{\glsgetgrouptitle{N}} \textbar\
979 \glsnavhyperlink{O}{\glsgetgrouptitle{O}} \textbar\
980 \glsnavhyperlink{P}{\glsgetgrouptitle{P}} \textbar\
981 \glsnavhyperlink{Q}{\glsgetgrouptitle{Q}} \textbar\
982 \glsnavhyperlink{R}{\glsgetgrouptitle{R}} \textbar\
983 \glsnavhyperlink{S}{\glsgetgrouptitle{S}} \textbar\
984 \glsnavhyperlink{T}{\glsgetgrouptitle{T}} \textbar\
985 \glsnavhyperlink{U}{\glsgetgrouptitle{U}} \textbar\
986 \glsnavhyperlink{V}{\glsgetgrouptitle{V}} \textbar\
987 \glsnavhyperlink{W}{\glsgetgrouptitle{W}} \textbar\
988 \glsnavhyperlink{X}{\glsgetgrouptitle{X}} \textbar\
989 \glsnavhyperlink{Y}{\glsgetgrouptitle{Y}} \textbar\
990 \glsnavhyperlink{Z}{\glsgetgrouptitle{Z}}}
```

The `\glssymbolnav` produces a simple navigation set of links for just the symbol and number groups. This is used at the start of `\glsnavigation`. If your glossary doesn't contain any symbol or navigation groups, you can redefine this command to do nothing.

`\glssymbolnav`

```

991 \newcommand*{\glssymbolnav}{%
992 \glsnahyperlink{glssymbols}{\glsgrouptitle{glssymbols}} \textbar\
993 \glsnahyperlink{glsnumbers}{\glsgrouptitle{glsnumbers}} \textbar\
994 }

```

4.15.2 List Style (glossary-list package)

The glossary-list package defines glossary styles that use the `description` environment. Note that since the entry name is placed in the optional argument to the `\item` command, it will appear in a bold font by default.

```

995 \ProvidesPackage{glossary-list}[2007/10/04 v1.02 (NLCT)]

```

The list glossary style uses the `description` environment. The group separator `\glsgroupskip` is redefined as `\indexspace` which produces a gap between groups. The glossary heading and the group headings do nothing. This is used as the default style for the glossaries package.

```

996 \newglossarystyle{list}{%
997 \renewenvironment{theglossary}{\begin{description}}{\end{description}}%
998 \renewcommand*{\glossaryheader}{}%
999 \renewcommand*{\glsgroupheading}[1]{}%
1000 \renewcommand*{\glossaryentryfield}[5]{%
1001 \item[\@glstarget{glo:##1}{##2}] ##3\glspostdescription\space ##5}%
1002 \renewcommand*{\glsgroupskip}{\indexspace}}

```

The `listgroup` style is like the `list` style, but the glossary groups have headings.

```

1003 \newglossarystyle{listgroup}{%
1004 \glossarystyle{list}%
1005 \renewcommand*{\glsgroupheading}[1]{\item[\glsgrouptitle{##1}]}

```

The `listhypergroup` style is like the `listgroup` style, but has a set of links to the groups at the start of the glossary.

```

1006 \newglossarystyle{listhypergroup}{%
1007 \glossarystyle{list}%
1008 \renewcommand*{\glossaryheader}{}%
1009 \item[]\glsnavigation%
1010 \renewcommand*{\glsgroupheading}[1]{%
1011 \item[\glsnahypertarget{##1}{\glsgrouptitle{##1}}]}

```

The `altlist` glossary style is like the `list` style, but places the description on a new line.

```

1012 \newglossarystyle{altlist}{%
1013 \glossarystyle{list}%
1014 \renewcommand*{\glossaryentryfield}[5]{%
1015 \item[\@glstarget{glo:##1}{##2}]\mbox{}\\newline ##3\glspostdescription\space ##5}%
1016 }

```

The `altlistgroup` glossary style is like the `altlist` style, but the glossary groups have headings.

```

1017 \newglossarystyle{altlistgroup}{%
1018 \glossarystyle{altlist}%
1019 \renewcommand*{\glsgroupheading}[1]{\item[\glsgrouptitle{##1}]}

```

The `altlisthypergroup` glossary style is like the `altlisthypergroup` style, but has a set of links to the groups at the start of the glossary.

```

1020 \newglossarystyle{altlisthypergroup}{%

```

```

1021 \glossarystyle{altlist}%
1022 \renewcommand*{\glossaryheader}{%
1023 \item[]\glsnavigation}%
1024 \renewcommand*{\glsgroupheading}[1]{%
1025 \item[\glsnavhypertarget{##1}{\glsgetgrouptitle{##1}}]}

```

4.15.3 Glossary Styles using longtable (the glossary-long package)

The glossary styles defined in the glossary-long package used the longtable environment in the glossary.

```
1026 \ProvidesPackage{glossary-long}[2007/07/04 v1.01 (NLCT)]
```

Requires the longtable package:

```
1027 \RequirePackage{longtable}
```

This is a length that governs the width of the description column.

`\glsdescwidth`

```
1028 \newlength\glsdescwidth
```

This is a length that governs the width of the page list column.

`\glspagelistwidth`

```
1029 \newlength\glspagelistwidth
```

Default values:

```
1030 \setlength{\glsdescwidth}{0.6\linewidth}
```

```
1031 \setlength{\glspagelistwidth}{0.1\linewidth}
```

The long glossary style command which uses the longtable environment:

```

1032 \newglossarystyle{long}{%
1033 \renewenvironment{theglossary}{\begin{longtable}\lp{\glsdescwidth}}{%
1034 \end{longtable}}%
1035 \renewcommand*{\glossaryheader}{}%
1036 \renewcommand*{\glsgroupheading}[1]{}%
1037 \renewcommand*{\glossaryentryfield}[5]{%
1038 \@glstarget{glo:##1}{##2} & ##3\glspostdescription\space ##5\\}%
1039 \renewcommand*{\glsgroupskip}{ & \\}}

```

The longborder style is like the above, but with horizontal and vertical lines:

```

1040 \newglossarystyle{longborder}{%
1041 \glossarystyle{long}%
1042 \renewenvironment{theglossary}{%
1043 \begin{longtable}{|l|p{\glsdescwidth}|}{\end{longtable}}%
1044 \renewcommand*{\glossaryheader}{\hline\endhead\hline\endfoot}%
1045 }

```

The longheader style is like the long style but with a header:

```

1046 \newglossarystyle{longheader}{%
1047 \glossarystyle{long}%
1048 \renewcommand*{\glossaryheader}{%
1049 \bfseries \entryname & \bfseries \descriptionname\\
1050 \endhead}}

```

The longheaderborder style is like the long style but with a header and border:

```
1051 \newglossarystyle{longheaderborder}{%
1052 \glossarystyle{longborder}%
1053 \renewcommand*{\glossaryheader}{%
1054 \hline\bfseries \entryname & \bfseries \descriptionname\\hline
1055 \endhead
1056 \hline\endfoot}}
```

The long3col style is like long but with 3 columns

```
1057 \newglossarystyle{long3col}{%
1058 \renewenvironment{theglossary}{\begin{longtable}\lp{\glsdescwidth}p{\glspagelistwidth}}{%
1059 \end{longtable}}%
1060 \renewcommand*{\glossaryheader}{}%
1061 \renewcommand*{\glsgroupheading}[1]{}%
1062 \renewcommand*{\glossaryentryfield}[5]{%
1063 \@glstarget{glo:##1}{##2} & ##3 & ##5\\}%
1064 \renewcommand*{\glsgroupskip}{ & & \\}}
```

The long3colborder style is like the long3col style but with a border:

```
1065 \newglossarystyle{long3colborder}{%
1066 \glossarystyle{long3col}%
1067 \renewenvironment{theglossary}{%
1068 \begin{longtable}{|l|p{\glsdescwidth}|p{\glspagelistwidth}|}%
1069 \end{longtable}}%
1070 \renewcommand*{\glossaryheader}{\hline\endhead\hline\endfoot}%
1071 }
```

The long3colheader style is like long3col but with a header row:

```
1072 \newglossarystyle{long3colheader}{%
1073 \glossarystyle{long3col}%
1074 \renewcommand*{\glossaryheader}{%
1075 \bfseries\entryname&\bfseries\descriptionname&
1076 \bfseries\pagelistname\\endhead}%
1077 }
```

The long3colheaderborder style is like the above but with a border

```
1078 \newglossarystyle{long3colheaderborder}{%
1079 \glossarystyle{long3colborder}%
1080 \renewcommand*{\glossaryheader}{%
1081 \hline
1082 \bfseries\entryname&\bfseries\descriptionname&
1083 \bfseries\pagelistname\\hline\endhead
1084 \hline\endfoot}%
1085 }
```

The long4col style has four columns where the third column contains the value of the associated symbol key.

```
1086 \newglossarystyle{long4col}{%
1087 \renewenvironment{theglossary}{%
1088 \begin{longtable}{l|l|l|l}}{%
1089 \end{longtable}}%
1090 \renewcommand*{\glossaryheader}{}%
1091 \renewcommand*{\glsgroupheading}[1]{}%
1092 \renewcommand*{\glossaryentryfield}[5]{%
1093 \@glstarget{glo:##1}{##2} & ##3 & ##4 & ##5\\}%
1094 \renewcommand*{\glsgroupskip}{ & & & \\}}
```

The long4colheader style is like long4col but with a header row.

```
1095 \newglossarystyle{long4colheader}{%
1096 \glossarystyle{long4col}%
1097 \renewcommand*{\glossaryheader}{%
1098 \bfseries\entryname&\bfseries\descriptionname&
1099 \bfseries \symbolname&
1100 \bfseries\pagelistname\\endhead}%
1101 }
```

The long4colborder style is like long4col but with a border.

```
1102 \newglossarystyle{long4colborder}{%
1103 \glossarystyle{long4col}%
1104 \renewenvironment{theglossary}{%
1105 \begin{longtable}{|l|l|l|l|l|}{%
1106 \end{longtable}}%
1107 \renewcommand*{\glossaryheader}{\hline\endhead\hline\endfoot}%
1108 }
```

The long4colheaderborder style is like the above but with a border.

```
1109 \newglossarystyle{long4colheaderborder}{%
1110 \glossarystyle{long4col}%
1111 \renewenvironment{theglossary}{%
1112 \begin{longtable}{|l|l|l|l|l|}{%
1113 \end{longtable}}%
1114 \renewcommand*{\glossaryheader}{%
1115 \hline\bfseries\entryname&\bfseries\descriptionname&
1116 \bfseries \symbolname&
1117 \bfseries\pagelistname\\hline\endhead\hline\\endfoot}%
1118 }
```

4.15.4 Glossary Styles using supertabular environment (glossary-super package)

The glossary styles defined in the glossary-super package use the supertabular environment.

```
1119 \ProvidesPackage{glossary-super}[2007/07/04 v1.01 (NLCT)]
```

Requires the supertabular package:

```
1120 \RequirePackage{supertabular}
```

The super glossary style uses the supertabular environment (it uses lengths defined in the glossary-long package.)

```
1121 \newglossarystyle{super}{%
1122 \renewenvironment{theglossary}{%
1123 \tablehead{}\tabletail}%
1124 \begin{supertabular}{lp{\glstdescwidth}}{%
1125 \end{supertabular}}%
1126 \renewcommand*{\glossaryheader}{}%
1127 \renewcommand*{\glsgroupheading}[1]{}%
1128 \renewcommand*{\glossaryentryfield}[5]{%
1129 \@glstarget{glo:##1}{##2} & ##3\glspostdescription\space ##5\\}%
1130 \renewcommand*{\glsgroupskip}{ & \}}
```

The superborder style is like the above, but with horizontal and vertical lines:

```
1131 \newglossarystyle{superborder}{%
```



```

1132 \glossarystyle{super}%
1133 \renewenvironment{theglossary}{%
1134 \tablehead{\hline}\tabletail{\hline}%
1135 \begin{supertabular}{|l|p{\glsdescwidth}|}\end{supertabular}}%
1136 }

```

The superheader style is like the super style, but with a header:

```

1137 \newglossarystyle{superheader}{%
1138 \glossarystyle{super}%
1139 \renewenvironment{theglossary}{%
1140 \tablehead{\bfseries \entryname & \bfseries \descriptionname\\}%
1141 \tabletail{}}%
1142 \begin{supertabular}{lp{\glsdescwidth}}\end{supertabular}}%
1143 }

```

The superheaderborder style is like the super style but with a header and border:

```

1144 \newglossarystyle{superheaderborder}{%
1145 \glossarystyle{super}%
1146 \renewenvironment{theglossary}{%
1147 \tablehead{\hline\bfseries \entryname & \bfseries \descriptionname\\ \hline}%
1148 \tabletail{\hline}%
1149 \begin{supertabular}{|l|p{\glsdescwidth}|}\end{supertabular}}%
1150 }

```

The super3col style is like the super style, but with 3 columns:

```

1151 \newglossarystyle{super3col}{%
1152 \renewenvironment{theglossary}{%
1153 \tablehead{} \tabletail{}%
1154 \begin{supertabular}{lp{\glsdescwidth}p{\glspagelistwidth}}\end{supertabular}}%
1155 \end{supertabular}}%
1156 \renewcommand*{\glossaryheader}{}%
1157 \renewcommand*{\glsgroupheading}[1]{}%
1158 \renewcommand*{\glossaryentryfield}[5]{%
1159 \@gls target{glo:##1}{##2} & ##3 & ##5\\}%
1160 \renewcommand*{\glsgroupskip}{ & & \\\}

```

The super3colborder style is like the super3col style, but with a border:

```

1161 \newglossarystyle{super3colborder}{%
1162 \glossarystyle{super3col}%
1163 \renewenvironment{theglossary}{%
1164 \tablehead{\hline}\tabletail{\hline}%
1165 \begin{supertabular}{|l|p{\glsdescwidth}|p{\glspagelistwidth}|}\end{supertabular}}%
1166 \end{supertabular}}%
1167 }

```

The super3colheader style is like the super3col style but with a header row:

```

1168 \newglossarystyle{super3colheader}{%
1169 \glossarystyle{super3col}%
1170 \renewenvironment{theglossary}{%
1171 \tablehead{\bfseries \entryname & \bfseries \descriptionname &
1172 \bfseries \pagelistname\\}\tabletail{}}%
1173 \begin{supertabular}{lp{\glsdescwidth}p{\glspagelistwidth}}\end{supertabular}}%
1174 \end{supertabular}}%
1175 }

```

The super3colheaderborder style is like the super3col style but with a header and border:

```

1176 \newglossarystyle{super3colheaderborder}{%
1177 \glossarystyle{super3colborder}%
1178 \renewenvironment{theglossary}{%
1179 \tablehead{\hline
1180 \bfseries\entryname&\bfseries\descriptionname&
1181 \bfseries\pagelistname\\ \hline}%
1182 \tabletail{\hline}%
1183 \begin{supertabular}{|l|p{\glsgdescwidth}|p{\glspagelistwidth}|}{%
1184 \end{supertabular}}%
1185 }

```

The `super4col` glossary style has four columns, where the third column contains the value of the corresponding symbol key used when that entry was defined.

```

1186 \newglossarystyle{super4col}{%
1187 \renewenvironment{theglossary}{%
1188 \tablehead{}\tabletail{}%
1189 \begin{supertabular}{|l|l|l|l|}{%
1190 \end{supertabular}}%
1191 \renewcommand*{\glossaryheader}{}%
1192 \renewcommand*{\glsgroupheading}[1]{}%
1193 \renewcommand*{\glossaryentryfield}[5]{%
1194 \@glstarget{glo:##1}{##2} & ##3 & ##4 & ##5\\}%
1195 \renewcommand*{\glsgroupskip}{ & & & \\}

```

The `super4colheader` style is like the `super4col` but with a header row.

```

1196 \newglossarystyle{super4colheader}{%
1197 \glossarystyle{super4col}%
1198 \renewenvironment{theglossary}{%
1199 \tablehead{\bfseries\entryname&\bfseries\descriptionname&
1200 \bfseries\symbolname &
1201 \bfseries\pagelistname\\ \tabletail{}%
1202 \begin{supertabular}{|l|l|l|l|}{%
1203 \end{supertabular}}%
1204 }

```

The `super4colborder` style is like the `super4col` but with a border.

```

1205 \newglossarystyle{super4colborder}{%
1206 \glossarystyle{super4col}%
1207 \renewenvironment{theglossary}{%
1208 \tablehead{\hline}\tabletail{\hline}%
1209 \begin{supertabular}{|l|l|l|l|}{%
1210 \end{supertabular}}%
1211 }

```

The `super4colheaderborder` style is like the `super4col` but with a header and border.

```

1212 \newglossarystyle{super4colheaderborder}{%
1213 \glossarystyle{super4col}%
1214 \renewenvironment{theglossary}{%
1215 \tablehead{\hline\bfseries\entryname&\bfseries\descriptionname&
1216 \bfseries\symbolname &
1217 \bfseries\pagelistname\\ \tabletail{\hline}%
1218 \begin{supertabular}{|l|l|l|l|}{%
1219 \end{supertabular}}%
1220 }

```

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