1. This is a sample block of text designed to test indexing with the `glossaries·␣` package. To test only `\index·` and `theindex·` environment, just use `testidx·␣` instead of `testidx-glossaries·␣`. Alternatively, use `\tstidxtoidx·` to switch back to the original `testidx·␣` behaviour. This sample text is provided to help test the layout· of the index· (or glossary·) and the ·indexing applications, such as `makeindex·␣` or `xindy·␣`, that may be used with the `glossaries·␣` package. This example· text is just filler· (produced using `\testidx·` provided by the `testidx·␣` package) to pad out the document with instances of `\index·` interspersed throughout. You can find out more information from the `testidx·␣` user manual, which can be accessed using the `texdoc·␣` application.

2. The `testidx-glossaries·␣` package uses `\gls·` (or `\glspl·`) unless no text should be displayed when indexing occurs (in which case just `\glsadd·` is used). This test package doesn't make any modifications to `\gls·` (or `\glspl·`), but there are some minor changes to entry definitions and command use to allow this ·dummy text to test various cases. By default `\gls·` performs the indexing before the ·link text to prevent any unwanted interference caused by the whatsit· introduced by the indexing. However, it's possible that you may want the indexing to occur after the ·link text, even though it creates a whatsit·. This ·dummy text is designed to use a mixture of pre- and post-indexing to investigate the results (particularly with phrases· spanning a ·page break). The `glossaries-extra·␣` package (as from version 1.14) provides a new key "wrgloss" (for commands like `\gls·`), which may take the values "before" or "after". If this key is available, it will be used for the post-indexing examples·, otherwise the post-indexing will be performed manually using `\glsadd·` after the ·link text (which is displayed using `\glshyperlink·`). The `testidx-glossaries·␣` package just loads the base `glossaries·␣` package by default. Use the `extra␣␣` package option to also load `glossaries-extra·␣`. The ·visual effects in this ·dummy text are provided to illustrate where the indexing occurs. The `testidx-glossaries·␣` package doesn't attempt to produce a well-designed index or glossary. Its purpose· is to help you test· your chosen design·, which is easier to do with a relatively small test document·, than with a large book·. The ·dummy text is intended to produce an index· that is at least three pages long to allow you to test the page headers and footers in a two-sided document. The "mcolindexgroup" style is set by default (rather than the "list" style) as that style more closely represents the style used in indexes. However, since this document has used the `desc␣␣` option, the style is instead set to "indexgroup". You can change the style using `\setglossarystyle·`. By default the "tree" styles (including "mcolindexgroup") display the name field in bold in the glossary·. This is governed by the command `\glstreenamefmt·`, which may be redefined as appropriate. You can hide the visual effects with the `hidemarks␣␣` package option.

3. The actual place where the indexing occurs in this ·dummy text is marked with the symbol · (`\tstidxmarker`)· if there is no range· or ·cross-reference. The word· or phrase· adjacent to this marker· is the text being indexed.[1] A sub-

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[1] The indexing may occur before or after the word· or phrase· (·link text) being indexed in this ·dummy text, but there's no space between the marker· and the term being indexed.

entry is indicated with the symbol � (\tstidxsubmarker)· and a sub-sub-entry is indicated with the symbol ˼ (\tstidxsubsubmarker)·. If an encap· value is provided, both the text· and the marker· are typeset in the argument· of the corresponding command. (The text occurring in the document is also typeset within the argument of \tstidxtext·. The default value is to use a dark grey, but since the default values for the predefined· encaps used in this text all change the colour, the dark grey will only apply where the encap hasn't been set.) There are three encap· values used throughout this ·dummy text (unless you've used the notestencaps˼ package option): tstidxencapi·﹍, tstidxencapii·﹍ and tstidxencapiii·﹍. (The default values use \textcolor·, so you might want to use the hidelinks˼ option if you want to use the hyperref·﹍ package.) If you use the noseekey˼ package option, a cross-referenced entry (using \glssee·) is identified using the marker· ˆ (\tstidxseemarker)· and the cross-referenced information is displayed as a ·marginal note by default, with the term being indexed followed by the cross-reference·. For example, lyuk· has the marker · to show that the word "lyuk" was indexed. If the noseekey˼ package option is set, this is followed by the marker ˆ to show that a cross-reference to digraph· has also been indexed (with the details shown in the margin). This document has used the seekey˼ package option, which means that \glssee· isn't used in the ·dummy text. Instead the "see" key provided in the entry definition was used to perform the cross-reference· at the time the entry was defined, and so no markers or marginal notes are displayed. A sub-level cross-reference· is identified with the marker· ˆˆ (\tstidxsubseemarker)· and the marginal note displays the main term followed by the sub-term (separated by the symbol ▷). The marker· used for the start of a range is ⌈ (\tstidxopenmarker)· and the marker· used for the end of a range is ⌋ (\tstidxclosemarker)· unless the entry is a sub-level, in which case the marker· for the start of the range is ⌈ (\tstidxopensubmarker)· and the marker· used for the end of the range is ⌋ (\tstidxclosesubmarker)·, or for a sub-sub-level ⌈ (\tstidxopensubsubmarker)· and ⌋ (\tstidxclosesubsubmarker)·. There are no tests for any further sub-levels. Although xindy·﹍ allows more than three levels (makeindex·﹍ doesn't), it's somewhat excessive· to go below a sub-sub-level. You'll have to add your own tests for anything deeper. Watch out for lonely﹍ sub-items.

4. Here's an example· of the start of a range⌈ but remember that a range must also have an end, so make sure that block· 9 has been included in this ·dummy text, which closes this example·. When the verbose˼ option is used with just testidx·﹍, the indexing information will show the argument· being passed to \tstindex· (which will cause ·overfull lines). Since the testidx-glossaries·﹍ package doesn't use \tstindex·, the verbose˼ package option will instead write information to the transcript file showing the label, name field, sort field, text field, parent field and see field for each entry as it's defined. (The parent and see fields may be empty). If the tex˼ package option is used, the sorting may take a long time (since TEX is being used to sort the entries). In this case,

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Incidentally, this footnote· text was produced using the command \tstidxfootnote·, which you can redefined as required. (It defaults to just \footnote·.)

the `verbose`␣␦ package option will also write information while it's sorting the entries, so that you know TEX is still doing something and hasn't got stuck. This document has the `noverbose`␣␦ package option set.

5. Now that the preliminaries have been dispensed with in the previous paragraphs·, we can get on to some serious waffle· to act as filler· text because this really needs some padding· in order to get a decent sized index· with lots of locations. I did consider using just plain old ·lorem ipsum (like the `lipsum`␣ package), but it gets a bit boring after a while, and it's easier to check the indexing has been performed successfully if you can understand the text. Of course, this doesn't help those who don't know any English, but at least they're no worse off than they would have been with random gibberish·, at least, I hope not. In other words, if I could just clarify· what I'm trying to say here, in a confidential· and not too roundabout· fashion· — ·between you, me and the gatepost — is please don't consider this to be an illustration· of my stunning wit·, eloquence· and ·way with words because I'm shamelessly contravening the ·creative writing adage· (or possibly motto·) of ·cut to the chase, remove excessive verbiage· and ·get to the point. I shall take care to hide this drivel· from my ·creative writing tutor· and fellow writers, so ·keep mum and don't grass· on me because that just won't be fair, and it might distress· them to a certain extent. I shall not be assailed· by indecision and will aspire· to find the ·mot juste. Where was I? Oh, yes, padding·. I'm trying to make this paragraph· quite long, not because I have any pretensions of being the next James Joyce·␣ and competing with *Ulysses*·␣, but because one of the things we need to check for is what happens with paragraphs that span a ·page break. (If you're feeling particularly daring, try out the starred version of `\testidx`·, although some of the blocks, such as block· 6, have some sneaky paragraph· breaks that won't be suppressed.) TEX·'s asynchronous ·output routine can cause things to go a bit ·out of whack, so lengthy paragraphs in this example· document increase the chances of testing for these occurrences. Whether or not this particular paragraph· actually spans a ·page break does, of course, depend on various things including your document properties␣, such as the ·page dimensions, ·font family and ·font size. If it turns out that this paragraph· has spanned a ·page break, you might want to check the terms indexed here to make sure they have the correct page numbers listed. Something else that you might want to check, while you're at it, is what's happened to the location list· for the word "paragraph·", as I've used different encap· values for it in various places in this example· paragraph·. If you are using `makeindex`·␣, you might notice some warnings about ·multiple encaps, and the ·page number may be duplicated in the location list. If you are using `xindy`·␣, then it will discard duplicate page numbers and give preference to the first defined attribute in whatever `xindy`·␣ module you're using. However, be careful if a range· overlaps a different encap·. Remember that there's a difference between an index· and a concordance·. If you just index pertinent places, there's less likelihood of conflicting encaps. This is the end of a paragraph· that was written to deliberately upset `makeindex`·␣. Mean, aren't I?

6. On the subject of `xindy`·␣, if you want to use it with this example· document, you'll need to add the encap· values used in this ·dummy text as allowed

attributes. (Don't forget you'll also need the `xindy`␣␣ package option when you load `testidx-glossaries`·␣.) With the `glossaries`·␣ package, this means using `\GlsAddXdyAttribute`· with the encap name as the argument. For example

```
\GlsAddXdyAttribute{tstidxencapi}
\GlsAddXdyAttribute{tstidxencapii}
\GlsAddXdyAttribute{tstidxencapiii}
```

This sets up allowed encap values and how they should be formatted. The ordering of the allowed attributes· here gives the `tstidxencapi`·␣ encap precedence in the event of a ·multiple encaps clash, since it's the first one in the list. Check out the difference between using `xindy`·␣ and `makeindex`·␣ on this document. Also check the difference between using `makeglossaries`·␣ and `makeglossaries-lite`·␣ to build this document. The page separator␣ is given by `\delimN`·, and the range separator␣ is given by `\delimR`·. On the subject of location lists, the word passim· (meaning "here and there") is sometimes used to tidy up ragged lists. For example, the locations "1, 3, 4, 6, 7" may look neater as "1-7 passim", which indicates references are scattered (here and there) throughout that range. The `bib2gls`·␣ application may be used with the `glossaries-extra`·␣ package instead of `makeindex`·␣ or `xindy`·␣. Use the `bib2gls`␣␣ package option to set up this dummy text to use it. Note that this option doesn't make use of the prefix commands `\tstidxindexmarkerprefix`· or `\tstidxindexmathsymprefix`·. The `prefix`␣␣ package option will instead alter the way the bib files are loaded to produce a similar grouping.

7. Computer algorithms can sometimes have difficulties with localisation·. They can be tripped up by ·input encoding issues and digraphs· (such as the Welsh ll· digraph in llan·, the Dutch ij· digraph in lijnbus· and ijsvrij·, and the dz· digraph in the Hungarian dzéta· and Polish dzwon·) or trigraphs· (such as the Hungarian dzs· trigraph in dzsóker· and dzsungel·), so this paragraph· is designed to provide some examples for testing various Latin alphabets. If you enable both UTF-8 (either with `inputenc`·␣ or using XeLaTeX/LuaLaTeX) and the `digraphs`␣␣ option, then the examples above will use the "ll", "ij" and "dz" glyphs· (*if supported*) for the digraphs· (but not for "dzs", which is a trigraph·). Remember that you'll also need a font that supports those glyphs. Other digraphs include the Welsh dd·, ff·, and ng·, the Hungarian ly· (in lyuk· mentioned earlier) and the Polish cz·, but these don't use glyphs in the sort value. Now for some more nonsense· text to pad the index. We, the élite· who discovered the æsthetic· delights of TEX·, must not become blasé· about being the protégé· of the great Donald Knuth·␣. It may stagger the clientèle· of the commercial world· to discover our résumé· (after foraging for it in our natty ·attaché case) while we sample a vol-au-vent· or two· at the soirée· in the ·pied-à-terre with the delightful phœnix·-themed décor·, daft· oak· ·dado rail and færie· façade· that has stunned many an æthereal· débutante· sporting a ·bergère hat, but it would be naïve· to fall for such a fœtid· cliché·. This paragraph· is in a state of déshabillé·. Like a sculpture· of Venus· in a négligée·, it's transparently obvious that this paragraph· is provided for the sole purpose of ogling· ·extended Latin characters and testing how `xindy`·␣ and `makeindex`·␣ compare. Time for

a quick trip to the café· for an anæmic· ·cup of tea (to recover· from our travels) with Anders Jonas Ångström·˯ (but don't let it scald your œsophagus·) and then off to find a zoo· in Östergötland·˯, so we can get to the end of the alphabet·. (We may even see an adventurous aardvark· or a lucky llama· or a rhinoceros· eating rhubarb·.) Perhaps then we should go over to Ängelholm·˯ and head off across the Øresund·˯ bridge and resume· our search for some more examples. We'll go on a ·whistle-stop tour around Tårnby·˯, Rødovre·˯, Næstved·˯ and Ølstykke-Stenløse·˯. Afterwards, we'll fly· to Poland·˯ (possibly in an aeroplane· — if passengers would like to look out of their window·, they'll see we're passing over Aßlar·˯ and Bad Gottleuba-Berggießhübel·˯) and then we'll say "cześć·" to Łódź·˯, and visit Świętokrzyskie·˯ (that one will cause a problem for certain font encodings because of the ogonek· and will be omitted if you use the default OT1˯ encoding, but not if you use the `fontenc`·˯ package with, for example, the `T1`˯˯ option), Żory·˯, Żelechów·˯, Łobez·˯, Głogów·˯ (not to be confused with Glasgow·˯), Ćmielów·˯, Ścinawa·˯ and Świdnica·˯. Then let's sail· to Iceland·˯ (possibly in a ship·) and visit the lakes of Iceland·˯, such as Ölvesvatn·˯, Úlfsvatn·˯, Ánavatn·˯, Másvatn·˯, Þríhyrningsvatn·˯ (that one starts with a thorn (þ)·), Sigríðarstaðavatn·˯ (that one has an eth (ð)· — those last two will also be omitted if you use the default OT1· font encoding·), Grænavatn·˯, Árneslón·˯ and Íshólsvatn·˯. If you are using this with `xindy`·˯ and UTF-8·, try this out with a different language option, for example `-L swedish (xindy)`·˯˯ or `-L danish (xindy)`·˯˯ or `-L german-duden (xindy)`·˯˯ or `-L german-din5007 (xindy)`·˯˯ or `-L polish (xindy)`·˯˯ or `-L icelandic (xindy)`·˯˯. If you want to use `makeindex`·˯ instead of `xindy`·˯, then the package option `german`˯˯ or `ngerman`˯˯ will allow you to use `makeindex`·˯'s `-g (makeindex)`·˯˯ option. No UTF-8 support has been detected for this document. The `stripaccents`˯˯ package option will effectively do, for example, `sort={elite}, name={\'elite}` whereas the `nostripaccents`˯˯ package option will effectively do, for example, `sort={\'elite}, name={\'elite}`. These options have no effect in UTF-8 mode.

8. Don't forget there's also a ·number group, so let's have some numbers. *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy*·˯ has of course propelled the number 42· to stardom, as the answer to life·, the universe· and everything. We usually deal in base 10·, but sometimes base 16· is useful to programmers, and computers prefer base 2· (and 2· is the only even· prime number·). A century· in cricket· means 100· runs, and in the calendar· 100· years. If you're using `xindy`·˯, the "glsnumbers" letter group (with the title "Numbers") will automatically be added to your `.xdy` file unless you switch off this feature with the `noglsnumbers`˯˯ package option. Whilst we're on the subject of numbers, let's try out some equations.

$$·E = mc^2 \tag{1}$$

Since this document is using amsmath·␣, let's try out the align· environment:

$$\cdot f(\vec{x}) = \alpha \cdot \sum \cdot_i^{\cdot n} x_i + \beta \cdot \sum_i^n x_i^2 + \gamma \cdot \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \cdot f}{\partial x_j} = \alpha + 2\beta x_j \tag{3}$$

(Note how the subscripts and superscripts can be affected by material inserted between the symbol and the sub- and superscripts. With the glossaries·␣ package, this can be avoided by using the final optional argument of commands like \gls· to bring the scripts into the ·link text, but not if the scripts also include \gls·, as the superscript does here.) If this document hadn't loaded the amsmath·␣ package, we would have had to use the eqnarray· environment instead. Incidentally, that's just a regular partial derivative symbol ∂·. Not to be confused with the spin-weighted partial derivative [you need the amssymb·␣ package for that symbol]. Now I've been a bit fancy here and inserted > in front of the sort key so I can get xindy·␣ to create a special group for the maths symbols. Here's the code you can add to your document to implement it:

```
\GlsAddLetterGroup{Maths}{:prefixes (">") :before "glsnumbers"}
```

I've done something similar with the markers· where I've used < as the prefix·.

9. Let's re-cover· old ground and talk about ranges again. This is the end of the range⌋ example· from block· 4. There's not much else to say about this block· really. It's quite boring, isn't it? However, you'll need it if you've included block 4. Unless you're testing for a mis-matched range, of course. That might be quite interesting, possibly, but I'm not going to ·hold my breath.

10. Now this is going to be hard to believe — in fact I'm totally gobsmacked· and utterly astounded· — but I've discovered that we're still missing some ·letter groups, and I've run out of anything quaint· to say, so I'm going to have to yatter· for a while longer, which will probably make you yawn· and fall asleep·. What shall we talk about? My quirky· badinage· is about to expire·. How about a story·? Here's one I made up for my friend Paulo Cereda·␣ in TEX·.SE chat because he likes ducks and is the creator of arara·␣. So, are you sitting comfortably? Then let's begin·. By the way, before I forget·, it's called *Sir Quackalot and the Golden Arara·␣* and is the first story in *The Adventures of Sir Quackalot·␣*. It's a tale· of adventure· and derring-do·. The hero· of the story· is Sir Quackalot·␣, in case you can't tell from the title·. ·Once upon a time, a long time ago in a far away land·, there lived a knight·. He was handsome·, he was bold·, he was brave·. He was — a duck·. His name· was Sir Quackalot·␣. One day the Fairy Goose·␣ appeared. "Brave knight·," she said. "A terrible plight· has fallen on the land·. The evil OgRe· has stolen the Golden Arara·. Only you can save it." (That's a reference· to TEX·'s ·output routine, if you missed it.) "It will be a perilous· quest·, but find the Mighty Helm of Knuth· and the Legendary Sword· xor· to aid you." (Ask David Carlisle·␣ about the xor· reference·.)

11. So Sir Quackalot· set out on his quest·. (This is the continuation· from the previous block·, for any newcomers· who have just turned up.) He soon arrived at the Bog of Eternal Glossaries· (that's a reference to my `glossaries·` package, and it's also a nod· to the Bog of Eternal Stench· in *Labyrinth·*), in the centre· (or center· for those of you ·across the pond) of which was suspended the Mighty Helm of Knuth·, but Sir Quackalot· was learned in the lore· of installing `Perl·` and was able to leap upon the magical· raft· `makeglossaries·` and steer his way through the external· ·indexing applications and their many arguments. (That's supposed to be a pun·, but it's ·bad form to explain the joke·, and it wasn't even particularly witty·. Incidentally, Joseph Wright· makes a cameo· at this point with the exclamation· "fetchez la vache!" but you'll have to ask Paulo Cereda· what that's all about. It wouldn't surprise me if it had something to do with ·Monty Python.)

12. Anyway, where were we? Oh, yes. He (that's Sir Quackalot· we're talking about, if you've only just joined us) snatched up the Mighty Helm of Knuth· and escaped from the perilous· bog·. Soon he came to the Dread Vale of the Editors·, guarded at either end by the ever-quarrelling leviathans· `Emacs·` and `Vi·`. As he approached the vale·, Emacs uttered the ·magic incantation that sent forth the butterflies of chaos·. (I know "doom·" is more appropriate but, as is ·common knowledge, chaos· is a butterfly· motif·.)

13. But Sir Quackalot· was protected by the Mighty Helm of Knuth· and raced past into the vale·, where he found the Legendary Sword· xor· in the centre of the great `longtable·`. (Ooh·, I've started a sentence· with a conjunction·. How naughty· is that?) With a great leap· and a bound·, Sir Quackalot· plucked out the sword· and headed for the far end of the vale·. Up pounced `Vi·` and belched forth a myriad· of clones· that bore down on Sir Quackalot·. But, brandishing the sword· xor·, Sir Quackalot· sliced them down. (There's some repetition· there, but hopefully no one's noticed. There's even more coming up in the next block·.)

14. Sir Quackalot· escaped from the Dread Vale of the Editors· and set off up the path that led to the evil OgRe·'s lair·. As Sir Quackalot· approached, there was a fearful roar·, and the OgRe· pounced on Sir Quackalot·. The brave knight· raised his powerful sword· xor· and brought it down on the OgRe·, destroying him. Sir Quackalot· rescued the Golden Arara· and the land· was once more restored to peace· and harmony· and paragraphs· were able to span· ·page breaks without fear·. The End·. Don't miss the next thrilling· adventure· *Sir Quackalot and the Hyper Lake of Doom·* where our seaborne· ·intrepid hero meets a quixotic· seal· with a zither· (a zealous· fan· of *The Third Man·*), a youthful· ·sea lion with a magic· yo-yo·, and a wily· wombat· warrior· with a laser-guided· ·sealant gun. Can they defeat the villainous·, zany· zoologist· sailing a xebec· across the sea· bearing canisters of xenon·, xylem· and xylene·? Oh, zounds·! He's ashore· wearing a ·zoot suit and smoking a zucchini· whilst playing a xylophone·. As one ·anonymous reviewer said, it's as exhilarating· as watching a yuppie· eating a ·yule log soaked in ·yoghurt. Hmm, yummy· — or yuck·, depending on your tastes. Don't forget to check· you have some chalk· so we can write ddisgynedig· and ddyrchafedig· in Nghaerdydd· (over in Nghymru·) be-

cause I want a few more words with digraphs·, and then we can take a ffotograff· of Ffestiniog·␣.

15. Oh, did I tell you about the ·vice-president who was a Viking· in a vignette·? No? Well, I can't quite remember the story· myself, but it had something to do with a ·vice admiral with a ·Victoria plum and a ·viceroy with a ·Victoria sponge, or was it ·vice versa? The ·vice chancellor preferred vichyssoise·. For ·letter ordering use the `-l (makeindex)`·␣␣ option with `makeindex`·␣ or the `ord/letorder` module with `xindy`·␣ (`-M ord/letorder (xindy)`·␣␣). If you omit this, the default ·word ordering is used. The ordering in the *Compact Oxford English Dictionary*·␣ (third edition, revised) for these words are: vice admiral, vice chancellor, vice-president, viceregal·, viceroy, vice versa. Quick quiz·. Can you get `makeindex`·␣ or `xindy`·␣ to reproduce that order?

16. This is the final block· of dummy text provided by the `testidx`·␣ package. This block contains the close of a range· that was started in block 1. Fun, wasn't it?

Glossary

Symbols

`-L danish` (`xindy`) use the Danish language module. 5

`-L german-din5007` (`xindy`) use the German language module with the din5007 setting. 5

`-L german-duden` (`xindy`) use the German language module with the duden setting. 5

`-L icelandic` (`xindy`) use the Icelandic language module. 5

`-L polish` (`xindy`) use the Polish language module. 5

`-L swedish` (`xindy`) use the Swedish language module. 5

`-M ord/letorder` (`xindy`) use the letter ordering module. 8

`-g` (`makeindex`) use the German setting that recognises the double-quote character as an umlaut command. 5

`-l` (`makeindex`) use letter ordering. 8

⌋ (`\tstidxclosemarker`) indicates where the end of a range was indexed for a top-level (level 0) entry. 2

⌋ (`\tstidxclosesubmarker`) indicates where the end of a range was indexed for a level 1 entry. 2

⌟ (`\tstidxclosesubsubmarker`) indicates where the end of a range was indexed for a level 2 entry. 2

· (`\tstidxmarker`) indicates where the indexing command was used for a top-level (level 0) entry. 1

⌈ (`\tstidxopenmarker`) indicates where the start of a range was indexed for a top-level (level 0) entry. 2

⌈ (`\tstidxopensubmarker`) indicates where the start of a range was indexed for a level 1 entry. 2

⌈ (`\tstidxopensubsubmarker`) indicates where the start of a range was indexed for a level 2 entry. 2

^ (`\tstidxseemarker`) indicates where the indexing command was used to cross-reference a top-level (level 0) entry. 2

˘ (`\tstidxsubmarker`) indicates where the indexing command was used for a level 1 entry. 2

↕ (`\tstidxsubseemarker`) indicates where the indexing command was used to cross-reference a level 1 entry. 2

bog area of soft, wet, muddy ground. 7

Bog of Eternal Glossaries, the a made-up place in the dummy text. 7

Bog of Eternal Stench, the place in the film *Labyrinth*. 7

bold confident or brave. 6

book written or printed work. 1

books written or printed works.

   Adventures of Sir Quackalot, The a fictitious book. 6

   Compact Oxford English Dictionary a dictionary. 8

   Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy, The a comedy series by Douglas
       Adams, originally created for radio but later adapted to book, TV and
       film. 5

   Sir Quackalot and the Golden Arara a fictitious book. 6

   Sir Quackalot and the Hyper Lake of Doom a fictitious book. 7

   Ulysses a modernist novel by James Joyce. 3

bound leaping movement. 7

brave prepared to face danger or difficulties. 6

butterflies of chaos, the the butterfly effect is a popular method of describing
       aspects of chaos theory. 7

butterfly winged insect. 7

C

café small restaurant that sells light meals. 5

calendar chart or list showing a period of time. 5

cameo small part in a story for a distinguished actor. 7

Carlisle, David member of the LATEX3 team. 6

center point in the middle (US spelling). 7

centre point in the middle (UK spelling). 7

century period of 100 years or a score of 100 runs. 5

Cereda, Paulo creator of `arara`. 6, 7

chalk soft limestone substance made into sticks to use for writing. 7

chaos complete confusion or disorder. 7

check make sure something is the case. 7

clarify make it easier to understand. 3

cliché overused phrase or idea. 4

clientèle all the clients of a particular business. 4

clones identical copy. 7

Ćmielów Polish town. 5

commercial world, the pertaining to commerce. 4

common knowledge something widely known. 7

Compact Oxford English Dictionary a dictionary. 8

concordance an alphabetical list of important words used in a document. 3

confidential private or secret information. 3

conjunction word used to connect words or clauses. 7

continuation state of continuing. 7

creative writing writing typically identified by narrative craft, character development and use of literary tropes. 3

cricket bat and ball game played between two teams with eleven players on either side. 5

cross-reference reference to another part of the document or to a part of another document. 1, 2

cup of tea an expression indicating what one likes or is interested in. 5

cut to the chase get to the point. 3

cz digraph in some languages, such as Polish. 4

cześć hello (Polish). 5

D

dado rail waist-high moulding around the wall of a room. 4

daft silly or foolish. 4

dd digraph in some languages, such as Welsh. 4

ddisgynedig descending (Welsh). 7

ddyrchafedig advanced (Welsh). 7

débutante a young upper-class woman making her first appearance in society. 4

décor the furnishings and decorations of a room. 4

\delimN page delimiter used in location lists (defined by the `glossaries` package). 4

\delimR page range delimiter used in location lists (defined by the `glossaries` package). 4

derring-do heroic action. 6

déshabillé the state of being only partially clothed. 4

design plan or purpose. 1

ð eth. *see* eth (ð)

digraph two letters representing a single sound. 2, 4, 8

distress cause anxiety. 3

document a piece of written, printed or electronic matter that provides information. 1

 properties attributes such as page size. 3

doom fate. 7

Dread Vale of the Editors, the a made-up place in the dummy text. 7

drivel nonsense. 3

duck a waterbird with a blunt bill, short legs and webbed feet. 6

dummy text sample text used for demonstration not for its content. 1, 2, 3

dz a digraph used in a number of languages. In Hungarian, Dz is considered a separate letter from D and may be rendered as a ligature. 4

dzéta the Greek letter zeta (Hungarian). 4

dzs Hungarian trigraph considered a separate letter. 4

dzsóker joker (Hungarian). 4

dzsungel jungle (Hungarian). 4, *see also* trigraph

dzwon bell (Polish). 4

E

E energy. 5

élite group of people regarded as the best of a particular society or organisation. 4

eloquence fluent or persuasive speech or writing. 3

`Emacs` a text editor. 7

encap the format used to encapsulate the location. 2, 3

    `tstidxencapi` first test encap. 2, 4

    `tstidxencapii` second test encap. 2

    `tstidxencapiii` third test encap. 2

End, The denotes the end of a story, especially fairy tales. 7

`eqnarray` **environment** environment provided by the LATEX kernel to align equations. 6

eth (ð) Old English letter eventually superseded by the digraph "th", but still in use in some other languages. 5

even multiple of two. 5

example thing used to illustrate something. 1, 2, 3, 6

excessive more than normal or desired. 2

exclamation sudden cry. 7

exhilarating pleasing or energetic. 7

expire come to an end. 6

extended Latin characters Latin characters outside the basic ASCII set. 4

external belonging outside of something. 7

F

$f(\vec{x})$ a function of x. 6

façade the front face of a building. 4

færie fairyland. 4

Fairy Goose, the fictitious character. 6

fan an admirer of something. 7

far away land, a somewhere that's far away; a term often used in fairy tales. 6

fashion a way of doing something. 3

fear anxiety about something unpleasant. 7

ff digraph in some languages, such as Welsh. 4

Ffestiniog a place in Wales. 8

ffotograff photo (Welsh). 8

filler something used to fill in gaps or increase bulk. 1, 3

films stories recorded by camera.

    Labyrinth a musical fantasy film. 7

    Third Man, The a British film noir. 7

fly travel by air. 5

fœtid smelling very unpleasant. 4

font encoding the encoding used by the document font. 5

OT1 one of the original font encodings supplied with TeX. 5

font family the name of a font. 3

font size the size of a font. 3

`fontenc` **package** a package that can be used to set the font encoding. 5, *see also* `inputenc`

T1 set the font encoding to T1. 5

`\footnote` produces a footnote (defined by the LaTeX kernel). 2

footnote additional information written at the bottom of a page. 2

forget fail to remember something. 6

G

gawping staring in a rude or stupid manner. *see* ogling

get to the point state something directly. 3

gibberish meaningless or hard to comprehend speech or writing. 3

Glasgow a Scottish city. 5

Głogów Polish town. 5

`glossaries` **package** a package for creating glossaries or lists of terms, symbols or abbreviations. 1, 4, 6, 7

`glossaries-extra` **package** an extension to the `glossaries` package. 1, 4

glossary an alphabetical list of words with explanations. 1

`\gls` reference a term defined by the `glossaries` package (displays text and performs indexing). 1, 6

`\glsadd` indexes a term defined by the `glossaries` package (but doesn't display any text). 1

`\GlsAddXdyAttribute` adds a `xindy` attribute (provided by the `glossaries` package). 4

`\glshyperlink` displays the text associated with a term (with a hyperlink if enabled) but doesn't perform any indexing (defined by the `glossaries` package). 1

`\glspl` as `\gls` but displays the plural form. 1

`\glssee` indexes a cross-referenced term or terms defined by the `glossaries` package (but doesn't display any text). 2

`\glstreenamefmt` used to set the font for the name field in the tree-like glossary styles. 1

glyph small graphic symbol. 4

gobbledegook language that is difficult to understand. *see* gibberish

gobsmacked astonished. 6

Golden Arara, the a made-up item in the dummy text. 6, 7

Grænavatn Icelandic lake. 5

grass in addition to the plant, also slang for reporting criminal activity. 3

H

handsome good-looking. 6

harmony arranged well or peacefully together. 7

hero principle male character in a story or a person admired for their achievements. 6

    intrepid a hero known for his boldness and bravery. *see* intrepid hero

Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy, The a comedy series by Douglas Adams, originally created for radio but later adapted to book, TV and film. 5

hold my breath stop breathing temporarily, also used as an expression to indicate a state of anticipation or suspense. 6

`hyperref` **package** a package that provides extensive support for hypertext. 2

    `hidelinks` don't use a visual effect to show the hyperlinks. 2

I

Iceland a Nordic island nation. 5

ij a digraph used in Dutch that's sometimes considered a separate letter from I and may be rendered as a ligature. 4

ijsvrij frost (Dutch). 4

illustration an example to explain something. 3, *see also* example

`\index` write information to the external index file that will be processed by an indexing application (defined by the LaTeX kernel). 1

index an alphabetical list of names, terms or subjects with references to where they occur in the document. 1, 3

indexing application an application that generates a document index. 1, 7

input encoding the character encoding used in the document source code. 4

`inputenc` **package** a package that can be used to identify the document encoding. 4

intrepid hero a hero known for his boldness and bravery. 7

Íshólsvatn Icelandic lake. 5

J

joke something said to amuse others. 7

Joyce, James an author. 3

K

keep mum be silent about something. 3, *see also* confidential

knight a man raised to military rank after service as a page or squire, or a man entitled to use "Sir" before his name. 6, 7

Knuth, Donald creator of TeX. 4

L

Labyrinth a musical fantasy film. 7

lair hiding place or den. 7

land area of ground. 6, 7

laser-guided guided by a laser. 7

layout the way something is laid out (for example, on a page). 1

leap jump far or high across something. 7

Legendary Sword, the a made-up item in the dummy text. 6, 7

letter groups groups associated with letters. 6

letter ordering ordering according to the individual characters. 8

leviathans very large, powerful thing (such as a sea monster). 7

life existence. 5

lijnbus bus (Dutch). 4

link text for the `glossaries` package, this refers to the text inserted into the document through commands like `\gls`. 1, 6

`lipsum` **package** a package that generates dummy text. 3

ll a digraph used in a number of languages. In Welsh, LL is considered a separate letter from L and may be rendered as a ligature. 4

llama domesticate animal found in the Andes. 5

llan commonly used placename element in Brittonic languages (such as Welsh) typically indicating parish church. 4

Łobez Polish town. 5

localisation place or position. 4

location list the list of locations used in an index to indicate where the term being referenced was used in the document. 3, *see also* cross-reference

    page separator symbol used to separate page references. 4

    range separator symbol used to mark page range references. 4

Łódź Polish city. 5

`longtable` **package** a package that allows tables to flow over page boundaries. 7

lore tradition or knowledge of a particular subject. 7

lorem ipsum dummy text. 3

ly digraph in some languages, such as Hungarian. 4

lyuk hole (Hungarian). 2, 4, *see also* digraph

M

magic having the apparent power of supernatural or mysterious forces. 7

magic incantation words used to create a magical effect. 7

magical relating to or using magic. 7

`makeglossaries` a Perl script provided with the `glossaries` package that automatically runs either `makeindex` or `xindy` according to the document settings. 4, 7

`makeglossaries-lite` a light-weight Lua alternative to `makeglossaries`. 4

`makeindex` an indexing application. 1–5, 8

    `-g` use the German setting that recognises the double-quote character as an umlaut command. 5

    `-l` use letter ordering. 8

marginal note text that's placed in the page margin. 2

marker an identifying symbol. 1, 2, 6

Másvatn Icelandic lake. 5

Mighty Helm of Knuth, the a made-up item in the dummy text. 6, 7

Monty Python a British surreal comedy group. 7

mot juste the most appropriate word. 3

motif repeated theme. 7

motto short sentence of phrase expressing a belief or aim. 3

multiple encaps a warning issued by `makeindex` when the same page number is indexed with different encap values. 3, 4

myriad countless or a very great number. 7

N

n an integer. 6

Næstved a Danish town on the island of Zealand. 5

naïve lacking experience or wisdom. 4

name word or words by which something is known. 6

naughty badly behaved. 7

négligée a woman's very thin dressing gown. 4

newcomers recent arrivals. 7

ng digraph in some languages, such as Welsh. 4

Nghaerdydd Cardiff. 7

Nghymru Wales. 7

nod in addition to the action of moving one's head up and down, also indicates a reference of acknowledgement of something. 7

nonsense something that doesn't make sense. 4

number group a group associated with numbers. 5

O

oak large tree that produces acorns. 4

œsophagus part of the alimentary canal. 5

ogling staring at someone in a lecherous manner. 4

ogonek a diacritic hook placed under the lower right corner of a vowel. 5

OgRe an ogre is a man-eating giant or a terrifying person. The silly capitalisation is just a reference to TEX's output routine. 6, 7

Ølstykke-Stenløse a Danish city in North Zealand. 5

Ölvesvatn Icelandic lake. 5

Once upon a time an expression commonly used at the start of fairy tales. 6

Ooh an exclamation. 7

Øresund a strait which separates Denmark and Sweden. 5

Östergötland a county in Sweden. 5

OT1 one of the original font encodings provided with TEX. 5

out of whack out of order or not working. 3

output routine TEX's method of outputting a page. 3, 6

overfull lines lines where the text extends into the margin because of a formatting failure. 2

P

Másvatn Icelandic lake. 5
Næstved a Danish town on the island of Zealand. 5
Nghaerdydd Cardiff. 7
Nghymru Wales. 7
Ølstykke-Stenløse a Danish city in North Zealand. 5
Ölvesvatn Icelandic lake. 5
Øresund a strait which separates Denmark and Sweden. 5
Östergötland a county in Sweden. 5
Poland an Eastern European country. 5
Rødovre a Danish town. 5
Ścinawa Polish town. 5
Sigríðarstaðavatn Icelandic lagoon. 5
Świdnica Polish town. 5
Świętokrzyskie Polish province. 5
Tårnby a town in Denmark. 5
Þríhyrningsvatn Icelandic lake. 5
Úlfsvatn Icelandic lake. 5
Żelechów Polish town. 5
Żory Polish town and city county. 5

plight dangerous situation. 6
Poland an Eastern European country. 5
predefined already defined. 2
prefix word or letter placed at the start of another word. 6
prime number a number that is only divisible by itself and 1. 5
protégé person guided by an older more experienced person. 4
pun play on words. 7
purpose the reason for doing something. 1

Q

Quackalot, Sir fictitious character. 6, 7
quaint old-fashioned or unusual. 6
quest long or difficult search for something. 6, 7
quirky peculiar or unexpected habits. 6
quixotic impractically unselfish and idealist. 7
quiz game or competition. 8

R

raft flat water vessel made from pieces of wood tied together. 7
range area of variation or scope. 3, 1–6, 8
range separator the symbol used between the start and end location to indicate a range. *see* location list
re-cover to cover again. 6
recover get well again. 5
reference referring to something. 6

repetition something that's been repeated. 7

résumé summary of something or curriculum vitae. 4

resume continue after an interruption. 5

rhinoceros a large plant-eating mammal with one or two horns on its nose. 5

rhubarb thick reddish or green leaf stalks of a plant from the dock family. 5

roar loud, deep sound. 7

Rødovre a Danish town. 5

roundabout not direct. 3

S

sail travel by or navigate a boat. 5

Ścinawa Polish town. 5

sculpture artwork made of wood, metal or stone. 4

sea large area of salt water. 7

sea lion a type of large seal. 7

seaborne transported or travelling by sea. 7

seal sea-dwelling fish-eating mammal with flippers. 7

sealant gun a device used for applying sealant. 7

sentence set of words forming a complete statement, instruction or question. 7

`\setglossarystyle` sets the glossary style (defined by the `glossaries` package). 1

ship large boat. 5

Sigríðarstaðavatn Icelandic lagoon. 5

Sir Quackalot and the Golden Arara a fictitious book. 6

Sir Quackalot and the Hyper Lake of Doom a fictitious book. 7

soirée an evening social gathering involving conversation or music. 4

span length of time or full extent or extend across something. 7

story account or description of imaginary or real events. 6, 8

sub-items items that have a parent entry.

    lonely a sub-item that doesn't have any siblings. 2

Świdnica Polish town. 5

Świętokrzyskie Polish province. 5

sword weapon with a long metal blade. 7

T

tale a story. 6

Tårnby a town in Denmark. 5

test a means of testing something. 1

`\testidx` produce the dummy text (defined in the `testidx` package). 1, 3

`testidx` **package** package that produces dummy text for testing index styles and indexing applications. 1–8

    `digraphs` use glyphs instead of the two-character digraphs for certain words. 4

tstidxencapi (`\tstidxencapi`) first test encap. 2, 4

tstidxencapii (`\tstidxencapii`) second test encap. 2

tstidxencapiii (`\tstidxencapiii`) third test encap. 2

`\tstidxfootnote` produces a footnote (defined by the `testidx` package). 2

`\tstidxindexmarkerprefix` prefix used in the sort key for markers if the `prefix` option is used (but not with the `bib2gls` option). 4

`\tstidxindexmathsymprefix` prefix used in the sort key for mathematical symbols if the `prefix` option is used (but not with the `bib2gls` option). 4

`\tstidxtext` used to mark the sample text being indexed (defined by the `testidx` package). 2

`\tstidxtoidx` switch back to the original definitions provided by the base `testidx` package (defined in the `testidx-glossaries` package). 1

`\tstindex` used to index the sample text for the base `testidx` package (not for the `testidx-glossaries` package). 2

tutor teacher. 3

two number following one. 4

U

Úlfsvatn Icelandic lake. 5

Ulysses a modernist novel by James Joyce. 3

universe all existing space and matter. 5

UTF-8 character encoding that uses 8-bit code units. 5

V

vale valley. 7

Venus Roman goddess (or planet named after her). 4

verbiage excessively length speech or writing. 3

`Vi` a text editor. 7

vice admiral a high rank of naval officer. 8

vice chancellor a deputy chancellor of a British university in charge of its administration. 8

vice versa reversing the order of the items just mentioned. 8

vice-president a president's deputy. 8

viceregal relating to a viceroy. 8

viceroy a person who governs a colony on behalf of the sovereign. 8

vichyssoise a type of soup. 8

Victoria plum a large, red, dessert plum. 8

Victoria sponge a sponge cake consisting of two layers with jam filling in between. 8

vignette brief episode. 8

Viking a member of Scandinavian seafaring people between the eighth and eleventh centuries. 8

villainous characteristic of a villain. 7

visual effects use of imagery to create an effect. 1
vol-au-vent small round puff pastry containing savoury food. 4

W

waffle speak or write vague or trivial information in a lengthy way. 3
warrior brave or experienced fighter. 7
way with words have a particular talent with words. 3
whatsit In TEX terms, a mechanism to allow extensions to TEX, including writing to files or providing special instructions to printing devices. More generally, a whatsit is an unnamed person or thing. 1
whistle-stop tour a series of short visits to different places. 5
wily using cunning or crafty methods to gain an advantage. 7
window opening in wall or window to view out or in. 5
wit natural talent for saying or writing things in an amusing or clever way. 3
witty having the ability to say clever or amusing things. 7
wombat a type of small marsupial. 7
word single unit of language which has meaning. 1
word ordering ordering according to the language or locale's definition of words. 8
Wright, Joseph member of the LATEX3 team. 7

X

xebec a type of small sailing ship. 7
xenon a type of inert gas. 7
`xindy` a highly-configurable indexing application with localisation support. 1–6, 8
    `-L danish` use the Danish language module. 5
    `-L german-din5007` use the German language module with the din5007 setting. 5
    `-L german-duden` use the German language module with the duden setting. 5
    `-L icelandic` use the Icelandic language module. 5
    `-L polish` use the Polish language module. 5
    `-L swedish` use the Swedish language module. 5
    `-M ord/letorder` use the letter ordering module. 8
xor LATEX3 experimental output routine. 6, 7
xylem a plant tissue. 7
xylene a type of liquid hydrocarbon. 7
xylophone a type of musical instrument. 7

Y

yatter chatter or talk non-stop. 6
yawn open one's mouth due to tiredness or boredom. 6
yo-yo a round toy consisting of two discs and a piece of string. 7

yoghurt thick, liquid food made from milk. 7

youthful seeming young. 7

yuck disgusting. 7

yule log a large log traditionally burnt on Christmas Eve or a log-shaped chocolate cake. 7

yummy delicious. 7

yuppie urban well-paid young middle-class professional. 7

Z

zany amusingly unconventional. 7

zealous having great enthusiasm for something. 7

Żelechów Polish town. 5

zither a type of stringed musical instrument. 7

zoo place containing animals. 5

zoologist someone who studies animals. 7

zoot suit a suit typically having a long loose jacket and high-waisted trousers. 7

Żory Polish town and city county. 5

zounds an exclamation. 7

zucchini a type of long, green summer squash (called a courgette in British English). 7