

Package manyind provides support for many  
indexes

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# Preface

This file illustrates some features of the `manyind` package. One runs `latex` and `makeindex` as if there is just one index. No extra programs are required. We let `makeindex` and `TeX` do the work. As we are using `makeindex` in a way that was never intended, some features of `makeindex` may not work anymore.

Although this is not a book, we have chosen the book style for illustration. Let us say we want to use four indexes. First we choose tags to identify them. In this file we use the tags `main`, `bis`, `a1`, `b1`. With the `\setindex` command we activate an index. Thus `\setindex{main}` (no spaces!) tells `LATEX` that the active index is now the index identified by the tag `main`, until the next `\setindex` command. If a tag has not been encountered before, then a new index with that tag is created. The tag `main` is always known and the index with tag `main` becomes active at the `\begin{document}`. The `\index` command and the `\printindex` commands write to/from the active index.

After running `latex` on `filename.tex` one must run `makeindex` on `filename` to get the index entries in `filename.ind`. Before this there may be warnings about labels or names. Do not exclude any relevant files. For instance, do not use `\includeonly`.

(A tool like `pdflatexmk` in `TeXShop` on the MAC will call `makeindex` for you.)

If you wish you may use `\sindex[bis]{entry}` as shorthand for

```
\setindex{bis}\index{entry}
```

and `\sindex{entry}` as shorthand for

```
\setindex{main}\index{entry}.
```

One may give (at most) two optional arguments to `\printindex`. While  
`\printindex`  
prints the active index,  
`\printindex[b1]`  
first makes `b1` the active index. And  
`\printindex[b1] [Index with tag b1]`  
also first does a `\renewcommand{\indexname}{Index with tag b1}`.

To see how package `manyind` may be used, you may also compare the file `mindsample.tex` with the output.

This preface has an *indexed term*. (You see this in the source file only.)

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

This introduction has another indexed term as well as the old indexed term. The page number is 1, but now in arabic. If you index the same term twice on the same page, then it gets listed only once.

We have hacked various mechanisms of makeindex. Subentries are still supported. We illustrate this in `mindsample.tex` and appendix A with alpha, beta and gamma (output on page 7). This also illustrates the use of `\gobblepageref`, a variant of `\see`.

The package `manyind` is similar to option `multind` of package `robustindex`, but it does not put any `\pageref` in an index. Therefore it does not have to disable the automatic page range mechanism of makeindex.

The index file `filename.ind` has become quite unreadable. Do not edit it. Use the package `manyind` only if you are willing to keep the indexes standard.

If one puts `\altsort` in the preamble, then entries are sorted differently. For instance, `\index{"U}` will put Ü after the alphabet, not before.



## Appendix A

# Structure of the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X file

```
\documentclass{book}

\usepackage{manyind}
\usepackage[plainpages=false,colorlinks=true]{hyperref}

...
... \author{Wilberd van der Kallen\index{Wilberd}}
...
\makeindex % obligatory with manyind

\begin{document}
...
\tableofcontents
... \index{indexed term} % on page vi
...
... \index{other term!cited twice on same page} % on page 1
... \index{indexed term} % on page 1
... \index{other term!cited twice on same page} % on page 1
...
\setindex{a1}\index{alpha!see beta} % on page 1
\index{alpha!see also gamma\gobblepageref} % on page 1
...
\indexincontents % before the indexes.
\setindex{main}
\printindex
...
\renewcommand{\indexcapstyle}[1]{\indexspace\textsc{#1}\par}
\printindex[main] [Index with headings]
\end{document}
```

# Index

/ divide symbol comes before A, **i**

alpha, **3**

animal

ruminant

    cow, **8**

    fish, **3**

as

    is, **3**

delta

    vardelta, **3**

time

    now, **3**

tris, **3**

z, **i**

: colon comes here, **i**

Österreich, **3**

Über, **3**

Überhaupt, **3**

Ångstrom, **3**

# **Index bis**

bis, 3

# Index with tag a1

alpha

see also gamma

see beta, 1

gamma, 3

other term

cited twice on same page, 1

# Index with tag b1

indexed term, [vi](#), [1–3](#)

page range, [2–3](#)

    this [is] complicated, [2–3](#), [5](#)  
    with risky label, [3](#)

simpler

    page range, [2–3](#)

simplest page range, [2–3](#)

Wilberd, [i](#)

## **Embellishment**

The command `\indexcapstyle` takes one argument. Its original definition is  
`\newcommand{\indexcapstyle}[1]{\indexspace}`.

One may embellish an index with letter headings, like this.

```
\renewcommand{\indexcapstyle}[1]{\indexspace\textrsc{#1}\par}
\printindex[main] [Index with headings]
```

This gives

# Index with headings

/ divide symbol comes before A, **i**

A

alpha, **3**

animal

ruminant

    cow, **8**

    fish, **3**

as

    is, **3**

D

delta

vardelta, **3**

T

time

    now, **3**

tris, **3**

Z

z, **i**

: colon comes here, **i**

Ö

Österreich, **3**

Ü

Über, **3**

Überhaupt, **3**

Å

Ångstrom, **3**