The `minitoc` package

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The `minitoc` package

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1.1   Introduction

This package, initially written by Nigel Ward and Dan Jurafsky, has been almost completely redesigned at ONERA/Centre de Toulouse by Jean-Pierre Drucbert. It creates a mini-table of contents (a "minitoc" [1]) at the beginning of each chapter of the document. It is also possible to have a mini-list of figures (a "minilof") and a mini-list of tables (a "minilot"). The document class should of course define chapters (styles like `book` or `report`) or sections (styles like `article`). Thus, this package should not be used with document classes without sectioning commands (like `letter`). When the document class defines a "part" sectionning level (i.e. classes like `book`, `report` and `article`), you can create a "partial" table of contents (a "parttoc") at the beginning of each part of the document. It is also possible to have a partial list of figures (a "partlof") and a partial list of tables (a "partlot"). When the document class has no `\chapter` command but has a `\section` command, you may use section level tables of contents ("secttoc") at the beginning of each section. **Note**: you cannot use chapter level and section level table of contents in the same document. This restriction is intented to avoid documents full of local tables of contents, list of figures and tables at every sectionning level.

The current version of this package is #34.

Note: the commands relative to the part level are defined only if the document class defines `\part`. The commands relative to the section level are defined only if the document class does not define `\chapter`.

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        `http://www.latex-project.org/lppl.txt`

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[1]The `minitoc` package introduces its own jargon, explained in this note. It should not be too difficult, however, to learn and use.

and version 1.1 or later is part of all distributions of LaTeX version 1999/06/01 or later.

But please don't bother me about hacked versions.

1.2   Usage

To use the `minitoc` package, you must introduce a command

`\usepackage{minitoc}`

in the preamble of your document. The mini-table of contents will appear in the chapter, after the `\chapter` command, at the point of the `\minitoc` command. The `\minitoc` command may occur *anywhere* inside a chapter. Of course, it is better to put it at the beginning of the chapter, eventually after some introductory material. But you can also decide to put it at the end of the chapter. You should use the same conventions in all chapters. If you want to add the mini-table of contents for a chapter, you must use the sequence given in Table 1.1 For each mini-table of contents, an auxiliary file will be created with a name of the form $\langle document \rangle$`.mtc`$\langle N \rangle$, where $\langle N \rangle$ is the absolute chapter number. "Absolute" means that this number is unique, and increasing from the first chapter. The suffix is `.mlf`$\langle N \rangle$ for mini-lists of figures and is `.mlt`$\langle N \rangle$ for mini-lists of tables. (If you are under MS-DOS or any operating system with short extensions to filenames, see Section 1.2.3 and Chapter 2, item 5).

The section-level table of contents will appear in the section, after the `\section` command, at the point of the `secttoc` command. The `\secttoc` command may occur *anywhere* inside a section. Of course, it is better to put it at the beginning of the section, eventually after some introductory material. You should use the same conventions in all sections. If you want to add the section-level table of contents for a section, you must use the sequence given in Table 1.2 For each section-level table of contents, an auxiliary file will be created with a name of the form $\langle document \rangle$`.stc`$\langle N \rangle$, where $\langle N \rangle$ is the absolute section number. The suffix is `.slf`$\langle N \rangle$ for section-level lists of figures and is `.slt`$\langle N \rangle$ for section-level lists of tables. (If you are under MS-DOS or any operating system with short extensions to filenames, see Section 1.2.3 and Chapter 2, item 5).

Table 1.1: Commands for a minitoc

```
\documentclass[...]{book}
\usepackage{minitoc}
...
\setcounter{minitocdepth}{2}            default
\setlength{\mtcindent}{24pt}            default
\renewcommand{\mtcfont}{\small\rm}      default
\renewcommand{\mtcSfont}{\small\bf}     default
...
\begin{document}
...
\dominitoc
\dominilof
\dominilot
\tableofcontents                        or \faketableofcontents
\listoffigures                          or \fakelistoffigures
\listoftables                           or \fakelistoftables
...
\chapter{...}
\minitoc                                if you want one
\minilof                                if you want one
\minilot                                if you want one
...
```

If you want to add the partial table of contents for a part, you must use the sequence given in Table 1.3. For each partial table of contents, an auxiliary file will be created with a name of the form $\langle document \rangle$.`ptc`$\langle N \rangle$, where $\langle N \rangle$ is the part number. The suffix is .`plf`$\langle N \rangle$ for partial lists of figures and is .`plt`$\langle N \rangle$ for partial lists of tables. (If you are under MS-DOS or any operating system with short extensions to filenames, see Section 1.2.3 and Chapter 2, item 5).

Note: the user is responsible of requiring or not requiring a mini-toc (lof or lot) for some chapter. Asking a minilof for a chapter without any figure will result in an empty and ugly mini list of figures (i.e. the title and two horizontal rules). He is also responsible of requiring or not requiring a partial toc (lof or lot) for some part. Asking a partlof for a part without any figure

Table 1.2: Commands for a secttoc

```
\documentclass[...]{article}
\usepackage{minitoc}
...
\setcounter{\secttocdepth}{2}            default
\setlength{\stcindent}{24pt}             default
\renewcommand{\stcfont}{\small\rm}       default
\renewcommand{\stcSSfont}{\small\bf}     default
...
\begin{document}
...
\dosecttoc
\dosectlof
\dosectlot
\tableofcontents                         or \faketableofcontents
\listoffigures                           or \fakelistoffigures
\listoftables                            or \fakelistoftables
...
\chapter{...}
\secttoc                                 if you want one
\sectlof                                 if you want one
\sectlot                                 if you want one
...
```

will result in an empty and ugly part list of figures (i.e. the title alone on a page). Analogous remarks apply to section-level tables of contents (secttoc, sectlof and sectlot).

By default, the mini-tables and partial tables of contents contain only references to sections and subsections. The `minitocdepth` and `parttocdepth` counters, similar to `tocdepth`, allows the user to modify this behaviour. Mini or partial lists of figures or tables are not affected by the value of these counters.

NOTE: if you are using `\chapter*` and a

```
\addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{...}
```

Table 1.3: Commands for a parttoc

```
\documentclass[...]{book}
\usepackage{minitoc}
...

\setcounter{parttocdepth}{2}                  default
\setlength{\ptcindent}{0pt}                   default
\renewcommand{\ptcfont}{\normalsize\rm}       default
\renewcommand{\ptcCfont}{\normalsize\bf}      default
\renewcommand{\ptcSfont}{\normalsize\rm}      default

...
\begin{document}
...
\doparttoc
\dopartlof
\dopartlot
\tableofcontents                              or
                                              \faketableofcontents
\listoffigures                                or
                                              \fakelistoffigures
\listoftables                                 or
                                              \fakelistoftables

...
\part{...}
\parttoc                                      if you want one
\partlof                                      if you want one
\partlot                                      if you want one
...
```

command to add something in the table of contents, the numbering of minitoc files would be altered. To avoid that problem, say

```
\addstarredpart{...}
\addstarredchapter{...}
\addstarredsection{...}
```

These commands apply only for the level of a part-, mini- or sect-toc; for lower levels, use

```
\addcontentsline{toc}{section}{...}
```

by example, to add a section-level entry in the toc and the minitoc:

```
\chapter*{Title of chapter}
\addstarredchapter{Title of chapter}
\minitoc
\section*{First section}
\addcontentsline{toc}{section}{First section}
\section*{Second section}
\addcontentsline{toc}{section}{Second section}
```

There is sometimes a problem with minitocs (and siblings) when you use `\chapter*` (or `\section*`): the minitocs appear in the wrong chapter. You can add a `\adjustmtc` (or `\adjuststc` or `\adjustptc`) command at the end of the starred chapter (or section or part) to increment the corresponding counter. Do not use thinks like `\stepcounter{mtc}` (which should work), because the `mtcoff` package knows what to do about `\adjustmtc` (and others), but can do nothing about `\stepcounter`.

A more clever way to solve this problem is to use commands like:

```
\mtcaddchapter[⟨title⟩]
```

which adds an entry in the table of contents (and adjusts the counter, because it calls `\adjustmtc`). The table 1.4 summarizes these commands, that you put *after* `\chapter*`, etc. If the optional argument is omitted or empty ou blank, no entry will be visible in the table of contents nor in the minitocs. If the optional argument is something invisible (like ~ or `\quad`), lhe result will be strange but logically correct.

1.2.1   Fonts and Titles

The mini and partial tables and lists are typeset in a **verse**-like environment, and can be split over pages. The mini-table of contents is typeset in the `\mtcfont` font, which is `\small\rm` by default. Section entries

Table 1.4: Commands to add an entry in the table of contents for a starred chapter, section or part.

Level	With title
chapter	`\mtcaddchapter[`⟨*title*⟩`]`
section	`\mtcaddsection[`⟨*title*⟩`]`
part	`\mtcaddpart[`⟨*title*⟩`]`

are typeset in the `\mtcSfont` font, which is `\small\bf` by default. For subsections, subsubsections, paragraphs and subparagraphs, the commands `\mtcSSfont`, `\mtcSSSfont`, `\mtcPfont` and `\mtcSPfont` are available (by default, `\small\rm`) to enable the use of various fonts. Mini lists of figures and tables are typeset in the fonts `\mlffont` and `\mltfont`, which are `\small\rm` by default. Tables 1.5 and 1.6 summarize these many commands [2].

Titles are typeset in the `\mtifont` (`\large\bf` by default) font and the texts of the titles are defined by `\mtctitle`, `\mlftitle` and `\mlttitle`, which are the strings "Contents", "Figures" and "Tables" by default. These commands should be redefined by `\renewcommand` for languages other than english. The language option files like `french.mld` and `english.mld` [3] (and others [4]) are available. You can easily prepare a similar file for your preferred language.

The partial table of contents is typeset in the `\ptcfont` font, which is defined as `\normalsize\rm` by default. Chapter entries are typeset in the `\ptcCfont` font, which is `\normalsize\bf` by default. Section entries are typeset in the `\ptcSfont` font, which is `\normalsize\rm` by default. For subsections, subsubsections, paragraphs and subparagraphs, the commands `\ptcSSfont`, `\ptcSSSfont`, `\ptcPfont` and `\ptcSPfont` are available (by default, `\normalsize\rm`) if you want to use various fonts. Partial lists of figures and tables are typeset in the fonts `\mlffont` and `\mltfont`, which are `\normalsize\rm` by default.

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[2]These tables were contributed by Stefan Ulrich. Thanks to him.

[3]The suffix `.mld` means "minitoc language definition (file)".

[4]Most of the strings defined in these language option files were taken from the superb **Babel** system by Johannes Braams and some were adapted, others were offered by gentle users or taken from specific packages, like ArabTeX or `vietnam.sty`. Other languages are welcome.

Table 1.5: Fonts for the `\part...`, `\mini...` and `\sect...` commands.

Command	Font default setting	Title string default setting	Title font default setting
For the `\part...` commands:			
`\parttoc`	`\ptcfont` `\normalsize\rm`[*] `\small\rm`[**]	`\ptctitle` Table of Contents[†]	`\ptifont` `\Huge\bf`[*] `\large\bf`[**]
`\partlof`	`\plffont` `\normalsize\rm`[*] `\small\rm`[**]	`\plftitle` List of Figures[†]	`\ptifont` `\Huge\bf`[*] `\large\bf`[**]
`\partlot`	`\pltfont` `\normalsize\rm`[*] `\small\rm`[**]	`\plttitle` List of Tables[†]	`\ptifont` `\Huge\bf`[*] `\large\bf`[**]
For the `\mini...` commands:[*]			
`\minitoc`	`\mtcfont` `\normalsize\rm`	`\mtctitle` Contents[†]	`\mtifont` `\large\bf`
`\minilof`	`\mlffont` `\small\rm`	`\mlftitle` Figures[†]	`\mtifont` `\large\bf`
`\minilot`	`\mltfont` `\small\rm`	`\plttitle` Tables[†]	`\mtifont` `\large\bf`
For the `\sect...` commands:[**]			
`\secttoc`	`\stcfont` `\normalsize\rm`	`\stctitle` Contents[†]	`\stifont` `\large\bf`
`\sectlof`	`\slffont` `\small\rm`	`\mlftitle` Figures[†]	`\stifont` `\large\bf`
`\sectlot`	`\sltfont` `\small\rm`	`\plttitle` Tables[†]	`\stifont` `\large\bf`

[*]for documentclasses with `\chapter` level (e.g. `book`, `report`)
[**]for documentclasses with no `\chapter` level (e.g. `article`)
[†]default for english; changed by the language definition files

Titles are typeset in the `\ptifont` (`\Huge\bf` by default) font and the texts of the titles are defined by `\ptctitle`, `\plftitle` and `\plttitle`, which are the strings "Table of Contents", "List of Figures" and "List of Tables" by default. These commands should be redefined by `\renewcommand` for languages other than english. The language option files like `french.mld` and `english.mld` (and many others, see footnote 4 above) are available. You can easily prepare a similar style for your preferred language.

The section-level table of contents is typeset in the `\stcfont` font, which is defined as `\normalsize\rm` by default. Subsection entries are typeset

Table 1.6: Fonts for the table entries.

Level	Font	default setting
For the \parttoc entries:		
Chapter*	\ptcCfont*	\normalsize\bf*
Section	\ptcSfont	\normalsize\rm*
		\small\bf**
Subsection	\ptcSSfont	*(like \ptcfont)*
Subsubsection	\ptcSSfont	*(like \ptcfont)*
Paragraph	\ptcPfont	*(like \ptcfont)*
Subparagraph	\ptcSPfont	*(like \ptcfont)*
For the \minitoc entries:*		
Section	\mtcSfont	\small\bf
Subsection	\mtcSSfont	*(like \mtcfont)*
Subsubsection	\mtcSSfont	*(like \mtcfont)*
Paragraph	\mtcPfont	*(like \mtcfont)*
Subparagraph	\mtcSPfont	*(like \mtcfont)*
For the \secttoc entries:**		
Subsection	\stcSSfont	\normalsize\bf
Subsubsection	\stcSSfont	*(like \stcfont)*
Paragraph	\stcPfont	*(like \stcfont)*
Subparagraph	\stcSPfont	*(like \stcfont)*

*for documentclasses with \chapter level (e.g. book, report)
**for documentclasses with no \chapter level (e.g. article)

in the \stcSSfont font, which is \normalsize\bf by default. Subsubsection entries are typeset in the \stcSSSfont font, which is \normalsize\rm by default. For subsubsections, paragraphs and subparagraphs, the commands \stcSSSfont, \stcPfont and \stcSPfont are available (by default, \normalsize\rm) if you want to use various fonts. Partial lists of figures and tables are typeset in the fonts \slffont and \sltfont, which are defined as \normalsize\rm by default.

Titles are typeset in the \stifont (\normalsize\bf by default) font and the texts of the titles are defined by \stctitle, \slftitle and \slttitle, which are the strings "Contents", "Figures" and "Tables" by default. These commands should be redefined by \renewcommand for languages other than english. The language option files like french.mld and english.mld (and some others, see footnote 4 above) are available. You can easily prepare a similar style for your preferred language.

By default, titles are on the left. The commands `\dominitoc`, `\dominilof` and `\dominilot` accept an optional argument to change the default position of the corresponding title: `[l]` for left (default), `[c]` for center, `[r]` for right, or `[e]` (or `[n]`) for empty (no title). The change is global for all the document.

If you want to change the position of the title for only one minitoc (or minilof or minilof), just use such an optional argument with the command `\minitoc` (or `\minilof` or `\minilot`).

By default, titles are on the left. The commands `\doparttoc`, `\dopartlof` and `\dopartlot` accept an optional argument to change the default position of the corresponding title: `[l]` for left (default), `[c]` for center, `[r]` for right, or `[e]` (or `[n]`)for empty (no title). The change is global for all the document.

By default, titles are on the left. The commands `\dosecttoc`, `\dosectlof` and `\dosectlot` accept an optional argument to change the default position of the corresponding title: `[l]` for left (default), `[c]` for center, `[r]` for right, or `[e]` (or `[n]`) for empty (no title). The change is global for all the document.

If you want to change the position of the title for only one secttoc (or sectlof or sectlof), just use such an optional argument with the command `\secttoc` (or `\sectlof` or `\sectlot`).

To summarize: by default, all titles are on the left. However, each one of the following commands:

```
\doparttoc, \dopartlof, \dopartlot,
\dominitoc, \dominilof, \dominilot,
\dosecttoc, \dosectlof, \dosectlot,
\parttoc, \partlof, \partlot,
\minitoc, \minilof, \minilot,
\secttoc, \sectlof, \sectlot
```

accepts an optional argument to change the positioning of the title: `[l]` for left (default), `[c]` for center, `[r]` for right, `[e]` or `[n]` for empty (no title). The arguments for the `\do...` commands change the positioning of all corresponding titles of the document. For the other commands, the options only change the formatting of the current heading.

With the commands `\tightmtctrue` (or the `tight` package option) and
`\tightmtcfalse` (or the `loose` package option, which is the default), the
minitocs (minilofs, etc.) will have less (tight) or more (loose) space between
contents lines.

The mini-tables and lists, as partial and section-level tables and lists, are
using some space on the first pages on each chapter, part or section, thus the
page numbers are altered. After the first LaTeX run, the mini-tables and lists,
partial tables and lists and section-level tables and lists will be empty; after
the second run, they appear, but because they modify the page numbering,
page numbers are wrong; after the third LaTeX run, the mini, partial and
section-level tables and lists should be correct.

1.2.2   Special Features

1.2.2.1   Horizontal Rules

By default, most of minitocs and siblings have horizontal rules after their
titles and at their ends. The exception is the "partoc" in a book- or report-
like document (i.e. when `\chapter` is defined). To activate or desactivate
these rules, the following commands are available:

				defaults for		
	rules in		no rules in	book	report	article
`\ptcrule`	parttocs	`\noptcrule`	parttocs	**N**	**N**	**Y**
`\mtcrule`	minitocs	`\nomtcrule`	minitocs	**Y**	**Y**	**N-A**
`\stcrule`	secttocs	`\nostcrule`	secttocs	**N-A**	**N-A**	**Y**

1.2.2.2   Page Numbers, Leaders

By default, the page numbers are listed in each minitoc, minilof, etc. Some
authors want only the section titles (with the section numbers), but not the
page numbers. Hence the obvious declarations below are available:

Type	Page numbers (Default)	No page numbers
minitoc	\mtcpagenumbers	\nomtcpagenumbers
secttoc	\stcpagenumbers	\nostcpagenumbers
parttoc	\ptcpagenumbers	\noptcpagenumbers
minilof	\mlfpagenumbers	\nomlfpagenumbers
sectlof	\slfpagenumbers	\noslfpagenumbers
partlof	\plfpagenumbers	\noplfpagenumbers
minilot	\mltpagenumbers	\nomltpagenumbers
sectlot	\sltpagenumbers	\nosltpagenumbers
partlot	\pltpagenumbers	\nopltpagenumbers

In the minitocs and siblings, they are leaders of dots between the section titles and the page numbers. The `undotted` package option removes these dots. The `dotted` option is the default.

1.2.2.3 Features for `parttoc`-s

By default, a `parttoc` (or a `partlof` or a `parlot`) is preceeded and followed by a \cleardoublepage, and has a page style of `empty`. Since version #32, you can modify this behaviour by redefining the following commands, whose meaning is obvious:

Type	Command	Default
parttoc	\beforeparttoc	\cleardoublepage
parttoc	\afterparttoc	\cleardoublepage
parttoc	\thispageparttocstyle	\thispagestyle{empty}
partlof	\beforepartlof	\cleardoublepage
partlof	\afterpartlof	\cleardoublepage
partlof	\thispagepartlofstyle	\thispagestyle{empty}
partlot	\beforepartlot	\cleardoublepage
partlot	\afterpartlot	\cleardoublepage
partlot	\thispagepartlotstyle	\thispagestyle{empty}

1.2.2.4   The "Chapter 0" Problem

Some documents do not begin with chapter number one, but with chapter
number zero (or even a weirder number). To make the `minitoc` package work
with such documents, you must insert the command

> `\firstchapteris{`$\langle N\rangle$`}`

before the `\dominitoc` and analogous commands. $\langle N\rangle$ is the number of your
first chapter. This command *does not* modify the numbering of chapters,
you must use a `\addtocounter{chapter}{-1}` command to get a first chap-
ter numbered 0. The `\firstpartis` and `\firstsectionis` commands are
analogous for parts and sections with a non standard numbering.

Since version #17c, these commands are obsolete, as this problem has
been solved. Thus they just give a harmless warning.

1.2.2.5   Special Entries [5]

If you want to add entries in the Table of Contents for objects like the Table
of Contents itself, the List of Figures, the List of Tables, the Bibliography
or the Index, you should use the `tocbibend` package from Peter R. Wilson
(this package is available from the CTAN archives).

But these entries are considered as chapters (or sections in an article
class document) when the `.toc` file is scanned to prepare the minitocs (the
`\dominitoc` phase).

So you must add an `\mtcaddchapter` command, *without argument*, after
the commands `\tableofcontents`, `\listoffigures` and `\listoftables`.

For the bibliography, you should add a `\adjustmtc` command after the
`\bibliography` command.

For the index, it is a bit more complicated, you add the following com-
mands just after the `\printindex` command:

---

[5]**Warning:** these features are still experimental.

```
\addcontentsline{lof}{xchapter}{}
\addcontentsline{lot}{xchapter}{}
\mtcaddchapter
```

Of course, in documents were the TOC, LOF, LOT, bibliography and/or index are processed as starred sections, you must modify these additions to use section level commands.

And proceed with care, tracking in the `.log` file the insertion of `.mtcN` files (and siblings). You have some examples in the `add.tex` file distributed with `minitoc`.

1.2.3 Usage with MS-DOS

Under MS-DOS (and other PC oriented operating systems), the filename extensions are limited to 3 characters. The `minitoc` package determines dynamically the type of extensions available and will use it. All other modifications will be done automatically. The `.mtc`$\langle N\rangle$ suffix will become `.M`$\langle N\rangle$, where $\langle N\rangle$ is the absolute chapter number. The suffixes `.mlf`$\langle N\rangle$ and `.mlt`$\langle N\rangle$ become `.F`$\langle N\rangle$ and `.T`$\langle N\rangle$. The `.ptc`$\langle N\rangle$ suffix will become `.P`$\langle N\rangle$, where $\langle N\rangle$ is the part number. The suffixes `.plf`$\langle N\rangle$ and `.plt`$\langle N\rangle$ become `.G`$\langle N\rangle$ and `.U`$\langle N\rangle$. The `.stc`$\langle N\rangle$ suffix will become `.S`$\langle N\rangle$, where $\langle N\rangle$ is the absolute section number. The suffixes `.slf`$\langle N\rangle$ and `.slt`$\langle N\rangle$ become `.H`$\langle N\rangle$ and `.V`$\langle N\rangle$. Of course, this implies a limit of 99 chapters in a document, but do you really need so many chapters (or sections in an article)? The limit of 99 parts does not seem too serious for most documents. See also Chapter 2, item 5).

Table 1.7: Available languages

1. afrikaan
   (afrikaans)

2. arab (arabic)[a]

3. armenian

4. bahasa

5. basque

6. bicig

7. brazil

8. breton

9. buryat

10. catalan

11. croatian

12. czech

13. danish

14. dutch

15. english
    (american)

16. esperant
    (esperanto)

17. estonian

18. ethiopia
    (ethiopian)

19. finnish

20. french (francais)

21. galician

22. german (austrian)

23. germanb

24. greek

25. irish

26. italian

27. lithuanian

28. lsorbian

29. magyar
    (hungarian)

30. mongol

31. ngerman

32. norsk

33. nynorsk

34. polish

35. portuges

36. romanian

37. russian[b]

38. russianb

39. russianc

40. scottish

41. serbian

42. slovak

43. slovene

44. spanish

45. swedish

46. turkish

47. ukraineb

48. usorbian

49. vietnam
    (vietnamese)

50. welsh

---

[a] The `arab(ic)` language requires the use of ArabTEX.

[b] The `russian` language is not yet supported, but `russianb` is supported if you use babel-3.6; `russianc` is an extra.

1.3 The `mtcoff` package

When a document has been prepared with the `minitoc` package, it contains many `minitoc` specific commands, most of them being `\dominitoc`, `\faketableofcontents`, and `\minitoc` commands (and their equivalents for lists of figures and tables). If you want to typeset this document without any mini-table, you have just to replace the `minitoc` package by the `mtcoff` package, and all these commands will be ignored. At least two LaTeX runs will be necessary to get a correct page numbering and correct cross references. It also purges the `.aux`, `.toc`, `.lof`, and `.lot` files from minitoc specific spurious commands.

Chapter 2

Frequently Asked Questions

Here is a list of problems and frequently asked questions about `minitoc.sty`. If your version has a number less than 34, please upgrade to version #34.

1. How avoid a page break near the rules before and after the minitoc?
   This problem seemed solved since version #8, but version #12 adds better fixes.

2. How about implementing others layouts for the minitoc? Suggestions are welcome.

3. \\ in a contents line makes an error.
   Use `\protect\linebreak`.

4. If you reorder chapters, havoc follows... minitocs going in wrong chapters.
   *The best way seems to make one run with the **mtcoff** package replacing the **minitoc** package, then restore the **minitoc** package and re-execute LaTeX three times (yes, it is time consuming...). Running with the **mtcoff** package ensures that auxiliary files are cleared from "spurious" commands introduced by **minitoc**.*

5. This package creates auxiliary files with extensions like `.mtc`$\langle N \rangle$. Some operating systems allow only 3 letters extensions. What to do?
   *No modification is needed: all is automatic since version #28! If you insist to use 3 characters extensions, even on operating systems allowing more, just use the package option **shortext**. Then you will get first*

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the auto-configuration messages, then a message saying that you will however use short extensions.

6. Do not cheat with the "`chapter`" counter, i.e. do not write horrible things like `\setcounter{chapter}{6}`. The mechanism would break. It is better to add `\chapter` commands, to create empty (but numbered in a legal way) chapters. Since version #10, `minitoc.sty` works with appendices. Version #19 allows to begin with a chapter other that number 1.

7. Some demanding users want to have minilof, minilot and minibbl. First, minibbl is an other problem, strongly related to the BibTeX's dealing with `.aux` files. Look at `chapterbib.sty`, `bibunits.sty`, `multibib.sty`, ans `bibtopic`. Version #13 has implemented basic minilofs and minilots. Minibbls are not the aim of this package.

8. This package creates a lot of auxiliary files and some users argue that it is too many. A deep redesign would be necessary to avoid that. Using only one big auxiliary file (or one for all minitocs, one for all minilofs, . . .) would make the reading of such file very slow, and it would be read for each `\miniXXX` macro!

9. How to do minitocs (minilofs and minilots) at levels other than chapter? Here also, some redesign is needed. From version #15, there are parttocs, partlofs and partlots for the part level in book-like and article-like documents, secttocs, sectlofs and sectlots for the section level in article-like documents. Note that you can not have minitocs features at chapter and section level in the same document, because doing so would make an unreadable monster. The user must choose the main style of the document accordingly to the size of it (e.g. do not write an article of more than 130 sections: this is a report, or even a book!).

	part	chapter	section
`book`	∗	∗	
`report`	∗	∗	
`article`	∗		∗

10. Since version #23, works with document classes resetting chapter (or section) number at each part.

11. Since version #31, works with the `hyperref` package, thanks to Heiko Oberdiek (`oberdiek@ruf.uni-freiburg.de`). If you add the loading of the `hyperref` package to a document yet using `minitoc`, you will get error message about spurious closing braces. Just let finish the LaTeX run, then re-LaTeX the document. There will be no problem if you remove the loading of `hyperref` and add it again: the problem occurs only when you are upgrading from `minitoc` #30 to `minitoc` #31 (or higher) with a document already processed and adding `hyperref` at the same time! It seems better to process the document with `minitoc` #31 (or higher) without `hyperref`, then with `hyperref`, because some internal commands written into the auxiliary files have been modified. If used, the `hyperref` package must be loaded *before* `minitoc`.

12. If you are upgrading from version #30 or lower to version #31 or higher, you should delete the `.aux`, `.toc`, `.lof`, `.lot` of your document, else the first LaTeX run with version #31 or higher will produce a lot of errors (the next run should be ok).