Sample Document Using the datagidx Package

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Here’s an acronym referenced using \acr: hyper-text markup language (html). And here it is again: html. If you’re used to the glossaries package, note the difference in using \gls: hyper-text markup language (html). And again (no difference): hyper-text markup language (html).

Here are some more entries:
extensible markup language (xml) and cascading style sheet (css). Next use: xml and css. Full form: extensible markup language (xml) and cascading style sheet (css).

A set (denoted \( S \)) is a collection of objects. The universal set is the set of everything. The empty set contains no elements. The cardinality of a set (denoted \(| S |\)) is the number of elements in the set.

A glossary is a useful addition to any technical document, although a glossary can also simply be a collection of glosses, which is another thing entirely. Some documents have multiple glossaries. Entries in a glossary or index have an associated page list.

A bravo is a cry of approval (plural bravos) but a bravo can also be a hired ruffian or killer (plural bravoes).
Resetting all acronyms.
Here are the acronyms again:
Hyper-text markup language (HTML), extensible markup language (XML) and cascading style sheet (CSS).
Next use: HTML, XML and CSS.
Full form: Hyper-text markup language (HTML), extensible markup language (XML) and cascading style sheet (CSS).
Provide your own link text: style sheet.
1 Glossary

**Bravo** 1) cry of approval (pl. bravos). 2) hired ruffian or killer (pl. bravoes).

**Glossary** 1) list of technical words. 2) collection of glosses.

**Index** an alphabetical list of names or subjects with references to their location in the document (pl. indices or indexes).

**Page list** a list of individual pages or page ranges (e.g. 1,2,4,7–9).

2 List of Acronyms

**CSS** Cascading Style Sheet. 1, 2, 3

**HTML** Hyper-text Markup Language. 1, 2

**XML** eXtensible Markup Language. 1, 2

Notation

| Set       | $S$   | A collection of distinct objects. | 1 |
| Universal set | $\mathcal{U}$ | The set containing everything. | 1 |
| Empty set | $\emptyset$ | The set with no elements. | 1 |
| Cardinality | $|S|$ | The number of elements in the set $S$. | 1 |