Sample Document Illustrating the glossaries-extra Package

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Chapter 1

Categories

The `glossaries-extra` package provides an extra key called `category`, which is used to assign a category to each entry. For example, the category for the "duck" entry is: general.

The category value is just a label, which needs to be expandable, so make sure you avoid problematic characters in it. You can test the category with `\glsifcategory`.

The entry "duck" is a general entry. The entry "laser" isn't a general entry.

A category can have attributes set. For example, both the "general" category and the "acronym" category have the attribute "regular" set to "true".

You can obtain the value of an attribute for a given category with

`\glsgetcategoryattribute{category}{attribute}`

This does nothing if the category or attribute aren't defined.

Category "general" has the attribute "regular" set to "true". Category "acronym" has the attribute "regular" set to "true". Category "abbreviation" has the attribute "regular" set to "".

You can test if a category has an attribute set to a given value with

`\glsifcategoryattribute{category}{attribute}{value}{true code}{false code}`

Category "general" has the "regular" attribute set to "true". Category "acronym" has the "regular" attribute set to "true". Category "abbreviation" doesn't have the "regular" attribute set to "true".

Chapter 2

Regular Terms

By default glossary entries have the category "general". For example, duck, parrot have the category field set to "general".

Commands like `\newabbreviation` and `\newacronym` override this.

Regular terms are those entries whose category has the "regular" attribute set to "true". There's a convenient shortcut to determine if an entry has a category with the "regular" attribute set:

`\glsifregular{entry-label}{true code}{false code}`

For example: duck is a regular term; laser is a regular term.

The regular attribute determines what `\gls` (and plural and case-changing variants) should do. A regular entry (even if it's been defined using `\newacronym` or `\newabbreviation`) uses the `first` (or `firstplural`) key on first use and the `text` (or `plural`) key on subsequent use.

An abbreviation whose category doesn't have the regular attribute set to "true" will use the abbreviation style assigned to that category for first and subsequent use, which will use the values of the `long` (or `longplural`) and `short` (or `shortplural`) keys. The first use of `\gls` may or may not match `\glsfirst` for non-regular entries, depending on the abbreviation style.

Chapter 3

Abbreviations

Abbreviations include acronyms, initialisms and contractions. Some abbreviation styles may set category attributes. For example, the "short" style sets the "regular" attribute for the category used by the abbreviations with that style applied. Whereas the "long-short" style will switch off the "regular" attribute if it has previously been switched on. Styles must be set before defining abbreviations, but you may set different styles for different categories.

For example, by default the "short" style is set for abbreviations with the "acronym" category using:

```
\setabbreviationstyle[acronym]{short}
```

whereas the "short-long" style is set for abbreviations with the "abbreviation" category:

```
\setabbreviationstyle{long-short}
```

(The optional argument defaults to "abbreviation".)

If no style has been set for a particular category, the style for the "abbreviation" category is used instead.

3.1   Acronyms

An acronym is a word formed from the initial letters of other words. Since it's a word, an acronym is pronounced as a word rather than as a series of letters. Examples of acronyms: laser, maser, radar and scuba.

Since acronyms are treated as words, the "acronym" category has the "regular" attribute set to "true". The default abbreviation style for acronyms is "short", which doesn't expand the entry on first use.

The description defaults to the long form with the "short" style. This example document overrides the default description by using the `description` key in the optional argument of `\newacronym`. This document also sets the post description hook (`\glsxtrpostdescacronym`) to insert the long form in parentheses after the description when it's displayed in the glossary.

3.2   Initialism

Initialisms are formed from initial letters of words where the letters are sounded out. Examples of initialisms: support vector machine (SVM), hypertext markup language (HTML), scalable vector graphics (SVG) and extensible markup language (XML).

The `glossaries-extra` package sets the default abbreviation style to `long-short`. This document has changed it to `long-short-sc` (use small caps). Next use: SVM, HTML, SVG and XML.

Note that the acronyms (like laser) don't use small caps. This is because the acronyms and initialisms have separate styles applied since they are in separate categories.

3.3   Plurals

The default plural for the short form is obtained by appending the abbreviation plural suffix to the singular form. You can override this on a per-entry basis using the `shortplural` key in the optional argument of `\newabbreviation` (or `\newacronym`) or you can prevent the suffix from being added to all entries in a particular category (or categories) by setting the `noshortplural` attribute to "true" for the relevant category (before defining the entries).

Alternatively you can automatically insert an apostrophe before the plural suffix by setting the `aposplural` attribute to "true". The `aposplural` attribute overrides the `noshortplural` attribute.

Plurals: SVMs, lasers.

Glossary

Duck A waterbird with webbed feet. 3

HTML Hypertext Markup Language (abbreviation). 5

Laser A device that emits a narrow intense beam of light (ACRONYM: light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation). 3–6

Maser A form of laser generating a beam of microwaves (ACRONYM: microwave amplification by stimulated emission of radiation). 4

Parrot Mainly tropical bird with bright plumage. 3

Radar A system for detecting the location and speed of ships, aircraft, etc, through the use of radio waves (ACRONYM: radio detection and ranging). 4

Scuba Portable breathing apparatus for divers (ACRONYM: self-contained underwater breathing apparatus). 4

SVG Scalable Vector Graphics (abbreviation). 5

SVM Support Vector Machine (abbreviation). 5

XML Extensible Markup Language (abbreviation). 5