

**NAME**

tex2xindy – a preprocessor of the xindy index processor

**SYNOPSIS**

```
tex2xindy [-o] [attr_file]
```

**DESCRIPTION**

**tex2xindy** transforms a LaTeX index file `.idx` (or an `.aux` file) into a **xindy** raw index file.

It is a filter that reads from *stdin* a file in the input format of LaTeX's raw index file, i.e., with `\indexentry` tags. It outputs on *stdout* a **xindy** raw index file, i.e., with `indexentry` clauses.

If the option `-o` is not specified, **tex2xindy** handles `^^`-notation of TeX and outputs the octet that is represented: `^^ab` in the input gets output as the octet `0xab`. If `^^^^abcd` or `^^^^^^^^^abcdefab` are detected, they are output as is.

If the option `-o` is specified, **tex2xindy** operates in *Omega mode* and handles its `^^`-notation: Then `^^ab`, `^^^^abcd`, and `^^^^^^^^^abcdefab` represent Unicode characters with code points `0xab`, `0abcd`, and `0abcdefab` respectively. They are output in UTF-8 encoding.

If the optional argument *attr\_file* is specified, **tex2xindy** writes all index key attributes into this file.

**DEFICITS**

This program was written since it was not easily possible to extract the parser from the old `makeindex` system. Therefore it does not find all errors in the input as the `makeindex(1)` version.

Additionally it uses only the default input specifiers of `makeindex(1)`. If other input specifiers (cf. manual page of `makeindex(1)`) are needed, the input specifiers (starting from the pattern `KEYWORD`, see below) must be changed and the program must be recompiled.

The particular missing feature is configuration of the quote and the actual characters, maybe also the escape, subitem (level), and encap characters. Argument and range delimiters seem to be less of a problem.

In fact, input markup handling (and thus **tex2xindy**) should be incorporated into the **xindy** kernel, to be able to specify configuration in `xindy` style files.

**SEE ALSO**

`texindy(1)`, `xindy(1)`, `makeindex(1)`

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