

The minitoc package (version #40)

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Chapter 1

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 a 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 (classes like `book` or `report`) or sections (classes like `article`). Thus, this package should not be used with document classes without standard sectionning 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 a 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 intended to avoid documents with full of local tables of contents, lists of figures and tables at every sectionning level.

The current version of this package is #40.



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` but defines `\section`.

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

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<http://www.latex-project.org/lppl.txt>

and version 1.1 or later is part of all distributions of L^AT_EX version 1999/06/01 or later.

But please don't bother me about hacked versions; they will not be supported.

1.2 How to use the minitoc package

1.2.1 Loading the package and creating the minitables

To use the minitoc package, you must introduce a command

```
\usepackage[...options...]{minitoc}
```

in the preamble of the document². The mini-table of contents will be 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 on the following page. For each mini-table of contents, an auxiliary file will be created with a name of the form `<document>.mtc<N>`, where `<N>` is the absolute chapter number. “Absolute” means that this number is unique, and always increasing from the first chapter. The suffix is `.mlf<N>` for mini-lists of figures and is `.mlt<N>` for mini-lists of tables. (If under MS-DOS or any operating system with short extensions to filenames, see section 1.2.7 on page 28 and section 2.5 on page 33).

²This command must be placed *after* any modification done on the sectioning commands; if you modify sectioning commands after loading the minitoc package, minitoc will not work properly.

Table 1.1: Commands for a minitoc

```

\documentclass[...]{book}
\usepackage[...options...]{minitoc}
...
\setcounter{minitocdepth}{2}           default
\setlength{\mtcindent}{24pt}          default
\setlength{\mtcskip}{\bigskipamount} 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
\mtcskip
\minilof                               if you want one
\mtcskip
\minilot                               if you want one
...

```

1.2.2 Preparing the minitables

The commands `\dominitoc`, `\dominilof` and `\dominilot` (for mini tables at the chapter level), take the `\document.toc`, `\document.lof` and `\document.lot` files, respectively, and cut slices from them to create the `\document.mtc<N>`, `\document.mlf<N>` and `\document.mlt<N>` files.

The commands `\dosecttoc`, `\dosectlof` and `\dosectlot` (for mini tables at the section level) and `\doparttoc`, `\dopartlof` and `\dopartlot` (for mini tables at the part level) are analog.

All these commands must be put *before* the `\tableofcontents`, `\listoffigures` and `\listoftables` commands, or their `\fake...` siblings.

1.2.3 Placing the minitables

The `\mtcskip` command may be used to add a vertical skip between two minitoc-like tables. Its height is `\mtcskipamount` (equal to `\bigskipamount` by default). `\mtcskip` eliminates any immediate previous vertical skip, to not accumulate vertical space when a mini-table is empty and skipped by the `checkfiles` option.

The section-level table of contents will be 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, or after some short 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 on the next page. For each section-level table of contents, an auxiliary file will be created with a name of the form `<document>.stc<N>`, where `<N>` is the absolute section number. The suffix is `.slf<N>` for section-level lists of figures and is `.slt<N>` for section-level lists of tables. (If under MS-DOS or any operating system with short extensions to filenames, see section 1.2.7 on page 28 and section 2.5 on page 33).

As floats (figures and tables) could go somewhere outside the printing area of the text of the section, the `sectlofs` and `sectlots` can be rather strange. In order to have a better behaviour of these, it may be useful to add the `insection` option in the `\usepackage` command:



```
\usepackage[insection]{minitoc}
```

if you want more coherent `sectlofs` and `sectlots`. The `insection` option loads the `placeins` package with its `section` and `bottom` options. The `placeins` package, by DONALD ARSENAU, is available on CTAN archives; `placeins.sty` contains its own documentation.

If you want to add the partial table of contents for a part, you must use the sequence given in Table 1.3 on page 17. For each partial table of contents, an auxiliary file will be created with a name of the form `<document>.ptc<N>`, where `<N>` is the absolute part number. The suffix is `.plf<N>` for partial lists of figures and

Table 1.2: Commands for a secttoc

```

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

```

is `.plt<N>` for partial lists of tables. (If under MS-DOS or any operating system with short extensions to filenames, see section 1.2.7 on page 28 and section 2.5 on page 33).



Note: the user is responsible of asking or not asking a mini-toc (lof or lot) for some chapter. Asking a minilof for a chapter without any figure would 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 would 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) and to the part-level tables of contents (parttoc, partlof and partlot).

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}
...
\doarttoc
\doartlof
\doartlot
\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
...

```

But since version #35, empty mini tables are just ignored and this problem should disappear in normal circumstances. Nevertheless, we recommend to put no `\minitoc` command in a chapter without sections and no `\minilof` or `\minilot` command in a chapter without figures or tables. The `checkfiles` package option (default) skips empty mini tables (with a warning); the `nocheckfiles` package option restores the old behaviour (empty mini tables are displayed).

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

1.2.4 Starred chapters and sections



NOTE: if using `\chapter*` and a

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

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, as usual:

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

for 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 commands like `\stepcounter{mtc}` (which should work), because the `mtc` package knows what to do about `\adjustmtc` (and others), but can do nothing about `\stepcounter`, as it is a standard basic command of \LaTeX , not a minitoc specific command.

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

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

Level	With title
chapter	<code>\mtcaddchapter[⟨title⟩]</code>
section	<code>\mtcaddsection[⟨title⟩]</code>
part	<code>\mtcaddpart[⟨title⟩]</code>

`\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 or blank, no entry will be visible in the table of contents nor in the minitocs. If the optional argument is something invisible (like `~`, `\space` or `\quad`), the result will be strange but logically correct.

1.2.5 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\rmfamily` by default. Section entries are typeset in the `\mtcSfont` font, which is `\small\bfseries` by default. For subsections, subsubsections, paragraphs and subparagraphs, the commands `\mtcSSfont`, `\mtcSSSfont`, `\mtcPfont` and `\mtcSPfont` are available (by default, `\small\rmfamily`) to enable the use of various fonts. Mini lists of figures and tables are typeset in the fonts `\mlffont` and `\mltfont`, which are `\small\rmfamily` by default. Tables 1.5 on the following page and 1.6 on page 21 summarize these many commands³.

Titles are typeset in the `\mtifont` (`\large\bfseries` by default) font and the text strings of the titles are defined by `\mtctitle`, `\mlftitle` and `\mltttitle`, 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

³Thanks to STEFAN ULRICH, who contributed these tables initially.

Table 1.5: Fonts for the `\mini...` commands and siblings.

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

*for document classes with `\chapter` level (e.g. book, report)

**for document classes with no `\chapter` level (e.g. article)

[†]default for english; changed by the language definition files or `\renewcommand`

All these fonts use `\rmfamily` and `\upshape`, and `\mdseries` by default

`english.mld`⁴ (and others⁵, more than fifty today) are available. You can easily prepare a similar file for a preferred language. You can change the language of these titles by using the `\mtcselectlanguage{language}` macro.

⁴The suffix `.mld` means “minitoc language definition (file)”.

⁵Most of the strings defined in these language option files were taken from the superb `babel` package by JOHANNES BRAAMS, some were adapted, others were made available by gentle users or taken from specific packages, like `ArabTeX`, `Montex (mongol)`, or `vietnam.sty`, or even found by searching on the Web (`japanese.mld`). Other languages are welcome.

Table 1.6: Fonts for the table entries.

Level	Font	default setting
For the <code>\parttoc</code> entries:		
Chapter*	<code>\ptcCfont*</code>	<code>\normalsize\bfseries*</code>
Section	<code>\ptcSfont</code>	<code>\normalsize\rmfamily*</code> <code>\small\bfseries**</code>
Subsection	<code>\ptcSSfont</code>	<i>(like \ptcfont)</i>
Subsubsection	<code>\ptcSSfont</code>	<i>(like \ptcfont)</i>
Paragraph	<code>\ptcPfont</code>	<i>(like \ptcfont)</i>
Subparagraph	<code>\ptcSPfont</code>	<i>(like \ptcfont)</i>
For the <code>\minitoc</code> entries:*		
Section	<code>\mtcSfont</code>	<code>\small\bfseries</code>
Subsection	<code>\mtcSSfont</code>	<i>(like \mtcfont)</i>
Subsubsection	<code>\mtcSSfont</code>	<i>(like \mtcfont)</i>
Paragraph	<code>\mtcPfont</code>	<i>(like \mtcfont)</i>
Subparagraph	<code>\mtcSPfont</code>	<i>(like \mtcfont)</i>
For the <code>\secttoc</code> entries:**		
Subsection	<code>\stcSSfont</code>	<code>\normalsize\bfseries</code>
Subsubsection	<code>\stcSSfont</code>	<i>(like \stcfont)</i>
Paragraph	<code>\stcPfont</code>	<i>(like \stcfont)</i>
Subparagraph	<code>\stcSPfont</code>	<i>(like \stcfont)</i>
*for document classes with <code>\chapter</code> level (e.g. book, report)		
**for document classes with no <code>\chapter</code> level (e.g. article)		

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

Titles are typeset in the `\ptifont` (`\Huge\bfseries` by default) font and the text strings of the titles are defined by `\ptctitle`, `\plftitle` and `\pltttitle`,

Table 1.7: Available languages

1. afrikaan (afrikaans)	21. finnish	39. norsk
2. arab (arabic) ^{a,c}	22. french (frenchb, frenchle, frenchpro, francais, acadien, canadien)	40. nynorsk
3. armenian		41. polish
4. bahasa		42. portuges
5. bangla	23. galician	43. romanian
6. basque	24. german (austrian)	44. russian ^{b,c}
7. bicig ^c	25. germanb	45. russianb ^{b,c}
8. brazil	26. greek ^c	46. russianc ^{b,c}
9. breton	27. hebrew ^c	47. samin
10. bulgarian	28. icelandic	48. scottish
11. buryat	29. interlingua	49. serbian
12. catalan	30. irish	50. slovak
13. croatian	31. italian	51. slovene
14. czech	32. japanese ^c	52. spanish (castillan)
15. danish	33. latin	53. swedish
16. dutch	34. lithuanian	54. turkish
17. english (american, canadian)	35. lsorbian	55. ukraineb ^{b,c}
18. esperant (esperanto)	36. magyar (hungarian)	56. usorbian
19. estonian	37. mongol ^c	57. vietnam (vietnamese) ^{b,c}
20. ethiopia (ethiopian)	38. ngermanb (ngerman, naustrian)	58. welsh

^a The arab(ic) language requires the use of ArabTeX.

^b The russian language is not yet supported by babel, but russianb is supported if you use babel-3.6 or higher; russianc is an extra.

^c Some languages may require specific fonts.

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 5 on page 20) are available. You can easily prepare a similar file for a preferred language. You can change the language of these titles by using the `\mtcselectlanguage{language}` macro.

The section-level table of contents is typeset in the `\stcfont` font, which is defined as `\normalsize\rmfamily` by default. Subsection entries are typeset in the `\stcSSfont` font, which is `\normalsize\bfseries` by default. Subsubsection entries are typeset in the `\stcSSSfont` font, which is `\normalsize\rmfamily` by default. For subsubsections, paragraphs and subparagraphs, the commands `\stcSSSfont`, `\stcPfont` and `\stcSPfont` are available (by default, `\normalsize\rmfamily`) 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\rmfamily` by default.

Titles are typeset in the `\stifont` (`\normalsize\bfseries` by default) font and the text strings 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 5 on page 20) are available. You can easily prepare a similar style for a preferred language. You can change the language of these titles by using the `\mtcselectlanguage{language}` macro.

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

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 `sectlot`), 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, \dominiloof, \dominilot,
\dosecttoc, \dosectlof, \dosectlot,
\parttoc, \partlof, \partlot,
\minitoc, \miniloof, \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 (in fact skipped since version #35); after the second run, they appear (if not empty), 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 (see figure 2.1 on page 33).

1.2.6 Special Features

1.2.6.1 Horizontal Rules

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

rules in		no rules in		defaults for		
				book	report	article
<code>\ptcrule</code>	parttocs	<code>\noptcrule</code>	parttocs	N	N	Y
<code>\mtcrule</code>	minitocs	<code>\nomtcrule</code>	minitocs	Y	Y	N-A
<code>\stcrule</code>	secttocs	<code>\nostcrule</code>	secttocs	N-A	N-A	Y

1.2.6.2 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	<code>\mtcpagenumbers</code>	<code>\nomtcpagenumbers</code>
secttoc	<code>\stcpagenumbers</code>	<code>\nostcpagenumbers</code>
parttoc	<code>\ptcpagenumbers</code>	<code>\noptcpagenumbers</code>
minilof	<code>\mlfpagenumbers</code>	<code>\nomlfpagenumbers</code>
sectlof	<code>\slfpagenumbers</code>	<code>\noslfpagenumbers</code>
partlof	<code>\plfpagenumbers</code>	<code>\noplfpagenumbers</code>
minilot	<code>\mltpagenumbers</code>	<code>\nomltpagenumbers</code>
sectlot	<code>\sltpagenumbers</code>	<code>\nosltpagenumbers</code>
partlot	<code>\pltpagenumbers</code>	<code>\nopltpagenumbers</code>

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` package option is the default.

1.2.6.3 Features for `parttoc-s`

By default, a `parttoc` (or a `partlof` or a `partlot`) is preceded 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
<code>parttoc</code>	<code>\beforeparttoc</code>	<code>\cleardoublepage</code>
<code>parttoc</code>	<code>\afterparttoc</code>	<code>\cleardoublepage</code>
<code>parttoc</code>	<code>\thispageparttocstyle</code>	<code>\thispagestyle{empty}</code>
<code>partlof</code>	<code>\beforepartlof</code>	<code>\cleardoublepage</code>
<code>partlof</code>	<code>\afterpartlof</code>	<code>\cleardoublepage</code>
<code>partlof</code>	<code>\thispagepartlofstyle</code>	<code>\thispagestyle{empty}</code>
<code>partlot</code>	<code>\beforepartlot</code>	<code>\cleardoublepage</code>
<code>partlot</code>	<code>\afterpartlot</code>	<code>\cleardoublepage</code>
<code>partlot</code>	<code>\thispagepartlotstyle</code>	<code>\thispagestyle{empty}</code>

1.2.6.4 The “Chapter 0” Problem (solved)

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{⟨N⟩}
```

before the `\dominitoc` and analogous commands. $\langle N \rangle$ is the number of the first chapter. This command *does not* modify the numbering of chapters, you must use a `\addtocounter{chapter}{-1}` command to get a first chapter 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 produce a harmless warning.

1.2.6.5 Special Entries for TOC, LOF, LOT, Bibliography and Index

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 `tocbibind` package by 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 commands just after the `\printindex` command:

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

Of course, in documents where 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). They are some examples in the `add.tex` file distributed with `minitoc`.

1.2.6.6 The `hints` option

This option detects the loading of some packages known to interact with `minitoc`. This list of interacting packages is not closed. If a known package is loaded, this option writes some hints in the `.log` file and emits a warning. The hints written in the `.log` file may suggest you to consult the present document or the `minitoc.bug` file. *This option is still experimental; your advice is welcome.*

1.2.6.7 The `notoccite` option

This option loads the `notoccite` package (by DONALD ARSENEAU). It avoids problems with `\cite` commands in sectioning commands or captions: if you then run `LaTeX` using the `unsrt` (unsorted) style, they get numbered starting from 1, not the number they should have in the main text. The `notoccite` package prevents this. As `minitoc` prints TOCs, it is subject to the same problem.

1.2.7 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<N>` suffix will become `.M<N>`, where `<N>` is the absolute chapter number. The suffixes `.mlf<N>` and `.mlt<N>` become `.F<N>` and `.T<N>`. The `.ptc<N>` suffix will become `.P<N>`, where `<N>` is the part number. The suffixes `.plf<N>` and `.plt<N>` become `.G<N>` and `.U<N>`. The `.stc<N>` suffix will become `.S<N>`, where `<N>` is the absolute section number. The suffixes `.slf<N>` and `.slt<N>` become `.H<N>` and `.V<N>`. 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 section 2.5 on page 33).

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 (without option), 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 sanitizes the `.aux`, `.toc`, `.lof`, and `.lot` files from minitoc specific spurious commands.

Chapter 2

Frequently Asked Questions

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2.1	Three compilations for <code>minitoc</code>	33
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Here is a list of problems and frequently asked questions about `minitoc.sty`. If the version has a number less than 40, please upgrade to version #40.

2.1 How to 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.

2.2 How about implementing others layouts for the `minitoc`?

Suggestions are welcome.

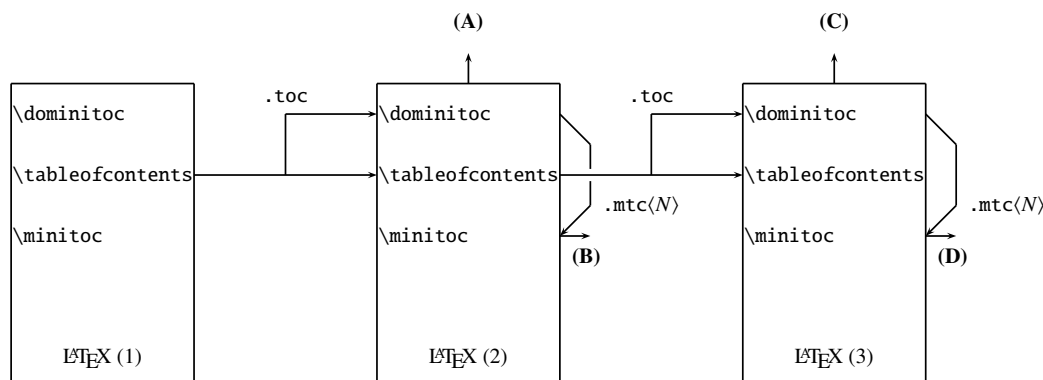
2.3 `\\` in a contents line makes an error

Use `\protect\linebreak`.

2.4 Reordering chapters makes havoc

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...). See figure 2.1 on the facing page. Running with the `mtcoff` package ensures that auxiliary files are cleared from “spurious”



(A) `\tableofcontents` produces a table of contents, which is likely inaccurate.

(B) `\minitoc` produces minitocs, which are likely inaccurate.

(C) `\tableofcontents` produces a table of contents, which is accurate.

(D) `\minitoc` produces minitocs, which are accurate.

Figure 2.1: Three compilations for `minitoc`

commands introduced by `minitoc`. A more radical solution is to delete the files `.aux`, `.lof` and `.lot` relative to the document, then re-execute \LaTeX three times.

2.5 Extensions for the names of auxiliary files

This package creates auxiliary files with extensions like `.mtc<N>`. Some operating systems allow only 3 letters extensions. What to do? No modification is needed: all became automatic since version #28! If you insist to use 3 characters extensions, even on operating systems allowing more, just use the package option `shorttext`. Then you will get first the auto-configuration messages, then a message saying that you will use short extensions.

2.6 Playing with the chapter number

Do not cheat with the “chapter” counter, i.e. do not write ugly 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 than number 1. And look at “Special Entries for TOC, LOF, LOT, Bibliography and Index”, section 1.2.6.5 on page 27.

2.7 Supported document classes

The `minitoc` package is restricted to document classes which define chapters in the standard way, like ‘book’ and ‘report’, or sections in the standard way, like ‘article’. There are “parttocs” if the document class defines the `\part` command.

2.8 Compatibility with L^AT_EX versions

Some users have failed to make `minitoc` to work. They got a message like:

```
Undefined command ... \@inputcheck ...
```

or:

```
Undefined command ... \reset@font ...
```

The `\reset@font` command has been added to `latex.tex` on 29 September 1991 and the `\@inputcheck` command on 18 March 1992 and this version of `latex.tex` has been released on 25 March 1992. If you get this message, you have an old version of `latex.tex`. Get a recent one from the archives and regenerate a `latex.fmt` format via `initex` (or your configuration tool).

2.9 Other mini tables

Some demanding users want to have minilof, minilot and minibbl. First, minibbl is another problem, strongly related to the B_BT_EX's dealing with .aux files. Look at the chapterbib, bibunits, multibib, and bibtopic packages. Version #13 has implemented basic minilofs and minilots. Minibbbls are not the aim of this package.

2.10 Why so many auxiliary files?

This package creates a lot of auxiliary files and some users have argued 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, as it would be read for each \miniXXX macro! Moreover, this would make the checkfiles option impractical to implement. Note that the many files *.mtc*, etc., may be deleted after the L^AT_EX run. They are rebuilt by the \dominitoc command (and siblings). Moreover, since version #35, empty minitocs (and co.) can be automatically detected and skipped. It would not be easy to do with one big auxiliary file. But, since version #38, minitoc is able to detect and skip empty minitoc files (and co.) to avoid ugly titles with just two thin rules.

2.11 How to do minitocs (minilofs and minilots) at levels other than chapter?

Here also, some redesign was 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 class 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	*		*

2.12 Compatibility with L^AT_EX2.09

The more recent version of L^AT_EX 2_ε adds `\protect` before `\contentsline` in the `.toc`, `.lof` and `.lof` files. Minitoc version #17 attempts to be compatible with L^AT_EX 2_ε and L^AT_EX-2.09. This will be the *last* version usable with L^AT_EX-2.09. Versions #18 and later are L^AT_EX 2_ε specific, and no more compatible with L^AT_EX2.09, which is obsolete.

2.13 Documents resetting the chapter number at each part

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

2.14 The minitocs have too much spaced lines

From version #29, you can have tight minitocs with the `tight` option.

2.15 The secttocs are wrong

Secttocs did not work: corrected (#38).

2.16 How to remove lines of dots?

The lines of dots between section titles and page numbers are removed by the `undotted` option (#29).

2.17 How to use the `hyperref` package with `minitoc`?

Since version #31, `minitoc` 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 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`. Note that `minitoc.tex` shows a basic example of the use of the `hyperref` package with `minitoc`.

2.18 Problem while upgrading `minitoc`

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

2.19 A local table of contents for the set of appendices

Some users need a table of contents for the appendices, but without putting the entries of it into the main table of contents. The solution is to put the appendices in a `\part` subdivision of the document and ask for a table of contents at the `\part` level:

```

\doparttoc          % after \begin{document}
. . .
\appendix
\part{Appendices}   % create a part level subdivision
\parttoc           % create a local table of contents
% To suppress the appendix part in the main toc
\addtocontents{toc}{\protect\setcounter{tocdepth}{-1}}
\chapter{First appendix}
. . .
% Add this at the end of appendices if there is something
% after the appendices (like an index or a bibliography)
% to put a bound to the contents of \parttoc
\addtocontents{toc}{\protect\partbegin}

```

2.20 Use with the appendix package

If you use the appendix package (by PETER R. WILSON), you will observe a serious problem with minitocs in the appendices environment (and after it): they do not match with their appendix. In fact, the environment opening `\begin{appendices}` hides a `\addcontentsline` command for a chapter or a section, putting trouble in the numbering of minitocs or secttocs. Two solutions are available. The first one is to add a `\adjustmtc` or `\adjuststc` command (depending if the appendices are at the chapter or section level) after *each* `\begin{appendices}` command. The other solution is to add the following commands in the preamble after the loading of the appendix package:

```

\let\oldappendices\appendices
\def\appendices{\oldappendices\adjustmtc}

```

if appendices are at the chapter level, OR:

```

\let\oldappendices\appendices
\def\appendices{\oldappendices\adjuststc}

```

if appendices are at the section level.

2.21 Use with the `tocloft` package

(This answer is given in the documentation of the `tocloft` package.) The `tocloft` (by PETER R. WILSON) and `minitoc` packages have an unfortunate interaction,¹ which fortunately can be fixed. In the normal course of events, when `minitoc` is used in a chaptered document it will typeset section entries in the minitocs in bold font. If `tocloft` is used in conjunction with `minitoc`, then the `minitoc` section entries are typeset in the normal font, except for the page numbers which are in bold font, while the ToC section entries are all in normal font.

One cure, if you want the `minitoc` section entries to be all in normal font is to put:

```
\renewcommand{\mtcSfont}{\small\normalfont}
```

in the preamble.

Otherwise, the cure is the following incantation:

```
\renewcommand{\cftsecfont}{\bfseries}
\renewcommand{\cftseclleader}{\bfseries\cftdotfill{\cftdotsep}}
\renewcommand{\cftsecpagefont}{\bfseries}
```

To have the section entries in both the ToC and the minitocs in bold then put the incantation in the preamble. To have only the `minitoc` section entries in bold while the ToC entries are in the normal font, put the incantation between the `\tableofcontents` command and the first `\chapter` command.

2.22 Use with the `memoir` class

The `memoir` class offers the functionalities of the `tocbibind` and `tocloft` packages, hence it has the same problems; see upper the solutions available.

¹Discovered by LYNDON DUDGING (lyndon.dudding@totalise.co.uk).