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 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 (styles like `book` or `report`) or sections (styles 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`), one 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, one may use section level tables of contents ("secttoc") at the beginning of each section. **Note**: one cannot use chapter level and section level table of contents in the same document. This restriction is intented to avoid documents with full of local tables of contents, list of figures and tables at every sectionning level.

The current version of this package is #39.

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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[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 How to use the minitoc package

To use the minitoc package, one must introduce a command

```
\usepackage{minitoc}
```

in the preamble of the document [2]. 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 one can also decide to put it at the end of the chapter. You should use the same conventions in all chapters. If one wants to add the mini-table of contents for a chapter, one 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 ⟨*document*⟩.mtc⟨*N*⟩, where ⟨*N*⟩ is the absolute chapter number. "Absolute" means that this number is unique, and 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 1.2.3 and Chapter 2, item 5).

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 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, or after some short introductory material. You should use

[2] This command must be placed AFTER any modification done on the sectionning commands; if one modifies sectionning commands after loading the minitoc package, minitoc will not work correctly.

Table 1.1: Commands for a minitoc

```
\documentclass[...]{book}
\usepackage{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 one wants one
\mtcskip
\minilof                              if one wants one
\mtcskip
\minilot                              if one wants one
...
```

the same conventions in all sections. If one wants to add the section-level table of contents for a section, one 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 ⟨*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 1.2.3 and Chapter 2, item 5).

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:

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
...
\section{...}
\secttoc                              if one wants one
\sectlof                              if one wants one
\sectlot                              if one wants one
...
```

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

if one wants more coherent sectlofs and seclots. 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 one wants to add the partial table of contents for a part, one 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 ⟨*document*⟩`.ptc`⟨*N*⟩, where ⟨*N*⟩ is the absolute part number. The suffix is `.plf`⟨*N*⟩ for partial lists of figures and is `.plt`⟨*N*⟩ for partial lists of tables. (If under MS-DOS or any operating system with short extensions to filenames, see Section 1.2.3 and Chapter 2, item 5).

Note: the user is responsible of askink or not asking a mini-toc (lof or lot) for 

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 one wants one
\partlof                                  if one wants one
\partlot                                  if one wants one
...
```

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 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).

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. This is done by the `checkfiles`

package option (default); 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`, 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 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 one uses `\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 mtcoff package knows what to do about \adjustmtc (and others), but can do nothing about \stepcounter, because 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:

\mtcaddchapter[⟨*title*⟩]

which adds an entry in the table of contents (and adjusts the counter, because it calls \adjustmtc). The table 1.4 summarises these commands, that one puts *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 ~ or \quad), the result will be strange but logically correct.

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*⟩]

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\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

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

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

*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

are \small\rmfamily by default. Tables 1.5 and 1.6 summarise these many commands [3].

Titles are typeset in the \mtifont (\large\bfseries by default) font and the text strings 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

[3]Thanks to Stefan Ulrich, who contributed these tables initialy.

Table 1.6: Fonts for the table entries.

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

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

english.mld[4] (and others[5], more than fifty today) are available.One can easily prepare a similar file for a preferred language. One can change the language of these titles by using the \mtcselectlanguage{*language*} macro.

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.

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

[5]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, Montex (mongol), or vietnam.sty. Other languages are welcome.

For subsections, subsubsections, paragraphs and subparagraphs, the commands \ptcSSfont, \ptcSSSfont, \ptcPfont and \ptcSPfont are available (by default, \normalsize\rmfamily) if one wants 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 \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 5, page 16) are available. One can easily prepare a similar style for a preferred language. One 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 one wants 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, page 16) are available. One can easily prepare a similar style for a preferred language. One 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 one wants 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. If one wants to change the position of the title for only one parttoc (or partlof or partlof), 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 one wants 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 summarise: 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 (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.

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 "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`
`\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` package 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, one 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, one must insert the command

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

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, one 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.

1.2.2.5 Special Entries for TOC, LOF, LOT, Bibliography and Index [6]

If one wants 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, one should use the `tocbibind` 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 one must add an `\mtcaddchapter` command, *without argument*, after the commands `\tableofcontents`, `\listoffigures` and `\listoftables`.

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

For the index, it is a bit more complicated, one adds the following commands just after the `\printindex` command:

```
\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, one 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`.

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

1.2.2.6 The notoccite option

This option loads the notoccite (by Donald Arseneau). It avoids problems with \citecommands in sectionning commands or captions: if one then runs BibTeX 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.

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

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

[b] The `russian` language is not yet supported, but `russianb` is supported if one uses babel-3.6 or higher; `russianc` is an extra.

Some languages may require specific fonts.

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 one wants to typeset this document without any mini-table, one has 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 the version has a number less than 39, please upgrade to version #39.

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

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

4. If one reorders 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`*. A more radical solution is to delete the files* `.aux`*,* `.lof` *and* `.lot` *relative to the document, then re-execute LaTeX three times.*

5. 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 one insists to use 3 characters extensions, even on operating systems allowing

more, just use the package option `shortext`*. Then one will get first the auto-configuration messages, then a message saying that one will use short extensions.*

6. 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 that number 1. And look at the section "Special Entries for TOC, LOF, LOT, Bibliography and Index", 21.

7. Some demanding users want to have minilof, minilot and minibbl. First, minibbl is another 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! Note that the many files `*.mtc*`, etc., may be deleted after le LaTeX run. They are rebuilt by the `\dominitoc`commands (and siblings).

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 one 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 one adds the loading of the `hyperref` package to a document yet using `minitoc`, one 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 one removes 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 an example of the use of the `hyperref` package with `minitoc`.

12. If upgrading from version #30 or lower to version #31 or higher, one 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).

13. 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}
```