

Named indexes

Two indexes are declared in this document's metadata. Every mark below either names one of them or files in the first, and every judgement this extension makes about a mark — which entry it indexes, which target it resolves against, which sort key it files under, which range it pairs with, and which other entry it collides with once the LaTeX back-end has folded it — is made inside the one index the mark belongs to. Each of those judgements is written wrongly here in BOTH indexes, so this fixture is a document of mistakes rather than one to copy: what it demonstrates is that the report names the index its judgement was made in.

A mark that names no index files in the first declared one: Aardvark. A mark that names the second files there: Babbage.

A cross-reference resolves inside its own index

This target names a term the first index carries, and resolves: near. This one names, from the second index, the same term the second does not carry: far. And this one names, from the first index, a term only the second carries: remote.

A sort key files a term in its own index only

The Hague files under Z in the first index, where a mark writes that key, and under Q in the second, where a mark writes another: Hague and Hague. A second mark in each index writes a rival key for the same printed entry, which the first key wins: Hague and Hague.

Two entries print in one place and file under two keys

The index tool stores three levels, so an entry written deeper is folded into its third. Two entries whose paths differ before the fold can be identical after it, and a sort key written against the path the author wrote then files the one printed entry twice. The first index writes that collision: Delta and Gamma, delta. The second index writes its own, out of two different tails: Eff and Dee, eff.

A range does not pair across two indexes

This opening is in the first index: Cantor, and this closing is in the second: Cantor. Neither has a counterpart inside its own index, so each indexes as an ordinary page number.

Where the first index goes

Index

Aardvark, [1](#)

alpha

 beta

 gamma, delta, [1](#)

 gamma, delta, [1](#)

Cantor, [2](#)

Neighbour, *see* Aardvark

Outsider, *see* Babbage

Underwood, [3](#)

Vesalius, [5](#)

Hague, [1](#)

Below the first index

Two marks stand below the first index's placement marker, and both still reach their index. Underwood files in the first, whose entry file this extension holds open past the place the index is printed; Ockham files in the second, whose own marker is further down the page.

Where the second index goes

Index of Authors

ada

bee

cee, dee, eff, [1](#)

cee, dee, eff, [1](#)

Babbage, [1](#)

Cantor, [2](#)

Ockham, [4](#)

Hague, [1](#)

Stranger, *see* Aardvark

Below the second index

Vesalius files in the first index and still reaches it, though it stands below the second index's marker. Petrarch is below its OWN index's marker: the index tool closed that index's entry file where the index was printed, so this term reaches no index at all, and the extension says so.

A second marker for the first index

The marker below names no index, so it is a second marker for the first one. The first marker naming an index is the one that places it, so this marker places nothing and the extension says so.