NAME

indxbib - make inverted index for bibliographic databases

SYNOPSIS

indxbib [**-vw**] [**-c***file*] [**-d***dir*] [**-f***file*] [**-h***n*] [**-i***string*] [**-k***n*] [**-l***n*] [**-n***n*] [**-o***file*] [**-t***n*]
[filename . . .]

DESCRIPTION

indxbib makes an inverted index for the bibliographic databases in *filename* . . . for use with
refer(1), lookbib(1), and lkbib(1). The index will be named *filename***.i**; the index is written to a
temporary file which is then renamed to this. If no filenames are given on the command line
because the **-f** option has been used, and no **-o** option is given, the index will be named **Ind.i**.

Bibliographic databases are divided into records by blank lines. Within a record, each fields
starts with a **%** character at the beginning of a line. Fields have a one letter name which follows
the **%** character.

The values set by the **-c**, **-n**, **-l** and **-t** options are stored in the index; when the index is searched,
keys will be discarded and truncated in a manner appropriate to these options; the original keys
will be used for verifying that any record found using the index actually contains the keys. This
means that a user of an index need not know whether these options were used in the creation of
the index, provided that not all the keys to be searched for would have been discarded during
indexing and that the user supplies at least the part of each key that would have remained after
being truncated during indexing. The value set by the **-i** option is also stored in the index and
will be used in verifying records found using the index.

OPTIONS

It is possible to have whitespace between a command line option and its parameter.

-v   Print the version number.

-w   Index whole files. Each file is a separate record.

-c*file*   Read the list of common words from *file* instead of **/usr/share/groff/1.22.3/eign**.

-d*dir*   Use *dir* as the pathname of the current working directory to store in the index, instead of
the path printed by pwd(1). Usually *dir* will be a symbolic link that points to the direc-
tory printed by pwd(1).

-f*file*   Read the files to be indexed from *file*. If *file* is **-**, files will be read from the standard
input. The **-f** option can be given at most once.

-i*string*
        Dont index the contents of fields whose names are in *string*. Initially *string* is **XYZ**.

-h*n*   Use the first prime greater than or equal to *n* for the size of the hash table. Larger values
of *n* will usually make searching faster, but will make the index larger and **indxbib** use
more memory. Initially *n* is 997.

-k*n*   Use at most *n* keys per input record. Initially *n* is 100.

-l*n*   Discard keys that are shorter than *n*. Initially *n* is 3.

-n*n*   Discard the *n* most common words. Initially *n* is 100.

-o*basename*
        The index should be named *basename***.i**.

-t*n*   Truncate keys to *n*. Initially *n* is 6.

FILES

*filename***.i**   Index.

Ind.i   Default index name.

/usr/share/groff/1.22.3/eign
　　　　　　　List of common words.

indxbib*XXXXXX*　　Temporary file.

SEE ALSO
refer(1), lkbib(1), lookbib(1)

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