Here is the entry in Morohashi’s dictionary for Zhu Xi:

Japanese pronunciation of his name

What era he lived in (the Sung dynasty)

A biographical summary of his accomplishments.

A list of all his names (see next page for close-up)

Sources for entry information (in this case, 宋史 and 朱子學案)

A portrait of the man, labeled with his hào and giving the source in parentheses.
A close up of the beginning of the entry shows us all his names:

Note that each type of name (字、號、等) is grouped together. Zhu Xi has an inordinate number of names—most people would have one of each, or two at most.
Here is another entry for Zhu Xi. This one is from [中国历史辞典 (宋史): 上海辞书出版社, 1984].

Posthumous name (note how it does not appear until later in the entry)

Birth and death dates

Where his family was from (home)

Where he was born

Where he moved later in life

Various names (but not as many as are listed in Morohashi)

朱熹 (1130–1200) 宋徽州婺源人，生于南剑州尤溪，后徙居建阳，考亭。字元晦，一字仲晦，号晦庵，又号晦翁，别称紫阳。绍兴十八年 (1148) 进士，任泉州同安县主簿。淳熙时，知南康军，改提举浙东茶盐公事。时浙东大饥，乃单车按行境内，敦荒草弊。光宗时，历知漳州、秘阁修撰等。宁宗初，为焕章阁待制，旋以本职提举南京鸿庆宫。庆元二年 (1196)，落职罢祠。后致仕。卒后追谥“文”。早期主张抗金，中年以后转持消极防守。受业于李侗，得程颐、程颐之传，兼采周敦颐、张载等人学说，集北宋以来理学之大成，建立一个客观唯心主义的思想体系，是中国封建社会后期影响最大的思想家。其学派被称为“闽学”，或考亭学派、程朱学派。曾被韩侂胄视为“伪学”，加以禁止。他认为，“太极”是宇宙的根本和全体，包括不能分离的“理”、“气”，“理”在“气”先；万物有万理，万理均源于“天理”，而“天理”即“三
Finally, let’s look at a Morohashi entry for a famous Korean. Here is the entry for the 17th century author Kim Manjung 金萬重 (1637-1692) (here in horizontal text instead of vertical text):

【金萬重】キンバンヂュウウ 朝鮮李朝、光山の人。字は重叔。號は西浦。諡は文孝。官は大提學判書。〔人物志〕。

And here is a key to each part:

1. 【金萬重】: The Chinese characters for his name
2. キンバンヂュウウ: The Japanese pronunciation of his name.
3. 朝鮮李朝: When he was active (the Choson Yi Dynasty, which was 1392-1908)
4. 光山の人: Where he was from
5. 字は重叔: What his ca was
6. 號は西浦: What his ho was
7. 諡は文孝: What his si was
8. 官は大提學判書: What his rank was
9. 〔人物志〕: The source of the information, in this case the 人物志.