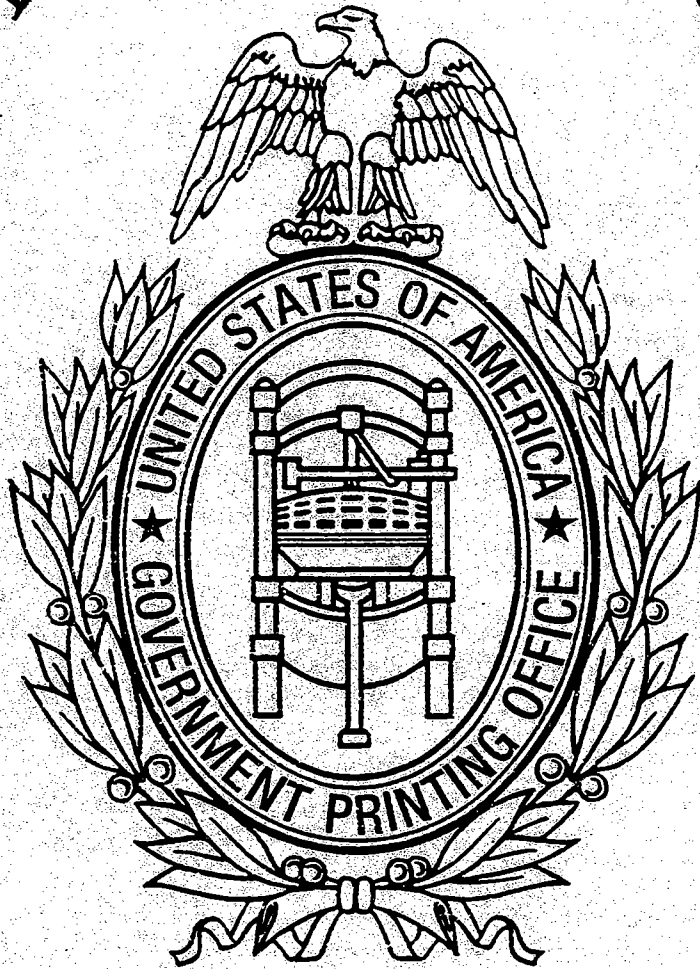


SUBFORMAT GENERATION



SGML

August 1, 1999

Rule designation: 0 = No rules—1 = Cross rules—2 = Cross and down rules—3 = Cross rules and vertical side rules
 4 = Cross rules, down rules and vertical side rules.

0 = No top of boxhead rule—4 = 4/10 rule bottom of boxhead—10 = 1-point rule bottom of table—5 = Half point horizontal table rules
 4 = 4/10 point vertical rules—3 = 3/10 point gap between parallel rules

Bearoff (points)

Minimum space top and bottom of table

No carding

Nonjustify the stub and all reading columns (or justify if "j" is used)

Leader from top

Heading size (points)

Normal s designation and stub except when following tr column—must be r designation if reading column—use stub locators

*Leave s designation out and use figure allotment for a figure column in stub

No. of cols.

<GPOTABLE COLS='03' OPTS='L4(0,4,10,5,4,3) b2, ns, nc, nj, nh, lt, lp10, p6, 7/8, f10, g1, t1, aw, bj, o24, l1' CDEF='tr3, s36, 6, 3.2, r30b, 6p, r30n, x130, xs30, x1s30, 6C'>

No hyphenation

Boxhead size (points)

Body size and leading (points)

Footnote point size

Grid No. (unlimited: g007, etc.)

Typeface No.

Absolute width (aw followed by "points" will offset from left margin)

Block style

Offset from left margin in points

Keeps indents to 1 em increments regardless of stub length

Tracing column, see instructions, follow with reading column, not stub—use stub locators

Number of figures in column (figure column)†

Stub length (points) (minimum)*†

† NOTE

All columns except for alignment columns can be modified.

- L = Left
- R = Right
- C = Center
- V = Variable
- j = Justify

Optional

Must use both or neither

Fig. col. ctr. †

Reading column (points) No leaders, No spread†

Reading column (points) No spread†

Reading column (points) No leaders†

Reading column with no rule following†

Figure column with parallel rule following†

Reading column with bold rule following†

For point alignment

Number of figures in column (figure column)†

Stub length (points) (minimum)*†

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SGML FUNCTION LINE DESCRIPTION IN ORDER OF APPEARANCE

Designation	Description
<GPOTABLE COLS='7'	Each table must start with this designator and end with </GPOTABLE>. Number of columns. Can be followed by "e" to distribute remaining space equally between reading columns, as opposed to the default—"p" proportional.
OPTS='	This begins the Options section of the table description line. Use ' after the last entry in the section. If no options are needed, omit OPTS='...' entirely.
L2*	Rule designation: L0=no rules; L1=horizontal rules; L2=horizontal and down rules; L3=horizontal and vertical side rules; L4=horizontal rules, down rules, and vertical side rules; L5=horizontal rules and an outside vertical side rule (trim side only); L6=horizontal and down rules, and an outside vertical side rule (trim side only).
(10,3,3,5,4,3)*	Rule widths in tenths of a point (top, bottom-of-boxhead, end of table, horizontal rule, vertical rule, point gap between parallel rules). Use to change the default rule-width values (4=hairline, 5=half point, 10=1 point, 20=2 point).
b2*	Figure column bearoff from rules in points.
ns*	Minimum space top and bottom of table.
nc*	No carding. Cancels default carding (variable space between lines of table and text that justifies page depth).
nj*	No justification—stub and all reading columns regardless of column width (use "j" to justify).
nh*	No hyphenation (stub only).
lt*	Leader from top.
tp10*	Table title point size (<TTITLE> or <NRTITLE>). Do not use if there is no table title.
p6*	Boxhead point size (<CHED H='n'>). Do not use if there are no boxheads.
7/8*	Type size and leading for body of table in points (<ENT>).
f10*	Footnote point size (<TNOTE>): Footnotes are normally the same size as the boxhead, but not smaller than 6 point even if p0 is used. Use this feature for desired footnote size.
g1*	Grid number: g1 through g8 or g016 (example) to access any MicroComp grid.
t1*	Typeface number: t1 through t5.
aw*	Absolute width.
bl*	Block style, flush and flush reading columns.
o24*	Offset from left margin, in points.
il'*	Holds stub indentions to 1-em increments, regardless of stub length.
CDEF='	This begins the Column Definition section of the table description line. Use > after the last entry in the section.
tr3†	Tracing column (<ENT I='50'>), width in number of figures allowed. If the next column is a reading column, use an "r" not an "s" but use stub indent designators.
s36†	Stub column width in points. Usually a minimum is specified since the stub will expand automatically. For an all-figure-column table leave the "s" out and use all figure column designations and <ENT I='01'> for the first column indent designator.
6†	Number of figures in a figure column.
3.2	Specifies width and alignment in a figure column (number of figures allowed on either side of the aligning character). Any character except a space or a comma can be used as an aligning character.
r30†	Reading column minimum width in points.
xl30†	Reading column minimum width in points, no leaders.
xs30†	Reading column width in points, no spread.
xls30†	Reading column width in points, no leaders, no spread.
r25b†	Reading column minimum width in points with a bold rule following.
6p†	Figure column with a parallel rule following.
6n†	Figure column with no rule following.

* Optional.

† Any column designation followed by a cap L, R, C, or V will modify that column as follows: L=Left; R=Right; C=Center; and V=Variable; lowercase j following column designation will justify only that column.

NOTE: The figures in the "Designation" column are arbitrary values used only for example.

SGML SUBFORMAT GENERATION INDENT DESIGNATORS

All numbers below, except 29, 39, 40, 95, 96, & 97, must be entered as <ROW><ENT I='nn'>. Example <ROW><ENT I='01'>. Numbers 29, 39, 95, 96, & 97 never appear in the <ENT tag, they are <TNOTE>, <FTNT>, <TTITLE>, <TDESC>, & <NRTTITLE> respectively. Number 40 never appears immediately following <ROW>, see instructions.

Designator	Line type	Leadered	Line length	Primary indentation ¹	Secondary indentation	Split
01	L or J ²	Yes	Stub	0	Hanging	Start/end.
02	do	Yes	Stub	1 or 2	do	Do.
03	do	Yes	Stub	2 or 4	do	Do.
04	do	Yes	Stub	3 or 6	do	Do.
05	do	Yes	Stub	4 or 8	do	Do.
06	do	Yes	Stub	5 or 10	do	Do.
07	do	Yes	Stub	6 or 12	do	Do.
08	do	Yes	Stub	7 or 14	do	Do.
09	do	Yes	Stub	8 or 16	do	Do.
10	do	Yes	Stub	9 or 18	do	Do.
11	do	No	Stub	0	do	Start only.
12	do	No	Stub	1 or 2	do	Do.
13	do	No	Stub	2 or 4	do	Do.
14	do	No	Stub	3 or 6	do	Do.
15	do	No	Stub	4 or 8	do	Do.
16	do	No	Stub	5 or 10	do	Do.
17	do	No	Stub	6 or 12	do	Do.
18	do	No	Stub	7 or 14	do	Do.
19	do	No	Stub	8 or 16	do	Do.
20	do	No	Stub	9 or 18	do	Do.
21 ³	V ⁴	No	Stub			Do.
22 ⁵	L or J ²	No	Stub	0	do	Start/end.
23 ⁶	Flush right	No	(⁶)			End only.
24	(⁷)	No	(⁷)	1	0	End only.
25 ⁸	Center	No	Stub	0	0	Start only.
26 ⁹	L or J ²	No	Stub	0	Hanging	Start only.
27 ¹⁰	V ⁴	No	(¹⁰)	0	0	Start only.
28 ¹¹	V ⁴	No	Table			Start only.
29 ¹²	(¹²)	No	(¹²)	1 or 2	0	Start/end.
30 ^{3 13}	V ⁴	No	Stub			Start/end.
31 ¹⁴	L or J ²	Yes	Stub	0	Hanging	Start only.
38 ¹⁵	L or J ²	Yes	Stub	0	Hanging	End only.
39 ¹⁶	Justified	No	Table	Paragraph	Flush	End only.
40 ¹⁷	V ⁴	No	(¹⁷)			
50 ¹⁸	Flush right	No	(¹⁸)	0	0	
95 ¹⁹	V ⁴	No	Table			Title.
96 ²⁰	V ⁴	No	Table			Headnote.
97 ²¹	V ⁴	No	Table			Title.

¹ Primary indentation varies depending upon width of stub column. Less than 15 ems, 1-em indent; 15 ems and over, 2-em indent. Secondary indentations are always 1 em more than the primary. If "il" is used in function line, primary indentations will be in increments of 1 em regardless of stub width.

² Left or justified, depending upon the width of stub column.

³ Centers in stub, must add space top and bottom. Also used as a centerhead across entire table when down rules are present, must expand stub.

⁴ Variable designator centers if 2 lines or less, flush and hang if 3 lines or more. The hanging indentation is 1 em if line length is less than 30 picas, 2 ems if 30 picas or more.

⁵ Designator 22 similar to designator 11, only start/end; also similar to designator 01, but no leaders.

⁶ Flush right footnote designator that will generate a cutoff rule. SGML tag is <SIGDAT>

⁷ Paragraph designator, same measure as the text paragraph preceding the table.

⁸ Same size as boxhead, will continue with boxhead, and can be keyed anywhere in body of table.

⁹ Designator 26 similar to designator 11, except 2 points larger.

¹⁰ Obsolete, use designator 40. Centers over figure columns, must expand stub (FOTP of 2).

¹¹ Centers across entire table (FOTP of 2). Cannot be used in vertically-ruled table.

¹² Used by program to set footnotes at end of table (former *f function), now <TNOTE>.

¹³ Designator 30 similar to designator 21, except start/end.

¹⁴ Designator 31 similar to designator 01, except start only.

¹⁵ Designator 38 similar to designator 01, except end only, used for total lines.

¹⁶ Designator 39, footnote designator with <FTREF> (former *N function). Key <FTREF> at end of line, then key <FTNT><P> and the footnote. Footnote will print at bottom of page like a text footnote. Can only be used in body of table. Must end with </FTNT>

¹⁷ Designator 40, spans multiple columns in body of table. It must be entered as <ENT A='nn'>, where 'nn' represents the number of additional columns to be spanned. <ENT A='03'> would span 4 columns. Cannot be used as a stub. Centers unless L (fl L), R (fl R), or J (justify) precedes the number. Example: <ENT A='R03'> would span 4 columns, setting flush right.

¹⁸ Tracing column designator. Column width indicated in number of figures allowed, table will leader from top.

¹⁹ Designator 95 is the Table Title. SGML tag is <TTITLE>.

²⁰ Designator 96 is the Table Subtitle. SGML tag is <TDESC>.

²¹ Designator 97 similar to designator 95, except that it does not continue. SGML tag is <NRTTITLE>. This function has not been implemented in SGML yet.

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NOTES

- a. All stub designators have an FOTP of 1, except when preceded by a tracing column.
- b. Reading column: 12 ems and over, justifies; under 12 ems, ragged right.
- c. The program will break a word in a boxhead 1 time. Must use <Ll> for multiple breaks. If no word break is wanted, use a discretionary hyphen (&chyp;h;) in front of that word.
- d. Stub under 15 ems, 1-em indents; 15 ems and over, 2-em indents. Use il in function line for 1-em indents regardless of column width.
- e. Maximum of 30 columns, 28 spanners, and 6 hierarchies.
- f. To break table over to next page use <FNC>.
- g. For an all-figure-column table (no stub)—leave "s" out of function line—use figure allotment (remaining space divides equally into all columns). Use <ROW><ENT I='01'> in first column of table.
- h. In the function line, if using p—, must also use —/—.
- i. The bearoff in the figure columns can be altered in the function line.
- j. <Ll> cannot be used on variable designators: 21, 27, 28, 30, 40, 95, and 96.
- k. If a <TTITLE>, <NRTITLE>, and/or <BOXHD> is not required in the output it does not have to be put in data as is required in a "GPO locator" database. When multiple <TTITLE> tags are used, only the first one will generate a continued line.

SGML SUBFORMAT GENERATION

"SGML Subformat Generation" is a feature of the GPO typesetting program (MicroComp) which allows the typesetting of tabular matter with SGML coding and with minimal copy preparation. MicroComp will construct a table according to the basic page parameters of the publication in which it will appear. If the table is to appear in more than one publication, the table will, with the same coding, be typeset according to the unique specifications of each publication.

There is a maximum of 30 columns, 28 spanners, and 6 hierarchies.

Copy preparation and keyboarding is as follows:

A. *Function line.*—A function line must be prepped and keyed as part of each table. The function line will contain the basic data needed to typeset the table. Optional features are used to override the default values specified in the text format. All commands must start and end with an **angle bracket** and **attribute values** must be between **single close quotes**. Examples are shown below.

1. The function line begins with a <GPOTABLE COLS=*n* immediately followed by a figure in single quotes, indicating the number of columns.

2. The next section of the function line is OPTS='...', '. This section allows you to change the default settings of the subformat generation routine. If there are no options to be entered, omit the entire OPTS='...', '. section.

3. Linerule designation (optional) 'L0'—no horizontal or vertical rules (the boxhead hierarchy rules will also be eliminated). 'L1'—horizontal rules only. 'L2'—horizontal and vertical rules. 'L3'—horizontal and vertical side rules. 'L4'—horizontal, vertical, and vertical side rules. 'L5'—horizontal rules and an outside vertical side rule (trim side only). 'L6'—horizontal and vertical rules, and an outside vertical side rule (trim side only).

4. Rule weight feature (optional). Figures in parens are in 10ths of a point. They must be listed in this specific order: top of table, bottom-of-boxhead, end of table, horizontal rules, vertical rules, point gap between parallel rules.

```
<GPOTABLE COLS='5' OPTS='L1(10,4,4,5,3)' CDEF='s30,6,6,6,6'>
```

The example above creates a table with no down rules, a 1-point top rule, a .4 point (hairline) bottom-of-boxhead rule, a .4 point bottom-of-table rule, .5 (half-point) horizontal table rules, and a .3 point gap between parallel rules.

If it is not necessary to change the default values of all rules, omit the designation for a particular rule but retain its comma separator.

```
<GPOTABLE COLS='5' OPTS='L2(10,,10)' CDEF='s30,6,6,6,6'>
```

The example above will override the top rule and the bottom-of-table rule, but would retain the default weight of the bottom-of-boxhead rule.

```
<GPOTABLE COLS='5' OPTS='L2(,0)' CDEF='s30,6,6,6,6'>
```

The example above will retain the default weights of the top and bottom-of-boxhead rules, but override the bottom-of-table rule—in this case eliminating it altogether.

The string may be terminated at the last rule weight designation change.

```
<GPOTABLE COLS='5' OPTS='L2(10)' CDEF='s30,6,6,6,6'>
```

The example above will override the default weight for the top rule, but retain the default values for the rest.

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<GPOTABLE COLS='5' OPTS='L2,b2,ns,nc,nj,nh,lt,tp8,p6,8/9,
f6,g1,t1,aw,bl,o24,i1' CDEF='s30,6,6,6,6'>

5. Bearoff (optional, figure columns only). Use a lowercase "b", followed by the number of points of bearoff from the column rule. The amount of bearoff may be altered automatically by the typeset program in order to avoid turning the page or to fit the table into a turnpage measure if the table is too wide.
6. Minimum space top and bottom of table (optional, use lowercase "ns").
7. No carding (optional, use lowercase "nc"). This will prevent the table from justifying vertically. It was created to remedy the situation in which the left and right sides of a parallel table did not align due to the differences in carding (feathering) of the two pages during page makeup.
8. Non-justify or justify the stub and all reading columns (optional—"nj" non-justify; "j" justify). Determines whether columns within a table will be set ragged right or justified, regardless of column width. An individual column can be forced to justify by using a lowercase "j" after its column designation.
9. No hyphenation in stub column (optional, use lowercase "nh"). This does not affect any other reading column.
10. Leader from top (optional, use lowercase "lt"). Causes a table to leader or align on the first line of the stub when the table consists of a stub and all figure columns. Without this option the figure columns would align or leader from the bottom (last line of the stub).
11. Point size of table title (optional) <TTITLE> or <NRTITLE>. Use lowercase "tp", followed immediately by the point size. The headnote <TDESC> is always 2 points smaller than the <TTITLE> or <NRTITLE>. If there is no <TTITLE> or <NRTITLE>, you do not need ,tp_ in the <GPOTABLE line.
12. Point size of boxhead, body of table, and leading of body of table (optional). If used, all three elements must be specified. *Exception:* if there are no boxheads (<CHED H='n'>), you do not need ,p_ in the <GPOTABLE line.
 - a. Lowercase "p" followed by the point size of the boxhead.
 - b. Point size of body of table, shill, leading of body.
13. Point size of footnotes (optional). Use lowercase "f" followed by the point size.
14. Grid and typeface of the table (optional). Use lowercase "g" followed by the grid number; lowercase "t" followed by the typeface number. If used, both elements must be specified. The grid and typeface specified will hold throughout the table unless modified within the table.
15. Absolute width (optional, use lowercase "aw"). This feature is used for squeeze tables, or to center a table in a page column, when full column width is not required. When used, the tabular columns will print at the exact width specified in the function line—no column spread will occur. It can also be used to offset the table from the left margin by number of points keyed immediately after the aw, e.g., aw24.
16. Block style (optional, use lowercase "bl"). Modifies reading columns to flush-and-flush style from the default of flush and hang. If paragraph style is desired, use "bl" function and key 1 em quad after designator for that column, e.g., <ENT> .
17. Offset from left (optional). Use lowercase "o" followed by the number of points desired to indent table from left margin, e.g., o24.
18. Indentions (optional, use lowercase "i1"): Holds stub indentions to 1-em increments regardless of column width. Default values: less than 15 ems, 1-em indents; 15 ems and over, 2-em indents.
19. Tracing column (optional). Use lowercase "tr" followed by column width in number of figures allowed (designator 50). Enables the use of stub designators in second column of table (use an "r" not an "s" column designation in function line). Can only be used as the first column.

B. *Table title line, non-repeat* (<NRTITLE>).—Set this line immediately after the function line, in place of the <TTITLE> tag. No additional line spacing is needed.

C. *Headnote line* <TDESC>.—The headnote line, if any, is keyed next. It will continue with boxhead.

D. *Boxhead data*. (<CHED H='n'>).—Boxheads must start with <BOXHD>. Boxheads are keyed as hierarchies; i.e., <CHED H='1'>Data ..., <CHED H='2'>Data ..., etc. Up to six hierarchies (levels) are allowed. Particular care must be given to the order in which boxheads are keyed. They must be keyed as “span valleys”, from the highest hierarchy to the lowest, from left to right. It is not necessary to end a boxhead. No keying is necessary to obtain any horizontal or vertical rules in the boxhead. There is a limit of 28 spanners to a table.

E. *First column designators*. (<ROW><ENT I='nn'>—

1. If the first column is a figure column, designator 01 will be keyed after the equal sign, preceding all data in the first column.

2. If the first column is a reading, or stub column, designators 01 through 22, 25 (see paragraph e. below), 26, 28, 30, 31, and 38 can be used. The various designators will have basically the same characteristics regardless of the publication in which the table appears.

a. *01 through 10*.—Leadered designators, flush and hang, with primary indention hierarchies 0 (for 1) through 9 (for 10). The actual primary and secondary indentions will vary according to the column width of the particular table/publication. Whether or not the designators are justified will vary depending on the same consideration. These designators are allowed to both start and end a page or text column.

b. *11 through 20*.—Nonleadered designators corresponding to designators 1 through 10. Used primarily for “colon lines”. These designators are “start only” designators.

c. *21*.—Centerhead in stub column—start only. Key space top and bottom (<Q P='nn'>).

d. *22*.—A flush left nonleadered designator—start/end.

e. *25*.—Centerhead in stub, can be used anywhere in body of table. Will print same point size as boxhead, and will continue with boxhead when table runs over to a second page. (See instructions on page 9.)

f. *26*.—Similar to designator 11, except 2 points larger.

g. *27*.—Obsolete, do not use. See paragraph a. under paragraph F. on page 8.

h. *28*.—Centerhead across entire table. Start only. Cannot be used in tables with down rules, expand stub and use designator 21.

i. *29*.—Reserved for table footnote, whether or not the table actually carries a footnote. Do not prep. The <TNOTE> is the designator 29 equivalent.

j. *30*.—Similar to designator 21, except start/end.

k. *31*.—Similar to designator 01, except start only.

l. *38*.—Similar to designator 01, except end only.

m. *39*.—Footnote function designator. Key <FTREF> at end of line, then key <FTNT><P> and the footnote. Footnote will make up at bottom of page, like text footnotes. (Can only be used in body of table, not in table title, table description, or boxheads.) Must end with <FTNT>.

n. *50*.—Tracing column designator.

3. *Expand stub feature*.—In order to change the stub width, key <ROW EXPSTB='nn'><ENT I='nn'> The 'nn' in EXPSTB equals the number of additional columns desired, i.e., <ROW EXPSTB='03'> would span four columns (the stub, plus three more columns). To cancel expand use <ROW EXPSTB='00'> for the next row. See also paragraph G below.

F. *Other than first column.*—(<ENT>) are to be used rather than actual number designators. The column immediately following the first column will be keyed <ENT>data . . . , as will all remaining columns; regardless of whether they are reading, figure, alignment, or blank data columns. Leaders will be generated automatically for <ENT> columns that are blank in accordance with the GPO Style Manual.

a. 40.—Spanner designator within body of table. This is not a stub designator and cannot be used immediately after the <ROW> tag. In the column where the spanner is to begin, use <ENT A='nn'> where 'nn' is the number of additional columns to be spanned. To span 6 columns, use <ENT A='05'>. <ENT A='nn'> will recompute each time it is used, i.e., <ENT A='05'> data . . . <ENT A='03'> data . . .

b. <ENT A='nn'> is a center designator, but it can be changed to fl L, fl R, or justified, by using L, R, J immediately before the number. <ENT A='R03'> would span 4 columns and set flush right.

G. *Horizontal rules.*—Single, double, or bold single horizontal rules (such as subtotal or total rules) may be generated in any column. This may be done by keying <ROW RUL=, followed by a string of designators (one for each column) each followed by a comma. The column designators are n (no rule), s (single), d (double), and b (bold single). Rules must be keyed as attributes to <ROW> tag for row they are to appear under.

a. To obtain a single rule in every other column of an eight-column table, key: <ROW RUL='n,s,n,s,n,s,n,s'>. Replace the "s" with "d" for double rules, or with "b" for bold single rules. If at any point in the <ROW RUL= string the rule is to span the remaining columns, insert a quad right entity &sqdrt; after the rule-type designator to end the string <ROW RUL='s&sqdrt;'>. If no rules are required in any of the remaining columns, the string ends with the last designator <ROW RUL='n,s,n,s,n,s'>.

b. A rule is normally considered part of the text preceeding and appears below that text. It is entered in the <ROW tag at the beginning of the line containing the text, and will be controlled by the EXPSTB='nn' of the line it is keyed with. There are occasionally times when a rule needs to appear *over* a line, using the EXPSTB of that line. In this case use TOPRUL='...'. The correct order of occurrence is <ROW EXPSTB='nn' TOPRUL='...' RULE='...'>.

H. *Table footnote.*—Table footnotes are generated by keying <TNOTE>Data . . . The cutoff rule is inserted automatically.

I. *Table end.*—All tables must end with </GPOTABLE>.

BOXHEADS

 can now be used to break words anywhere in a boxhead. For a blank line use a without a quad space.

Boxheads can be aligned at the top, bottom, or centered on the deepest boxhead. Use <CHED H='1' O='t'> to align at top; <CHED H='1' O='b'> to align at bottom; <CHED H='1' O='c'> to center in depth.

VERTICAL BOLD AND PARALLEL RULES

In a table with down rules these modifications to the function line insert different types of vertical rules in particular columns, or specify no rules in particular columns.

The following codes override the default hairline rule:

- n = no rule.
- p = parallel (double rule).
- b = bold (1-point rule).

These vertical rule designation codes are to be keyed with the width specification of the preceding column, e.g.:

<GPOTABLE COLS='8' OPTS='L2' CDEF='s25b,6,6,6p,r25b,6n,7,8'>

This is the function line for an 8-column table. The stub will be at least 25 points wide, followed by a bold vertical rule. The stub is followed by three 6-figure-wide figure columns. The first two of these are followed by hairline vertical rules (default rules). The third is followed by a vertical parallel rule. Following the vertical parallel rule is a reading column, 25 points wide (minimum), followed by another bold vertical rule. This bold rule is followed by two more figure columns, with no vertical rule between them. The second of these two figure columns is followed by a hairline vertical rule and the final 8-figure-wide figure column.

SUBFORMAT GENERATION DESIGNATOR 25

Designator 25.—<ROW><ENT I='25'>—Centerhead in stub, can be used anywhere in body of table. Will print same point size as boxhead, and will continue with boxhead when the table runs over to a second page.

It is a nonleadered, center designator, FOTP 1, which has a line length equal to the width of the stub column.

It can be used in conjunction with <ENT> in succeeding columns. All data in these columns on the same line as designator 25 will be centered with no leaders, regardless of the type of column in which the data appears. They will also carry over with the boxhead, and be set in the same point size. If there are runovers in a column, the next column will align at the top.

If there is a second occurrence of a designator 25 line, it will print where keyed, and it will continue with the boxhead instead of the previous occurrence.

ALTERING A COLUMN DESIGNATION IN FUNCTION LINE

Figure columns.—If an "L" is used after the figure designation, the column will flush left. If a "C" is used, the column will center (6L, 6C).

Reading columns.—If an "R" is used, the column will flush right, or "C" (center) or "V" (variable) (r30R, r30C, r30V).

<O='xl'> FUNCTION TO CLEAR A LEADERED DESIGNATOR

To eliminate leaders from a leadered designator, key the tag <ROW><ENT I='nn' O='xl'>, <ENT O='xl'>, or <LI O='xl'>. The leader function of this designator will be canceled for this occurrence only. The next time the designator is used, the original leader characteristics will be restored.

If the column specification "xl" is used in the function line, the designators for that entire column will be generated as nonleadered designators, and a "<O='xl'>" in the body of the table is unnecessary.

<O='.'> FUNCTION—LEADERS IN AN XL COLUMN

The use of a <O='.'>. will insert leaders in an xl column. The leadering parameters of that column's designator are changed only for that one occurrence. The next designator (<ENT>) in that column returns its parameters to the original specifications. This function is keyed immediately following the designator (<ENT O='.'>).

<O='l'> FUNCTION—LEADER FROM BOTTOM

This function enables leadering from the bottom in selected columns, even if the overall table is leader-from-the-top style (2 or more reading columns). This function is keyed immediately following the designator: <ENT O='l'>. When used, that column will leader from the bottom, and the following columns will align on the bottom line of that column. The leadering parameters of that column's designator are changed for that one occurrence

only. The next occurrence of that designator (<ENT>) in that column returns its parameters to the original specifications.

<O='oi0'> OVERRIDE FUNCTION

This function can change a normal flush-and-hang reading column designator to a variable designator (center), a paragraph designator, or multiple hierarchies of flush and hang. In doing so, the leader characteristics, actual primary and secondary indentions, and column justification are adjusted automatically according to the GPO Style Manual.

Do not use this function in alignment columns.

This is a program-supplied function, and while it is not difficult to use, you must adhere strictly to the rules.

Key a lowercase oi and a single-digit numeral, e.g. 'oi1', as the attribute value inside the appropriate <ENT> immediately following the designator (<ROW><ENT I='nn' O='oi1'>, <ENT O='oi1'>, or <LI O='oi1'>). The parameters of this designator will be changed only for one occurrence. The next time the designator is used, the original characteristics will be restored. The entire string must immediately follow the designator, i.e., it must precede any other function such as a grid or typeface change.

- a. The function code is a lowercase o (override).
- b. The subfunction code is a lowercase i (indentions).
- c. The single-digit numeral designates the particular manner in which the designator's parameters will be changed:

0 = variable designator.—The designator will set centered if the text makes 1 or 2 lines, and flush-and-hang if the text makes 3 or more lines. Flush-and-hang text will justify if the column width is 12 ems or more. Leaders are canceled, which means that the period (if any) following the text will not be supplied in leader-from-the-top tables, but must be keyed.

1 = paragraph designator.—The designator will set paragraph style, the primary indentation will be 1 em (2 ems if column width is 30 picas or more). Text will justify if the column width is 12 ems or more. Leaders are canceled, and the period must be keyed (see variable designator).

2 = second hierarchy flush and hang. Normally used for the first subentry under a regular flush-and-hang designator. Primary indentation will be 1 em from flush if the column width is less than 15 ems, 2 ems if 15 ems or more. The secondary indentation is always 1 em more than the primary. These hierarchies work the same as those in the stub, e.g., an override hierarchy 2 will have the same effect as a designator O2 in the stub column, although the actual indentions will be determined by particular column widths. An "i1" in the function line will limit the actual hierarchy indentions to multiples of 1 em. Leaders are not canceled, and in leader-from-the-top tables the period on overs is supplied automatically by the program.

3 = third level flush-and-hang. This specification would normally be used on a subentry to a level 2 hierarchy.

4–9 = additional levels of indentation.

Revised August 1, 1999

This is a test of the SGML subformat generation table features available in the MicroComp typesetting system.

The SGML Subformat Generation line for this table is:

top hori- par-
 rule head tom zontal vertical allel
 weight weight weight weight weight space

<GPOTABLE COLS='7' OPTS='L4(5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 10),j,p7,8/9,f8,g1,t1' CDEF='s120p,7,7,8,4,3,3.4,r60'>

<TTITLE>SUBFORMAT GENERATION TABLE FEATURES

<TDESC>Subformat Generation Headnote

<BOXHD>

<CHED H='1'>Stub column head (<CHED H='1' O='t'> aligns at top, <Ll> in text forces a line break)	<CHED H='1' O='L'> Boxhead no. 1 (hierarchy 1) (O='L' flushes left)		<CHED H='1' O='R'> Boxhead no. 6 (hierarchy 1) (O='R' flushes right) ¹		<CHED H='1' O='b'> Boxhead no. 9 (hierarchy 1, also column head) (O='b' aligns at bottom)	
(1)	<CHED H='2'> Boxhead no. 2 (hierarchy 2)	<CHED H='2' O='V'> Boxhead no. 5 (hierarchy 2, also column head) (O='V' sets as variable)	<CHED H='3'> Boxhead no. 3 (hierarchy 3, also column head)	<CHED H='3'> Boxhead no. 4 (hierarchy 3, also column head)		<CHED H='2'> Boxhead no. 7 (hierarchy 2, also column head)
<ROW><ENT I='25'>Designator 25 can be used to number columns and to provide units of quantity over figure columns. Designator 25 data is carried by the system with the boxhead when the table is continued to the next page or column. (Bold rule is generated with <ROW RUL='b&qdr;'>.)	Dollars	Tons	Gallons	Degrees	Percent	
<ROW EXPSTB='06'><ENT I='21'>Designator 21 sets a centered stub head and is start only. (EXPSTB='nn' here cancels down rules.)						
<ROW EXPSTB='00'><ENT I='11'>Each column after the stub carries the designator <ENT> (old •D). <ROW><ENT I='11'>Designator 11 sets a hierarchy 1 stub head. These heads are flushed left for all hierarchies and are start only. <ROW><ENT I='01'>Designator 01, leaders Leaders canceled with <ENT O='xl'>. Designator 11 sets a hierarchy 1 stub head. (<ENT O='oi0'> centers.) Designator 11 sets a hierarchy 1 stub head. (<ENT O='oi1'> sets paragraph style.) Designator 11 sets a hierarchy 1 stub head. (Indent forced with <O='oi3'> [2 to 9 valid]). (Rules generated with <ROW RUL='n,s&qdr;'>.)	<ENT O='?'> can be used to restore leaders in any cell of an xl column (not shown).
<ROW><ENT I='11'> 	<ENT A='05'> used to span these 6 columns					
<ROW><ENT I='11'> 	<ENT A='04'> used to span these 5 columns				<ENT O='oi0'> used to center here	
<ROW><ENT I='26'>Designator 26 is identical to designator 11 except that the point size of designator 26 is 2 points larger. <ROW RUL='n,d&qdr;'><ENT I='01'>Designator 01 sets a hierarchy 1 text line. The format for texts of all hierarchies is flush and hang. ² If there are no reading columns, other than the stub, the last line will be leaded. (Total rule here is generated with <ROW RUL='n,d&qdr;'> above.)	1,560	1,250	14,490	760.24	64.322	Since the last column of this table is a reading column, all columns are leaded from the top.

Revised August 1, 1999

<TTITLE>SUBFORMAT GENERATION TABLE FEATURES—CONTINUED

<TDESC>Subformat Generation Headnote

<BOXHD>

<p><CHED H='1'>Stub column head (<CHED H='1' O='t'> aligns at top, <L> in text forces a line break)</p>	<p><CHED H='1' O='L'> Boxhead no. 1 (hierarchy 1) (O='L' flushes left)</p>		<p><CHED H='1' O='R'> Boxhead no. 6 (hierarchy 1) (O='R' flushes right)¹</p>		<p><CHED H='1' O='b'> Boxhead no. 9 (hierarchy 1, also column head) (O='b' aligns at bottom)</p>	
	<p><CHED H='2'> Boxhead no. 2 (hierarchy 2)</p>	<p><CHED H='2' O='V'> Boxhead no. 5 (hierarchy 2, also column head) (O='V' sets as variable)</p>	<p><CHED H='2'> Boxhead no. 7 (hierarchy 2, also column head)</p>	<p><CHED H='2'> Boxhead no. 8 (hierarchy 2, also column head)</p>		
	<p><CHED H='3'> Boxhead no. 3 (hierarchy 3, also column head)</p>	<p><CHED H='3'> Boxhead no. 4 (hierarchy 3, also column head)</p>				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<p><ROW><ENT I='25'>Designator 25 can be used to number columns and to provide <i>units of quantity</i> over figure columns. Designator 25 data is carried by the system with the boxhead when the table is continued to the next page or column. (Bold rule is generated with <ROWRUL='b&qudt;'>.)</p>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Degrees</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
<p><ROW><ENT I='01' O='1'>Designator 01 sets a hierarchy 1 text line. Both stub heads and text lines can be leadered from the bottom.</p> <p>Designator 12³ sets a hierarchy 2 stub head. Designator 02 sets hierarchy 2 text</p> <p>Designator 13 sets a hierarchy 3 stub head. Designator 03 sets hierarchy 3 text</p> <p>Designator 14 sets a hierarchy 4 stub head. Designator 04 sets hierarchy 4 text</p> <p>Designator 15 sets a hierarchy 5 stub head. Designator 05 sets hierarchy 5 text</p> <p>Designator 16 sets a hierarchy 6 stub head. Designator 06 sets hierarchy 6 text</p> <p>Designator 17 sets a hierarchy 7 stub head. Designator 07 sets hierarchy 7 text</p> <p>Designator 18 sets a hierarchy 8 stub head. Designator 08 sets hierarchy 8 text</p> <p>Designator 19 sets a hierarchy 9 stub head. Designator 09 sets hierarchy 9 text</p> <p>Designator 22 is similar to designator 11 except that start and end of column is allowed.</p> <p>Designator 31 is a start only designator which can leader or justify.</p> <p>Designator 50 is a TRACING COLUMN designator. Sets flush right.</p> <p>Designator 38 is used as a TOTAL LINE ENTRY.</p> <p>Designator 40(?) is used to span columns other than the stub. it must follow a stub designator. The number in the parens is one less than the total number of columns to be spanned.</p>	1,560	1,250	14,490	760.24	64.322	<p>O='1' in the first <ENT> forces the columns to leader from the bottom.</p> <p>All text designators are allowed to start and end the column.</p>

<TNOTE>¹ This footnote was referenced in the boxhead.

<TNOTE>² On turnovers a period is generated for text lines (designators 1 thru 10).

<TNOTE>³ This footnote was referenced in the stub column.

<SIGDAT>This is a flush right footnote.