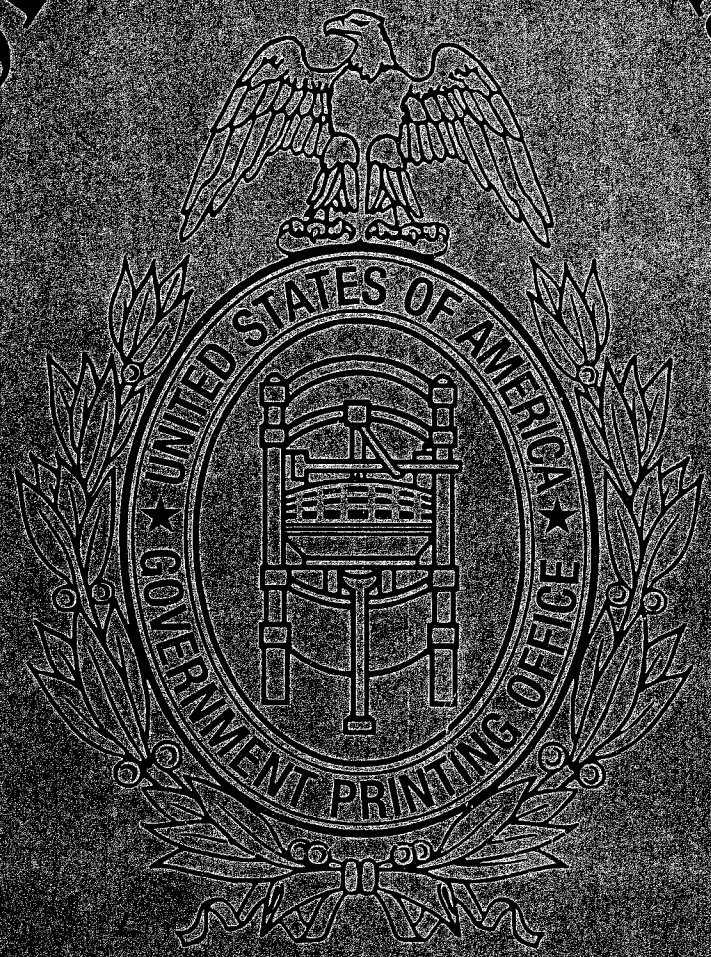
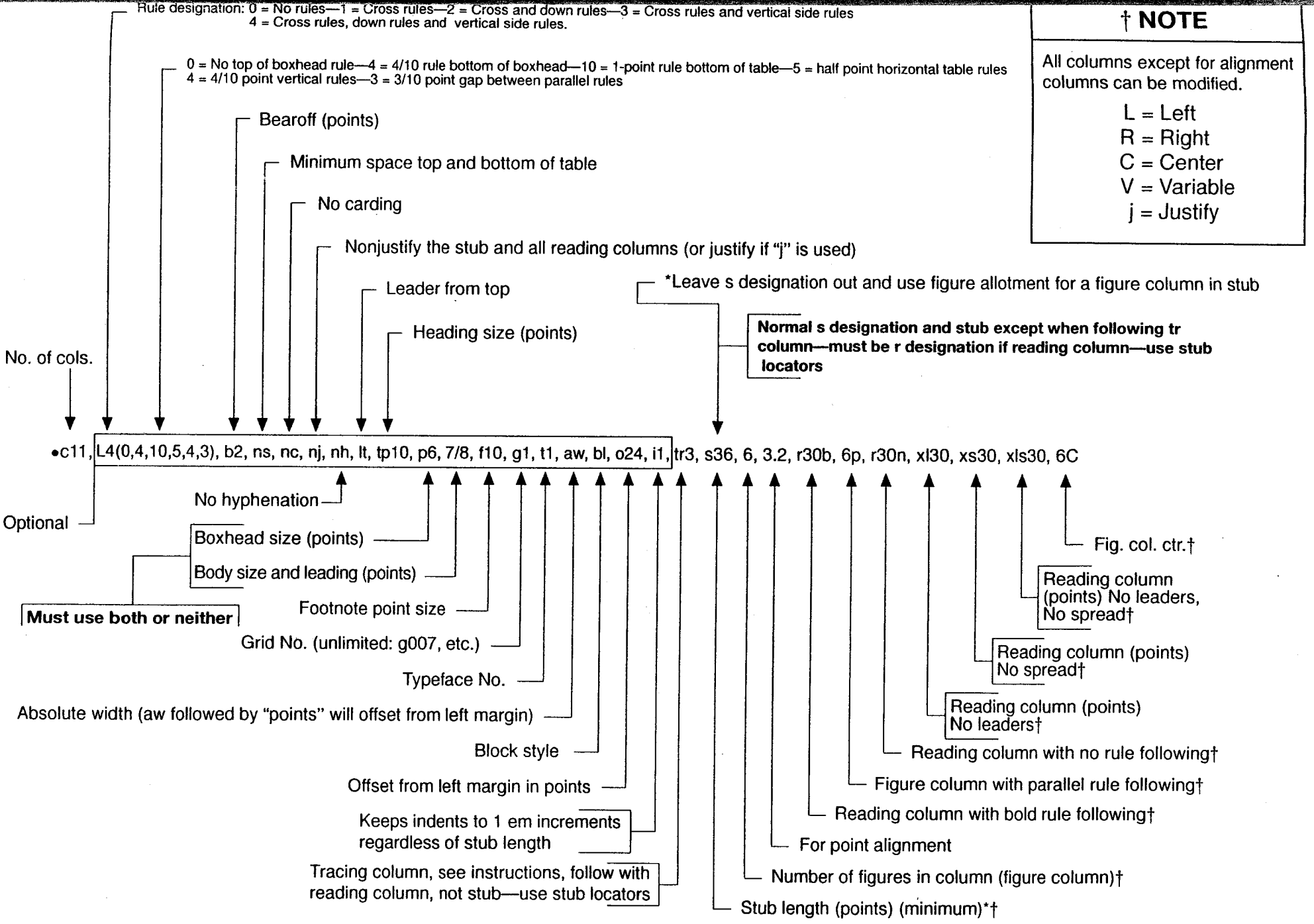
SUPERFORMAT GENERATION



MicroComp

February 1, 1997


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)
*Leave s designation out and use figure allotment for a figure column in stub
Normal s designation and stub except when following tr column—must be r designation if reading column—use stub locators
No. of cols.
•c11, L4(0,4,10,5,4,3), b2, ns, nc, nj, nh, lt, tp10, p6, 7/8, f10, g1, t1, aw, bl, o24, i1, tr3, s36, 6, 3.2, r30b, 6p, r30n, xl30, xs30, xls30, 6C
Optional
No hyphenation
Boxhead size (points)
Body size and leading (points)
Must use both or neither
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
Stub length (points) (minimum)*†
Number of figures in column (figure column)†
For point alignment
Reading column with bold rule following†
Figure column with parallel rule following†
Reading column with no rule following†
Reading column (points) No leaders†
Reading column (points) No spread†
Reading column (points) No leaders, No spread†
Fig. col. ctr.†
† NOTE
All columns except for alignment columns can be modified.
L = Left
R = Right
C = Center
V = Variable
j = Justify

FUNCTION LINE DESCRIPTION IN ORDER OF APPEARANCE

Designation	Description
•c7	Number of columns. Can be followed by "e" to distribute remaining space equally between reading columns, as opposed to the default—"p" proportional.
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 (•I95).
p6*	Boxhead point size (•h locators).
7/8*	Type size and leading for body of table in points.
f10*	Footnote point size.
g1*	Grid number: g1 through g8 or g016 (example) to access any MicroComp grid.
t1*	Typeface number: t1 through t4.
aw*	Absolute width.
bl*	Block style, flush and flush reading columns.
o24*	Offset from left margin, in points.
i1*	Holds stub indentions to 1-em increments, regardless of stub length.
tr3†	Tracing column (•I50), width in number of figures allowed. If the next column is a reading column, use an "r" not an "s" but use stub locators.
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 •I01 for the first column locator.
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.

SUBFORMAT GENERATION LOCATORS

Locator	Line type	Leadered	Line length	Primary indention [1]	Secondary indention	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	([8])			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	V [4]	No	Table			Title.
96	V [4]	No	Table			Headnote.

[1] Primary indention varies depending upon width of stub column. Less than 15 ems, 1-em indent; 15 ems and over, 2-em indent. Secondary indentions are always 1 em more than the primary. If "i1" is used in function line, primary indentions 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 locator centers if 2 lines or less, flush and hang if 3 lines or more. The hanging indention is 1 em if line length is less than 30 picas, 2 ems if 30 picas or more.

[5] Locator 22 similar to locator 11, only start/end; also similar to locator 01, but no leaders.

[6] Flush right footnote locator that will generate a cutoff rule.

[7] Paragraph locator, 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] Locator 26 similar to locator 11, except 2 points larger.

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

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

[12] Used by program to set footnotes. Do not prep.

[13] Locator 30 similar to locator 21, except start/end.

[14] Locator 31 similar to locator 01, except start only.

[15] Locator 38 similar to locator 01, except end only, used for total lines.

[16] Locator 39, footnote locator with •N function. Key •N at end of line, then key •I39•N and the footnote. Footnote will print at bottom of page like a text footnote. Can only be used in body of table (anywhere after the •j).

[17] Locator 40, spans multiple columns in body of table. It must be followed by a figure in parens indicating the number of additional columns to be spanned. •I40(3) would span 4 columns. Cannot be used as a stub. Centers unless •L (fl L), •R (fl R), or •J (justify) follows the locator, before the parens.

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

NOTES

a. All stub locators 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 •P for multiple breaks. If no word break is wanted, use a discretionary hyphen in front of that word.

d. Stub under 15 ems, 1-em indents; 15 ems and over, 2-em indents. Use i1 in function line for 1-em indents regardless of column width.

e. Maximum of 30 columns, 28 spanners, and 6 hierarchies.

f. •A kills continued lines and boxhead on carryover. Do not use inside table. To break table over to next page use •z.

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 •I01 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. Locator 95 (table title locator) must be used in all tables. Only the first •I95 will continue.

k. •P cannot be used on variable locators: 21, 27, 28, 30, 40, 95, and 96.

SUBFORMAT GENERATION

"Subformat Generation" is a feature of the GPO typesetting program (MicroComp) which allows the typesetting of tabular matter without pre-designed formats 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.

All components of the function line must be separated by commas.

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.

1. The function line begins with a •c, immediately followed by a figure indicating the number of columns.

2. 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).

3. 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.

•c5,L1(10,4,4,5,3),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.

•c5,L2(10,,10),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.

•c5,L2(,,0),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.

•c5,L2(10),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.

•c5,L2,b2,ns,nc,nj,nh,lt,tp8,p6,8/9,f6,g1,t1,aw,bl,o24,i1,s30,6,6,6,6

4. 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.

5. Minimum space top and bottom of table (optional, use lowercase "ns").

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. No hyphenation in stub column (optional, use lowercase "nh"). This does not affect any other reading column.

9. 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).

10. Point size of table title (optional), locator 95. Use lowercase "tp", followed immediately by the point size. The headnote (locator 96) is always 2 points smaller than locator 95.

11. Point size of boxhead, body of table, and leading of body of table (optional). If used, all three elements must be specified:

a. Lowercase "p" followed by the point size of the boxhead.

b. Point size of body of table, shill, leading of body.

12. Point size of footnotes (optional). Use lowercase "f" followed by the point size.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. 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 locator for that column, e.g., •D↑.

16. Offset from left (optional). Use lowercase "o" followed by the number of points desired to indent table from left margin, e.g., o24.

17. 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.

18. Tracing column (optional). Use lowercase "tr" followed by column width in number of figures allowed (locator 50). Enables the use of stub locators in second column of table (use an "r" not an "s" column designation in function line). Can only be used as the first column.

The tracing column must be included in total number of columns indicated by the •c in function line.

•c9,tr3,r10,6,6,6,6,6,6,6

A tracing column is a figure column used mostly in extra-wide, or parallel tables. Usually, the first column of such table is a tracing column containing the line or item number. The last column on right will repeat the same numbers.

19. The next element is the type and width of each column, in order from left to right. The widths are minimums only, and while they are not altered in the function line, they probably will not coincide with the column widths of the table when typeset. There are five types of columns:

a. *First column.*—If the first column is a reading column, it will carry the designation "s" (for stub) followed by the minimum acceptable width, in points. If the first column is a figure column, the "s" is omitted, and the column width is specified as the greatest number of figures allowed in the column. The first column could also be a tracing column. (xs, xl, or xls also valid, *see* special reading columns.)

b. *Reading columns other than stub.*—These carry the designation "r" followed by the minimum acceptable width in points.

c. *Figure columns.*—These carry no letter designation, and the minimum width is specified as the greatest number of figures allowed in that column.

d. *Alignment column.*—These are figure columns in which the number of figures following the decimal point is not uniform. In order to align the decimal point, this function line element is keyed in two parts: the allowable number of figures to the left and right of the point; e.g., "4.2".

Any character, with the exception of a space or comma, can be designated as an aligning character; e.g., "4X2".

e. *Special reading columns.*—There are two types:

(1) *No leaders.*—A reading column that does not leader, such as a "symbol" column. In the function line use a lowercase "xl", followed immediately by the column width in points. This "xl" can also be keyed in the body of the table to cancel leaders on an individual entry in a normal reading column (•D•xl).

(2) *No spread.*—A reading column that will not expand to justify the table to the page/column width. In the function line use a lowercase "xs", followed immediately by the column width in points. (The width specified will be the data width; i.e., bearoff will be added to both sides of the specified width.)

Both of these features may be incorporated in one column. To obtain both features, key "xls".

xl = no leaders. xs = no spread. xls = no leaders or spread.

NOTE: After adjustment to accommodate the boxhead, the typesetting program will determine the overall width of the table using the widths specified in the function line. The balance of the space needed to justify the table to the 1-, 2-, or 3-column width of the page will be divided proportionately among the normal reading columns including the stub. If it is an all figure column table, the justification space will be distributed evenly among all columns.

The type/width elements conclude the function line. Nothing should be keyed between the end of the function line and locator 95 (table title line).

B. *Table title line* (•I95).—Set this line immediately after the function line. No additional line spacing is needed. If more than one •I95 is keyed, only the first •I95 line will carry the word "continued", but all lines will carry over with boxhead. Do not use •P on this locator.

C. *Headnote line* (•I96).—The headnote line, if any, is keyed next. It will continue with boxhead. Do not use •P on this locator.

D. *Boxhead data.*—Boxheads are keyed as hierarchies rather than with locators; i.e., •h1Data . . ., •h2Data . . ., 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. Keying of the boxhead is concluded by keying a •j. 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 locators.*—

1. If the first column is a figure column, locator 01 will be keyed preceding all data in the first column.

2. If the first column is a reading, or stub column, locators 01 through 22 can be used. The various locators will have basically the same characteristics regardless of the publication in which the table appears.

a. *01 through 10.*—Leadered locators, 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 locators are justified will vary depending on the same consideration. These locators are allowed to both start and end a page or text column.

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

c. *21.*—Centerhead in stub column—start only. Key space top and bottom.

d. *22.*—A flush left nonleadered locator—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.)

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

g. *27.*—Centerhead over columns other than stub; must expand stub to use. Will not end a column. (Obsolete, use locator 40 instead.)

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

i. *29.*—Reserved for table footnote, whether or not the table actually carries a footnote. Do not prep. The •f is the locator 29.

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

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

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

m. *39.*—Footnote function locator. Key •N at end of line, then key •I39•N and the footnote. Footnote will make up at bottom of page, like text footnotes. (Can only be used in body of table.)

n. *40.*—Spanner locator within body of table. It is not a stub locator. In the column where the spanner is to begin, use •I40 and in parens the number of additional columns to be spanned. To span 6 columns, use •I40(5). •I40 will recompute each time it is used, i.e., •I40(5) data •I40(3). The •I40 is a center locator, but it can be changed to fl L, fl R, or justify, by using •L, •R, •J immediately before the parens. •I40•L(3).

o. *50.*—Tracing column locator.

p. *51.*—First •D column after stub; locator 52, second •D column after stub, and so on up to locator 80. Note: Do not use locators 51–80 (programmers instructions). Use only the •D function.

F. *Other than first column.*—Tabs (•D) are to be used rather than locators. The column immediately following the first column will be keyed •Ddata . . ., as will all remaining columns; regardless of whether they are reading, figure, alignment, or blank data columns. Leaders will be generated automatically for blank data columns in accordance with the GPO Style Manual.

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 •r, 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).

For example, to obtain a single rule in every other column of an eight-column table, key: •rn,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 •r string the rule is to span the remaining columns, insert a quad right after the rule-type designator to end the string (•rn,s,n,s,n,s♥). If no rules are required in any of the remaining columns, use a quad left at that point to end the string (•rn,s,n,s,n,s←).

H. *Expand stub feature.*—In order to change the stub width (reading column only), key •s followed by the number of additional columns desired. To cancel expand use •s0.

I. *Table footnote.*—Table footnotes are generated by keying •fData . . . . The cutoff rule is inserted automatically.

J. *Table end.*—To exit the table, key •e. It is not necessary to follow the •e with a format or subformat call, as the previous text format is recalled automatically.

BOXHEADS

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

Boxheads can be aligned at the top, bottom, or centered on the deepest boxhead. Use •h1•t to align at top; •h1•b to align at bottom; •h1•m to center in depth.

If there are no boxheads in a table, p1 is to be used not p0. If p0 is used no rule will be generated after the table title. But p1 will generate that rule.

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.:

•c8,L2,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 LOCATOR 25

Locator 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 locator, FOTP 1, which has a line length equal to the width of the stub column.

It can be used in conjunction with •D's in succeeding columns. All data in these columns on the same line as locator 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 locator 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).

•XL FUNCTION TO CLEAR A LEADERED LOCATOR

To eliminate leaders from a leadered locator, key a lowercase •xl immediately following the locator (•I, •D, or •P). The leader function of this locator will be canceled for this occurrence only. The next time the locator is used, the original leader characteristics will be restored.

If the column specification "xl" is used in the function line, the locators for that entire column will be generated as nonleadered locators, and a "•xl" in the body of the table is unnecessary.

NOTE: An "xl" used in the function line does not have a • preceding it, but when an "xl" is used following a locator, it must be preceded by a •, e.g., •D•xl.

•. FUNCTION—LEADERS IN AN XL COLUMN

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

•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 locator: •D•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 locator are changed for that one occurrence only. The next occurrence of that locator (•D) in that column returns its parameters to the original specifications.

OVERRIDE FUNCTION

This function can change a normal flush-and-hang reading column locator to a variable locator (center), a paragraph locator, 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 immediately following the locator (•I, •D, or •P). The parameters of this locator will be changed only for one occurrence. The next time the locator is used, the original characteristics will be restored. The entire string must immediately follow the locator, i.e., it must precede any other function such as a grid or typeface change (•D•oi1•G2•T2).

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 locator's parameters will be changed:

0 = variable locator.—The locator 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 locator.—The locator will set paragraph style, the primary indention 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 locator).

2 = second hierarchy flush and hang. Normally used for the first subentry under a regular flush-and-hang locator. Primary indention will be 1 em from flush if the column width is less than 15 ems, 2 ems if 15 ems or more. The secondary indention 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 locator 02 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 indention.

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

The Subformat Generation line for this table is:

	top rule weight	head rule weight	bottom rule weight	horizontal rule weight	vertical rule weight	parallel rule space	
•c7, L4(	5,	5,	5,	5,	5,	10	), j, p8, 8/9, f6, g1, t1, s120p, 7, 7, 8, 4.3, 3.4, r60

SUBFORMAT GENERATION TABLE FEATURES

Subformat Generation Headnote

Stub column head (•t aligns at top, •P in text forces a line break)	Boxhead no. 1 (hierarchy 1) (•L flushes left)			Boxhead no. 6 (hierarchy 1) (•R flushes right)[1]		Boxhead no. 9 (hierarchy 1, also column head) (•b aligns at bottom)
	Boxhead no. 2 (hierarchy 2)		Boxhead no. 5 (hierarchy 2, also column head) (•V sets as variable)	Boxhead no. 7 (hierarchy 2, also column head)	Boxhead no. 8 (hierarchy 2, also column head)	
	Boxhead no. 3 (hierarchy 3, also column head)	Boxhead no. 4 (hierarchy 3, also column head)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Locator 25 can be used to number columns and to provide *units of quantity* over figure columns. (Locator 25 data is carried by the system with the boxhead when the table is continued to the next page or column.) (Bold rule generated with •rb <003>.)	*Dollars*	*Tons*	*Gallons*	*Degrees*	*Percent*	
Locator 21 sets a centered stub head and is start only.						
Locator 11 sets a hierarchy 1 stub head. These heads are flushed left for all hierarchies and are start only.						
Locator 01, leaders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Leaders canceled with •xl.						
Locator 11 sets a hierarchy 1 stub head. (•oi0 centers).						
Locator 11 sets a hierarchy 1 stub head. (•oi1 sets paragraph style).						
Locator 11 sets a hierarchy 1 stub head. (Indent forced with •oi3 [2 to 9 valid]). (Rules generated with •rs <003>.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	•. can be used to restore leaders in any cell of an xl column (not shown).
•I11↑	•I40(5) used to span these 6 columns					
•I11↑	•I40(4) used to span these 5 columns					•D•oi0 used to center here
Locator 26 is identical to locator 11 except that the point size of locator 26 is 2 points larger.						
Locator 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 leadered (Total rule generated with •m,d <003>.).	1,560	1,250	14,490	760.24	64.322	Since the last column of this table is a reading column, all columns are leadered from the top.
Locator 01 sets a hierarchy 1 text line. Both stub heads and text lines can be leadered from the bottom.	1,560	1,250	14,490	760.24	64.322	•l forces the columns to leader from the bottom.

SUBFORMAT GENERATION TABLE FEATURES—CONTINUED

Subformat Generation Headnote

Stub column head (•t aligns at top, •P in text forces a line break)	Boxhead no. 1 (hierarchy 1) (•L flushes left)			Boxhead no. 6 (hierarchy 1) (•R flushes right)[1]		Boxhead no. 9 (hierarchy 1, also column head) (•b aligns at bottom)
	Boxhead no. 2 (hierarchy 2)		Boxhead no. 5 (hierarchy 2, also column head) (•V sets as variable)			
	Boxhead no. 3 (hierarchy 3, also column head)	Boxhead no. 4 (hierarchy 3, also column head)		Boxhead no. 7 (hierarchy 2, also column head)	Boxhead no. 8 (hierarchy 2, also column head)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Locator 25 can be used to number columns and to provide *units of quantity* over figure columns. (Locator 25 data is carried by the system with the boxhead when the table is continued to the next page or column.) (Bold rule generated with •rb <003>.)	*Dollars*	*Tons*	*Gallons*	*Degrees*	*Percent*	
Locator 12[3] sets a hierarchy 2 stub head. Locator 02 sets hierarchy 2 text	1,560	1,250	14,490	760.24	64.322	All text locators are allowed to start and end the column.
Locator 13 sets a hierarchy 3 stub head. Locator 03 sets hierarchy 3 text	1,560	1,250	14,490	760.24	64.322	
Locator 14 sets a hierarchy 4 stub head. Locator 04 sets hierarchy 4 text	1,560	1,250	14,490	60.2	4.3	
Locator 15 sets a hierarchy 5 stub head. Locator 05 sets hierarchy 5 text	1,560	1,250	14,490	760.24	64.322	
Locator 16 sets a hierarchy 6 stub head. Locator 06 sets hierarchy 6 text	1,560	1,250	14,490	760.24	64.322	
Locator 17 sets a hierarchy 7 stub head. Locator 07 sets hierarchy 7 text	1,560	1,250	14,490	760.24	64.322	
Locator 18 sets a hierarchy 8 stub head. Locator 08 sets hierarchy 8 text.	1,560	1,250	14,490	760.24	64.322	
Locator 19 sets a hierarchy 9 stub head. Locator 09 sets hierarchy 9 text.	1,560	1,250	14,490	760.24	64.322	
Locator 22 is similar to locator 11 except that start and end of column is allowed. Locator 31 is a start only locator which can leader or justify. Locator 50 is a TRACING COLUMN locator. Sets flush right. Locator 38 is used as a TOTAL LINE ENTRY. Locator 40(?) is used to span columns other than the stub. it must follow a stub locator. The number in the parens is one less than the total number of columns to be spanned.	1,560	1,250	14,490	760.24	64.322	

[1]This footnote was referenced in the boxhead.
[2]On turnovers a period is generated for text lines (locators 1 thru 10).
[3]This footnote was referenced in the stub column