

Format Library

Augmentation Research Center

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Note

This section of the Output Processor Users Guide is being used to demonstrate the formats in the Format Library. One page is included as a sample of each format. The full text can be found in the file (userguides,op-guide,2) or via Help.

FORMAT subsystem

The FORMAT user attachable subsystem is intended to provide tools to help you work with Output Processor directives. You may access it by specifying two commands:

Execute Programs Load Program FORMAT OK
Goto Format OK

You then have available a number of commands:

Delete (directives in) Statement/Branch/Group/Plex
--deletes Output Processor directives in the specified structure.

If directives in the structure you are working on use delimiters other than period and semicolon (because you had changed the delimiters in a previous statement), you must use the command:

Delete (directives in) S/B/G/P Delimiters (left) (right)

You may bug or type in the left and right directive delimiter characters which you wish the command to use at the beginning of the structure. They may be changed by subsequent directives in the structure.

Set Directive (filter)

--sets your current Content Analyzer filter to one which only shows statements with Output Processor directives in them. You may then use viewspecs i to turn the filter on, and viewspec j to turn it off (show everything).

If directives in the file you are working on use delimiters other than period and semicolon (because you had changed the delimiters in a previous statement), you must use the command:

Set Directive (filter) Delimiters (left) (right)

You may bug or type in the left and right directive delimiter characters which you wish the program to use. Each new view of the file (a Jump or Print) through this filter begins with the assumption that the directive delimiters are these new characters. They may be changed by subsequent directives in that view.

Reset Directive (filter)

--sets your current Content Analyzer filter to what it was before the Set Directive (filter) command.

This only works for one window in DNLS (be

Format 1

Note

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1a

FORMAT subsystem

2

The FORMAT user attachable subsystem is intended to provide tools to help you work with Output Processor directives. You may access it by specifying two commands:

2a

Execute Programs Load Program FORMAT OK

2a1

Goto Format OK

2a2

You then have available a number of commands:

2b

Delete (directives in) Statement/Branch/Group/Plex

2b1

--deletes Output Processor directives in the specified structure.

If directives in the structure you are working on use delimiters other than period and semicolon (because you had changed the delimiters in a previous statement), you must use the command:

Delete (directives in) S/B/G/P Delimiters (left) (right)

You may bug or type in the left and right directive delimiter characters which you wish the command to use at the beginning of the structure. They may be changed by subsequent directives in the structure.

Set Directive (filter)

2b2

--sets your current Content Analyzer filter to one which only shows statements with Output Processor directives in them. You may then use viewspecs i to turn the filter on, and viewspec j to turn it off (show everything).

If directives in the file you are working on use delimiters other than period and semicolon (because you had changed the delimiters in a previous statement), you must use the command:

Set Directive (filter) Delimiters (left) (right)

You may bug or type in the left and right directive delimiter characters which you wish the program to use. Each new view of the file (a Jump or Print) through this

Format 2

Note

1

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1a

FORMAT subsystem

2

The FORMAT user attachable subsystem is intended to provide tools to help you work with Output Processor directives. You may access it by specifying two commands:

2a

Execute Programs Load Program FORMAT OK

2a1

Goto Format OK

2a2

You then have available a number of commands:

2b

Delete (directives in) Statement/Branch/Group/Plex

2b1

--deletes Output Processor directives in the specified structure.

2b1a

If directives in the structure you are working on use delimiters other than period and semicolon (because you had changed the delimiters in a previous statement), you must use the command:

Delete (directives in) S/B/G/P Delimiters (left) (right)

2b1b

You may bug or type in the left and right directive delimiter characters which you wish the command to use at the beginning of the structure. They may be changed by subsequent directives in the structure.

2b1b1

Set Directive (filter)

2b2

--sets your current Content Analyzer filter to one which only shows statements with Output Processor directives in them. You may then use viewspecs i to turn the filter on, and viewspec j to turn it off (show everything).

2b2a

If directives in the file you are working on use delimiters other than period and semicolon (because you had changed the delimiters in a previous statement), you must use the command:

Set Directive (filter) Delimiters (left) (right)

2b2b

You may bug or type in the left and right directive delimiter characters which you wish the program to use. Each new view of the file (a Jump or Print) through this filter begins with the assumption that

Format 3

Note

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Reset Directive (filter)

--sets your current Content Analyzer filter to what it was before the Set Directive (filter) command.

This only works for one window in DNLS (be careful if you have inserted an edge to split your window).

Format File DESTINATION FORMAT-NUMBER TYPEIN-title

TYPEIN-author TYPEIN-jnum

--inserts directives in a file according to a given predesigned format.

You must first point to the file.

It then lists your choices of formats. Samples of all the formats are available from SRI-ARC. (Send your request to FEEDBACK.) You type the number of the desired format.

Then, unless it is a Journal file, it asks you to type the title of the document, a list of author idents (which may include organization and group idents), and finally the Journal number (in case you have a preassigned number that you wish put on the print file). You may type a <CTRL-n> to skip any of these fields.

The command will insert the directives necessary to produce the format you chose. It may insert directives in the origin statement, in every level one statement, and in some cases in the statement back from every level one statement. It also creates a title page as the last level-one branch in the file.

The title, authors, and Journal number appear in the title page and in some cases in header or footer directives in the origin statement. The program only inserts text in the file. You may edit any of it as you see fit. For example, if one of the authors does not have an ident, you may add his name to the title page afterwards. Or you may edit the directives to modify the format. (You should feel fairly confident of your understanding of the Output Processor before you attempt to edit the more complex of these formats)

Format 4

Note

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Execute Programs Load Program **FORMAT OK**

Goto Format **OK**

You then have available a number of commands:

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--deletes Output Processor directives in the specified structure.

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You may bug or type in the left and right directive delimiter characters which you wish the program to use. Each new view of the file (a Jump or Print) through this filter begins with the assumption that the directive delimiters are these new characters. They may be changed by subsequent directives in that view.

Reset Directive (filter)

--sets your current Content Analyzer filter to what it was before the Set Directive (filter) command.

This only works for one window in DNLS (be careful if you have inserted an edge to split your window).

Format File **DESTINATION FORMAT-NUMBER TYPEIN-title**
TYPEIN-author TYPEIN-jnum

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You must first point to the file.

It then lists your choices of formats. Samples of all the formats are available from SRI-ARC. (Send your request to **FEEDBACK**.) You type the number of the desired format.

Then, unless it is a Journal file, it asks you to type the title of the document, a list of author ids (which may include organization and group ids), and finally the Journal number (in case you have a preassigned number that you wish put on the print file). You may type a `<CTRL-n>` to skip any of these fields.

The command will insert the directives necessary to produce the format you chose. It may insert directives in the

Format 5

Note

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Reset Directive (filter)

--sets your current Content Analyzer filter to what it was before the Set Directive (filter) command.

This only works for one window in DNLS (be careful if you have inserted an edge to split your window).

Format File DESTINATION FORMAT-NUMBER TYPEIN-title

TYPEIN-author TYPEIN-jnum

--inserts directives in a file according to a given predesigned format.

Format 6

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Reset Directive (filter)

--sets your current Content Analyzer filter to what it was before the Set Directive (filter) command.

This only works for one window in DNLS (be careful if you have inserted an edge to split your window).

Format File DESTINATION FORMAT-NUMBER TYPEIN-title

TYPEIN-author TYPEIN-jnum

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You must first point to the file.

It then lists your choices of formats. Samples of all the formats are available from SRI-ARC. (Send your request to FEEDBACK.) You type the number of the desired format.

Then, unless it is a Journal file, it asks you to type the title of the document, a list of author ids (which may include organization and group ids), and finally the Journal number (in case you have a preassigned number that you wish put on the print file). You may type a <CTRL-n> to skip any of these fields.

The command will insert the directives necessary to produce the format you chose. It may insert directives in the origin statement, in every level one statement, and in some cases in the statement back from every level one statement. It also creates a title page as the last level-one branch in the file.

The title, authors, and Journal number appear in the title page and in some cases in header or footer directives in the

Format 7

Note

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Reset Directive (filter)

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This only works for one window in DNLS (be careful if you have inserted an edge to split your window).

Format File DESTINATION FORMAT-NUMBER TYPEIN-title

TYPEIN-author TYPEIN-jnum

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You must first point to the file.

It then lists your choices of formats. Samples of all the formats are available from SRI-ARC. (Send your request to FEEDBACK.) You type the number of the desired format.

Format 8

Note

1

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1 a

FORMAT subsystem

2

The FORMAT user attachable subsystem is intended to provide tools to help you work with Output Processor directives. You may access it by specifying two commands:

2 a

Execute Programs Load Program FORMAT OK

2 a 1

Goto Format OK

2 a 2

You then have available a number of commands:

2 b

Delete (directives in)
Statement/Branch/Group/Plex

2 b 1

--deletes Output Processor directives in the specified structure.

2 b 1 a

If directives in the structure you are working on use delimiters other than period and semicolon (because you had changed the delimiters in a previous statement), you must use the command:

Delete (directives in) S/B/G/P Delimiters (left) (right)

2 b 1 b

You may bug or type in the left and right directive delimiter characters which you wish the command to use at the beginning of the structure. They may be changed by subsequent directives in the structure.

2 b 1 b 1

Set Directive (filter)

2 b 2

--sets your current Content Analyzer filter to one which only shows statements with Output Processor directives in them. You may then use viewspecs i to turn the filter on, and viewspec j to turn it off (show everything).

2 b 2 a

If directives in the file you are working on use delimiters other than period and semicolon (because you had changed the delimiters in a previous statement), you must use the command:

Set Directive (filter) Delimiters (left) (right)

2 b 2 b

You may bug or type in the left and right directive delimiter characters which you wish the program to use. Each new view of the file (a Jump or Print) through this filter begins with

the assumption that the directive delimiters are these new characters. They may be changed by subsequent directives in that view.

2 b 2 b 1

Reset Directive (filter)

2 b 3

--sets your current Content Analyzer filter to what it was before the Set Directive (filter) command.

2 b 3 a

This only works for one window in DNLS (be careful if you have inserted an edge to split your window).

2 b 3 b

Format File DESTINATION FORMAT-NUMBER
TYPEIN-title

2 b 4

TYPEIN-author TYPEIN-jnum

--inserts directives in a file according to a given predesigned format.

2 b 4 a

You must first point to the file.

2 b 4 a 1

It then lists your choices of formats. Samples of all the formats are available from SRI-ARC. (Send your request to FEEDBACK.) You type the number of the desired format.

2 b 4 a 2

Then, unless it is a Journal file, it asks you to type the title of the document, a list of author ids (which may include organization and group ids), and finally the Journal number (in case you have a preassigned number that you wish put on the print file). You may type a <CTRL-n> to skip any of these fields.

2 b 4 a 3

The command will insert the directives necessary to produce the format you chose. It may insert directives in the origin statement, in every level one statement, and in some cases in the statement back from every level one statement. It also creates a title page as the last level-one branch in the file.

2 b 4 b

The title, authors, and Journal number appear in the title page and in some cases in header or footer directives in the origin statement. The program only inserts text in the file. You may edit any of it as you see fit. For example, if one of the authors does not have an id, you may

Format 9

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1 a

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2

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2 a

Execute Programs Load Program FORMAT
OK

2 a 1

Goto Format OK

2 a 2

You then have available a number of commands:

2 b

Delete (directives in)
Statement/Branch/Group/Plex

2 b 1

--deletes Output Processor directives in the specified structure.

2 b 1 a

If directives in the structure you are working on use delimiters other than period and semicolon (because you had changed the delimiters in a previous statement), you must use the command:

Delete (directives in) S/B/G/P Delimiters
(left) (right)

2 b 1 b

You may bug or type in the left and right directive delimiter characters which you wish the command to use at the beginning of the structure. They may be changed by subsequent directives in the structure.

2 b 1 b 1

Set Directive (filter)

2 b 2

--sets your current Content Analyzer filter to one which only shows statements with Output Processor directives in them. You may then use viewspecs i to turn the filter on, and viewspec j to turn it off (show everything).

2 b 2 a

If directives in the file you are working on use delimiters other than period and semicolon (because you had changed the delimiters in a previous statement), you must use the command:

Set Directive (filter) Delimiters (left) (right)

2 b 2 b

You may bug or type in the left and right directive delimiter characters which you wish

the program to use. Each new view of the file (a Jump or Print) through this filter begins with the assumption that the directive delimiters are these new characters. They may be changed by subsequent directives in that view.

2 b 2 b 1

Reset Directive (filter)

2 b 3

--sets your current Content Analyzer filter to what it was before the Set Directive (filter) command.

2 b 3 a

This only works for one window in DNLS (be careful if you have inserted an edge to split your window).

2 b 3 b

Format File DESTINATION
FORMAT-NUMBER TYPEIN-title
TYPEIN-author TYPEIN-jnum

2 b 4

--inserts directives in a file according to a given predesigned format.

2 b 4 a

You must first point to the file.

2 b 4 a 1

It then lists your choices of formats. Samples of all the formats are available from SRI-ARC. (Send your request to FEEDBACK.) You type the number of the desired format.

2 b 4 a 2

Then, unless it is a Journal file, it asks you to type the title of the document, a list of author idents (which may include organization and group idents), and finally the Journal number (in case you have a preassigned number that you wish put on the print file). You may type a <CTRL-n> to skip any of these fields.

2 b 4 a 3

The command will insert the directives necessary to produce the format you chose. It may insert directives in the origin statement, in every level one statement, and in some cases in the statement back from every level one statement. It also creates a

Format 10

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Most of the formats were designed for COM. The intent is to make it very easy for users less experienced with the Output Processor to take advantage of COM's capabilities.

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Reset Directive (filter)

--sets your current Content Analyzer filter to what it was before the Set Directive (filter) command.

This only works for one window in DNLS (be careful if you have inserted an edge to split your window).