Appendix E: Using Generalized Markup Language (GML) and Document Composition Facility (DCF) to format documents

You do not have to use any formatting tags when creating documents with PROFS. To create paragraphs in your text, just leave a blank line between blocks of text.

If you want to do more involved formatting, use Generalized Markup Language (GML) tags to format your text. You can use GML tags to format Revisable-Form Text (RFT) documents, if you use the STRIP or SCRIPT options on the XFORM command. PROFS will SCRIPT the document and will include all the GML tags. Following are some GML tags you can use for Document Composition Facility (DCF) documents:

:p. Begins a paragraph. Skips a line and starts the first line of text. No tag is needed to mark the end of a paragraph.

:xmp. Begins an example. Examples are printed as typed.

:exmp. Ends an example

:q.   Begins a quotation

:eq.   Ends a quotation

:hp1.   Begins text to be underlined

:ehp1.   Ends text to be underlined

:hp2.   Begins text to be in boldface

:ehp2.   Ends text to be in boldface

:hp3.   Begins text to be both italicized and in boldface

:ehp3.   Ends text to be both italicized and in boldface

What is printed when you specify underlining and boldface
depends on the printer you use. Printers handle these tags in
different ways. Test the tags with your printer to find out which
gives you the results you want.

:ol.   Begins an ordered list where each entry will be
           numbered

:eol.   Ends a list begun with :ol.

:ul.   Begins an unordered list where each entry will have
           a bullet (●)

:eul.   Ends a list begun with :ul.

:sl.   Begins a simple list where each entry will be only
           text (no numbers or bullets)

:esl.   Ends a list begun with :sl.

:li.   Begins each entry in a list

Lists are indented with a blank line between each entry. For a
list you must use three different tags: a starting tag (for
example, :ol.), a list item tag at the beginning of each entry in
the list (:li.), and an ending tag (:eol.).

There are many other GML tags you can use. The *Document Composition Facility: Generalized Markup Language Quick Reference* summarizes GML tags and what they do.

Other references include:

- *Document Composition Facility: Generalized Markup Language Starter Set User's Guide.*

- *Document Composition Facility: Generalized Markup Language Starter Set Reference.*

- *Document Composition Facility: Generalized Markup Language Concepts and Design Guide.*

In addition to GML tags, you can also use SCRIPT control words. For example:

Page End

.pa   Put following text on next page

.pa nostart   Same, allows margin text before text

Format Control

.fo off   Leave text lines as they are typed

.fo left   Adjust to the left (fill each line)

.ju on   Justify text (straight right margin)

.fo on   Adjust and justify (the default)

Tabs

.tb a b c ...   Set tabs at column positions a b c ...

Break

.br   Put following text on a new line

Spacing Control

.sp n	Leave the next n lines blank
.sk n	Same, unless at top of page

Indent

.in n	Start a new line; indent n spaces
.in n nobreak	Indent n spaces; continue the present line

Top and Bottom Margin Text

.rh on	Start definition of header (top margin text)
.rh even	Same, but for even numbered pages only
.rh odd	Same, but for odd numbered pages only
.rh off	End definition of header (top margin text)
.rh cancel	Cancel header for following pages

.rf on
.rf even
.rf odd ⎬ Same as above, but for bottom margin text
.rf off
.rf cancel

Spacing Control

.ss	Single space the following text
.ds	Double space the following text

Underscore

.us on   Underscore the following text lines

.us off   End underscoring of lines

Center

.ce The Title   Center the following text: "The Title"

Hyphenate

.hw go-ing   Indicate where "going" may be hyphenated

Printing Drafts

.cm process   Format the Draft document for printing using an
                  installation-created process.

                  This is handy for making use of the advanced
                  printing capabilities of printers such as the 6670
                  Information Distributor or 3800 Printing
                  Subsystem. Your PROFS administrator can tell
                  you whether there are any specific processes
                  set up for your installation.