RML Example 7: Frames

RML (Report Markup Language) is ReportLab's own language for specifying the appearance of a printed page, which is converted into PDF by the utility rml2pdf.

These RML samples showcase techniques and features for generating various types of output and are distributed within our commercial package as test cases. Each should be self explanatory and stand alone.

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This is frame 1

This page tests to see that multiple frames display on one page. It also checks to see that the "nextFrame" tag works correctly to split the text in the story correctly between those frames.

This is the text for frame 1. This is the text for frame one.
This is the text for frame 1. This is the text for frame one. This is the text for frame one. This is the text for frame one. This is the text for frame one. This is the text for frame one. This is the text for frame one. This is the text for frame one. This is the text for frame one. This is the text for frame one.

This is frame 2

This page tests to see that multiple frames display on one page. It also checks to see that the "nextFrame" tag works correctly to split the text in the story correctly between those frames.

This is the text for frame 2. This is the text for frame two. This is the text for frame two. This is the text for frame two. This is the text for frame two. This is the text for frame two. This is the text for frame two. This is the text for frame two. This is the text for frame two. This is the text for frame two. This is the text for frame two.

This is frame 3

This page tests to see that multiple frames display on one page. It also checks to see that the "nextFrame" tag works correctly to split the text in the story correctly between those frames.

This is the text for frame 3. This is the text for frame three.
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This is frame 4

This page tests to see that multiple frames display on one page. It also checks to see that the "nextFrame" tag works correctly to split the text in the story correctly between those frames.

This is the text for frame 4. This is the text for frame four.
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Starting in frame 1

This page tests to see that we flow from one frame to the next correctly.

Clearly, the natural general principle that will subsume this case is not subject to a parasitic gap construction. Presumably, most of the methodological work in modern linguistics can be defined in such a way as to impose the system of base rules exclusive of the lexicon. In the discussion of resumptive pronouns following (81), the fundamental error of regarding functional notions as categorical is to be regarded as a descriptive fact.

So far, the earlier discussion of deviance is not quite equivalent to a parasitic gap construction. To characterize a linguistic level L, a case of semigrammaticalness of a different sort may remedy and, at the same time, eliminate irrelevant intervening contexts in selectional rules. Summarizing, then, we assume that the descriptive power of the base component can be defined in such a way as to impose nondistinctness in the sense of distinctive feature theory.