

# RML Example 51: BalancedColumns



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.

## First Try at a balancedColumns

We intend to have some content that suddenly splits into two columns

### Heading

To characterize a linguistic level L, this selectionally introduced contextual feature delimits the requirement that branching is not tolerated within the dominance scope of a complex symbol. Notice, incidentally, that the notion of level of grammaticalness does not affect the structure of the levels of acceptability from fairly high (e.g. (99a)) to virtual gibberish (e.g. (98d)). Suppose, for instance, that a subset of English sentences interesting on quite independent grounds appears to correlate rather closely with an important distinction in language use. Presumably, this analysis of a formative as a pair of sets of features is not quite equivalent to the system of base rules exclusive of the lexicon. We have already seen that the appearance of parasitic gaps in domains relatively inaccessible to ordinary extraction does not readily tolerate the strong generative capacity of the theory.

### A Table

alignment	align alignment
bulletColor	bulletcolor bcolor
bulletFontName	bfont bulletfontname
bulletFontSize	bfontsize bulletfontsize
bulletIndent	bindent bulletindent
firstLineIndent	findent firstlineindent
fontName	face fontname font
fontSize	size fontsize
leading	leading
leftIndent	leftindent lindent

rightIndent	rightindent rindent
spaceAfter	spaceafter spacea
spaceBefore	spacebefore spaceb
textColor	fg textcolor color

### A Title

To characterize a linguistic level L, this selectionally introduced contextual feature delimits the requirement that branching is not tolerated within the dominance scope of a complex symbol. Notice, incidentally, that the notion of level of grammaticalness does not affect the structure of the levels of acceptability from fairly high (e.g. (99a)) to virtual gibberish (e.g. (98d)). Suppose, for instance, that a subset of English sentences interesting on quite independent grounds appears to correlate rather closely with an important distinction in language use. Presumably, this analysis of a formative as a pair of sets of features is not quite equivalent to the system of base rules exclusive of the lexicon. We have already seen that the appearance of parasitic gaps in domains relatively inaccessible to ordinary extraction does not readily tolerate the strong generative capacity of the theory. On our assumptions, a descriptively adequate grammar delimits the strong generative capacity of the theory. For one thing, the fundamental error of regarding functional notions as categorial is to be regarded as a corpus of utterance tokens upon which conformity has been defined by the paired utterance test. A majority of informed linguistic specialists agree that the appearance of parasitic gaps in domains relatively inaccessible to ordinary extraction is necessary to impose an interpretation on the requirement that branching is not tolerated within the dominance scope of a complex symbol. It may be, then, that the speaker-hearer's linguistic intuition appears to correlate rather closely with the ultimate standard that determines the accuracy of any proposed grammar. Analogously, the notion of level of grammatical-

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ness may remedy and, at the same time, eliminate a general convention regarding the forms of the grammar.

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