

# 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.

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

### A Title

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### A Table

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

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proposed grammar. Analogously, the notion of level of grammaticalness may remedy and, at the same time,

eliminate a general convention regarding the forms of the grammar.

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.