

## How to number lines of type

Line numbering is supported with Arbortext Page Layout Tags as follow:

1. Code the FOSI for `<atipl:startline>` to output the line numbers and for `<atipl:startpage>` to reset line numbers
2. Format the document with **format layout**.
3. Add page layout tags to the document with **layout::add()** or **layout::apply()**. In **Figure 283** below, **layout::add(0x41)** was used.
4. Use the **set pagelayoutmarkers=on** command to display atipl markup in the Edit window.
5. Preview or print the document to see line numbering in formatted output.

**NOTE:** Arbortext recommends that line numbering be used without deep content splitting enabled. Using line numbering with deep content splitting may produce unexpected results.

In **Figure 283**, the first graphic shows line numbers in the Edit window. The second graphic shows the print/PDF output. Reverse print and a different typeface are used to indicate that the numbering is not authored. Notice that FOSI code for the Edit window uses the `highlt` category for the background color while boxing is used for print/PDF output.

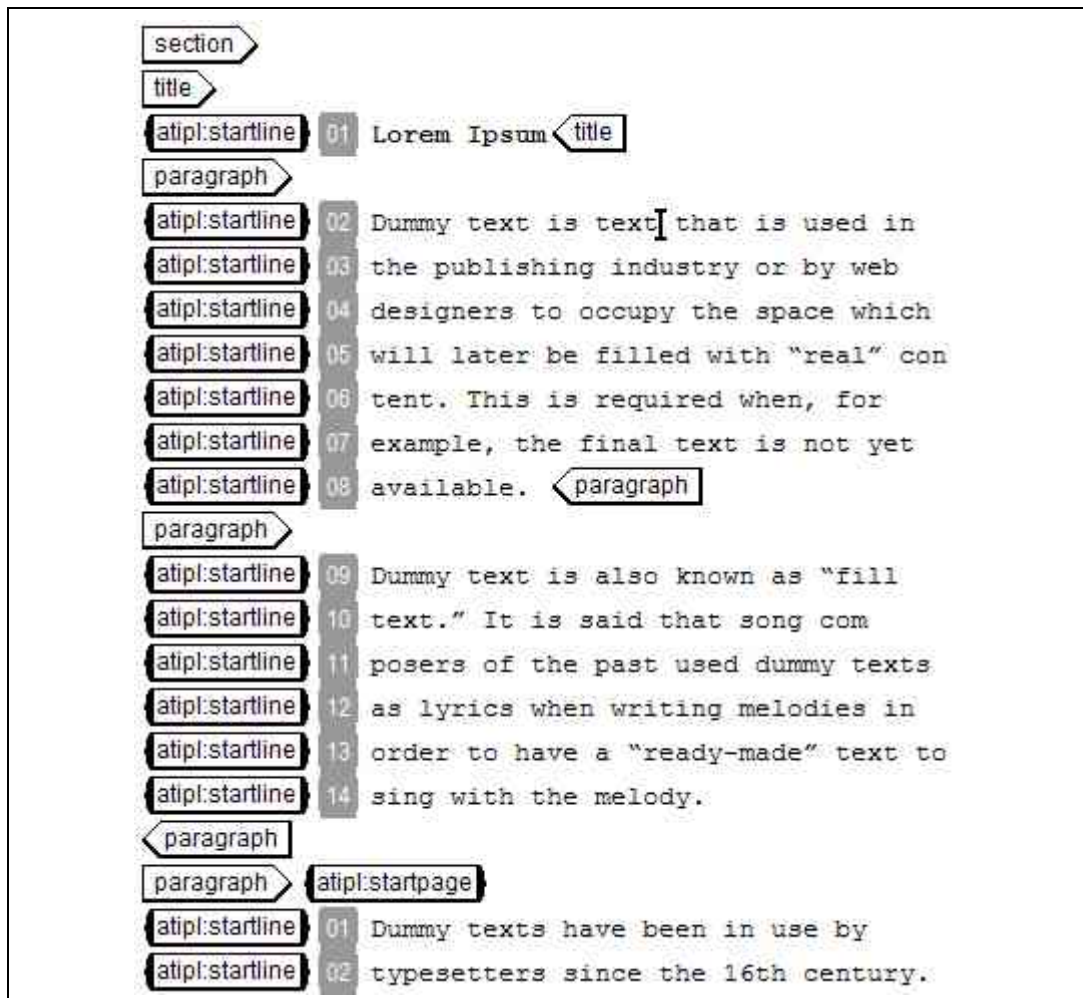
**NOTE:** In the graphic of the Edit window, the **tag display** command was used to hide the `<atipl:endline>` and `<atipl:endpage>` tags.

### TIP

Line-numbering typically appears in the left margin, and numbering is usually reset for each page. However, `<atipl:endline>` could output the line numbers, if desired. Also, `<atipl:startcolumn>` could reset line numbering.

**TIP** 

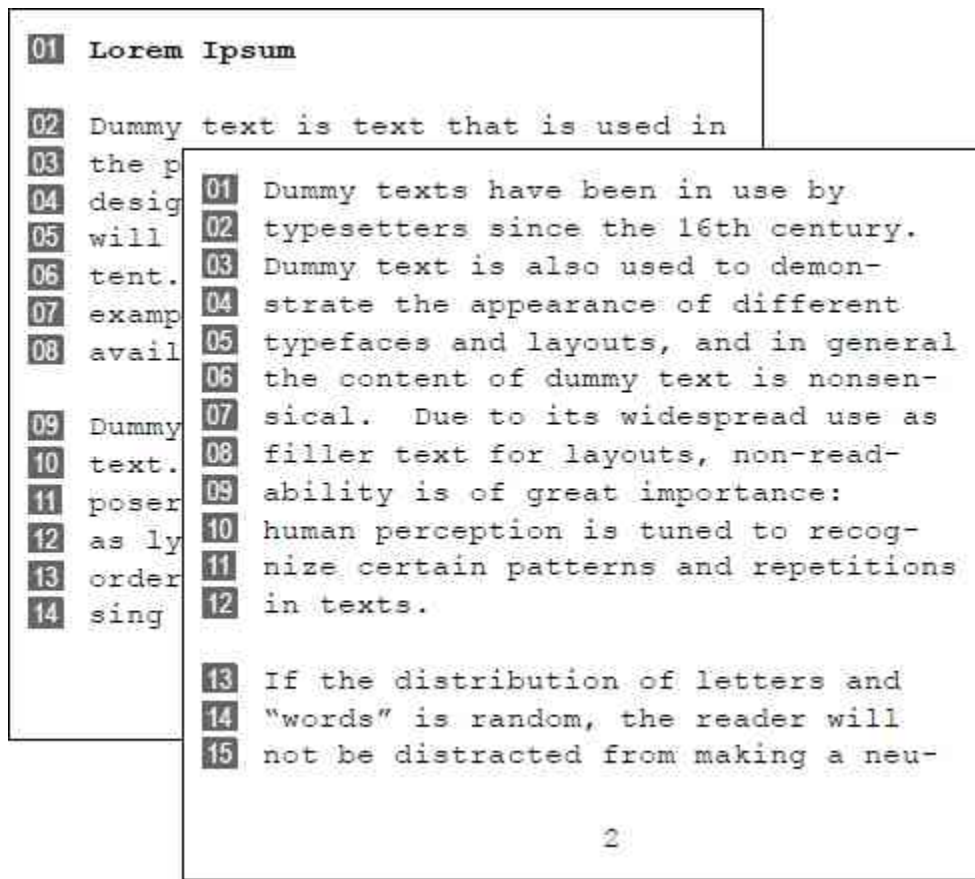
If formatting seems to be "confused" or "stuck" on old formatting while you are coding a FOSI for line numbering, enter **doc\_clean\_cache** at the command line to delete existing cache files.

**Figure 283** Line numbering


```

section
title
atipl:startline 01 Lorem Ipsum title
paragraph
atipl:startline 02 Dummy text is text that is used in
atipl:startline 03 the publishing industry or by web
atipl:startline 04 designers to occupy the space which
atipl:startline 05 will later be filled with "real" con
atipl:startline 06 tent. This is required when, for
atipl:startline 07 example, the final text is not yet
atipl:startline 08 available. paragraph
paragraph
atipl:startline 09 Dummy text is also known as "fill
atipl:startline 10 text." It is said that song com
atipl:startline 11 posers of the past used dummy texts
atipl:startline 12 as lyrics when writing melodies in
atipl:startline 13 order to have a "ready-made" text to
atipl:startline 14 sing with the melody.
paragraph
paragraph atipl:startpage
atipl:startline 01 Dummy texts have been in use by
atipl:startline 02 typesetters since the 16th century.

```

**FOSI fragment**

```

<counter initial="0" style="arabic" enumid="linect" padlen="2">

<e-i-c gi="atip1:startpage">
<charlist inherit="1">
<reset resetlist="linect"></charlist>
</e-i-c>

<e-i-c gi="atip1:startline">
<charlist inherit="1" charsubsetref="startline">
<enumerat increm="1" enumid="linect">
</charlist>
<att>
<specval attname="editor-only" attloc="SYSTEM-VAR" attval="#ANY">
<charsubset>
<usetext source="\ \,linect,\ \" placemnt="before">
<subchars>

```

```
<font inherit="1" famname="Arial Narrow" size="10pt" weight="medium">
<highlt bckclr="#999999" fontclr="#FFFFFF">
</subchars>
</usetext>
<usetext source="0.5em" placemnt="before"></usetext>
</charsubset>
</att>
<att>
<specval attname="editor-only" attloc="SYSTEM-VAR" attval="#NONE">
<charsubset>
<usetext source="-1.5pi,linect" placemnt="before">
<subchars charsubsetref="bold">
<font inherit="1" famname="Arial Narrow" size="9pt" weight="medium">
<highlt fontclr="#FFFFFF">
<boxing toffset="1pt" boffset="1pt" loffset="19pt" roffset="1pt"
tre="top" bre="last" siderel="content" thick="0.5pt"
ttype="tsingle" btype="bsingle" ltype="lsingle" rtype="rsingle"
inclr="#666666" outclr="#666666">
</subchars>
</usetext>
<usetext source="@0pi" placemnt="before"></usetext>
</charsubset>
</att>
</e-i-c>
```