

## 行番号

XSL Formatter では、axf:line-number を使用して行番号をつけることができます。

1 An XSL stylesheet processor accepts a 2 document or data in XML and an XSL style-3 sheet and produces the presentation of that 4 XML source content that was intended by 5 the designer of that stylesheet.
6 There are two aspects of this presentation

5 the designer of that stylesheet.
6 There are two aspects of this presentation
7 process: first, constructing a result tree from
8 the XML source tree and second, interpret9 ing the result tree to produce formatted re10 sults suitable for presentation on a display,
11 on paper, in speech, or onto other media.
12 The first aspect is called tree transformation
13 and the second is called formatting. The
14 process of formatting is performed by the
15 formatter. This formatter may simply be a
16 rendering engine inside a browser.

17 Tree transformation allows the structure of 18 the result tree to be significantly different 19 from the structure of the source tree. For 20 example, one could add a table-of-contents 21 as a filtered selection of an original source 22 document, or one could rearrange source 23 data into a sorted tabular presentation. In 24 constructing the result tree, the tree trans-25 formation process also adds the information 26 necessary to format that result tree.

27 Formatting is enabled by including format28 ting semantics in the result tree. Formatting
29 semantics are expressed in terms of a cat30 alog of classes of formatting objects. The
31 nodes of the result tree are formatting ob32 jects. The classes of formatting objects de33 note typographic abstractions such as
34 page, paragraph, table, and so forth. Finer
35 control over the presentation of these ab36 stractions is provided by a set of formatting
37 properties, such as those controlling in38 dents, word- and letter spacing, and widow,
39 orphan, and hyphenation control. In XSL,

40 the classes of formatting objects and for41 matting properties provide the vocabulary
42 for expressing presentation intent.
43 The XSL processing model is intended to be
44 conceptual only. An implementation is not
45 mandated to provide these as separate pro46 cesses. Furthermore, implementations are
47 free to process the source document in any
48 way that produces the same result as if it
49 were processed using the conceptual XSL
50 processing model. A diagram depicting the
51 detailed conceptual model is shown below.
52 --- Excerpt from Extensive Stylesheet Lan53 guage (XSL) Version 1.1



行番号はオプションが豊富です。以下の例は、5行おきに行番号を出力し、段毎に値をリセット、最終段で は右側に行番号を表示します。

An XSL stylesheet processor accepts a document or data in XML and an XSL stylesheet and produces the presentation of that XML source content that was intended by 05 the designer of that stylesheet.

There are two aspects of this presentation process: first, constructing a result tree from the XML source tree and second, interpreting the result tree to produce formatted re-

10 sults suitable for presentation on a display, on paper, in speech, or onto other media. The first aspect is called tree transformation and the second is called formatting. The process of formatting is performed by the

15 formatter. This formatter may simply be a rendering engine inside a browser.

Tree transformation allows the structure of the result tree to be significantly different from the structure of the source tree. For

- 20 example, one could add a table-of-contents as a filtered selection of an original source document, or one could rearrange source data into a sorted tabular presentation. In constructing the result tree, the tree trans-
- 25 formation process also adds the information necessary to format that result tree.
  - Formatting is enabled by including formatting semantics in the result tree. Formatting semantics are expressed in terms of a cat-
- 30 alog of classes of formatting objects. The nodes of the result tree are formatting objects. The classes of formatting objects denote typographic abstractions such as page, paragraph, table, and so forth. Finer
- 35 control over the presentation of these abstractions is provided by a set of formatting properties, such as those controlling indents, word- and letter spacing, and widow, orphan, and hyphenation control. In XSL,
- 40 the classes of formatting objects and formatting properties provide the vocabulary for expressing presentation intent.

The XSL processing model is intended to be conceptual only. An implementation is not mandated to provide these as separate processes. Furthermore, implementations are free to process the source document in any 05 way that produces the same result as if it were processed using the conceptual XSL processing model. A diagram depicting the detailed conceptual model is shown below. --- Excerpt from Extensive Stylesheet Lan- 10 guage (XSL) Version 1.1