### lvlOverride (Numbering Level Definition Override)

This element specifies an optional override which shall be applied in place of zero or more levels from the abstract [numbering](numbering.docx) definition for a given [numbering](numbering.docx) definition instance. Each instance of this element is used to override the appearance and [behavior](behavior.docx) of a given [numbering](numbering.docx) level definition within the given abstract [numbering](numbering.docx) definition.

[Example: Consider a [numbering](numbering.docx) definition instance which inherits its information from the abstract [numbering](numbering.docx) definition with [abstractNumId](abstractNumId.docx) of 4, but wishes to use a different set of properties for level 0 and level 1 of the [numbering](numbering.docx) definition. The resulting WordprocessingML would look like:

<w:[num](num.docx) w:[numId](numId.docx)="6">  
 <w:[abstractNumId](abstractNumId.docx) w:val="4" />  
 <w:lvlOverride w:[ilvl](ilvl.docx)="0">  
 <w:[lvl](lvl.docx) w:[ilvl](ilvl.docx)="0">  
 <w:[start](start.docx) w:val="4" />  
 <w:[lvlText](lvlText.docx) w:val="%1)" />  
 <w:[lvlJc](lvlJc.docx) w:val="left" />  
 <w:[pPr](pPr.docx)>  
 <w:[ind](ind.docx) w:left="360" w:hanging="360" />  
 </w:[pPr](pPr.docx)>  
 </w:[lvl](lvl.docx)>  
 </w:lvlOverride>

<w:lvlOverride w:[ilvl](ilvl.docx)="1">  
 <w:[lvl](lvl.docx) w:[ilvl](ilvl.docx)="1">  
 <w:[start](start.docx) w:val="5" />  
 <w:[lvlText](lvlText.docx) w:val="%Test)" />  
 <w:[lvlJc](lvlJc.docx) w:val="left" />  
 <w:[pPr](pPr.docx)>  
 <w:[ind](ind.docx) w:left="360" w:hanging="360" />  
 </w:[pPr](pPr.docx)>  
 </w:[lvl](lvl.docx)>  
 </w:lvlOverride>  
</w:[num](num.docx)>

end example]

[Note: The ability to set level overrides optimizes use of [numbering](numbering.docx) in WordprocessingML as it prevents writing out redundant abstract [numbering](numbering.docx) definitions if [numbering](numbering.docx) sets only slightly differ.

Consider using WordprocessingML to create two numbered sets that only differ only in the appearance and style of the first [numbering](numbering.docx) level. Both could use the same abstract [numbering](numbering.docx) definition as long as each references a different [numbering](numbering.docx) definition instance with one of the [numbering](numbering.docx) definition instances leveraging a level override for the first [numbering](numbering.docx) level. Below is WordprocessingML that illustrates this:

<w:[num](num.docx) w:[numId](numId.docx)="5">  
 <w:[abstractNumId](abstractNumId.docx) w:val="4" />  
</w:[num](num.docx)>

<w:[num](num.docx) w:[numId](numId.docx)="6">  
 <w:[abstractNumId](abstractNumId.docx) w:val="4" />  
 <w:lvlOverride w:[ilvl](ilvl.docx)="0">  
 <w:[lvl](lvl.docx) w:[ilvl](ilvl.docx)="0">  
 <w:[start](start.docx) w:val="4" />  
 <w:[lvlText](lvlText.docx) w:val="%1)" />  
 <w:[lvlJc](lvlJc.docx) w:val="left" />  
 <w:[pPr](pPr.docx)>  
 <w:[ind](ind.docx) w:left="360" w:hanging="360" />  
 </w:[pPr](pPr.docx)>  
 </w:[lvl](lvl.docx)>  
 </w:lvlOverride>  
</w:[num](num.docx)>

end note]

|  |
| --- |
| Parent Elements |
| [num](num.docx) (§) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Child Elements | Subclause |
| [lvl](lvl.docx) (Numbering Level Override Definition) | § |
| [startOverride](startOverride.docx) (Numbering Level Starting Value Override) | § |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| [ilvl](ilvl.docx) (Numbering Level ID) | Specifies the [numbering](numbering.docx) level of a given abstract [numbering](numbering.docx) definition to be overridden.  If this number conflicts with the [ilvl](ilvl.docx) of the child [lvl](lvl.docx) element, then the latter shall be ignored.  [Example: Consider a [numbering](numbering.docx) definition instance which inherits its information from the abstract [numbering](numbering.docx) definition with [abstractNumId](abstractNumId.docx) of 4, but wishes to use a different set of properties for level 0 of the [numbering](numbering.docx) definition. The resulting WordprocessingML would look like:  <w:[num](num.docx) w:[numId](numId.docx)="6">  <w:[abstractNumId](abstractNumId.docx) w:val="4" />  <w:lvlOverride w:[ilvl](ilvl.docx)="0">  <w:[lvl](lvl.docx) w:[ilvl](ilvl.docx)="0">  <w:[start](start.docx) w:val="4" />  <w:[lvlText](lvlText.docx) w:val="%1)" />  <w:[lvlJc](lvlJc.docx) w:val="left" />  <w:[pPr](pPr.docx)>  <w:[ind](ind.docx) w:left="360" />  </w:[pPr](pPr.docx)>  </w:[lvl](lvl.docx)>  </w:lvlOverride> </w:[num](num.docx)>  This level overrides level 0 of the abstract [numbering](numbering.docx) definition's level properties with the specified set of [numbering](numbering.docx) properties, replacing those in the abstract [numbering](numbering.docx) definition. end example]  The possible values for this attribute are defined by the [ST\_DecimalNumber](ST_DecimalNumber.docx) simple [type](type.docx) (§). |

The following [XML](XML.docx) Schema fragment defines the contents of this element:

<complexType [name](name.docx)="CT\_NumLvl">

<sequence>

<element [name](name.docx)="[startOverride](startOverride.docx)" [type](type.docx)="CT\_DecimalNumber" minOccurs="0"/>

<element name="[lvl](lvl.docx)" [type](type.docx)="CT\_Lvl" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>

</sequence>

<attribute [name](name.docx)="[ilvl](ilvl.docx)" [type](type.docx)="[ST\_DecimalNumber](ST_DecimalNumber.docx)" use="required"/>

</complexType>