

Export Report Format

This format is the typography of a document. Typography includes the style size size type of type for a document. Layout includes the margins, line spacing, paragraphing, and pagination. This web page presents templates for both short report and long paper. These formats are based on formats created by professional artists at Sandia National Laboratories and discussed in Appendix D of The Craft of Scientific Writing.

Another aspect of typography is the use of capital letters and headings. One convention, but not the only one, is using initial capital letters that capitalize the first letter of the first and last words and material that has the force of a sentence. Capitalize the first letter if the first word included capital for articles, conjunctions, prepositions that have fewer than four letters, *in*, *and*, *at*, *but*, *for*, *if*, *nor*, *of*, *on*, *out*, *that*, *the*, *to*, *up*, and *yet*.

Please understand that no universal formats exist in engineering and science. In other words, each company designs its own format to suit the needs and desires of that company. However, when formats are not specified, these dates illegitimately give you a professional look that is as far above Microsoft Word's default look and above the simplistic look that some companies choose. Having a professional format is important, and, if possible, this computer is for you. Why choose? Why choose when something only better could be a professional look? Given the principle that the principle is the basis for these formats.

Typography

Typography includes the size and style of type for a document. Type sizes are measured in points. In general, twelve point type is used for the text portion of most documents. Larger sizes may be used for headings and titles, and smaller sizes may be used for hand illustration call-outs. As far as the styles of types, two main classifications exist: serif and sans serif. Here, much depends on the situation, but a serif font of 12 points is generally accepted for the text portion of formal documents such as reports. An example of a serif typeface is Times. Why are serif typefaces generally used for the text? The reasons are historical as much as anything. For the headings, illustration call-outs, and online text, professionals often use sans serif typefaces such as Calibri. One reason that professionals use sans serif typefaces for headings and subheadings is that the uniform strokes of letters work well in boldface.

First Subheading Why are serif typefaces generally used for the text? The reasons are historical as much as anything. For the headings, illustration call-outs, and on-line text, professionals often use sans serif typefaces such as Calibri. One reason that professionals use sans serif typefaces for headings and subheadings is that the uniform strokes of letters work well in boldface. Subheadings are 32 or 36 points, flush left, and boldfaced. For all subheadings, skip one line before and one line afterwards. Use initial capitals. Note that you need not have subheadings. Include only if breaking up the section serves the reader. Similar with paragraphs at the heading level, do not skip a line between paragraphs. Skipping a line between paragraphs distorts the hierarchy for vertical spacing given to the headings and subheadings.

> Similar with paragraphs at the heading and subheading level, do not skip a line between paragraphs. Skipping a line between paragraphs distorts the hierarchy of vertical spacing given to the headings, subheadings, and sub-subheadings. Use initial capitals. Note that you need not have subheadings. Include only if breaking up the section serves the reader. Similar with paragraphs at the heading level, do not skip a line between paragraphs. Skipping a line between paragraphs distorts the hierarchy for vertical spacing given to the headings and subheadings.

> Similar with paragraphs at the heading and subheading level, do not skip a line between paragraphs. Skipping a line between paragraphs distorts the hierarchy of vertical spacing given to the headings, subheadings, and sub-subheadings.

> Second Sub-Subheading. If you have one sub-subheading, you must have a second. Otherwise, the first sub-subheading has nothing to be parallel word.