

REPRESENTATION

section labels — section label designations

DESCRIPTION

Section labels are tandem interpretation that are used to identify segments or sections of some Humdrum representation. Section labels are useful for identifying logical divisions or passages, such as expositions, codas, second endings, rehearsal segments, etc. Section labels provide useful markers for extracting passages using the Humdrum **yank** command. Section labels are also used in conjunction with Humdrum **expansion lists** to permit the encoding of “abbreviated format” files. (See the **thru (4)** command.)

Section labels consist of a single asterisk, followed by the greater-than sign (>), followed by a keyword (or label) that names the section. Note that labels may contain spaces, hence `*>1st ending` is a legitimate section label. In abbreviated format files, each section must be designated by a unique name.

Humdrum sections formally begin with a section label. Sections end when either another section label is encountered, or when all spines are assigned new exclusive interpretations, or when all spines terminate. Sections cannot be nested. Whenever a section label is encoded, the identical label must be repeated across all concurrent spines. That is, all tokens in any given data record must belong to the same section — without regard for the spines.

SIGNIFIERS

Section labels may contain any sequence of the following ASCII characters: the upper- or lower-case letters A–Z, the numbers 0 to 9, the underscore (`_`), dash (`-`), period (`.`), plus sign (`+`), octothorpe (`#`), tilde (`~`), at-sign (`@`), or space. All other characters are forbidden.

EXAMPLES

Several examples of section labels indications are given below:

```
*>CODA
*>refrain
*>Dal Segno
*>Verse #3
*>Rehearsal Marking J
*>E
```

*Examples of **section label** Interpretations*

SEE ALSO

expansion lists (3), **thru** (3), **thru** (4), **yank** (4)