Model groff Document

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1. My first section using the .NH (Numbered Heading) macro without an argument (first level heading).

This is a document to model the different features of groff that I could use in a typical document. I am using the convention that every phrase ending in period (.) or comma (,) is on a separate line in the text editor, per the recommendations of the groff documentation. The setup requests and macros for the whole document are in lines 1 - 17 of the plain text file. The page has 1-inch margins, point size 11, footnote length 9/10 of the length of a line, with footnotes superscript numbered, indented. Apparently, the fraction of LL has to be expressed as a fraction. The document also is set so that at least two lines are kept together on a page either as paragraphs, or after a heading. The document header has a short title on the left, no center text, and the author on the right. The footer has the page number automatically generated by the % symbol. I have used the .LP macro for this paragraph, which does not have a first line indent.

This is a second paragraph,
with the first two lines centered using the .ce request.

Interestingly, in this case, the .ce request breaks the line at the comma, generating two lines of centered text. Here is some example text: Some Bell Labs localisms are not implemented by default. However, if you call the otherwise undocumented SC section-header macro, you will enable implementations of three other archaic Bell Labs macros: UC, P1, and P2. These are not enabled by default because (a)˜they were not documented, in the original ms manual, and (b)˜the P1 and UC macros both collide with different macros in the Berkeley version of ms. These emulations are sufficient to give back the 1976 Kernighan˜& Cherry paper Typsetting Mathematics - User's Guide its section headings, and restore some text that had gone missing as arguments of undefined macros. No warranty express or implied is given as to how well the typographic details these produce match the original Bell Labs macros.

This paragraph is written using the .PP macro, which indents the first line. Some Bell Labs localisms are not implemented by default. However, if you call the otherwise undocumented SC section-header macro, you will enable implementations of three other archaic BellLabs macros: UC, P1, and P2. These are not enabled by default because (a)˜they were not documented, in the original ms manual, and (b)˜the P1 and UC macros both collide with different macros in the Berkeley version of ms.

> This paragraph uses the macro .QP. Some Bell Labs localisms are not implemented by default. However, if you call the otherwise undocumented SC section-header macro, you will enable implementations of three other archaic Bell Labs macros: UC, P1, and P2. These are not enabled by default because (a)˜they were not documented, in the original ms manual, and (b)˜the P1 and UC macros both collide with different macros in the Berkeley version of ms. These emulations are sufficient to give back the 1976 Kernighan˜& Cherry paper Typsetting Mathematics - User's Guide its section headings, and restore some text that had gone missing as arguments of undefined macros.

This paragraph uses the .XP macro. Some Bell Labs localisms are not implemented by default. However, if you call the otherwise undocumented SC section-header macro, you will enable implementations of three other archaic Bell Labs macros: UC, P1, and P2. These are not enabled by default because (a)˜they were not documented, in the original ms manual, and (b)˜the P1 and UC macros both collide with different macros in the Berkeley version of ms.

1.1. This is a second level heading

Some Bell Labs localisms are not implemented by default. However, if you call the otherwise undocumented SC section-header macro, you will enable implementations of three other archaic Bell Labs macros: UC, P1, and P2. These are not enabled by default because (a)˜they were not documented, in the original ms manual, and (b)˜the P1 and UC macros both collide with different macros in the Berkeley version of ms. These emulations are sufficient to give back the 1976 Kernighan˜& Cherry paper Typsetting Mathematics - User's Guide its section headings, and restore some text that had gone missing as arguments of undefined macros. No warranty express or implied is given as to how well the typographic details these produce match the original Bell Labs macros.

This is a top level unnumbered heading

Some Bell Labs localisms are not implemented by default. However, if you call the otherwise undocumented SC section-header macro, you will enable implementations of three other archaic Bell Labs macros: UC, P1, and P2. These are not enabled by default because (a)˜they were not documented, in the original ms manual, and (b)˜the P1 and UC macros both collide with different macros in the Berkeley version of ms. These emulations are sufficient to give back the 1976 Kernighan˜& Cherry paper Typsetting Mathematics - User's Guide its section headings, and restore some text that had gone missing as arguments of undefined macros. No warranty express or implied is given as to how well the typographic details these produce match the original Bell Labs macros. Some Bell Labs localisms are not implemented by default. However, if you call the otherwise undocumented SC section-header macro, you will enable implementations of three other archaic Bell Labs macros: UC, P1, and P2. These are not enabled by default because (a)˜they were not documented, in the original ms manual, and (b)˜the P1 and UC macros both collide with different macros in the Berkeley version of ms. These emulations are sufficient to give back the 1976 Kernighan˜& Cherry paper Typsetting Mathematics - User's Guide its section headings, and restore some text that had gone missing as arguments of undefined macros. No warranty express or implied is given as to how well the typographic details these produce match the original Bell Labs macros. This is the first statement I want to footnote. [1]

This is another statement I want to footnote. [2]

Then I am continuing text.

2. Inserting a figure

I am going to insert shade.eps as a figure below. The syntax is .PSPIC [-L | -R | -I n] file.eps [width [height]]. The file must be a .eps file, and the output has to be the default ps, which can then be read by the Preview app on a Mac, and saved as a pdf. In this example, I am only using the left align option.

[1] Some Bell Labs localisms are not implemented by default. However, if you call the otherwise undocumented SC section-header macro, you will enable implementations of three other archaic Bell Labs macros: UC, P1, and P2. These are not enabled by default because (a)˜they were not documented, in the original ms manual, and (b)˜the P1 and UC macros both collide with different macros in the Berkeley version of ms. These emulations are sufficient to give back the 1976 Kernighan˜& Cherry paper Typsetting Mathematics - User's Guide its section headings, and restore some text that had gone missing as arguments of undefined macros. No warranty express or implied is given as to how well the typographic details these produce match the original Bell Labs macros.

[2] This is another footnote.

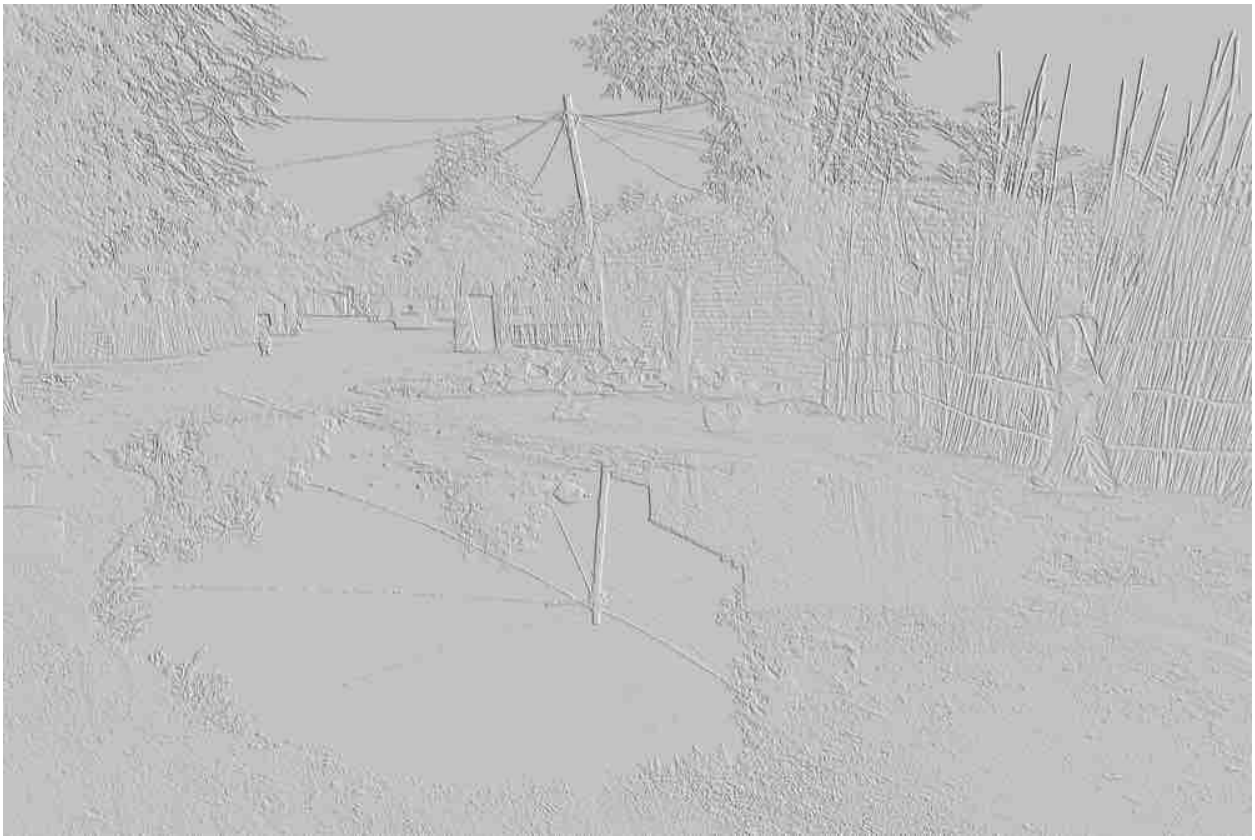

Figure 1. This caption is produced by using the .QP macro, and **bolding** the "Figure 1."

References

These are references. I am using the .XP macro for the reference entries, so that there is a hanging first line. I could also use the ^R command in nano to read the references into this section from a separate file.