☞ For the most part, you do not need to do anything in your document to get line numbers to appear. There are exceptions: certain content such as tabular material and floats are not handled by `lineno` very well, and require manual intervention. Some cases cannot be fixed at all, notably figures incorporated from external files, but tabular material is fixable. To get line numbers to be displayed in tables, wrap all uses of `tabular` with the special environment `edtable`. The basic idiom is the following:

```
\begin{edtable}{tabular}{...normal tabular column specifiers...}
  ...tabular content...
\end{edtable}
```

The `edtable` environment is able to wrap a number of standard LaTeX environments, of which `tabular` is probably the most useful for most kinds of tables. Practical examples of using `edtable` appear elsewhere in this document.

2.9 SBML validation rules

A convention developed for the main SBML specification documents is to define validation and consistency rules that must or should be satisfied by documents that conform to the specification. SBML package specifications should likewise define their own validation and consistency rules.

The SBML convention identifies different degrees of strictness. The differences are expressed in the statement of a rule: either a rule states a condition *must* be true, or a rule states that it *should* be true. Rules of the former kind are SBML validation rules—a model encoded in SBML must conform to all of them in order to be considered valid. Rules of the latter kind are consistency rules. To help highlight these differences, the SBML specification documents and SBMLPkgSpec provide commands to format the three kinds of rules, with three different symbols:

☑ A checked box indicates a *requirement* for conformance. If a model fails to follow this rule, it does not conform to the specification. (Mnemonic intention behind the choice of symbol: "This must be checked.")

▲ A triangle indicates a *recommendation* for model consistency. If a model does not follow this rule, it is not considered strictly invalid as far as the specification is concerned; however, it indicates that the model contains a physical or conceptual inconsistency. (Mnemonic intention behind the choice of symbol: "This is a cause for warning.")

★ A star indicates a strong recommendation for good modeling practice. This rule is not strictly a matter of SBML encoding, but the recommendation comes from logical reasoning. As in the previous case, if a model does not follow this rule, it is not strictly considered an invalid SBML encoding. (Mnemonic intention behind the choice of symbol: "You're a star if you heed this.")

SBMLPkgSpec defines three commands for writing these rules in SBML package specifications documents:

`\validRule{`*number*`}{`*text*`}`
: Format *number* as a validation rule with the description *text*.

`\consistencyRule{`*number*`}{`*text*`}`
: Format *number* as a consistency rule with the description *text*.

`\modelingRule{`*number*`}{`*text*`}`
: Format *number* as a modeling rule with the description *text*.

SBML specifications typically gather all such rules into an appendix at the end of the document.

2.10 Document flags and notes

Sometimes it is useful to flag content in a document to draw readers' attention to it. It is also sometimes useful during the development of a document to be able to leave coments for coauthors and readers. SBMLPkgSpec provides a few commands for these purposes.