

Counter styles

You can define your own unique counter style with `axf:counter-style`. Specify the counter-style name in `name`, the counter-system type in `system`, and the counter-symbol in `symbols`. Names specified in `name` can be used in `list-style-type` and `axf:number-transform`. The `axf:counter-style` extension element must be placed directly under `fo:declarations`. You may also use styles defined in [Predefined Counter Styles](#), including styles in [Section 7, Complex Predefined Counter Styles](#). For further details on "`axf:counter-style`", please refer to the Online Manual. Counter style settings are available in AH Formatter V6.3.

These samples, with some exceptions, convert the numerals in the character string "**One:1, Two:2, Three:3, Four:4, Five:5, Six:6**" by setting `axf:number-transform` to a name defined in an `axf:counter-style`. The numbers to be converted are in red. Also, the `fo:page-sequence` format is set to a name defined in an `axf:counter-style` so that the page numbers generated for `fo:page-number` appear as (1), (2) ...

system="cyclic" symbols="a b c"

Converts the numerals in the character string into the repeating sequence a, b, c, a, b, c ...

One:**a**, Two:**b**, Three:**c**, Four:**a**, Five:**b**, Six:**c**

system="numeric" symbols="a b c"

If you regard the first symbol, a, as 0 then the converted numerals start from b.

One:**b**, Two:**c**, Three:**ba**, Four:**bb**, Five:**bc**, Six:**ca**

system="alphabetic" symbols="a b c"

Converts the numerals in the character string into the sequence a, b, c, aa, ab, ac, ba, bb, bc, ...

One:**a**, Two:**b**, Three:**c**, Four:**aa**, Five:**ab**, Six:**ac**

system="symbolic" symbols="a b c"

Converts the numerals in the character string into the sequence a, b, c, aa, bb, cc, aaa, bbb, ccc, ...

One:**a**, Two:**b**, Three:**c**, Four:**aa**, Five:**bb**, Six:**cc**

system="additive" additive-symbols="5 v,1 i"

Converts the numerals in the character string by converting 5 to v and remainder multiples of 1 to the same number of i.

One:**i**, Two:**ii**, Three:**iii**, Four:**iiii**, Five:**v**, Six:**vi**

system="fixed" symbols="a b c"

Converts the numerals in the character string into the sequence a, b, c and then displays higher numbers unchanged.

One:**a**, Two:**b**, Three:**c**, Four:**4**, Five:**5**, Six:**6**

system="extends decimal" pad="2 '0'"

pad specifies padding for short representations. This displays up to 2 digits in the sequence 01, 02, 03, ...

One:01, Two:02, Three:03, Four:04, Five:05, Six:06

system="fixed" symbols="a b c" range="1 3" fallback="cjk-decimal"

range specifies the number range to which the style applies. fallback specifies the fallback style for numbers outside that range. This sample applies a, b, c for numerals 1 to 3. It then falls back to using the cjk-decimal style from Predefined Counter Styles for 4 and above.

One:a, Two:b, Three:c, Four:四, Five:五, Six:六

system="extends decimal" negative="["]"

negative specifies the prefix and suffix character strings for negative values. This sample displays '[' before and ']' after negative values.

Negative two:[2], Negative one:[1], Zero:0, One:1, Two:2, Three:3

Complex Predefined Counter Styles

Examples from [Section 7, Complex Predefined Counter Styles](#), of [Predefined Counter Styles](#).

circled-decimal

One:①, Two:②, Three:③, Four:④, Five:⑤, Six:⑥

filled-circled-decimal

One:❶, Two:❷, Three:❸, Four:❹, Five:❺, Six:❻

fullwidth-upper-alpha

One:A, Two:B, Three:C, Four:D, Five:E, Six:F

lower-greek

One:α, Two:β, Three:γ, Four:δ, Five:ε, Six:ζ

japanese-informal

One:一, Two:二, Three:三, Four:四, Five:五, Six:六

japanese-formal

One:壹, Two:貳, Three:參, Four:肆, Five:伍, Six:六