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About PageIN

The StreamServer can receive and process page formatted input in plain text as shown in the example below.

The instructions to the StreamServer about how to handle page formatted input are created using the PageIN tool.

Samples

You can take a snap-shot of input data, and use this snap-shot when you create the PageIN configuration. See Input data samples on page 5.

Configuration

When you create a PageIN configuration, you specify which information to pick from the input, and how to label and structure this information as blocks and fields. See Creating a PageIN configuration on page 9.
Input data samples

The easiest way to map data is to take a snap-shot of the actual input, create a sample of the input data, and load the sample into the PageIN tool. The mapping is done by drawing rectangles around the displayed text segments.

**UTF-8 encoding in the sample file**
Use UTF-8 encoding in the input sample file. If you do not, you may run into problems with special characters etc.

1. Open the file in Notepad.
2. Enter `//!codepage UTF-8!` as the first line.
3. Use `Save As` and encoding `UTF-8` to save the file.

Creating and loading input samples

You create a sample by recording the input, and writing the output to a file. To make the file available to the PageIN tool, you must import it to a resource set connected to the corresponding Message. To encode the sample file according to a specific code page, you can use the `-grbcodepage` startup argument, see the Startup argument reference.

**To record the input**
With this method, you create a simple Project with a Platform and a Runtime configuration – and no Message.

1. Create a new Platform
2. Add the appropriate input connector and a Null output connector to the Platform.
3. If you intend to use filter chains in the real Project, you must add the same filter chain to this Project’s input connector.
4. Specify the startup arguments `-reconly` and `-grb`. See the Startup argument reference.
5. Create a Runtime configuration to which you add the Platform. You do not have to configure the Runtime configuration - just add the Platform to it.
6. Export the Project.
7. Run the Project and record the input.

The result file is shown in the path defined by the `-grb` argument. The file is called `allpages.<input connector name>`. Import this file to the appropriate resource set.
Creating and loading input samples

Input data samples

To load the sample

2. Browse to and select the resource.
Adjusting the loaded sample

After you have loaded the sample, you must compare the result displayed in the PageIN tool with the original input in the sample resource.

**Delimiters**

The PageIN tool uses the standard hex-codes for line feed (\(\text{<0d,0a>}\) and \(\text{<0a>}\)), page break (\(\text{<0d,0c>}\) and \(\text{<0c>}\)), and carriage return (\(\text{<0d>}\)). If the input contains other hex-codes, you must add these codes to the PageIN tool’s list of delimiters.

2. On the Delimiters tab, select the delimiter type.
3. Add the new hex-code at the end of the list and click **OK**.

**Page size**

The page size defined in PageIN tool must conform to the page size of the actual input. If the sample does not fit the page size defined in the PageIN tool, you must change the page size settings.

2. On the Size tab, specify the page size.
Adjusting the loaded sample

Input data samples
Creating a PageIN configuration

In the PageIN tool, you create instructions describing which parts of an input page the StreamServer should extract and process, how it should organize the extracted data as labelled fields, and how it should structure the fields. This structure of fields will be used as input in the next stage in the processing chain.

The first thing you do when you create a PageIN configuration is to load the sample file, i.e. snap-shot of the input, into the sheet area in the PageIN tool. Then you create fields and trigger patterns by drawing areas on the PageIN sheet. Each drawn area on the PageIN sheet will in turn generate a node in the PageIN tool Message view. These nodes constitute the actual PageIN configuration.

Static and floating positions

When you analyze the input data, you will identify portions of data that are in static positions, and other portions that are floating. For example, an article list contains recurring data – the number of lines depends on the number of articles. All text segments below line 1 in this list are floating.

When you map static portions, you define a field for each text segment. When you map floating data, you must first define a frame for the data, and one or more blocks where you define the fields.

Example: creating a PageIN configuration

This example describes how to configure a PageIN Event for the following type of input data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Invoice number</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Subscription number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20000884752940</td>
<td>90-00-04</td>
<td>041-37430796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our reference</td>
<td>Your reference</td>
<td>Your reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>655-89007499</td>
<td>022-218527</td>
<td>022-218527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data2=20000884752940</td>
<td>Subscription bill</td>
<td>$0.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0566</td>
<td>Number of B.P.E.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0567</td>
<td>Issue</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0568</td>
<td>Price</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0569</td>
<td>Paid</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0570</td>
<td>From invoice</td>
<td>01/01/47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0571</td>
<td>To</td>
<td>01/10/47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Load the sample

The sample is available as the resource PhoneInvoice.txt in the resource set.

2. Browse to, and select, the PhoneInvoice.txt resource. The corresponding sample is loaded.
Define static fields
Select Insert > New Field and draw rectangles around each text segment that you want to define as a field. For each field, select the field and configure the properties in the Properties view.

Define areas for floating text
Select Insert > New Frame and draw a rectangle around the area that contains text in floating positions. A new block is automatically added to the top of the frame.

Define blocks
1. Move and stretch the first block so that it covers all text you want to include in the block.
2. Rename the block.
3. Select Insert > New Block. A new block is added to the frame.
4. Move and stretch the new block so that it covers all text you want to include in the block.
5. Rename the block.
6. Repeat steps 2 - 5 for all blocks.
7. For each block, select the block and configure the properties in the Properties view.

Define fields within blocks
For each block:
1. In the Message tree, select the block. The block is activated on the PageIN sheet.
2. Select Insert > New Field and click the first text segment in the block.
3. Configure the field properties in the Properties view.
4. Click the next field, configure the field properties, and so on.

Specify a Message pattern
Select Insert > New Pattern and draw a rectangle around the text segment “INVOICE”. The selected text segment “INVOICE” is automatically specified as the match criterion.

Specify block patterns
For each block:
1. Select the block.
2. Select Insert > New Pattern and draw a rectangle around the text segment you want to use as pattern.
3. Rename the pattern, and specify the match criterion.
Managing patterns, frames, blocks, and fields

Patterns

Patterns are match criteria for input data. You must specify at least one pattern at Message level. This pattern will be used as the Event trigger. If the StreamServer finds matching input in the specified area, the Event will be triggered.

Block patterns

If the PageIN configuration contains blocks, you must specify at least one pattern per block in order to uniquely identify the block.

To create a pattern

1. Select Insert > New Pattern.
2. On the PageIN sheet, draw a rectangle around the text segment you want to use as pattern.
3. In the Properties view, specify the properties. See Pattern properties on page 24.

Multiple patterns

You can use multiple patterns. By default, the match criteria defined for all patterns must be fulfilled in order to trigger the Event, or to identify a block. This corresponds to specifying the following rule for the patterns:

\[ \text{pattern}_1 \text{ AND } \text{pattern}_2 \text{ AND } \ldots \text{ AND } \text{pattern}_N \]

where \( \text{pattern}_1 \) etc. is the pattern name, i.e. the Label property for the pattern.

The Rule property for the Message and blocks enables you to specify custom rules for when to trigger an Event or identify a block. You can use the logical operators AND, OR and NOT in a rule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valid characters for the pattern names in a rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_ (underscore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. (dot)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 1

A rule

Pattern1 AND (Pattern2 OR Pattern3)
Frames

You cannot add blocks directly to the PageIN sheet. First you must draw a frame, and then add the blocks to the frame. The purpose of the frame is to limit the area in which the StreamServer will search for blocks.

A page can contain any number of frames, and a frame can contain any number of blocks. A frame cannot contain other frames.

To create a frame

1. Select **Insert > New Frame**.
2. On the PageIN sheet, draw a rectangle around the area you want to include in the frame. The first block is automatically added to the frame.

Blocks

You must define blocks for floating data. For example, an article list contains floating data – the number of lines depends on the number of articles. All text segments below line 1 in this list are floating.

A block can contain any number of fields. A block cannot contain sub-blocks.

Example 3  **Block defined for an article list**

The shaded area within the frame indicates the outline of the block.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Price 1</th>
<th>Price 2</th>
<th>Price 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>010</td>
<td>Blue leather</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020</td>
<td>Red wood</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>030</td>
<td>Green cloth</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Block patterns

You must specify at least one pattern for a block. See **Patterns** on page 11.

Block order

The StreamServer checks blocks in the order (top-down) they are displayed in the Message tree. It takes one line of input data, and checks whether or not there is a matching pattern for the first block. If there is no match, it checks the next block and so on until it finds a match. You must arrange the blocks (drag-and-drop in the Message tree) as follows:
• Begin with blocks where the patterns are easy to identify, for example a unique text string such as “Due”.
• End with blocks that contains free text, i.e. text in any position within the block, where the match criterion is “?”.

To insert a block
1 Select the frame where you want to have the block, and select Insert > New Block. A new block is added to the top of the frame.
2 Move the block (drag the double-arrow) to the appropriate position within the frame.
3 Stretch the block (drag the bottom arrow-head) so that it spans over all lines you want to include in the block.

To configure a block
1 Select the block you want to configure. The block properties are displayed in the Properties view.
2 Edit the properties. See Block properties on page 26.

Fields

When you configure a PageIN Event, you map text segments in the input to areas in the PageIN tool. A field in the PageIN tool corresponds to an area with one or more text segments.

To insert a static field
Select Insert > New Field and draw a rectangle around the text segment that you want to define as a field.

To insert a fields in a block
1 In the Message tree, select the block.
2 Select Insert > New Field and draw a rectangle around the text segment that you want to define as a field.

To configure a field
1 Select the field you want to configure. The field properties are displayed in the Properties view.
Managing patterns, frames, blocks, and fields

Creating a PageIN configuration

2 Edit the properties. See Field properties on page 26.

Field variables

You can define a field variable, and later on refer to the variable instead of a static value. The use of variables does affect performance, so only use variables when necessary.

To define a variable

1 Select the field you want to configure. The field properties are displayed in the Properties view.
2 Enter the name of the Variable and press Enter.

Before Message script

You can also define variables in a Before Message script using the following syntax:

\$<variable> = <column> <row> <length>;

For example:

\$text = 8 14 9;

where \$text is assigned the string on row 14 between column 8 and 17.

Numeric and date formats

There are three input format categories for the fields:

- **General.** Data will be treated as a regular string of characters. This is the default format.
- **Numeric.** Enables the StreamServer to handle input data as numeric data.
- **Date.** Enables the StreamServer to handle input data as date formatted data.

Format tables

Numeric and date formats are made available through format tables. Before you specify numeric or date formats for the fields, you must add a format table to a resource set connected to the Message. You can import Formats.txt from <StreamServe installation>\Applications\StreamServer\<version>\Tools\Samples to the resource set.

The first time you specify a numeric or date format for a field, a resource selection dialog box opens. In this dialog box you must browse to and select the format table you want to use. This table will be selected by default the next time you specify a format for any of the fields in the Event configuration.

To select a numeric | date format for a field

1 Select the field. The field properties are displayed in the Properties view.
2 Select the Input format property.
Managing patterns, frames, blocks, and fields

Creating a PageIN configuration

3  At the input field, click Select. The Formats dialog box opens.
4  Select the **Numeric | Date** category.
5  Double-click the **Format** that corresponds to the input format.

**Example 4  Numeric formats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000000,25</td>
<td>k= d=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000,000.25</td>
<td>k=,d=</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 5  Date formats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31/10/03</td>
<td>dd/mm/yy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-10-03</td>
<td>yyyy-mm-dd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**To add a new format**

Enter the new format in the **Format** field, and click Add.

You can also add new formats directly to the format table resource.
Sorting

You can use sort criteria to specify the order in which data will be delivered to the subsequent Processes. If no sort criteria is used, data will be delivered in the same order as it arrives. Performance will be less affected if data is sorted at Event level compared to sorting at Process level.

You specify the sort criteria by assigning priorities to blocks. Data associated with blocks with the highest priority will be delivered first, and so on.

To specify sort criteria

1. Select the **Message** node in the Message tree. The Message properties are displayed in the Properties view.
2. Set **Use block sort priority** to **Yes**.
3. Select the first block. The block properties are displayed in the Properties view.
4. Set the **Block sort priority** level. The lower the number, the higher the priority.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 for all blocks.

Sorting examples

The following examples illustrate how the order of the output from an Event changes when sort criteria is specified for the blocks in the Event.

Example 6  **Event output without sorting**

All blocks have sort priority set to 0. Output is delivered in the same order as it arrived.
Example 7  

**Event output with sorting**

The blocks have sort priority set to 1, 2, and 3. Output is delivered in this order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Configuration</th>
<th>Sorted data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. Dylan</td>
<td>Jazz, Classic</td>
<td>1. D. Dylan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Armstrong</td>
<td>Jazz and Blues</td>
<td>2. L. Armstrong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Brahms</td>
<td></td>
<td>4. J. Brahms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.S. Bach</td>
<td></td>
<td>5. J.S. Bach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6. J.S. Bach</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Creating a PageIN configuration
PageIN tool GUI reference

Main window

The Main window contains three views:

- **Message view**
  This is where you navigate in, and configure, the PageIN structure. Each block, field, and pattern in the Message view corresponds to a block, field, or pattern on the PageIN sheet.

- **PageIN sheet**
  This is where you draw the frames, blocks, fields, and patterns.

- **Properties view**
  This is where you configure the properties for the field or block currently selected in the Message view.

File menu

- **New**
  Create a new PageIN configuration.

- **Open**
  Open an existing (stand-alone) PageIN configuration file.

- **Save**
  Save the PageIN configuration as data embedded in the corresponding Message file in the Design Center Project.

- **Save As**
  Save the PageIN configuration as a separate file.

- **Open Sample**
  Open a sample on the PageIN sheet.

- **Close Sample**
  Close the active sample.

- **Reload Sample**
  Reload the active sample.

- **Set Sample Font**
  Set the font for the sample on the PageIN sheet.

- **Page Setup**
  Open the *Page Setup dialog box* where you can specify the page setup options.

- **Exit**
  Exit the PageIN tool.
Edit menu

Go To If there is more than one page, use this option to navigate between the pages.

View menu

Patterns High-light the patterns on the PageIN sheet.

Tools menu

Change String Order If arabic text – or other type of right-to-left ordered text – is not displayed correctly, you can use this option.

Map Data By This option is used when handling double-byte characters, such as chinese text.

Grid Position:

| A | B | C |

All cells have the same width, and a double-byte character can occupy more than one cell.

Character Position:

| A | B |

The cell has a variable width, and always contains one character.

Page Setup dialog box

Size options

Used for: Specifying page setup options.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Format</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum width</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Delimiter options

**Used for:** Specifying hex-codes for line break, page break, and carriage return.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Type** | **Line** – Line break.  
**Page** – Page break.  
**CR** – Carriage return |
| **Delimiters** | Lists the hex-codes for the selected type. You can add new hex-codes to the list to define new delimiters. |

Filter options

**Used for:** Specifying a character substitution filter table. The filter can, for example, be used to translate special characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disabled</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Filter file</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Internal</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output file</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Syntax**

\[
\text{input string} \\
\text{output string}
\]

**Description**

Substitute `input string` with `output string`. Use plain text, or hexadecimal notation within angle brackets (`<hex>`).

- **Case sensitive** – Text strings are case sensitive.
- **Multiple hex values** – You can separate multiple hex values with a comma, for example:
  \[
  <0D,0A>
  \]

**Comments** – Use `*` to comment rows.

**Example**

```
* Substitute / with \  
<2F>  
<5C>
```
Message view

**Used for:** Navigating in, and configuring, the PageIN structure. Each block, field, and pattern in the Message view corresponds to a block, field, or pattern on the PageIN sheet.

The Message tree structure shown here will be displayed in the corresponding Process tool.
**PageIN sheet**

*Used for:* Creating and configuring the PageIN structure. You load the snap-shot of the actual input into this sheet. Then you draw the frames, blocks, fields, and patterns around the applicable text segments displayed on the sheet.

Each block, field, and pattern on the PageIN sheet corresponds to a block, field, or pattern in the Message view.
Properties view

**Used for:** Viewing and editing properties for patterns, blocks, and fields. Select the object (field etc.) in the Message view, or on the PageIN sheet, and edit the properties in this view.

Message properties

**Used for:** Editing Message properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Properties</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Label</td>
<td>Message name. Will be displayed in the Process tool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule</td>
<td>Rule defining how to handle multiple patterns specified for the Message. See <em>Patterns</em> on page 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use block sort priority</td>
<td>Select to enable sorting of data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pattern properties

**Used for:** Editing pattern properties. Select the pattern in the Message view, and edit the properties in this view.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Properties</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Label</td>
<td>Pattern name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Textual description of the pattern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>Additional comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left, Right, Top, and Bottom</td>
<td>Coordinates for the pattern match rectangle displayed on the PageIN sheet. The origin is the top-left corner. View only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Match</td>
<td>Characters specifying the match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use wildcards</td>
<td>Select whether or not to allow wildcards in the definition of the Match property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ignore column</td>
<td>Select Yes to ignore the left and right borders of the pattern match rectangle. In this case, there can be a match even if the incoming data falls outside these borders. This option will affect performance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Wildcards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Any digit (0-9).</td>
<td>A999 matches A000 to A999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>Any digit (0-9), comma (,), period (.), plus (+), and minus (-).</td>
<td>$83 matches 803, 8.3, 8+3 etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Any alphabetical character (A-Z, a-z).</td>
<td>AX matches Aa, AA, Ab etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¤</td>
<td>Any character, except space.</td>
<td>A¤ matches A1, Aa, A2 etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>Any character, including space.</td>
<td>? matches anything.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Example 8  Wildcards in block pattern

Use 999 to match any 3-digit number.
**Block properties**

*Used for:* Editing block properties. Select the block in the Message view, and edit the properties in this view.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Properties</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Label</strong></td>
<td>Block name. In the Process tool, you can select whether to display this label, or the <strong>Description</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Textual description of the block. In the Process tool, you can select whether to display this description, or the block name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comment</strong></td>
<td>Additional comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Left, Right, Top, and Bottom</strong></td>
<td>Coordinates for the block rectangle displayed on the PageIN sheet. Origo is the top-left corner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lines</strong></td>
<td>Number of lines in the block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rule</strong></td>
<td>Rule defining how to handle multiple patterns specified for the block. See <strong>Patterns</strong> on page 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Block sort priority</strong></td>
<td>Set the sort criterion for the block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Use block sort priority</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Field properties**

*Used for:* Editing field properties. Select the field in the Message view – or PageIN sheet – and edit the properties in this view.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Properties</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Label</strong></td>
<td>Field name. In the Process tool, you can select whether to display this label, or the <strong>Description</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Textual description of the field. In the Process tool, you can select whether to display this description, or the field name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comment</strong></td>
<td>Additional comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Left, Right, Top, and Bottom</strong></td>
<td>Coordinates for the block rectangle displayed on the PageIN sheet. Origo is the top-left corner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sample data</strong></td>
<td>An example of field content.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Name of a variable that refers to the field. See Field variables on page 14.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keep spaces</td>
<td>Select whether or not to keep leading spaces and trailing spaces defined in the field, when the field is used in the output data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Class               | Field class that can assist formatting in a PageOUT Process. For example, if you specify a font for a class in the Process, the font will be used for all fields belonging to this class.  
  - **Label** – For fields containing static data.  
  - **Dynamic** – For fields containing dynamic data.  
  - **Header** – For fields containing static header data. |
| Alignment           | Specify alignment of data in the Process tool. |
| Input format        | See Numeric and date formats on page 14. |
| Job ID              | Select whether or not to assign an index to the content of the field to make it searchable in a Job ID repository. |