Asmus L2/08-89 Proposal Diffs

This is the net result of applying the changes proposed in L2/08-89 to the line break rules from UAX-14-21.

It's not clear whether Asmus intended to change the rules referring to classes PR and PO in LB24 and LB25 as part of the reversion of the original problematic changes.. These are numeric prefixes and postfixes, currency symbols, for example.

In addition to the rule changes, L2/08-89 would reclassify right parenthesis from CL (closing punctuation) to IS (numeric infix)

2/7/2008 Andy Heninger

LB23 Do not break within 'a9', '3a', or 'H%'.

$$ID \times PO$$

$$AL \times NU$$

$$NU \times AL$$

LB24 Do not break between prefix and letters or ideographs.

$$PR \times ID$$

$$PR \times AL$$

$$\sout{PO \times AL}$$

In general, it is recommended to not break lines inside numbers of the form described by the following regular expression:

(PR | ~~PO~~) ? (OP | HY) ? NU (NU | SY | IS) * CL ? (~~PR~~ | PO) ?

Examples: \$(12.35)   2,1234   (12)¢   12.54¢

The default line breaking algorithm approximates this with the following rule. Note that some cases have already been handled, such as '9,', '[9'. For a tailoring that supports the regular expression directly, as well as a key to the notation see Section 8.2, *Examples of Customization*.

LB25 Do not break between the following pairs of classes relevant to numbers:

$$CL \times PO$$

$$\sout{CL \times PR}$$

$$NU \times PO$$

$$\sout{NU \times PR}$$

$$PO \times OP$$

$$\sout{PO \times NU}$$

$$PR \times OP$$

$$PR \times NU$$

$$HY \times NU$$

$$IS \times NU$$

$$NU \times NU$$

$$\text{SY} \times \text{NU}$$

Example pairs: '$9', '$[', '$-', '-9', '/9', '99', ',9', '9%' ']%'

Finally, join alphabetic letters into words and break everything else.

LB28 Do not break between alphabetics ("at").

$$\text{AL} \times \text{AL}$$

LB29 Do not break between numeric punctuation and alphabetics ("e.g.").

$$\text{IS} \times \text{AL}$$

LB30 Do not break between letters, numbers, or ordinary symbols and opening or closing punctuation.

$$\text{(AL | NU)} \times \text{OP}$$

$$\text{CL} \times \text{(AL | NU)}$$

The purpose of this rule is to prevent breaks in common cases where a part of a word appears between delimiters—for example, in "person(s)".