



Writer

1.Page Style 2.Page Numbering





Bab 1

Page Style

1.1 Jenis-jenis Page Style dalam OpenOffice

<u>D</u> efault	Page Style pemula yang disediakan oleh OpenOffice.
<u>F</u> irst Page	Boleh digunakan untuk membentuk Cover Page.
<u>L</u> eft Page	Amat sesuai anabila mencinta buku, atau majalah
<u>R</u> ight Page	Amat sesual apablia mencipta buku, atau majalan.
<u>E</u> nvelope	Untuk envelop
<u>I</u> ndex	Untuk meletakkan Table of Contents (ToC) atau tajuk dan isi kandungan.
<u>H</u> TML	Untuk membina helaian laman web.
F <u>o</u> otnote	Untuk meletakkan semua nota kaki selalunya pada akhir dokumen.
E <u>n</u> dnote	Untuk meletakkan semua nota akhir juga selalunya pada akhir dokumen.
Lands <u>c</u> ape	Muka surat melintang.

1.2 Lokasi info untuk Page Style



1.3 Mengurus Page Style

1.3.1 Mempamerkan Page Style Dialog Box

Format Default Formatting Ctrl+M Character... Paragraph... Paragraph... Bullets and Numbering... Page... Change Case Columns... Dapatkan arahan Format >

Page.

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<u>H</u> eight	11.00 " ≑								
Orientation	<u> Portrait</u>	Text direction	Left-to-right (horizontal) 🛛 🗸						
	○ L <u>a</u> ndscape	Paper <u>t</u> ray	[From printer settings]						
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1.3 Mengurus Page Style 1.3.2 Memahami Parameter-Parameter dalam Page Style Dialog Box

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1.3 Mengurus Page Style 1.3.3 Mencipta Page Style Baru



Nama Page Style belum wujud

1.3 Mengurus Page Style 1.3.4 Menggunakan Page Style baru



1.4 Menggunakan pelbagai Page Style dalam dokumen melalui arahan Manual Break

Penang is a state in Malaysia located on the northwest Malacca.

Pilih satu tempat untuk memasukkan Page Style lain.

Penang stats is bordered by Kedah in the north parts - Penang Island, where the seat of gover Wellesley in English) on the Malay Peninsula

Highly urbanised and industrialised Penang is one of the most developed and economically important states in the country, as well as a thriving tourist destination. Penang has the third-highest Human Development Index in Malaysia, after the state of Selangor and the federal territory of Kuala Lumpur. Its heterogeneous population is highly diverse in ethnicity, culture, language and religion. A resident of Penang is colloquially known as a Penangite (in English) or a Penang lang (in the local Penang Hokkien dialect).

Archaeological evidence shows that Penang (island and its mainland territory) was inhabited by the Semang-Pangan of the Juru and Yen lineage, both now considered extinct cultures. They were huntergatherers of the Negrito stock having short stature and dark complexion, and were dispersed by the Malays as far back as 900 years ago. The last recorded aboriginal settlement in Penang was in the 1920s in Kubang Semang. The first evidence of prehistoric human settlement in what is now Penang were found in Guar Kepah, a cave in Seberang Perai in 1860. Based on mounds of sea shells with human skeletons, stone implements, broken ceramics, and food leftovers inside, the settlement was estimated to be between 3000 to 4000 years old. Other stone tools found in various places on the island of Penang pointed to the existence of Neolithic settlements dating to 5000 years ago.

There are three main geological formations in Penang, i.e. the orthoclase to intermediate microcline granite, microcline granite, and the Mahang formation (mainly ferruginous spotted slate). Penang Island has no sedimentary rocks and most of the island is underlain by igneous rocks which are granites in the IUGS or Streckeisen classification. On the basis of proportions of alkali feldspar to total feldspar, granites on Penang island are further distinguished into two main groups: the North Penang Pluton (approximately north of latitude 5° 23'), and the South Penang Pluton. The former group is subdivided into the Ferringhi Granite, the Tanjung Bungah Granite and the Muka Head Microgranite, whereas the latter is subdivided into the Batu Maung Granite and the Sungai Ara Granite. A study of three disparate locations on the island show that the soil profile in Batu Ferringhi (of early Jurassic age) is silty whereas those in Paya Terubong (early Permian – late Carboniferous) and Tanjung Bungah (early Jurassic) are clayey.



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Bab 2

Page Numbering

2.1 Memasukkan Page Numbering

2.1.1 Hubungan antara Page Numbering dengan Header, Footer & Page Style

Header

Penang is a state in Malaysia beat of on the northwest coast of Peninsular Malaysia, by the Strait of Malacca. Manual Break... Penang state is boale red by Kal sh in the north and cast, and Perak in the south. It is composed of two parts - Penang Is land, where the seat of government is, and Seberang Penai (formerly Province Wellesley in English) on the Malay Peninsula. Fields Highly urbanized and industrialized Penang is one of the most developed and economically important states in the country, as well as a thriving tourist destination. Penang has the third-highest Human 噐 Special Character... Development Index in Malaysia, after the state of Selange rand the federal territory of Kuala Lumpur. Its hetengeneous population is highly diverse in ethnicity, culture, language and religion. A resident of Formatting Mark Penang is collequially known as a Penangite (in English) or a Penang lang (in the local Penang ۲ Hokkim dialect). Archaeological evidence shows that Penang (island and its mainland territory) was inhabited by the Semang-Pangan of the Juru and Yen lineage, both now considered extinct cultures. They were hunter-Section... gatherers of the Negrito stock having short stature and dask complexion, and were dispersed by the Malays as far back as 900 years ago. The last recorded aboriginal settlement in Penang was in the Hyperlink 1920s in Kubang Semang. The first evidence of prehistoric human settlement in what is now Penang œ were found in Guar Kopah, a cave in Seberang Penai in 1860. Based on mounds of sea shells with human skeletons, store i mplements, broken ceramics, and food leftovers inside, the settlement was estimated to be between 3000 to 4000 years old. Other stone tools found in various places on the bland Header of Penang pointed to the existence of Neolithic settlements dating to 5000 years ago. ٠ There are firee main geological formations in Penang, i.e. fie orthoelase to intermediate microeline Footer granite, microeline granite, and the Mahang formation (mainly ferruginous spotted slate). Penang All Island has no sedimentary rocks and most of the island is underlain by igneous rocks which are granite Footnote/Endno in the IUGS or Streekeisen classification. On the basis of proportions of alkali feldapar to total feldapar, granites on Penang island are further distinguished into two main groups, the North Penang Platon <u>D</u>efault (app eximately north of latitude 5* 23'), and the South Penang Platon. The former group is subdivided into the Ferninghi Granite, the Tanjung Bungah Granite and the Muka Head Microgranite, whereas the myStyle latter is subdivided into the Bata Moune Oranite and the Sungai Ara Oranite. A study of three disparate locations on the island show that the soil profile in Bats Ferringhi (of early Jumasic age) is silty whereas those in Paya Terubong (carly Permian - late Carboni ferous) and Tanjung Bungah (carly Landsca Jumasic) are clavey.]



Footer /

Page Numbering diletakkan dalam Header atau Footer.

2.2 Mempelbagaikan Format Page Numbering dalam Dokumen





