

ListLevel

Description

This class is used to manipulate settings for a particular indent level. Things such as number and bullet text and indent change with each indent level in Word.

C#

```
public sealed class ListLevel
```

vb.net

```
Public NotInheritable Class ListLevel
```

Remarks

You cannot create a new [ListLevel](#) object using the `new` keyword. To get an instance of the `ListLevel` class, use the [GetLevel\(\)](#) method of the `List` class, passing it the index of the level you want to retrieve.

To get an existing list entry, use the `getEntry()` method of the `List` class. `getEntry` accepts a parameter that represents the index of the entry to retrieve.

The following sample demonstrates how to get a `ListLevel` object for level 2 of a list.

Examples

C#

```
//--- Get the second level settings of a list
WordApplication app = new WordApplication();
Document doc = app.Open(@"C:\sample.doc");
List lst = doc.Lists[0];
ListEntry entry = lst.GetLevel(2);
```

vb.net

```
'--- Get the second level settings of a list
Dim app As New WordApplication()
Dim doc As Document = app.Open("C:\sample.doc")
Dim lst As List = doc.Lists(0)
Dim level As ListLevel = lst.GetLevel(2)
```

Properties

Name	Description
BulletText	Sets the bullet text that will be displayed at the current list level. It uses a pattern. If the text is ASCII codes 0-8, this represents the position of the list entry number for a particular level. A list is at a maximum nine levels deep. For example, in an outline you will have numbering that changes with the level such as 1.1, 1.1.2, and so on.
Indent	Sets or returns an <code>int</code> that represents the indentation for the body of the entry, in twips.
NumberFormat	Sets or returns a WordNumberFormat object that represents the format for list numbers for this list level.
NumberIndent	Sets or returns an <code>int</code> that represents the indent for the first line of the entry in twips. One twip = (1/20 pt) or (1/1440 in).