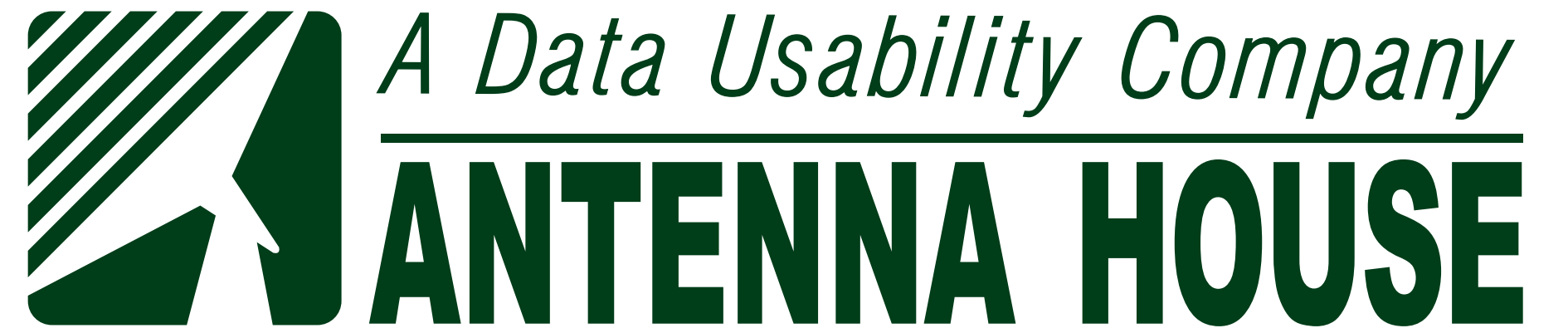


Introduction to CSS for Paged Media

9 June 2022

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Antenna House, Inc.



Specifying a print stylesheet

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="print" href="foo.css">
```

```
<style type="text/css" media="print">
```

```
...  
</style>
```

Print media stylesheet

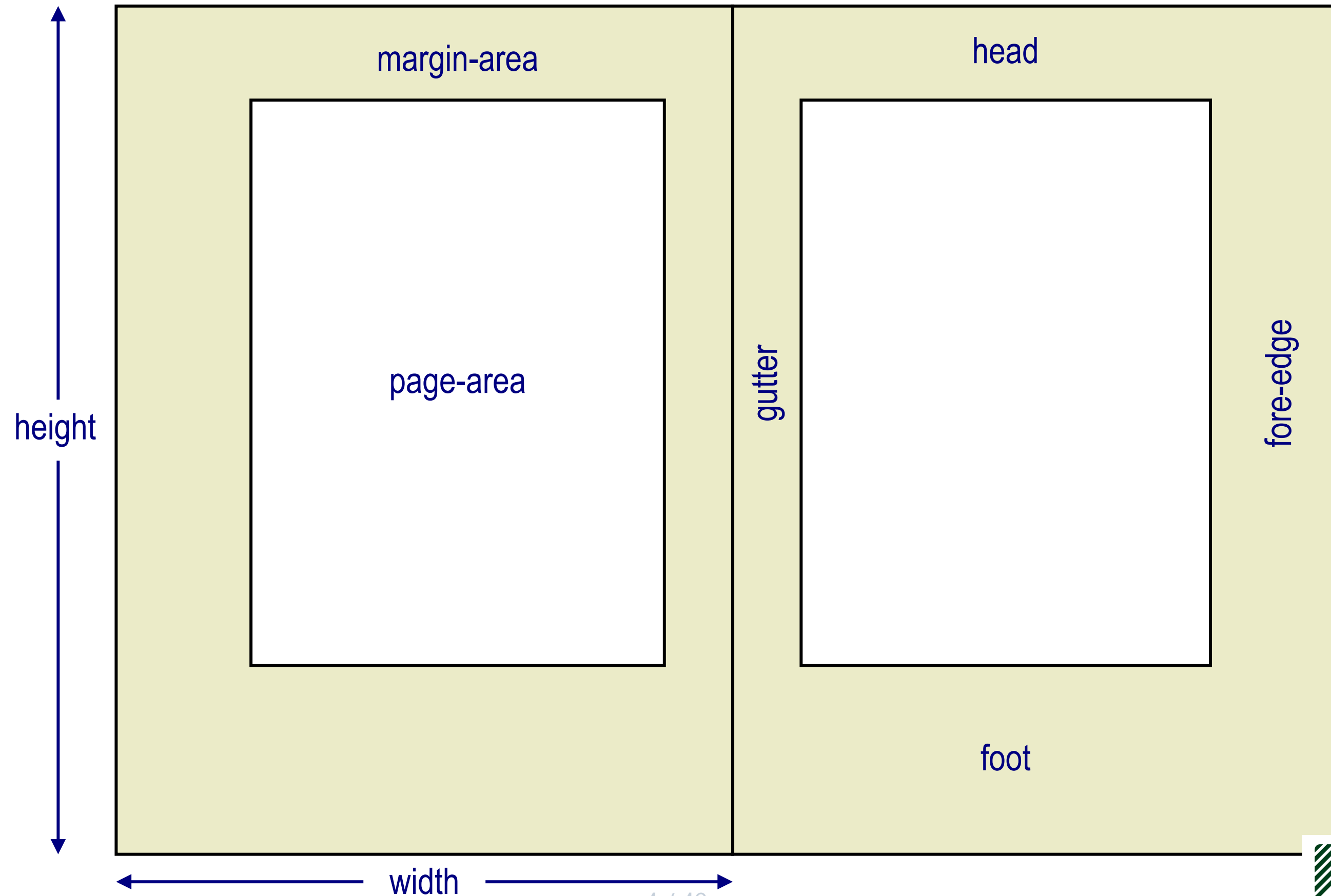
```
@import url("PrintOnly.css") print; /* PrintOnly.css printing */

@media print { /* applies to paged media */
  body {
    margin: 0;
    font-size: 10pt }
}

@media screen { /* applies to screen display */
  body {
    margin: 10%;
    font-size: 12px }
}

body { /* applies to all media */
  font-family: sans-serif;
}
```

Pages



'@page' Rule

'@page' rule sets page size, margin, margin boxes

```
@page {  
  size: 1920px 1080px; /* 1080p */  
  margin: 0;  
  margin-bottom: 50px;  
}
```

Page size : 'size' property

- Specify width and height

```
@page {  
  size: 210mm 297mm; ; /* ISO/JIS A4 */  
}
```

- Use predefined page size

```
@page {  
  size: A4; /* ISO/JIS A4 (210mm×297mm) */  
}
```

- Also set orientation

```
@page {  
  size: A4 landscape; /* A4 landscape (297mm×210mm) */  
}
```

Page margins

- Margin shorthand:

```
@page {  
  margin: 10%; /* Top, bottom, left, right margins  
               each take up 10% of the page width */  
}
```

- Individual margin properties

```
@page {  
  /* Top/bottom margins are set to 2cm and left/right are  
     set to 3 cm */  
  margin-top: 2cm;  
  margin-bottom: 2cm;  
  margin-left: 3cm;  
  margin-right: 3cm;  
}
```

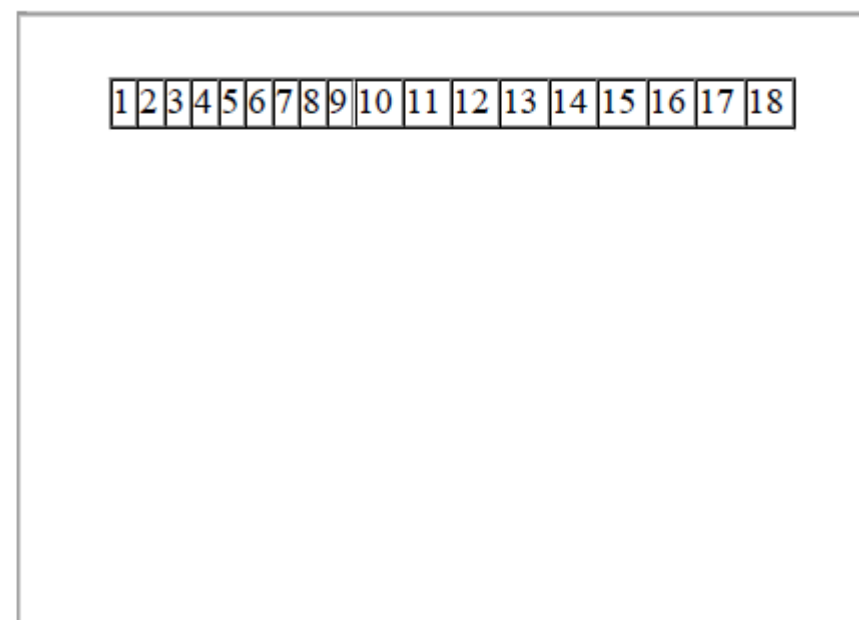
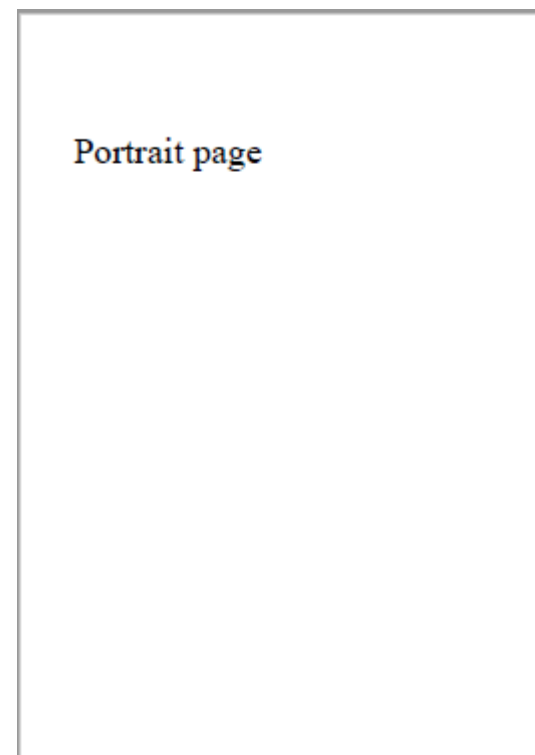
Named pages

```
@page Landscape { /* "Landscape" named page */
  size: A4 landscape;
}
@page Portrait { /* "Portrait" named page */
  size: A4;
}
table.WideTable {
  page: Landscape; /* place a large table on the side of a
                    "Landscape" page */
}
html {
  page: Portrait; /* Use a "Portrait" page as the default */
}
```


Named pages

```
<p>Portrait page</p>
```

```
<table class="WideTable" border="1" style="width:100%">  
<tr>  
<td>1</td>  
...  
<td>18</td>  
</tr>  
</table>
```



'left', 'right', 'first' pages

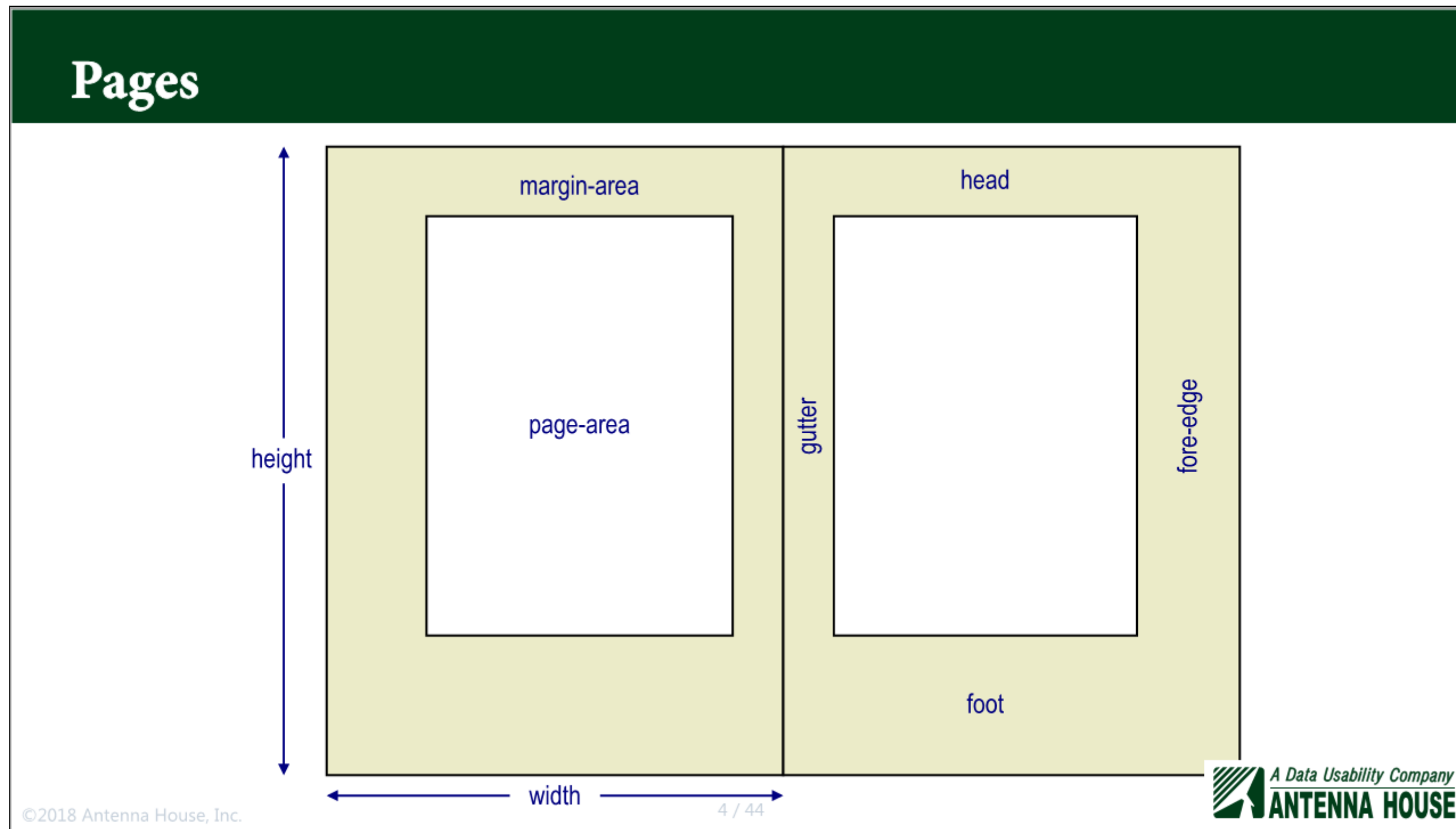
```
@page Chapter:left {           /* left-hand page */
  margin-left: 23mm;
  margin-right: 27mm;
}

@page Chapter:right {         /* right-hand page */
  margin-left: 27mm;
  margin-right: 23mm;
}

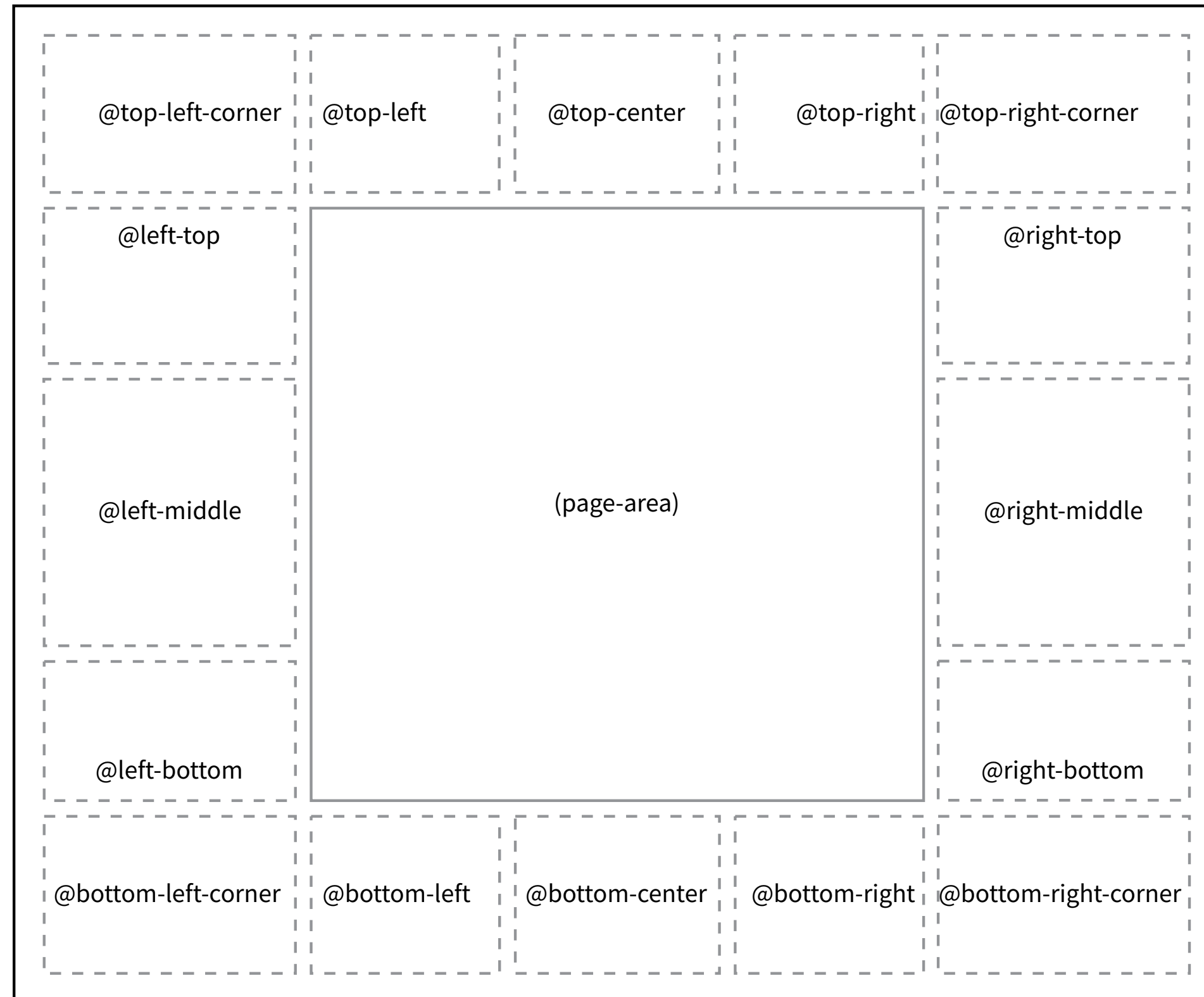
@page Chapter:first {        /* First page of a Chapter */
  /* hide page header */
  @top-right { content: none }
  @top-left { content: none }
}
```

'last' and 'only' are AH Formatter extensions

Headers and footers



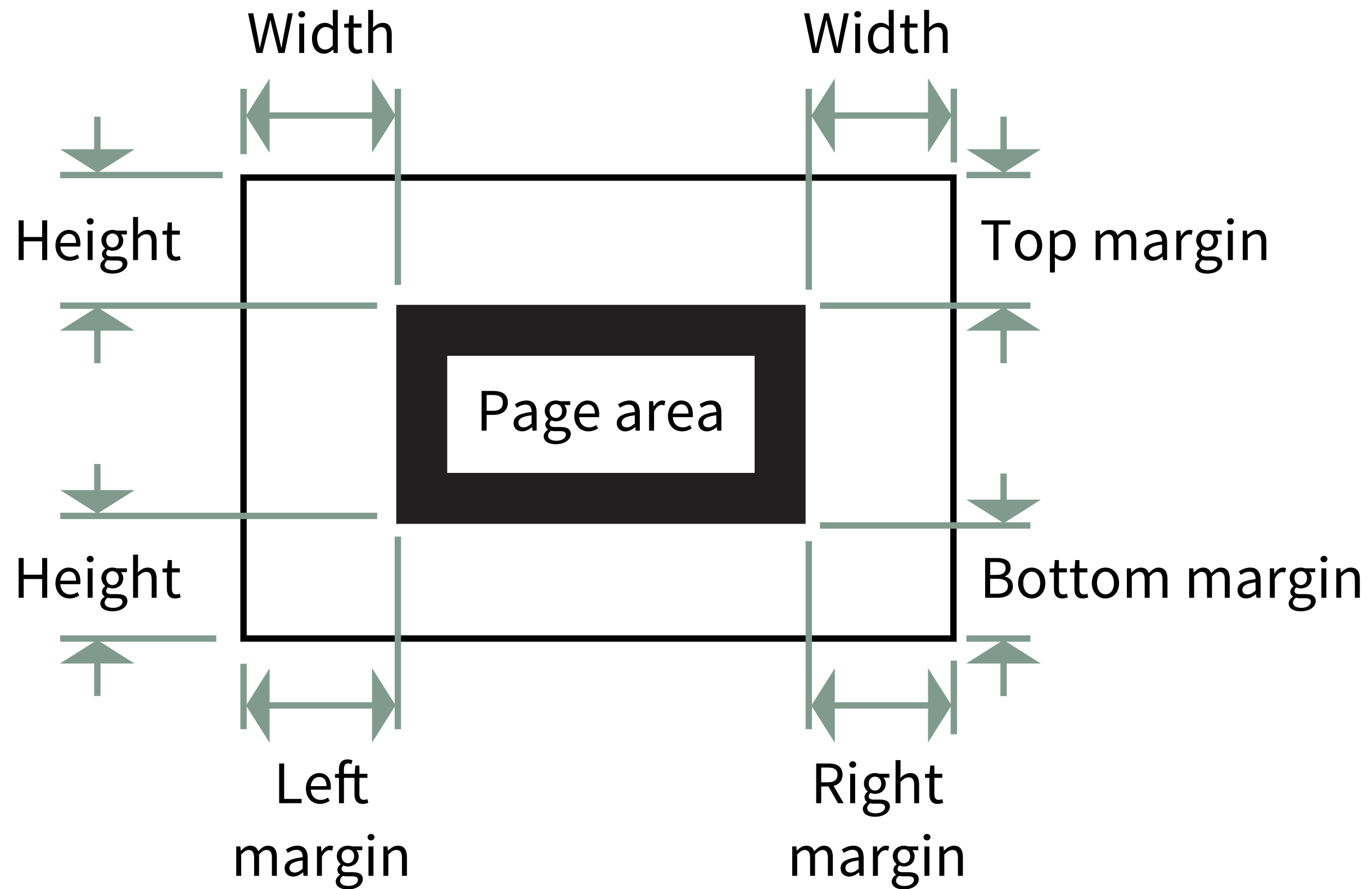
Page-margin boxes



Page-margin box dimensions

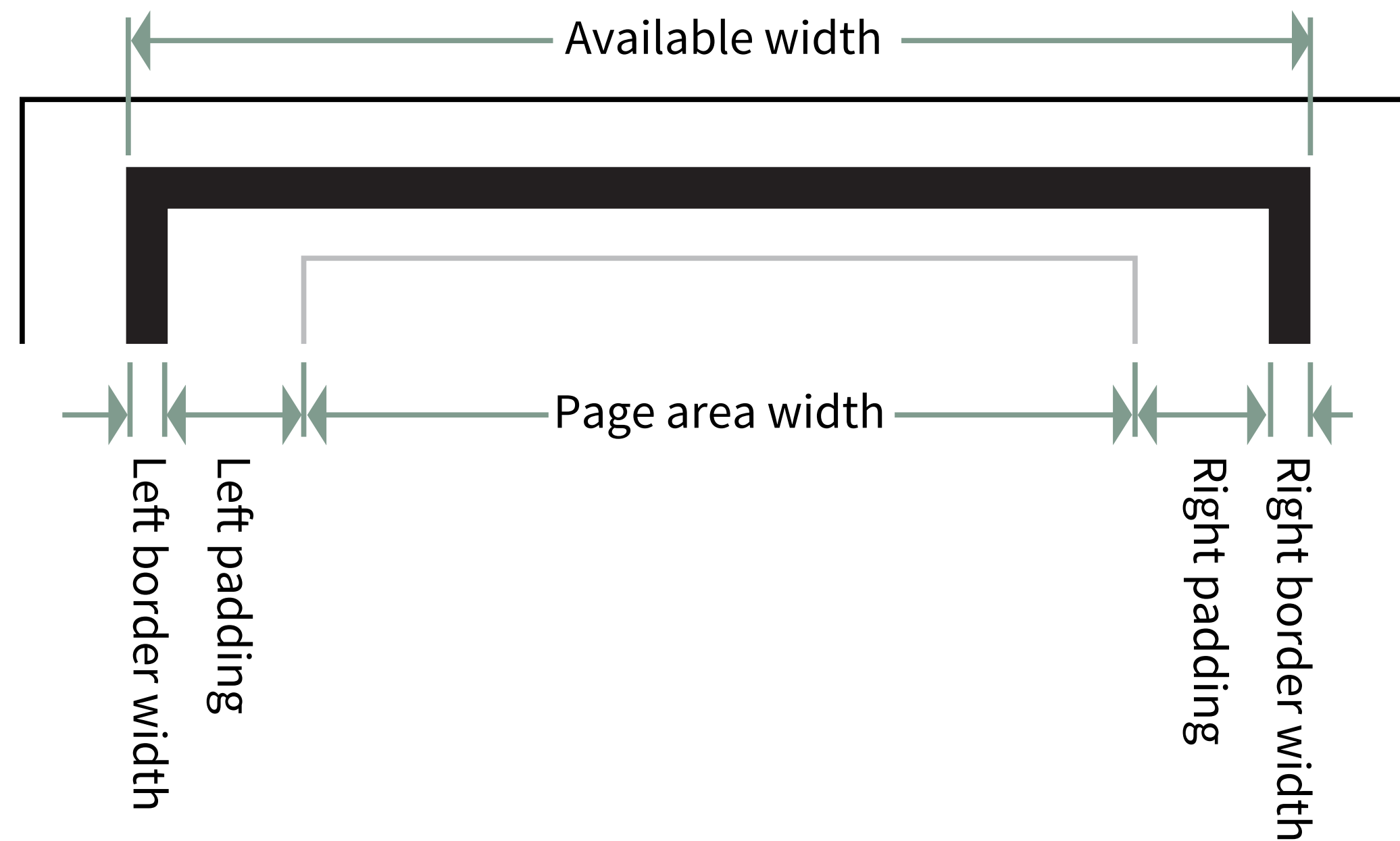
- Page-margin box that has content is 'generated'
 - Takes part in size calculations
- Otherwise, similar to `display: none;`

Corner page-margin boxes



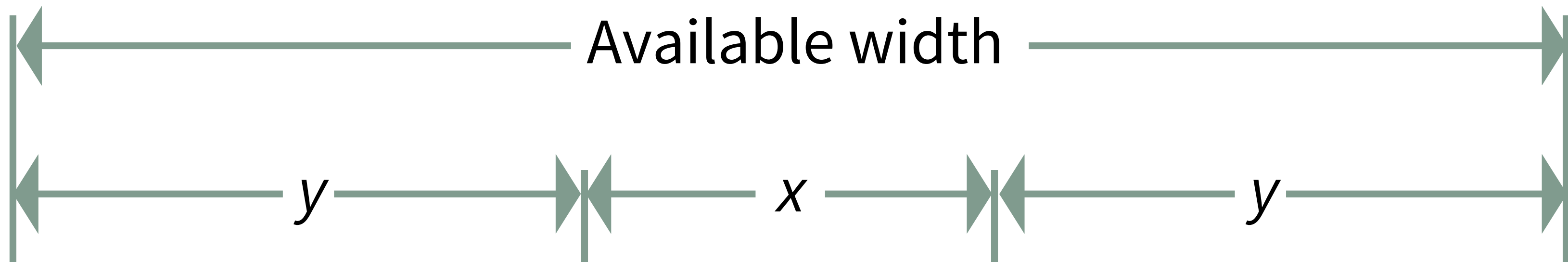
Top and bottom page-margin boxes

Available width divided among generated page-margin boxes



Center page-margin boxes

Center page-margin box, if generated, is always centered



'string-set()' and 'string()'

Insert strings from the document into the margin boxes

```
@page {  
  @top-left {  
    content: string(Chapter);  
  }  
}  
  
h1 { string-set: Chapter content(); }
```

'string-set' property

- Makes a named variable for a string

```
string-set: Chapter content ();
```

- Reference in margin box 'content' property

```
content: string(Chapter);
```

- 'string-set' content list:

- <string>
- <counter()>
- <counters()>
- <content()> – String value of element, ::before, ::after, or first letter
- attr(<attr-name>) – Attribute value
- -ah-attr-from(...) – Attribute from ancestor element

'string()' function

- Copy named string into document

```
@top-right { /* Title in right-hand page header.*/  
  content: string(Chapter);  
}
```

- If string may be set multiple times on page

```
@page Index:right {  
  @top-left {  
    content: string(IndexTerm, first);  
  }  
  
  @top-right {  
    content: string(IndexTerm, last);  
  }  
}
```

Insert a running element

- 'running()' removes element from flow

```
.slide:not(#slide0) h1 {  
  position: running(Title);  
  font: 900 150%/1em "Minion Pro", serif;  
  font-weight: 100;  
  font-size: 75px;  
  height: 100px;  
  padding-top: 0;  
  margin: 0;  
  background: transparent;  
  -ah-display-align: center;  
}
```

- 'element()' inserts into margin box

```
@top-left {  
  content: element(Title);  
}
```

Page numbers

- Current page – counter(page)
- Total pages – counter(pages)

```
@bottom-center {  
  content: counter(page) " / " counter(pages);  
  font-size: 0.5em;  
  color: #c6d0db;  
}
```

Bleeds and crop marks

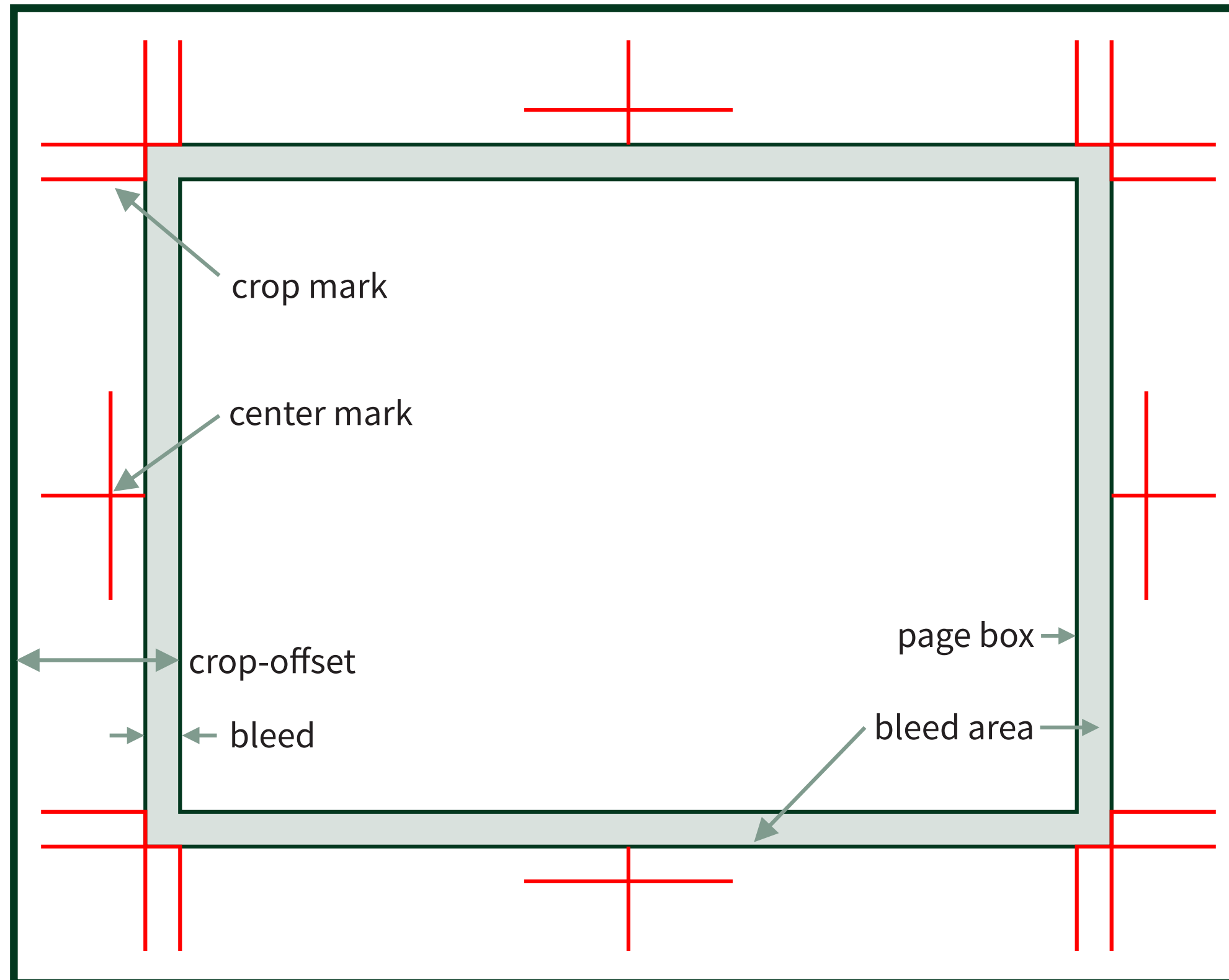
Index

<code>cmyk()</code>	46	<code>@bottom-right</code>	75
Functional notation for a CMYK color		Box filling the bottom page margin between the bottom-center and bottom-right-corner page-margin boxes	
<code>cmyka()</code>	46	<code>@bottom-right-corner</code>	75
Functional notation for a CMYK color with an alpha component		box defined by the intersection of the bottom and right margins of the page box	
<code>counter()</code>	49	<code>@font-face</code>	26
The value of a counter		Allows for linking to fonts that are automatically fetched and activated when needed	
<code>counter(footnote)</code>	54	<code>@footnote</code>	54
Counter that is automatically incremented each time that a footnote is generated		Describes a footnote area	
<code>counter(page)</code>	76	<code>@import</code>	1
Counter that is automatically created and incremented by 1 on every page of the document		Allows import of style rules from other style sheets	
<code>counter(pages)</code>	76	<code>@left-bottom</code>	75
Total number of pages in the document		Box filling the left page margin between the left-middle and bottom-left-corner page-margin boxes	
<code>device-cmyk()</code>	46	<code>@left-middle</code>	75
Functional notation for a CMYK color		Box centered vertically between the page's top and bottom border edges	
<code>leader()</code>	16	<code>@left-top</code>	75
Inserts a leader		Box filling the left page margin between the top-left-corner and left-middle page-margin boxes	
<code>rgb()</code>	45	<code>@media</code>	1
Functional notation for an RGB color		Specifies the target media types of a set of statements	
<code>rgb-icc()</code>	47	<code>@page</code>	68
Color from a specific color space		Specifies various aspects of a page box, such as its dimensions, orientation, and margins	
<code>rgba()</code>	46	<code>@right-bottom</code>	75
Functional notation for an RGB color with an alpha component		Box filling the right page margin between the right-middle and bottom-right-corner page-margin boxes	
<code>string()</code>	76	<code>@right-middle</code>	75
Used to copy the value of a named string to the document		Box centered vertically between the page's top and bottom border edges	
<code>target-counter()</code>	52	<code>@right-top</code>	75
Retrieves the value of the innermost counter with a given name		Box filling the right page margin between the top-right-corner and right-middle page-margin boxes	
<code>target-text()</code>	52	<code>@sidenote</code>	55
Retrieves the text value of an element		Describes a sidenote area	
<code>@bottom-center</code>	75	<code>@top-center</code>	75
Box centered horizontally between the page's left and right border edges		Box centered horizontally between the page's left and right border edges	
<code>@bottom-left</code>	75		
box filling the bottom page margin between the bottom-left-corner and bottom-center page-margin boxes			
<code>@bottom-left-corner</code>	75		
Box defined by the intersection of the bottom and left margins of the page box			

Index

<code>cmyk()</code>	46	<code>@bottom-right</code>	75
Functional notation for a CMYK color		Box filling the bottom page margin between the bottom-center and bottom-right-corner page-margin boxes	
<code>cmyka()</code>	46	<code>@bottom-right-corner</code>	75
Functional notation for a CMYK color with an alpha component		box defined by the intersection of the bottom and right margins of the page box	
<code>counter()</code>	49	<code>@font-face</code>	26
The value of a counter		Allows for linking to fonts that are automatically fetched and activated when needed	
<code>counter(footnote)</code>	54	<code>@footnote</code>	54
Counter that is automatically incremented each time that a footnote is generated		Describes a footnote area	
<code>counter(page)</code>	76	<code>@import</code>	1
Counter that is automatically created and incremented by 1 on every page of the document		Allows import of style rules from other style sheets	
<code>counter(pages)</code>	76	<code>@left-bottom</code>	75
Total number of pages in the document		Box filling the left page margin between the left-middle and bottom-left-corner page-margin boxes	
<code>device-cmyk()</code>	46	<code>@left-middle</code>	75
Functional notation for a CMYK color		Box centered vertically between the page's top and bottom border edges	
<code>leader()</code>	16	<code>@left-top</code>	75
Inserts a leader		Box filling the left page margin between the top-left-corner and left-middle page-margin boxes	
<code>rgb()</code>	45	<code>@media</code>	1
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Color from a specific color space		Specifies various aspects of a page box, such as its dimensions, orientation, and margins	
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Functional notation for an RGB color with an alpha component		Box filling the right page margin between the right-middle and bottom-right-corner page-margin boxes	
<code>string()</code>	76	<code>@right-middle</code>	75
Used to copy the value of a named string to the document		Box centered vertically between the page's top and bottom border edges	
<code>target-counter()</code>	52	<code>@right-top</code>	75
Retrieves the value of the innermost counter with a given name		Box filling the right page margin between the top-right-corner and right-middle page-margin boxes	
<code>target-text()</code>	52	<code>@sidenote</code>	55
Retrieves the text value of an element		Describes a sidenote area	
<code>@bottom-center</code>	75	<code>@top-center</code>	75
Box centered horizontally between the page's left and right border edges		Box centered horizontally between the page's left and right border edges	
<code>@bottom-left</code>	75		
box filling the bottom page margin between the bottom-left-corner and bottom-center page-margin boxes			
<code>@bottom-left-corner</code>	75		
Box defined by the intersection of the bottom and left margins of the page box			

Bleed and crop terms



Making the bleed

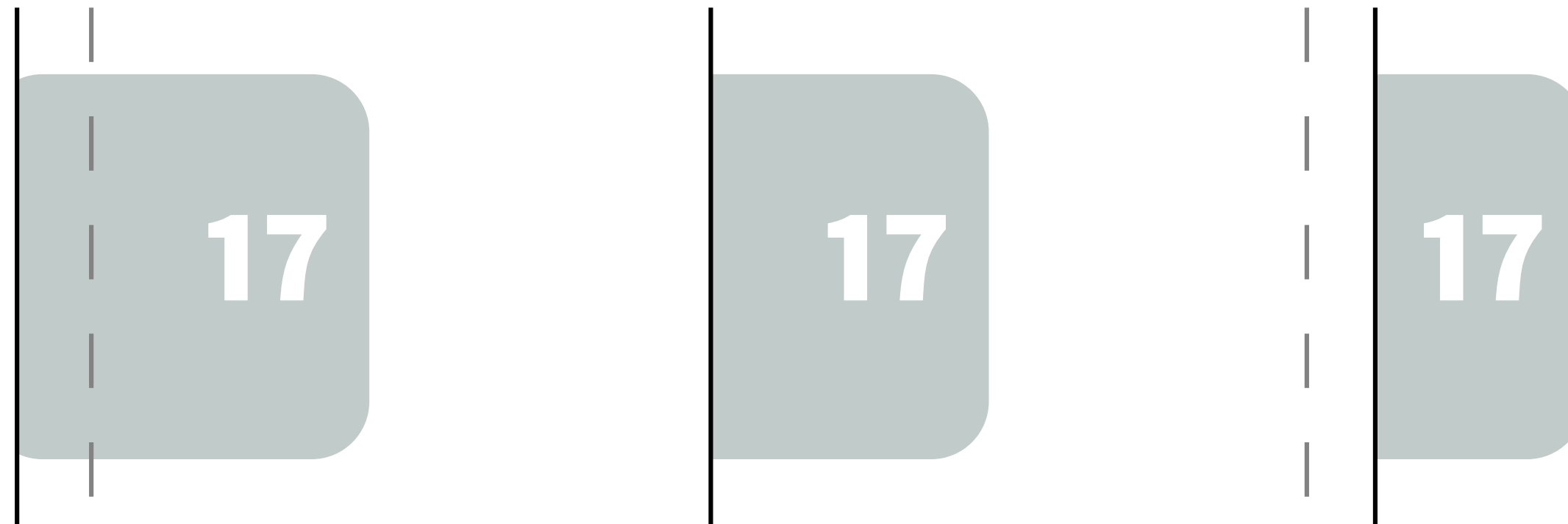
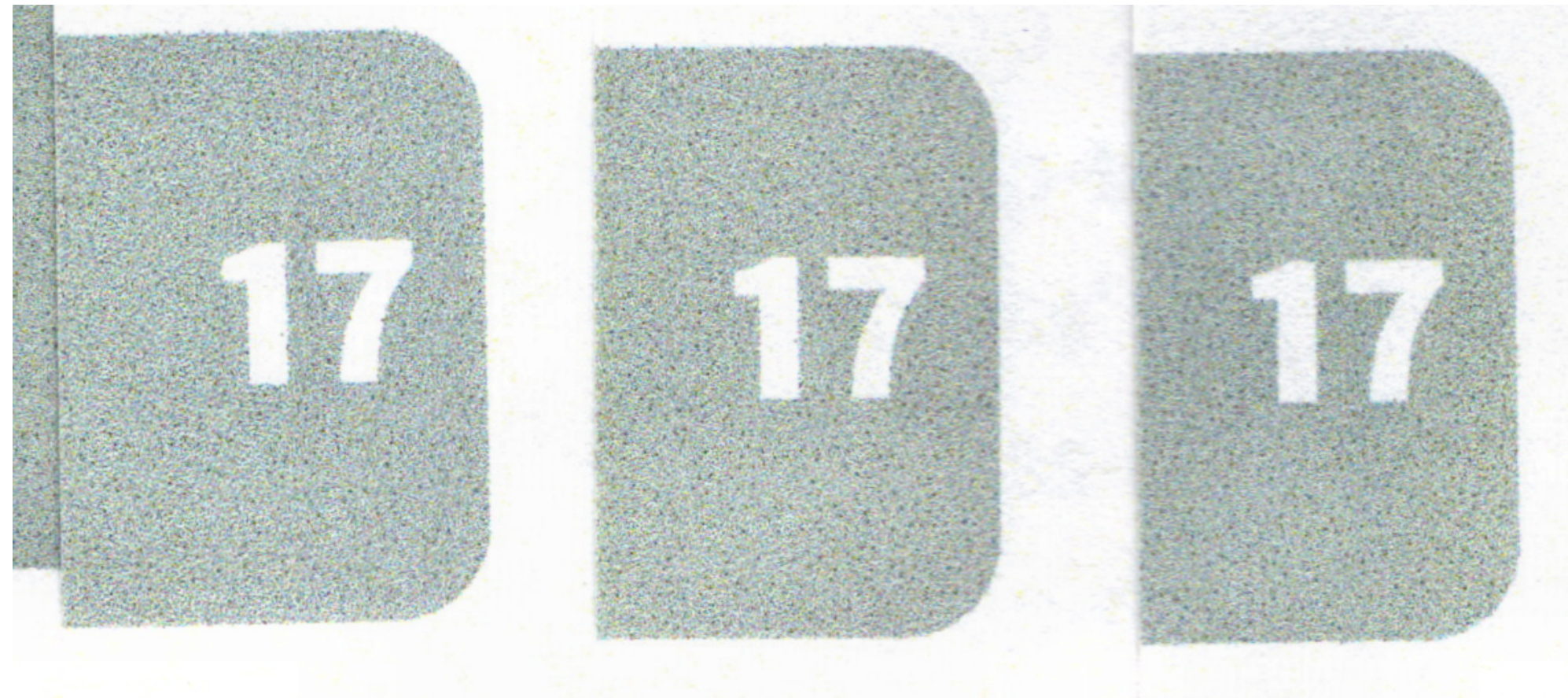
Use a negative margin

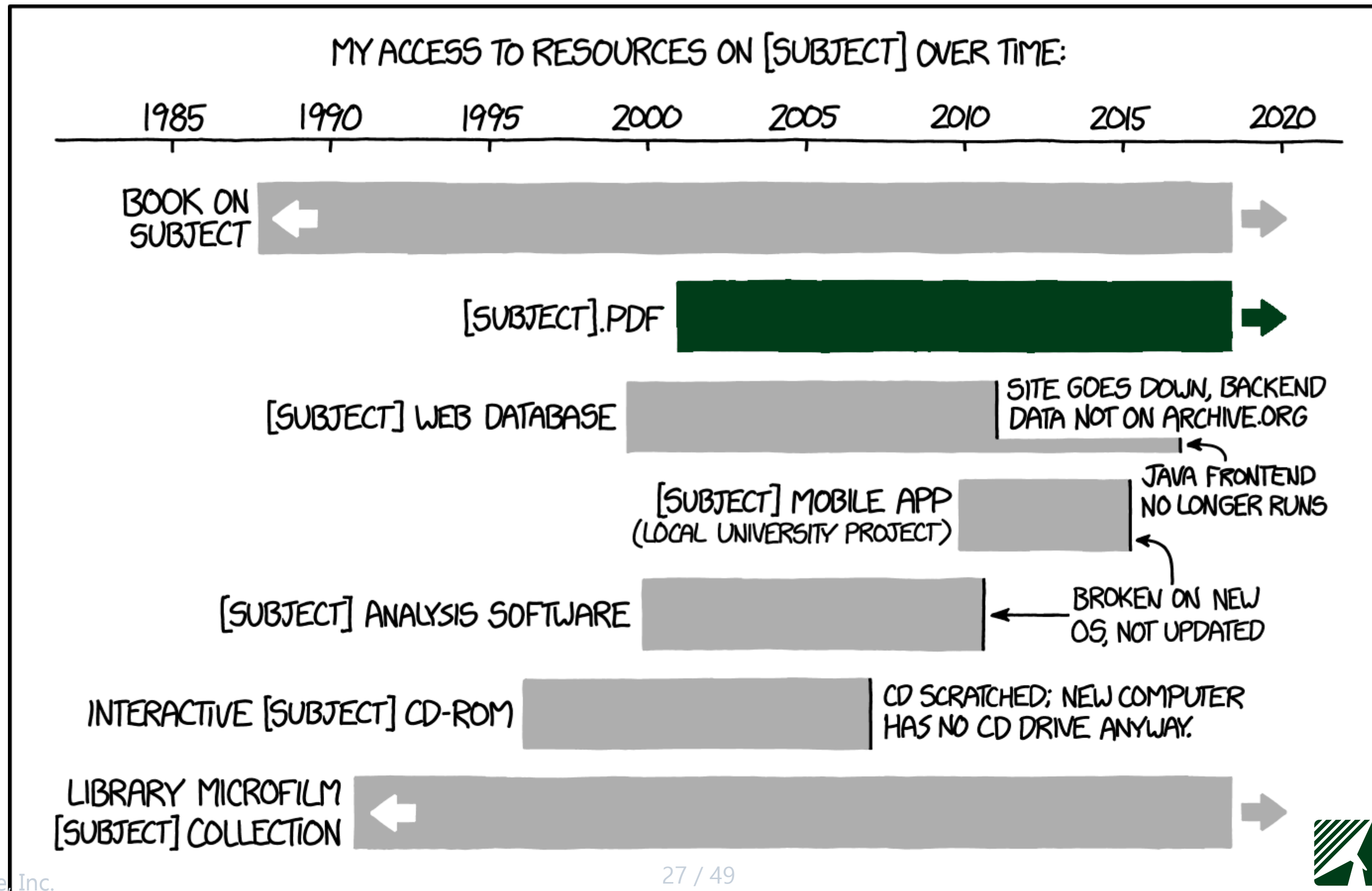
```
@top-left {  
  margin-top: -3mm;  
  padding-top: 3mm;  
  margin-left: -3mm;  
  margin-right: -3mm;  
}
```


Showing the bleed

```
bleed: 3mm; /* page bleed length */
marks: crop cross; /* printer marks to display */
-ah-crop-offset: 14mm; /* distance from the page box edge to
                        the page sheet edge */
-ah-printer-marks-line-color: auto;
                        /* printer marks line color */
-ah-printer-marks-line-length: 10mm;
                        /* printer marks line length */
-ah-printer-marks-line-width: 0.12mm;
                        /* printer marks line width */
```

Allow for imprecise trimming





PDF versions

Version	Year	Acrobat Reader version
1.3	2000	4.0
1.4	2001	5.0
1.5	2003	6.0
1.6	2004	7.0
1.7	2008	8
2.0	2017	–

PDF variants

- PDF/X – “PDF for Exchange”
- PDF/A – “PDF for Archiving”
- PDF/E – “PDF for Engineering”
- PDF/VT – “PDF for exchange of variable data and transactional (VT) printing”
- PDF/UA – “PDF for Universal Accessibility”

Tagged PDF

- Extra information about logical structure
- *Not* a separate specification
 - First included in PDF 1.4 spec
- Text and graphics can be extracted
- Useful for accessibility

Custom PDF tag name

```
div.TOC {  
  page-break-before: right;  
  page: TOC;  
  -ah-pdftag: 'Sect';  
}
```

The screenshot shows a PDF structure viewer window titled "Logical Structure - CSS-Print.pdf". The window has four tabs: "Structure Elements", "Artifacts", "Properties", and "Page View". The "Structure Elements" tab is active, showing a tree view of the document's structure. The root is "Document", which contains a "Div" element. This "Div" contains another "Div", which in turn contains a "Div" and a "Sect" element. The "Sect" element is highlighted with a blue selection box. The "Page View" tab is also visible, showing a preview of the PDF page. The page content includes a "Table of Contents" section with a list of chapters and sections, such as "Introduction", "Chapter 1. Web and Paged Media", "Chapter 2. Box Layout", "Chapter 3. Background Decoration", and "Chapter 4. Paragraph Setting". The page number "31 / 49" is displayed at the bottom left, and "Page 7" is displayed at the bottom center.

PDF/UA – ISO 14289-1

- Intended to improve accessibility of PDF
- Contents tagged in logical reading order
- Language of the document must be specified
- Meaningful graphics, formulas must have alternate text
- Assistive technologies must have access to content
- Bookmarks are recommended
- Annotations, links, and multimedia may be included
- All fonts must be embedded

Matterhorn Protocol

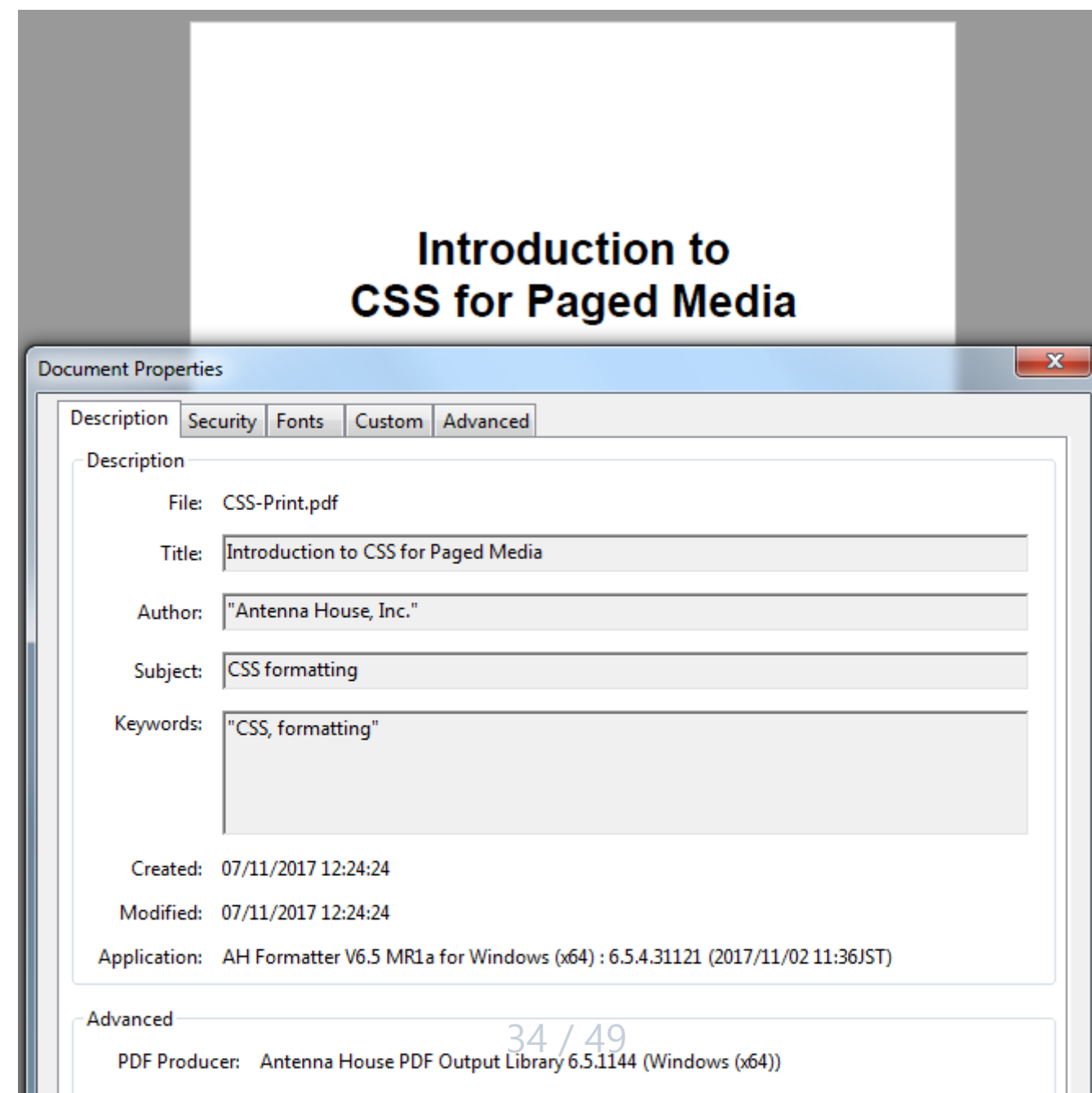
- Published by PDF Association
- Checklist of ways to *not* conform to PDF/UA
- 31 Checkpoints, 136 Failure Conditions
- Some checkpoints require human review

Checkpoint 15: Tables

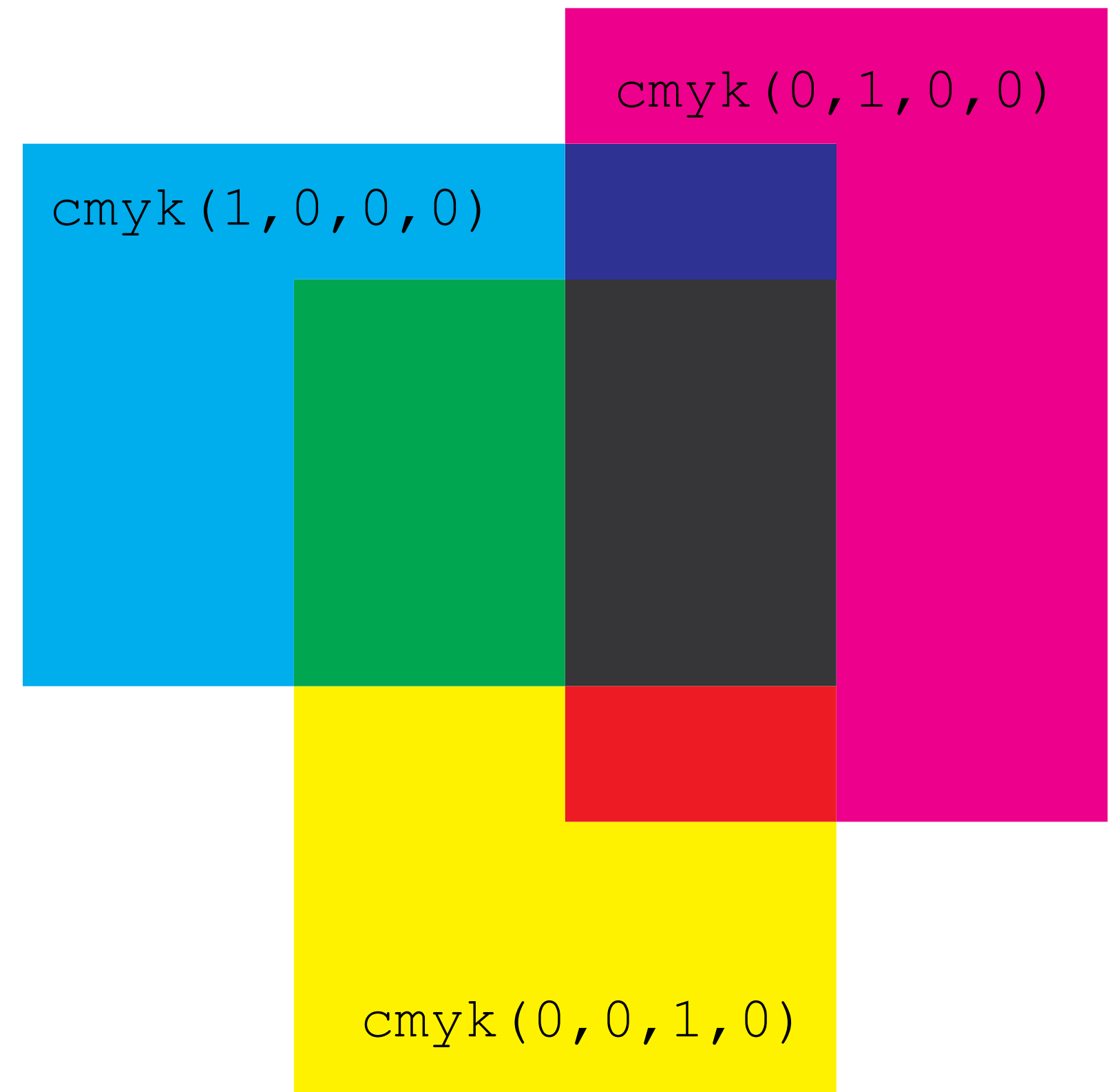
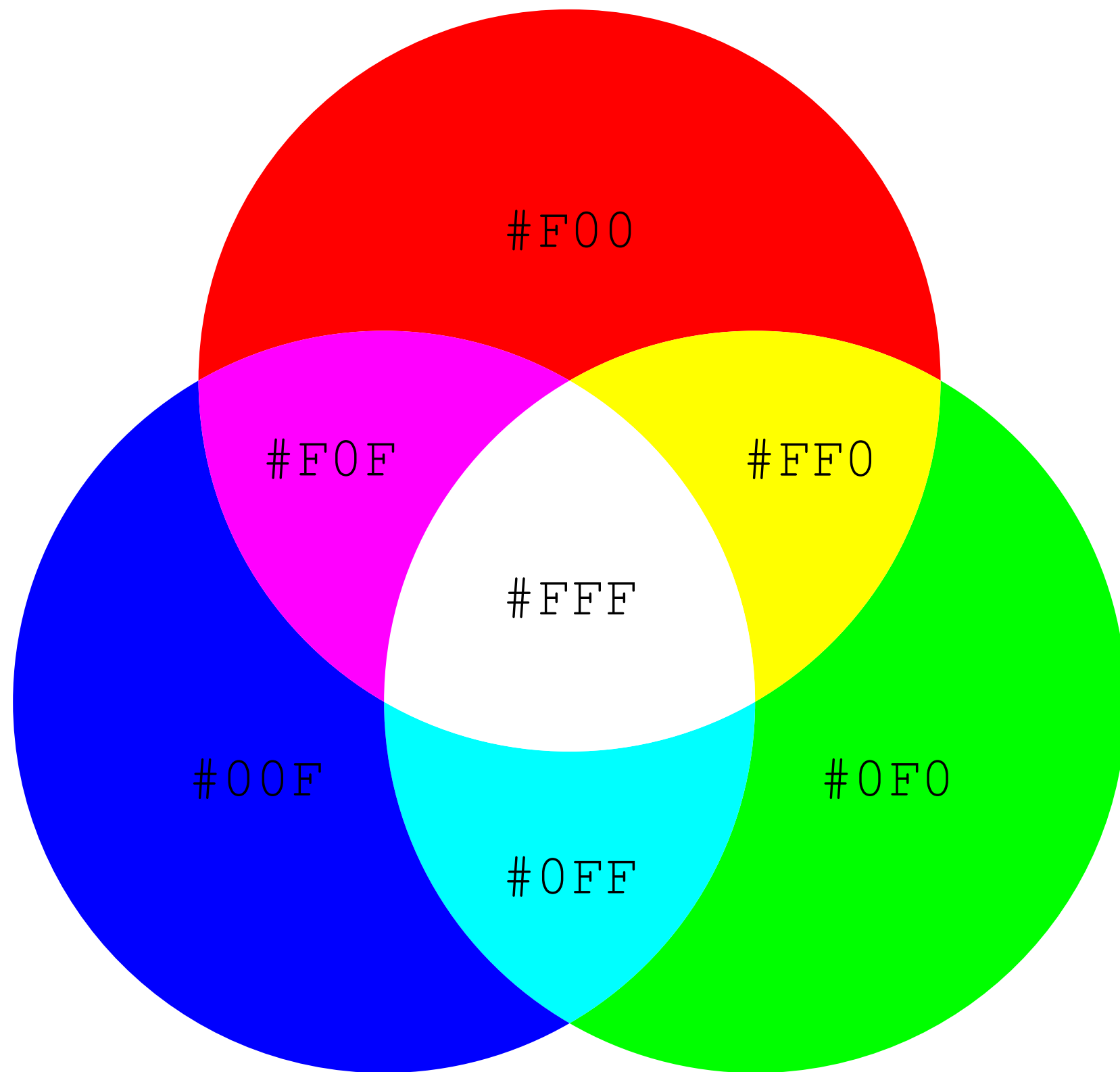
Index	Failure Condition	Section	Type	How	See
15-001	A row has a header cell, but that header cell is not tagged as a header.	UA1:7.5-1	Object	Human	-
15-002	A column has a header cell, but that header cell is not tagged as a header.	UA1:7.5-1	Object	Human	-
15-003	In a table not organized with Headers attributes and IDs, a TH cell does not contain a Scope attribute.	UA1:7.5-2	Object	Machine	-
15-004	Content is tagged as a table for information that is not organized in rows and columns.	UA1:7.5-3	Object	Human	-
15-005	A given cell's header cannot be unambiguously determined.	UA1:7.5-2	Object	Human	01-006

Document properties

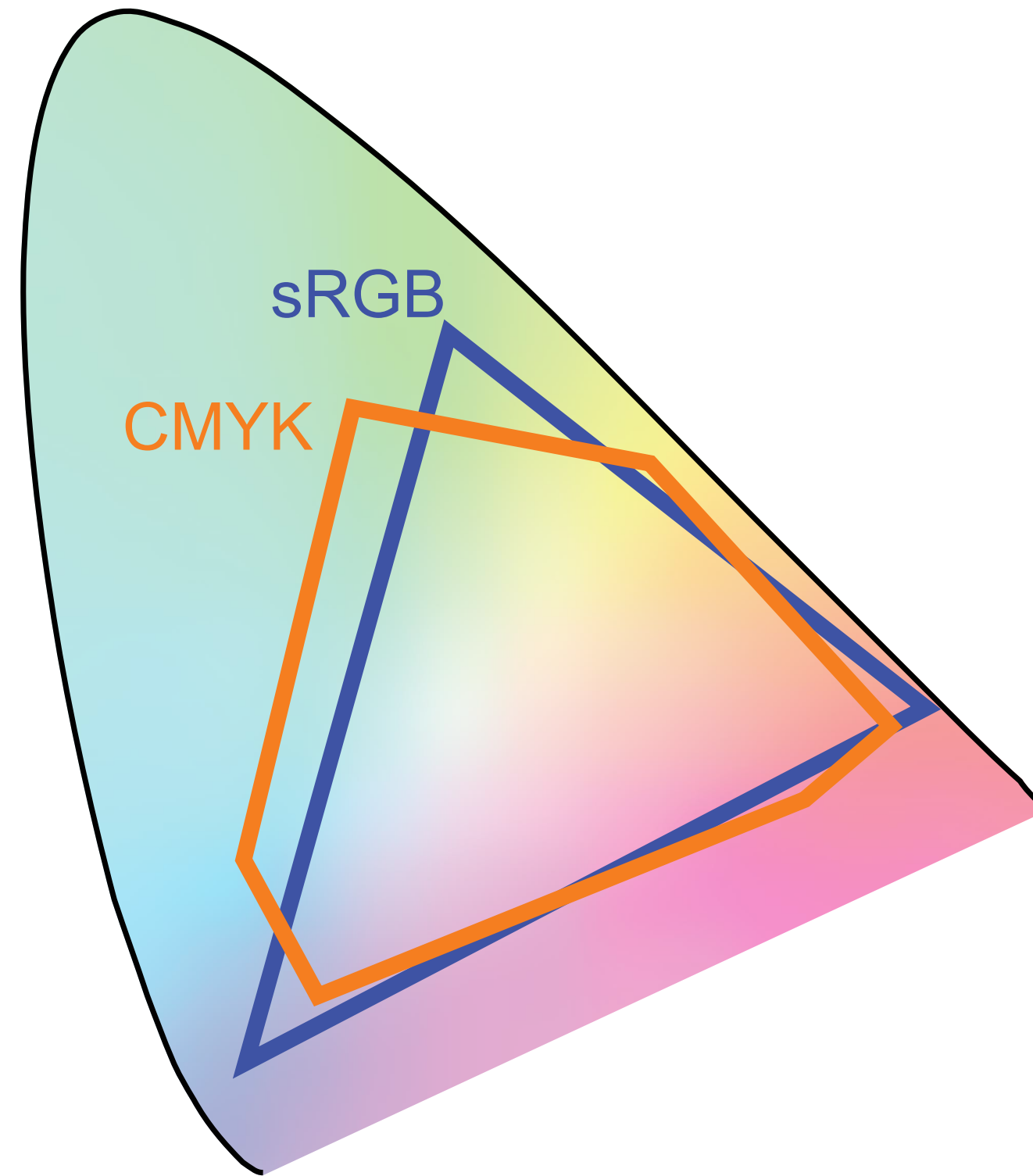
```
<meta name="document-title" content="The document title"/>  
<meta name="subject" content="The document subject"/>  
<meta name="author" content="The author"/>  
<meta name="keywords" content="Comma, separated, keywords, list"/>
```



Colour



Colour



color

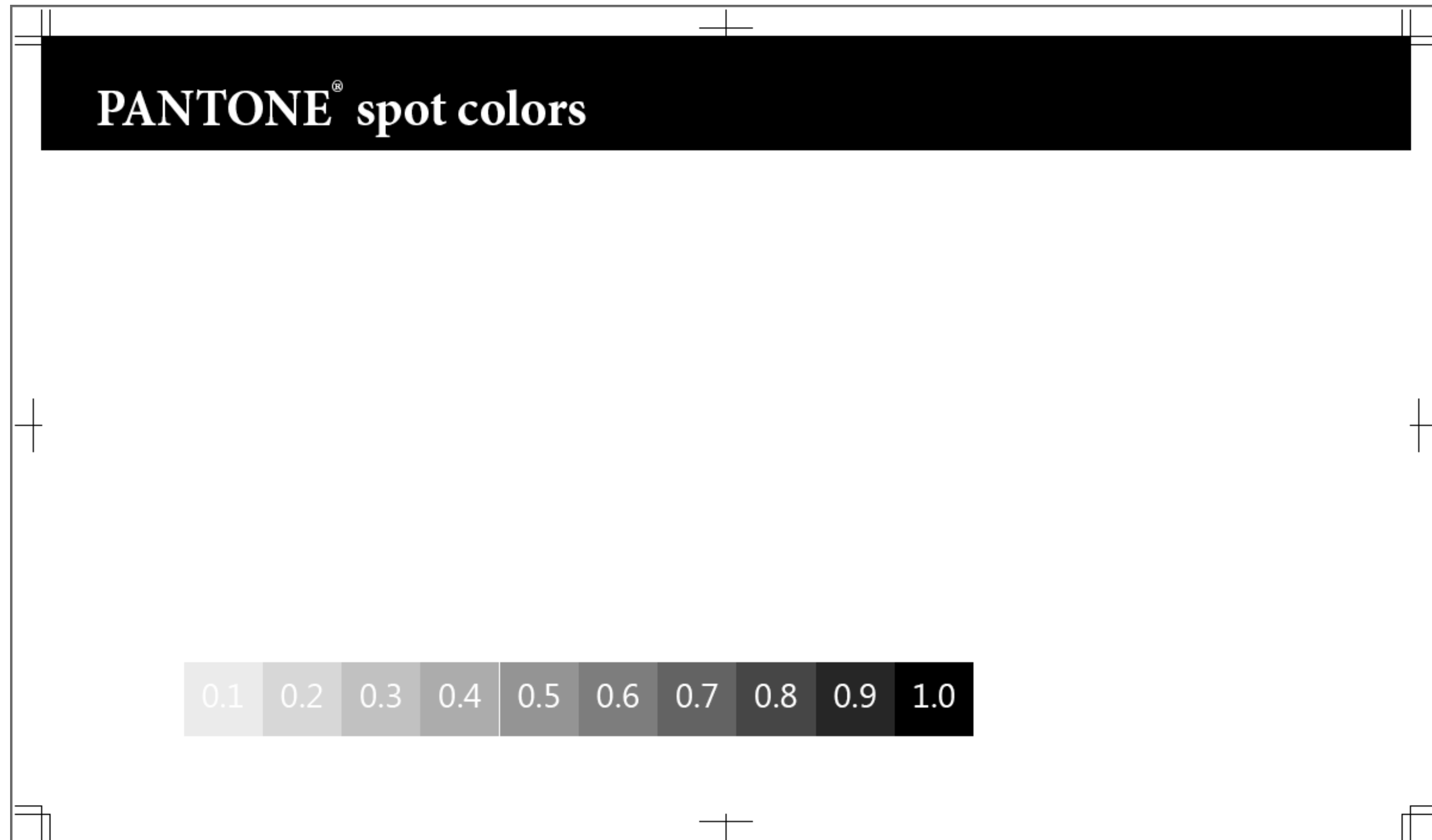
```
em { color: green; } /* color keyword */
em { color: #042; } /* #RGB */
em { color: #003D19; } /* #RRGGBB */
em { color: rgb(0, 61, 25); } /* integer range 0-255 */
em { color: rgb(0%, 24%, 10%); } /* 0%-100% */
em { color: #0428; } /* #RGBA */
em { color: #003D1988; } /* #RRGGBBAA */
em { color: rgb-icc(#Grayscale, 0.5); } /* 0.0 (black) to 1.0 (white) */
em { color: cmyk(.9, 0, .75, .83); } /* 0.0-1.0 */
em { color: cmyk(90%, 0%, 75%, 83%); } /* 0%-100% */
em { color: rgb-icc(#CMYK, .9, 0, .75, .83); } /* Profile dependent */
em { color: rgb-icc(#Separation, 'PANTONE 627 PC', 1.0); } /* Name and tint */
em { color: rgb-icc(0, 61, 25, #Separation, 'PANTONE 627 PC', 1, 90%, 0%, 75%, 83%); } /* Both RGB and CMYK equivalents. */
em { color: rgb-icc(#Registration); } /* On every separation. */
```

PANTONE[®] spot colours

```
em { color: rgb-icc (#Separation, 'PANTONE 627 PC', 1.0); }  
em { color: rgb-icc (#Separation, 'PANTONE 627 PC', 0.5); } /* Name and tint */  
em { color: rgb-icc (#Separation, 'PANTONE 627 PC', 50%); } /* Tint 0.0 to 1.0 */  
em { color: rgb-icc (#Separation, 'PANTONE 627 PC'); } /* Tint 0% to 100% */  
em { color: rgb-icc (#Separation, 'PANTONE 627 PC'); } /* Assume 1.0 tint */  
em { color: rgb-icc (#Separation, 'PANTONE 627 PC',  
1, 90%, 0%, 75%, 83%); } /* CMYK equivalent. */  
em { color: rgb-icc (0, 61, 25, #Separation, 'PANTONE 627 PC'); } /* RGB equivalent. */  
em { color: rgb-icc (0, 61, 25, #Separation, 'PANTONE 627 PC', 1,  
90%, 0%, 75%, 83%); } /* Both RGB and CMYK equivalents. */
```

0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0

Separation plates



Differences Between Screen and Page

- Breaks
- Floats
- Navigation
- Left & right pages
- Printed book

Breaks Happen

CSS is widely used in browsers, editors, and other applications. CSS is used not only for “Web design” but also as the stylesheet specification for a wide range of printing applications as well as for electronic paged media delivered as PDF.

CSS 2.1 (and CSS 2.2) provides only minimal support for paged media output, and its page layout features are not powerful enough. CSS 3, although still under development by the

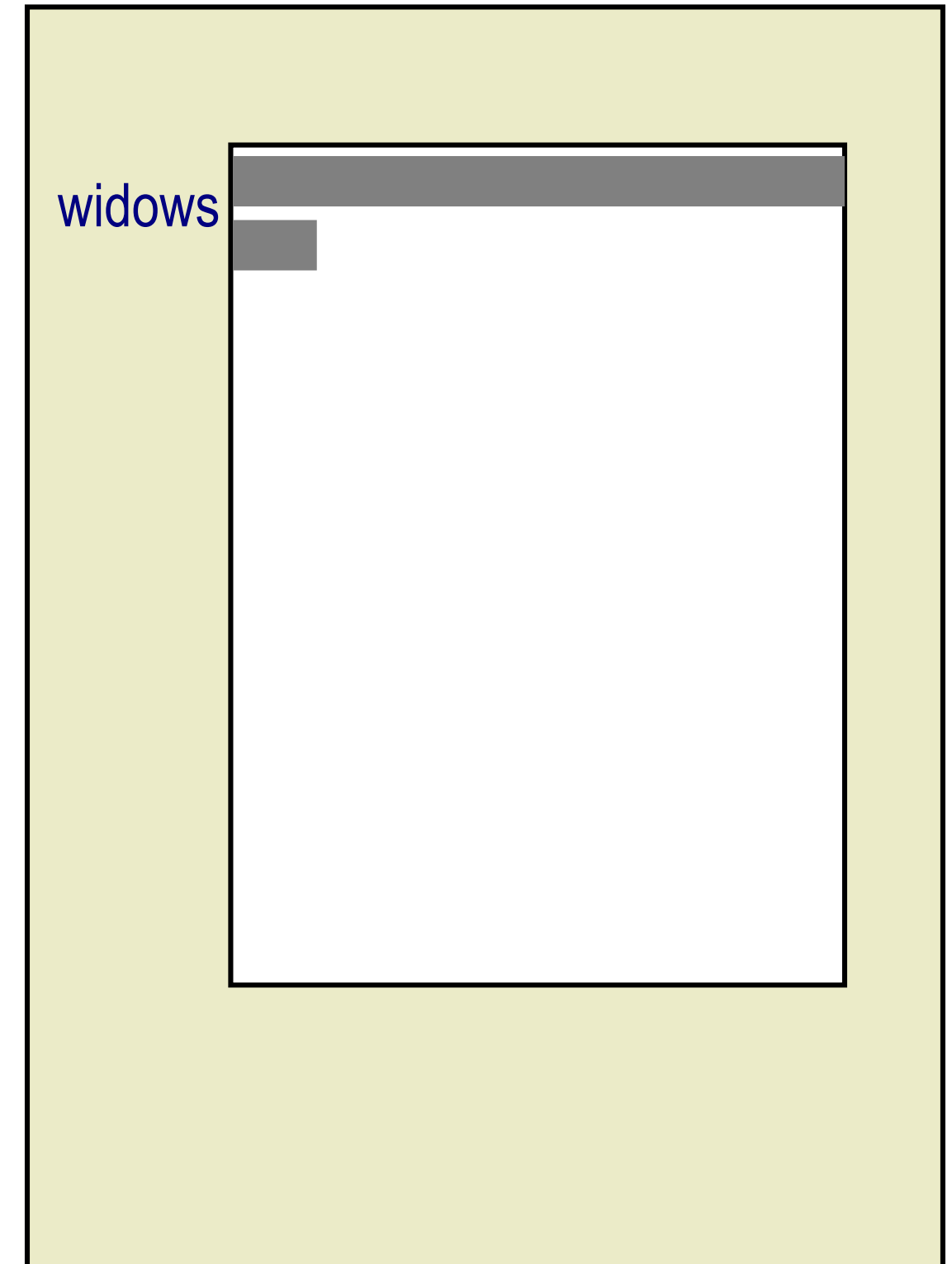
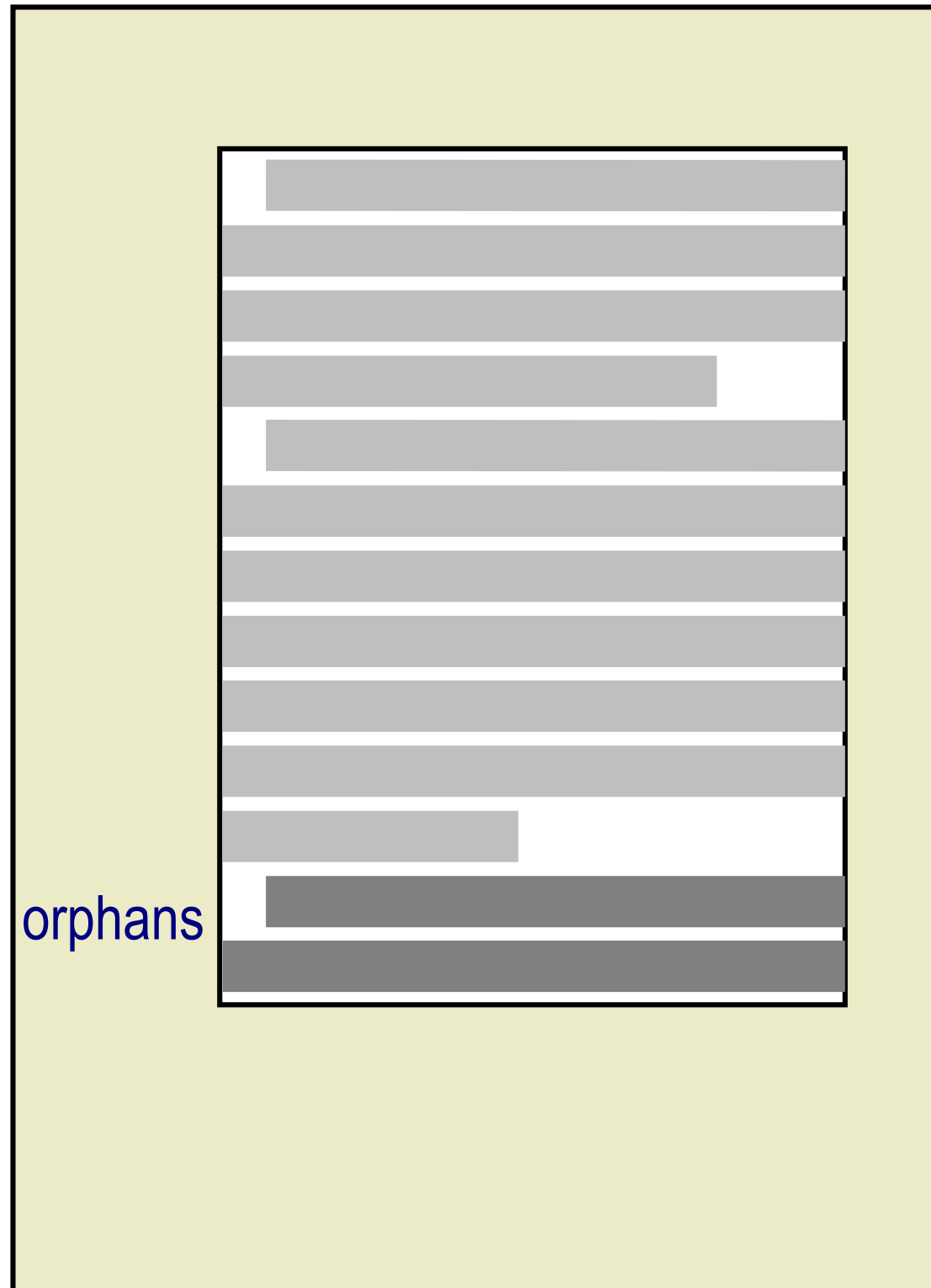
Word

Line

Column

W3C, defines many of the features that are necessary for professional quality formatting, including: advanced page layouts; multiple columns; vertical writing; hyphenation; and multilingual character layout. Antenna House Formatter provides additional features for optimal formatting, including: custom-developed MathML 3 and SVG rendering; baseline grids; PANTONE® spot colors; and additional properties for controlling Japanese layout.

Pages Also Break



Navigation

- Headers and footers

Headers and Footers | 107

- Table of contents

Introduction	
Chapter 1. Web and Paged Media	1
1.1 @media Rule	1
1.2 Specifying a Print Style Sheet	1

- Index

cmyk()	61	@bottom-left	103
Functional notation for a CMYK color		box filling the bottom page margin between the	
cmyka()	62	bottom-left-corner and bottom-center page-	

Left and Right Pages

Chapter 19 Headers and Footers

19.1 Margin Box

The page header and page footer are assigned to margin box areas around the page. Margin boxes are named according to their position around the page, as follows: (display left), (display center), (display right), (display left corner), (display center), and (display right).

(display left corner)	(display left)	(display center)	(display right)	(display right corner)
(display left)	(display center)	(display right)	(display left corner)	(display right corner)
(display middle)	(page end)	(display middle)	(display middle)	(display middle)
(display bottom)	(display bottom)	(display bottom)	(display bottom)	(display bottom)
(display left corner)	(display left)	(display center)	(display right)	(display right corner)

```

margin {
  display: right; /* page header */
  content: "margin";
  display: none; /* page footer */
}
    
```

19.2 Naming Header and Page Number

19.2.1 Naming header setting: 'string:ref' property and 'string()' function

Content strings from the headings in the main body can be displayed in the page header.

```

page {
  display: left;
  content: string(chapter);
}
    
```

19.2.2 Variable strings: 'string:ref' property

Global value name: Application of all elements, but not possible elements. Referenced as the 'string:ref' property to make a variable name and followed by the content to store in the named string. Strings defined with a string:ref value are referenced as content:string(chapter) in naming headers.

The content list may be one or more of the following, in any order:

- string:ref
- content() or content() function (see Chapter 12, Content (page 12)) for details.
- content() or content() function. Allowed values are:
 - content() string value of the element.
 - content(before) string value of the before pseudo element.
 - content(after) string value of the after pseudo element.
 - content(first-letter) first letter of the element.
- attr(attribute name) string value of the attribute with name.
- attr(attribute name, value name, type or unit) or attr(attribute, value) string value of the attribute with name or the number from name element.

```

page {
  content: string(ref) of the before and by the string:ref content(chapter) content();
  display: left;
}
    
```

19.2.3 'string()'

Used to copy the value of a named string into the document.

```

page {
  content: string(ref) of the before and by the string:ref content(chapter) content();
  display: left;
}
    
```

19.2.4 Move elements to header/footer: 'position' value

The position: moving(page) is used to move an element available for display in a margin box. The name argument is the name by which the element is referred to in content() functions. An element with position: moving(page) is not shown in its natural place if it is located in display: none; but shown.

```

p {
  position: moving(page);
  font-size: 2em;
}
    
```

19.2.5 Insert a naming element: 'element()'

Used to copy a naming element into a margin box. Elements taken out of their natural place using position: moving(page) are referenced as content: element(page) in naming headers. A naming element can hold one element, including its pseudo elements and its descendants. The required first value is the name of the naming element. Unlike string() element() cannot be combined with any other value.

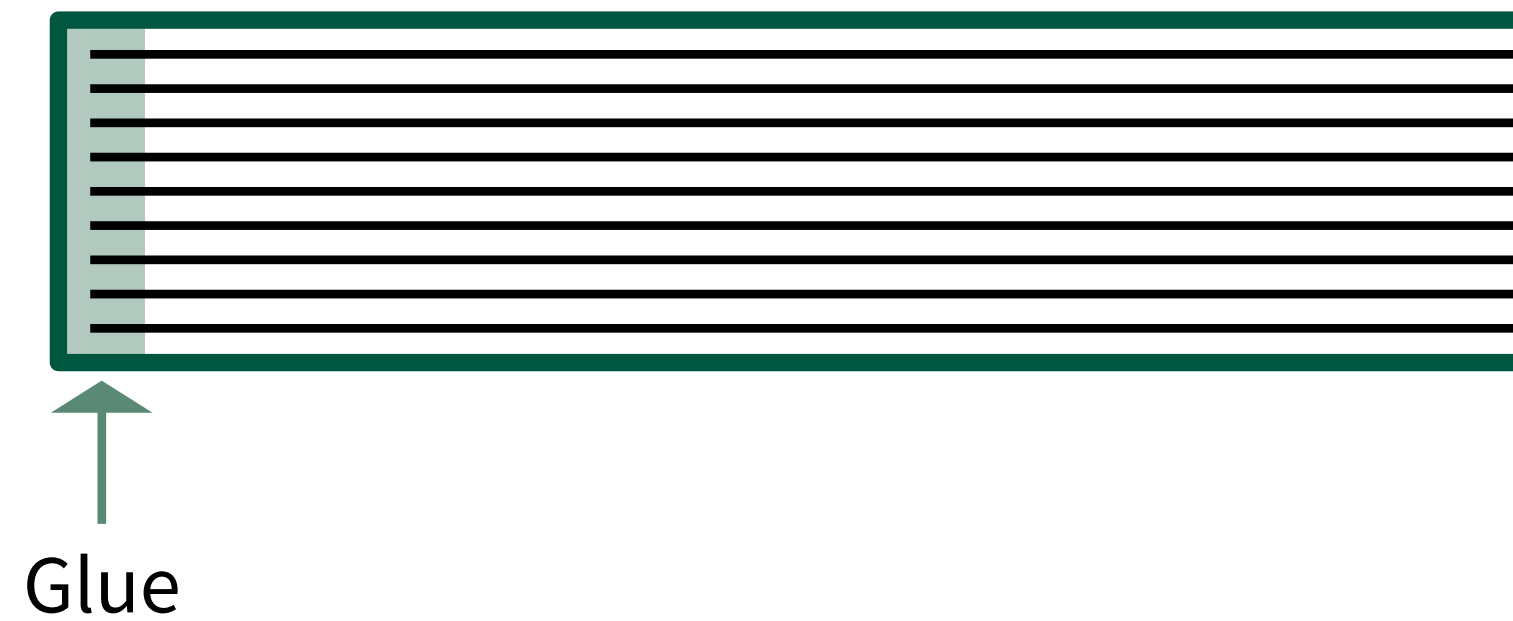
```

page {
  content: element(page);
}
    
```

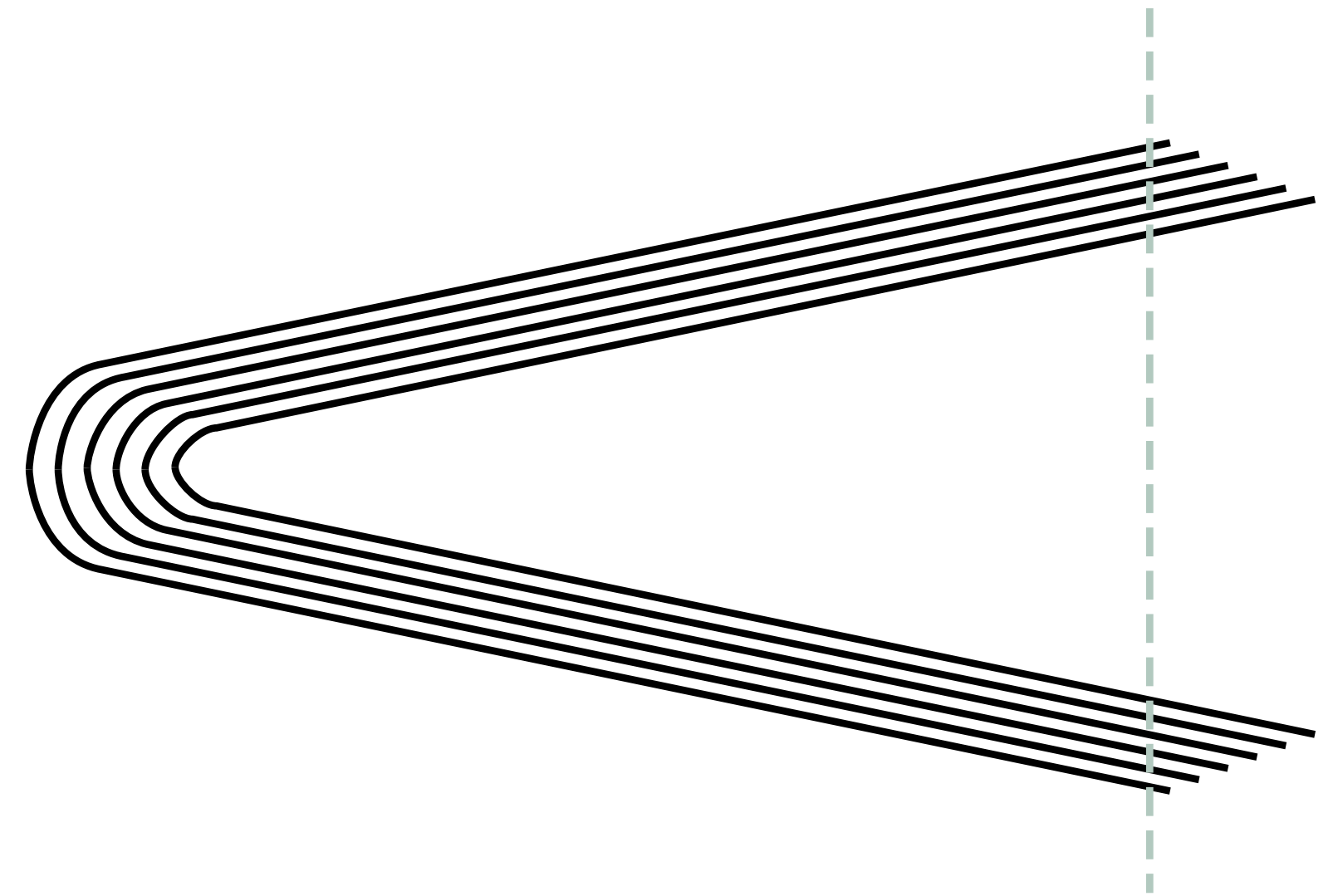
Printed Book

- Page size to suit market/purpose
 - Office document
 - Car owner's manual
 - Trade paperback
- Bleeds
- Spreads
- Binding
- Show-through

Binding method

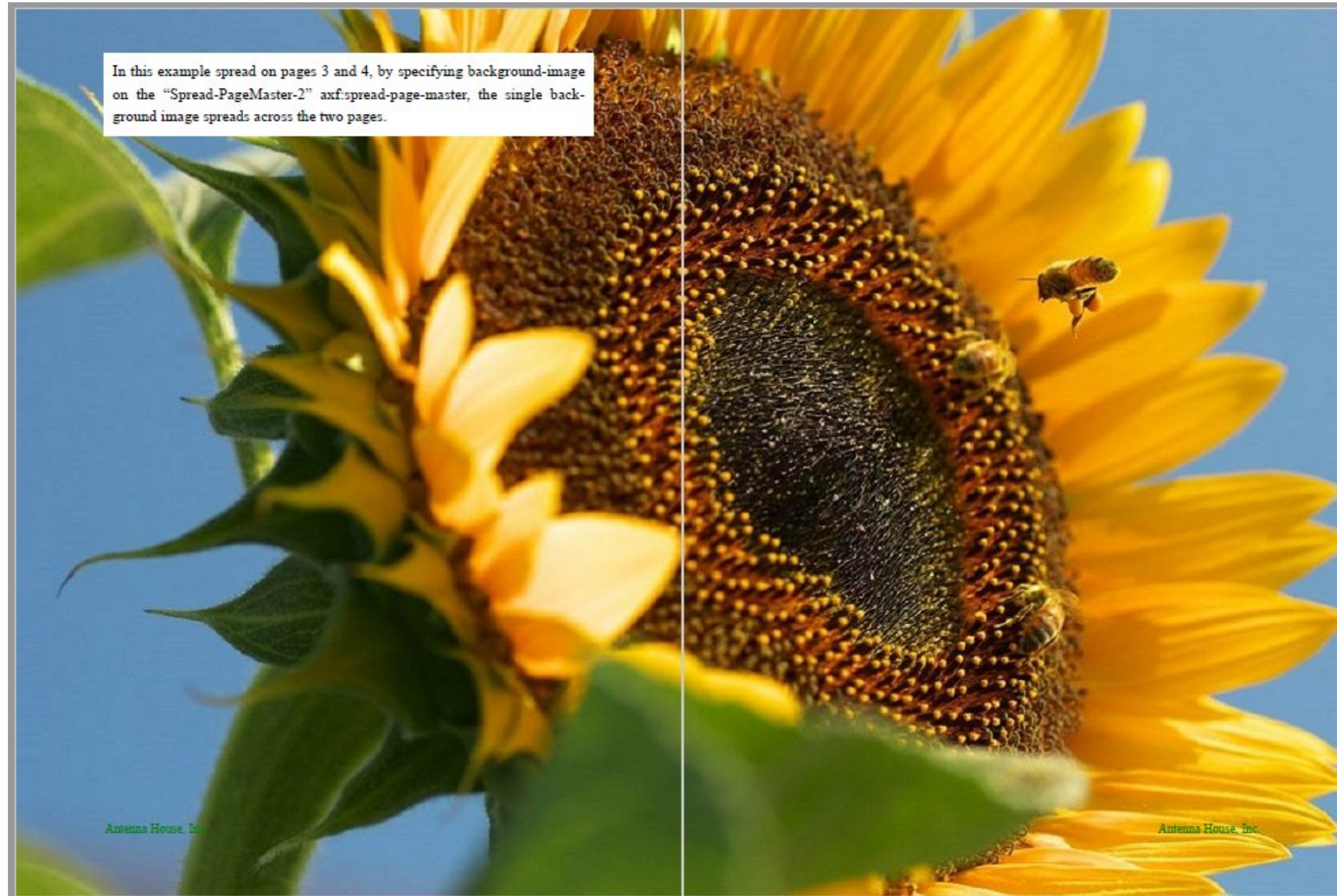


Gutter reduced by perfect binding



Fore-edge reduced by trimming of signature

Spread



Show-through

Introduction to CSS for Paged Media

Using CSS in paged media design for XML and HTML is not yet common but its use is expected to increase as the development of CSS 3 progresses. This document aims to make CSS for Paged Media easy to understand.

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