

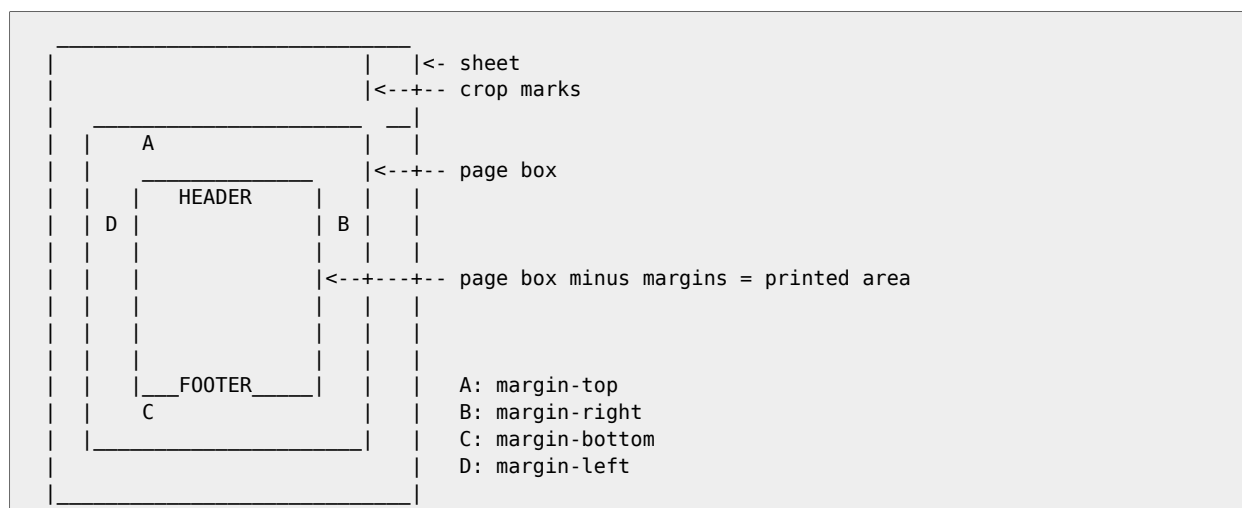
# Using @page

(mPDF >= 4.2)

**Note:** If you are referencing an HTML header/footer, you must add the prefix 'html\_' before the name.

## About CSS Paged Media

The paged media model of CSS (<http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/REC-CSS2-19980512/page.html>) is used as a basis



The dimensions set when calling a new mPDF() set the Sheet size.

The Page-box size is assumed to be the same as the sheet size by default.

The page-box margins are therefore by default the left/right/top and bottom margins.

NB Page-box margins are INSIDE the page-box (unlike block elements in CSS).

## Supported CSS selectors

The CSS @page selector is partially supported in mPDF with the following properties:

```
@page {
  size: 8.5in 11in; <length>{1,2} | auto | portrait | landscape ('em' 'ex' and % are not allowed;
length values are width height
  margin: 10%; <any of the usual CSS values for margins> (% of page-box width for LR, of height for
TB)
  margin-header: 5mm; <any of the usual CSS values for margins>
  margin-footer: 5mm; <any of the usual CSS values for margins>
  marks: crop | cross | none
  header: html_myHTMLHeaderOdd;
  footer: html_myHTMLFooterOdd;
  background: ...
  background-image: ...
  background-position ...
  background-repeat ...
  background-color ...
  background-gradient: ...
}
```

### Notes

All properties except size are optional.

Three values for the *size* property set the page box to the same size as the sheet:

auto

The page box will be set to the size and orientation of the target sheet.

#### landscape

Overrides the target's orientation. The page box is the same size as the target, and the longer sides are horizontal.

#### portrait

Overrides the target's orientation. The page box is the same size as the target, and the shorter sides are horizontal.

The header and footer names refer to named headers/footers set in your document.

NB The prefix "html\_" used before the name is used to denote a header/footer defined as HTML code.

If a header/Footer name is set as `_blank` (or any name that hasn't been defined) it will turn off Headers/Footers.

Crop marks indicate where the page should be cut. Cross marks (also known as register marks or registration marks) are used to align sheets.

If you have defined `@page {}` in the CSS, then the values for the margins will override the ones set calling a new `mPDF()`.

IMPORTANT - if you define a `@page {}` but don't specify margins, they will be set to the initial margin values of `mPDF`.

If you set a page(-box) smaller than the sheet size, the margins are increased by the difference between the page-box and sheet size - automatically centering the page-box inside the sheet.

If you change page-box orientation, the sheet orientation will follow.

Note that block-style elements - and any styling associated with it - will be terminated at a page-break.

## Pseudo-selectors

CSS pseudo-selectors `:left` `:right` and `:first` are recognised by `mPDF` and support the same properties as `@page` except:

- `size`
- `margin-left`
- `margin-right`
- `odd-header-name`
- `even-header-name`
- `odd-footer-name`
- `even-footer-name`

Example:

```
@page :right {  
    margin-top: 3cm;  
    margin-bottom: 4cm;  
    header: html_myHeader;  
}
```

Pseudo-selectors for page can change top, bottom, header and footer margins, but not left and right margins. `mPDF` can only cope with one set of (optionally mirrored) left/right margins.

Properties specified in a `:first @page` rule override those specified in `:right` (or `:left`) `@page` rules for the first page only

## Named @page selectors

Named pages are also supported e.g.:

```
@page rotated { size: landscape; }
```

You can then refer to the named page in other CSS style sheets:

```
div.onitsside { page: rotated; page-break-before: right; }
```

<div class="onitsside"> will thus start a new right/odd page which will be in landscape.

## Setting a named page

You can also set the page using parameters in:

- functions: AddPage() and TOCpagebreak()
- html tags: <tocpagebreak> <pagebreak> and <formfeed>

### page-break-before

The CSS property 'page-break-before' is useful in conjunction with a named page definition.

page-break-before: always|left|right;

**always**

Always force a page break before the generated block element.

**left**

Force one or two page breaks before the generated block element so that the next page is formatted as a left/even page.

**right**

Force one or two page breaks before the generated block element so that the next page is formatted as a right/odd page.

So, for example, page-break-before: right is equivalent of AddPage( ... 'NEXT-ODD' ... )

### Example using Headers and Footers

```
$mpdf=new mPDF();
$mpdf->useOddEven = 1;
$html = '
<html>
<head>
<style>
@page {
    size: auto;
    odd-header-name: html_myHeader1;
    even-header-name: html_myHeader2;
    odd-footer-name: html_myFooter1;
    even-footer-name: html_myFooter2;
}
@page chapter2 {
    odd-header-name: html_Chapter2HeaderOdd;
    even-header-name: html_Chapter2HeaderEven;
    odd-footer-name: html_Chapter2FooterOdd;
    even-footer-name: html_Chapter2FooterEven;
}
@page noheader {
    odd-header-name: _blank;
    even-header-name: _blank;
    odd-footer-name: _blank;
    even-footer-name: _blank;
}
div.chapter2 {
    page-break-before: right;
    page: chapter2;
}
div.noheader {
    page-break-before: right;
    page: noheader;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<htmlpageheader name="myHeader1" style="display:none">
```

```

<div style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid #000000; font-weight: bold; font-size:
10pt;">My document</div>
</htmlpageheader>
<htmlpageheader name="myHeader2" style="display:none">
<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid #000000; font-weight: bold; font-size: 10pt;">My
document</div>
</htmlpageheader>
<htmlpagefooter name="myFooter1" style="display:none">
<table width="100%" style="vertical-align: bottom; font-family: serif; font-size: 8pt;
color: #000000; font-weight: bold; font-style: italic;"><tr>
<td width="33%"><span style="font-weight: bold; font-style: italic;">{DATE j-m-Y}</span></td>
<td width="33%" align="center" style="font-weight: bold; font-style:
italic;">{PAGENO}/{nbpg}</td>
<td width="33%" style="text-align: right; ">My document</td>
</tr></table>
</htmlpagefooter>
<htmlpagefooter name="myFooter2" style="display:none">
<table width="100%" style="vertical-align: bottom; font-family: serif; font-size: 8pt;
color: #000000; font-weight: bold; font-style: italic;"><tr>
<td width="33%"><span style="font-weight: bold; font-style: italic;">My document</span></td>
<td width="33%" align="center" style="font-weight: bold; font-style:
italic;">{PAGENO}/{nbpg}</td>
<td width="33%" style="text-align: right; ">{DATE j-m-Y}</td>
</tr></table>
</htmlpagefooter>

<htmlpageheader name="Chapter2HeaderOdd" style="display:none">
<div style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid #000000; font-weight: bold; font-size:
10pt;">Chapter 2</div>
</htmlpageheader>
<htmlpageheader name="Chapter2HeaderEven" style="display:none">
<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid #000000; font-weight: bold; font-size: 10pt;">Chapter 2</div>
</htmlpageheader>
<htmlpagefooter name="Chapter2FooterOdd" style="display:none">
<div style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold; font-size: 8pt; font-style: italic;">Chapter 2
Footer</div>
</htmlpagefooter>
<htmlpagefooter name="Chapter2FooterEven" style="display:none">
<div style="font-weight: bold; font-size: 8pt; font-style: italic;">Chapter 2 Footer</div>
</htmlpagefooter>

Hallo World

<div class="chapter2">Text of Chapter 2</div>

<div class="noheader">No-Header page</div>

</body></html>
';

$mpdf->WriteHTML($html);

$mpdf->Output();

```