

# Using @page

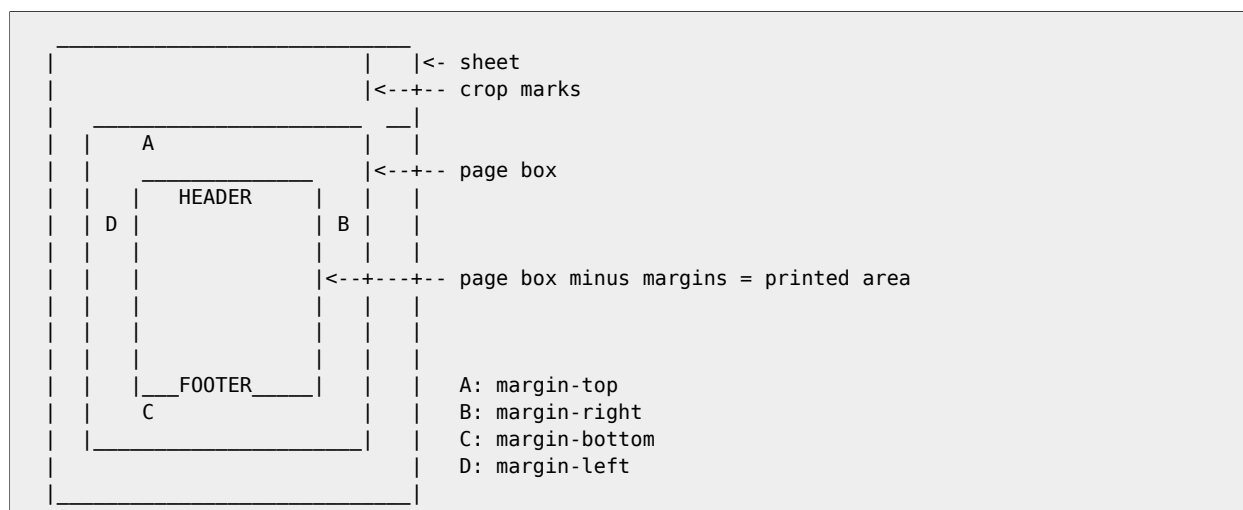
**@page was updated in mPDF 4.2 - see the later entry for this topic.**

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

## CSS PAGED MEDIA

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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

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```
@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
  odd-header-name: html_myHTMLHeaderOdd;
  even-header-name: html_myHTMLHeaderEven;
  odd-footer-name: html_myHTMLFooterOdd;
  even-footer-name: html_myHTMLFooterEven;
}
```

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 - see PAGING notes.

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.

page-break-before: always|left|right

can be used with any block element

NB Block elements - and any styling associated will be terminated at a page-break

NB Haven't tested Paged media with ToC or Index yet??? (Appears OK with columns)

## PSEUDO-SELECTORS

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Pseudo-selectors :left :right and :first are recognised by mPDF but have limited effect e.g.

```
@page :right {
    margin-left: 3cm;
    margin-right: 4cm;
}

@page :left {
    margin-left: 8cm;
    margin-right: 1.5cm;
}

@page :first {
    margin-top: 10cm;
    margin-bottom: 4cm;
}
```

Pseudo-selectors for page can change margins but mPDF can only cope with one set of (optionally mirrored)

margins therefore:

If @page { margin } is set; it depends on \$mpdf->mirrorMargins whether it mirrors values or not

If @page :right is set - automatically turns on \$mpdf->mirrorMargins i.e. mirrors using Right as base

If @page :left is set - automatically turns on \$mpdf->mirrorMargins and OVERRIDES :right i.e. mirrors using a mirror of Left as the base for L/Odd pages

For the setting above, an Odd/Right page will have left-margin=1.5cm and right-margin=8cm; Even/Left pages will have left-margin=8cm and right-margin=1.5cm

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

ONLY top and bottom margins work for :first

## NAMED PAGES

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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.

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## ADDITIONAL CSS PROPERTIES SUPPORTED

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The CSS property 'page-break-before' is now supported for all block elements. As above, this can be used in conjunction with a named page definition.

'page-break-before'

Supported values: 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.

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();
```

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