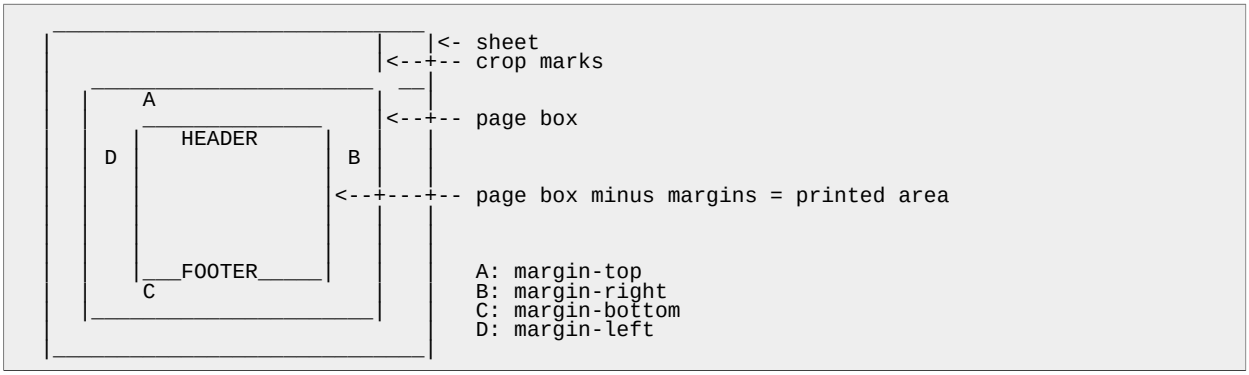
Using @page

(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 specifiy 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();
```

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