Requirements for Japanese Document Layout

2006.10.18

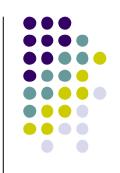
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Japanese Document Layout Taskforce of JAGAT (Japan Association of Graphic Arts Technology)



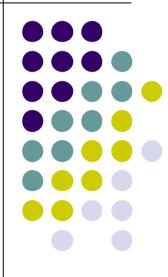
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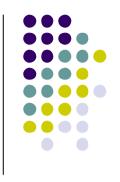


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Introduction







- Japanese character size is square.
- Japanese document layout is based on the grid type manuscript paper layout.



Formatting rules body for Japanese documents

Requirements for text layout in East Asia



- Based on Han-Character (East Asian Ideograph)
 - Difference of font design framework
 - Square type face vs. ascendant / descendent line based design
- Strong market needs for vertical text layout exist
 - Publishing industries and news paper industries stick on vertical layout
 - Some educational area requires vertical text layout

JAGAT Taskforce



- Currently voluntary research project conducted by JAGAT
 - Antenna House and Justsystems are involved
- Planned to input to W3C's incubator group
- Requirement: Based on JIS X 4051
 - JIS X 4051:1993 Horizontal layout
 - JIS X 4051:1995 Vertical layout
 - JIS X 4051:2004 Updated
 - Project editors are the core contributor for this taskforce
- Plan: align with CSS3 draft in general and add some new functionality from Japanese market needs
- Plan: harmonization with XSL 2.0

Taskforce Members



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Justsystem Corporation

Antenna House, Inc.

Japan Editors School

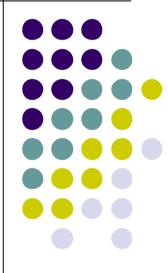
Japan Association of Graphic Arts Technology

Justsystem Corporation

Japan Association of Graphic Arts Technology

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Requirements

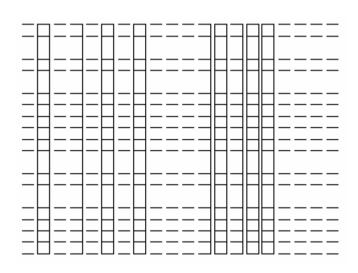


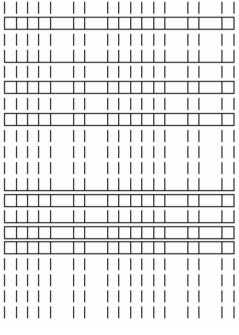
Japanese Manuscript Paper Layout



- Japanese document layout is based on the grid type manuscript paper layout.
- Image area (Hanzura) is specified by character number and line number.

(XSL does not support.)

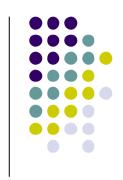




Vertical

Horizontal

Unit



- Q is necessary for Japanese document layout . (1 Q = 1/4mm = 0.25mm)
 - XSL 1pt = 1/72in 0.3528mm (PostScript Point)
 - JIS 1pt = 1/72.27in 0.3514mm (American Point)
 - TeX 1pt = 1/72.27in 0.3514mm
 - $1bp = 1/72in \quad 0.3528mm$

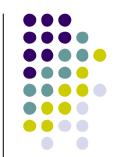
Kerning



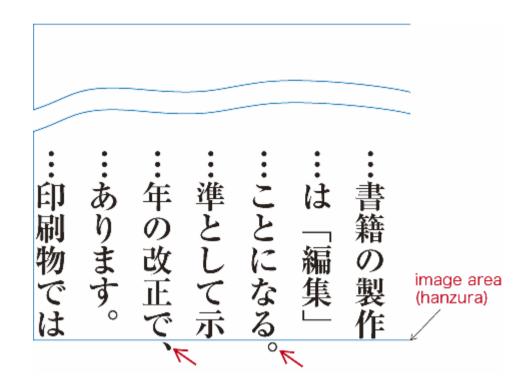
- Punctuation marks are also square. → Kerning is required.
- Though "punctuation-trim" is described in CSS, that is not sufficient.



Hang



- Under the hang rule, period and comma may be located outside the image area (hanzura), which XSL does not support.
- In CSS3, "hanging-punctuation" is specified.

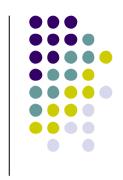


Space between Japanese words and words in Latin script

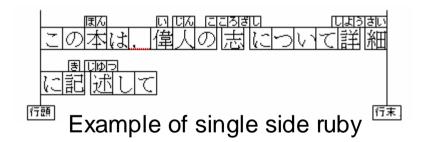


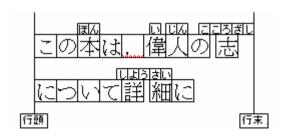
- Though CSS3 can support this by "text-autospace", XSL does not support.
- In CSS3, "text-autospace" can be applied as follows.
- none
- ideograph-alpha
- ideograph-numeric
- ideograph-parenthesis
- ideograph-space

Ruby



- Though ruby can partly be expressed by <fo:inline-container>of XSL, this function doesn't satisfy such conditions as line breaking and justification.
- Ruby is also specified in CSS which almost satisfies JIS X 4051.





2006/10/18 Ruby at line end

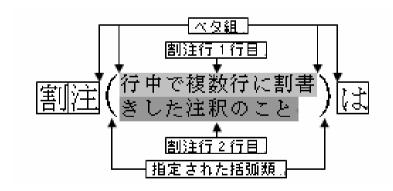


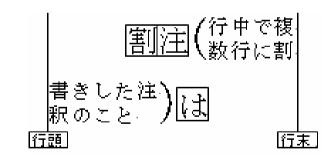
Ruby at line head

Warichu



- The element<fo:inline-container> can partly express line notes, which occurs problem by line breaking.
- The "text-combine" of CSS can also partly express line notes.





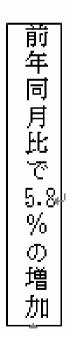
Example of line note

Example of divided line note

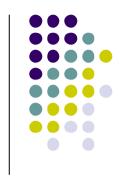




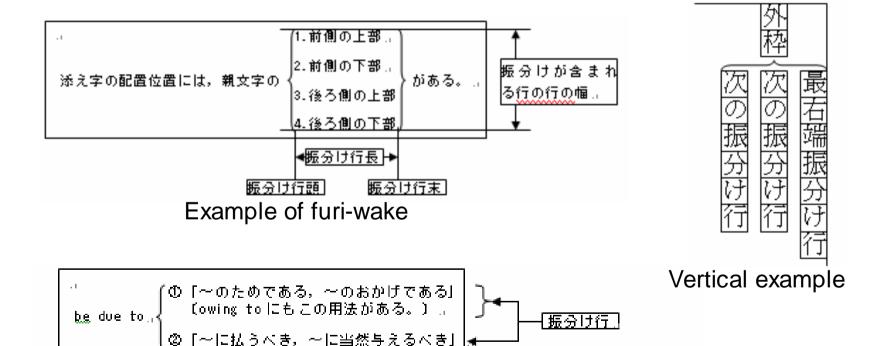
 Tate-chu-yoko can be realized by applying "writing-mode" of CSS.



Furi-wake



Both XSL and CSS don't support furi-wake



Example of furi-wake with multiple line component

Emphasizing Mark (Ken-ten)



There is no emphasizing mark in XSL.



Example of emphasizing mark





 XSL does not support the variety of text qualified underline in CSS.

solid
double
dotted
thick
dashed
dot dash
dot dot dash
wave

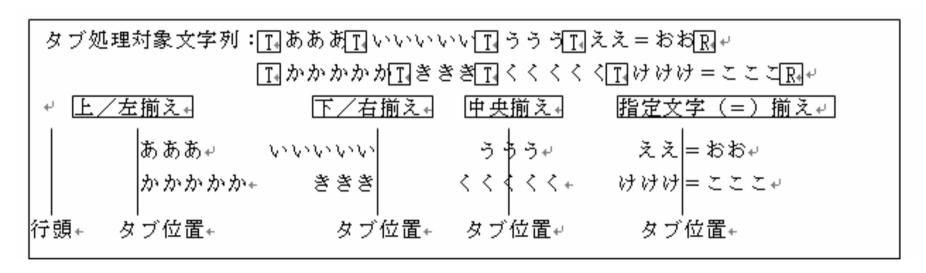
Superscript/Subscript (Soe-ji)



 In XSL, both superscript and subscript can be defined by shifting base line as baselineshift="super" or baseline-shift="sub".

Tab

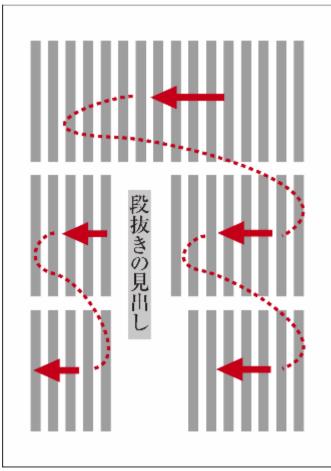
Both XSL and CSS do not support tab stop function.



Upper/left align Lower/right align Center align Designated symbol align

Column

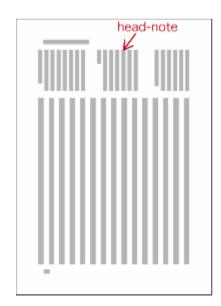
Though XSL supports only single span, multiple span is required.

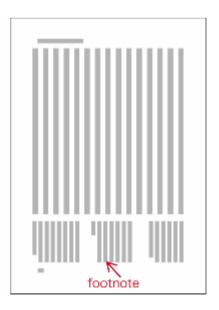


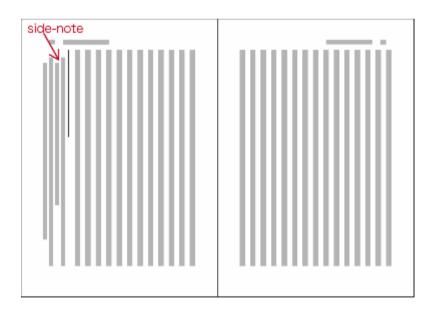
Footnote, Head-note, Sidenote



- In XSL, footnote with every single span is supported. In addition, auto numbering is required.
- There is no head-note, side-note, or endnote in XSL.
- Head-note and side-note may be modified by <fo:float>.







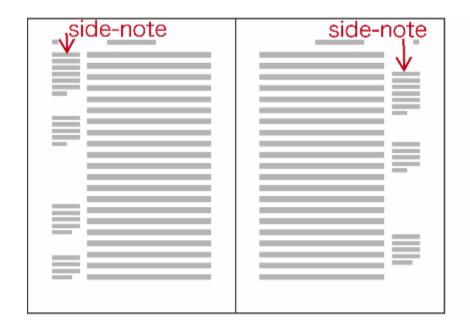


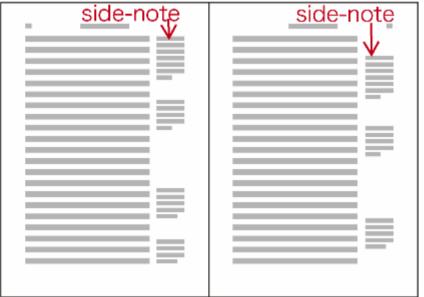




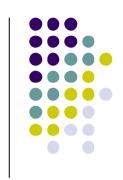
Side-note



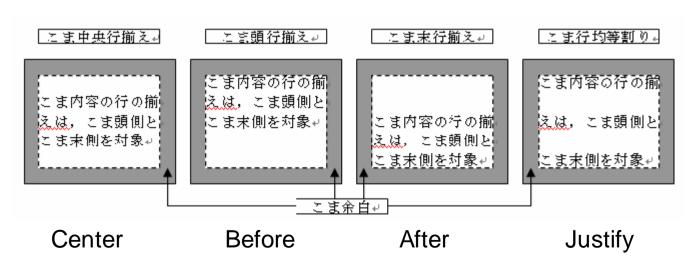




Line-space adjustment (kin-to-wari)

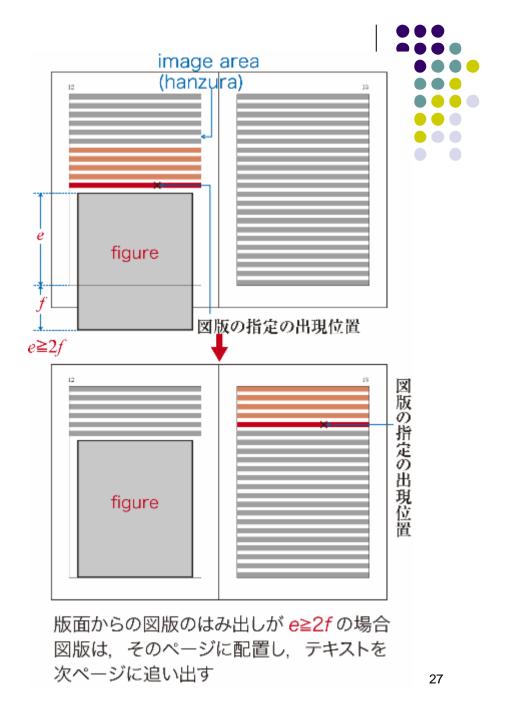


- Line-space adjustment is employed to list several words consisting of the different number of characters.
- In XSL, display-align property designates before, center, or after.
- Line-space adjustment is realized to extend the property as display-align="justify".

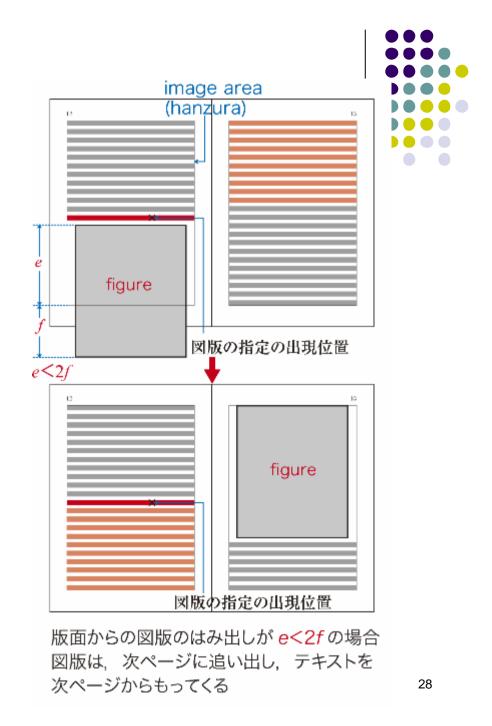


Figures and Pictures Positioning

 In XSL, text flow control around absolute position of figures and pictures.

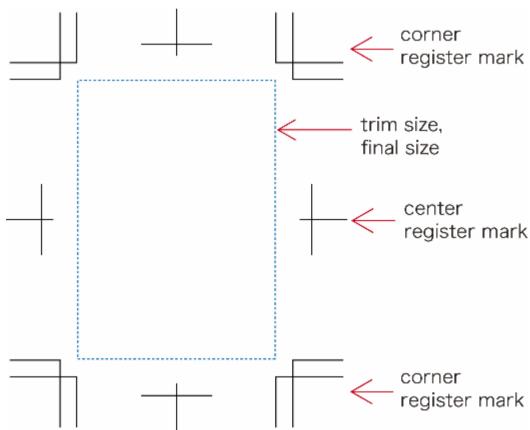


Figures and Pictures Positioning



Guide Mark (tonbo)

• There is no guide mark specification in XSL.



Guide Mark Example



5 図版の配置

定する方法。

一般的には、医療が多く人を場合は①の方法、それに尽人らない場合は②の 方法で作定を行う、②の方法では、医療を配置する。基体的なページは、起動の 結果として挟まるので、自数ページにならか、例数ページにならから結果とし て挟まるケースが多い、③の方法を報題で採用した場合、件通は、図1に示 したように"天・小丁"に因後を配置する。等数ページに図載を配置する場合 は、ページの心気になり、例数ページではページの有利になる。

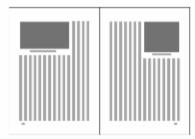


図1 緑地の図板配置例

確保では、変素を充在中央に配置し、関股の充在には文字を配置しない方法 が多くなっている。関股を充在中央に配置し、30の方式性能定する場合、各議 は、図2の右ページに示したように段階の間に関股を配置するが、たページ に示したように規節の単(または天)ということになる。

コンピュータ網 版の図版配置

コンピュータ組織における関表の制度が注としては、インライングラフィックのはかに、経動プロック(フローブロック、フローティングプロックとよいう)と同意プロックとよばれる方法が行われている。これらは、JS 2 8125: 2004(印度研修一デジタル印刷)では、次のように完美している。





図 2 機組の区域配置例

インライングラフィック:本文の一部として文字と文字との門に振入された 画像、(参考:本文の道)や削吹にともなって、本文と同じように移動する。) 図定プロック:特定の場所に、図版、表明などを入れるために指定された大 含さで確保した事味。

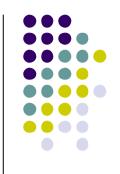
作詞プロック:文章の移動に伴って自動内に移動する関域、翌年などを入れるために確保した関係。

305至8126では、インライングラフィックは、配置した面像、面はブロックと呼ばプロックについては、回版などを配置する業域と定義している。策域が継続されれば、その中に図書や基を配置すればよいことなかで、以下では 1位保した開城 と 管理する環境など を掛せていうことにする。

洋動プロックは、管理する関係 またはそれを 管理するために関係した選 域 と本文テキストとの間にリンクを設定しておき、校正で文章の追加・神能 が行われた場合、文章の特別に伴って、領域は浄風するものである。これに対して、河ボブロックは、文章の特別があっても位置は移動しないものである。 DIPの場合には、同定プロックの方法は同能であるが、洋動プロックの方法は一般にできない。又章の特別に伴って領域を発動する方法としては、インラ



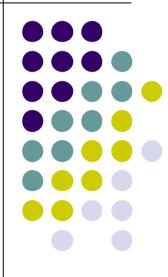




• There is no specification of annotations for classical Chinese writing in XSL.



Conclusion



Conclusion



- There is a need for:
 - grid-based layout of Asian Han-Character
 - vertical text layout
- Existing and new work (e.g. charters) on XSL-FO
 2.0 and CSS 3 should respond to that need
- Benefit for W3C: growing markets in Asia for W3C technology including Japan, China and Taiwan

Thank you

ございましたありがとう

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