Customisation

Documentation

Duodu Randy

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1 Custom cover page

You can create a custom cover page using a jinja2 or html file.

> **Note**
>
> You should store the custom cover template file in the directory used for the custom_template_path.

The plugin provides the following variables which you can use in your custom Jinja template:

- cover_title
- cover_subtitle
- cover_image
- author
- author_logo
- copyright
- disclaimer
- site_url
- revision
- custom variables from the `extra:` setting in your `mkdocs.yml`
- and all the options you provide under local pdf metadata of a Markdown file.

Using jinja2 syntax, you can access all the data above. E.g. use `{{ author }}` to get the value for the author option:

```
plugins:
    - pdf-generate:
        author: Duodu Randy
```

1.1 Using custom cover template

You can specify the cover page to use for your PDF by following these steps:

Step 1

Set the custom_template_path option for the plugin to the directory you want to store the cover template file.

```
plugins:
    - pdf-generate:
        custom_template_path: TEMPLATES PATH
```

Step 2

In the directory you set as `custom_template_path`, create a template file which the name `cover`. E.g. `cover.html` or `cover.html.j2`.

In the cover template file, write your preferred template syntax into it.

Example of a cover template file using Jinja2 syntax:

```
<article id="doc-cover">
    {% if cover_image is defined %}
        <div class="wrapper upper">
            <div class="logo" style="background-image: url('{{ cover_image | to_url }}');"></
div>
        </div>
    {% else %}
        <div class="wrapper"></div>
    {% endif %}
    <div class="wrapper">
        <h1>{{ cover_title | e }}</h1>
        <h2>{{ cover_subtitle | e }}</h2>
        {% if revision %}
            <h3>Revision {{ revision | e }}</h3>
        {% endif %}
    </div>
    <div class="properties">
        <address>
            {% if author %}
                <p id="author">{{ author | e }}</p>
            {% endif %}
            <a href="{{ site_url }}" id="project_logo" title="Resource Centre">
                <img src="{{ author_logo }}" alt="Company Logo"
                style="width:80px;height:30px"/>
            </a>
        </address>
    </div>
    <div class="reserved_rights">
        <address>
            {% if copyright %}
                <p id="copyright">{{ copyright | e }}</p>
            {% endif %}
            {% if disclaimer %}
                <p id="disclaimer">{{ disclaimer | e }}</p>
            {% endif %}
        </address>
    </div>
</article>
```

Step 3

Save the file changes and rebuild your MkDocs project.

2 Adjusting the output

The resulting PDF can be customized easily by adding a custom stylesheet such as the following:

```
@page {
    size: a4 portrait;
```

```
    margin: 25mm 10mm 25mm 10mm;
    counter-increment: page;
    font-family: "Roboto","Helvetica Neue",Helvetica,Arial,sans-serif;
    white-space: pre;
    color: grey;
    @top-left {
        content: '© 2018 My Company';
    }
    @top-center {
        content: string(chapter);
    }
    @top-right {
        content: 'Page ' counter(page);
    }
}
```

For this to take effect, you need to create a `custom.css` file.

> **Note**
>
> You should store the `custom.css` file in the directory used for the custom_template_path.

The plugin provides the following CSS variables which you can use in your `custom.css` file:

- --title
- --subtitle
- --author
- --author-logo
- --copyright
- --type
- --site_url
- --revision
- --filename
- --chapter (i.e. the H1 element in body content)

Using the `var()` CSS function, you can access all the data above. E.g. use `var(--author)` to get the value for the author option.

The custom CSS is appended to the MkDocs stylesheets so, you can override rules by using the `!important` CSS keyword but be cautious about it.