Options for MkDocs PDF Generate Plugin

Documentation

Revision 0.1.3

Duodu Randy

Disclaimer: Content can change at anytime and best to refer to website for latest information. | Copyright © 2022 iSOLveIT

Table of Contents

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 and named strings which you can use in your `custom.css` file:

- —title
- —subtitle
- —author
- —author-logo
- —copyright
- —type
- —site_url
- —revision
- —filename
- chapter

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

You can also use the `string()` function to access the value of a named string. E.g. use `string(chapter)` to get the value for a chapter.

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.

2.1. Changing the orientation of a page

The plugin allows you to change the orientation of a page to fit the content on that page.

For example, if you have a table on a page, and it is too wide to fit the current orientation used by the page, you can change the page orientation of the individual page by doing the following:

- Wrap the markdown content in a `div` html element. The `div` element should have a `markdown` attribute and a `class` attribute set to `"rotated-page"`. E.g. `<div markdown class="rotated-page">PLACE CONTENT HERE</div>`
- Create a `custom.css` file and set these CSS variables under a `:root {}` CSS selector:
  - `--base-page-orientation` - default page orientation to use and
  - `--rotated-page-orientation` - page orientation to use for rotated pages.
    E.g. `:root {--base-page-orientation: a4 portrait; --rotated-page-orientation: a4 landscape;}`

2.1.1. Example

In this example, we are going to change the page orientation for this subsection.

> **Note**
>
> Download the generated pdf to see the result.

Header / Pin	Symbol	Type	Description
Header1 - 1	GND	Power	Module / System GND
Header1 - 2	IO3	I/O	GPIO – Capabilities are Module Dependent
Header1 - 3	IO2	I/O	GPIO – Capabilities are Module Dependent
Header1 - 4	IO1	I/O	GPIO – Capabilities are Module Dependent
Header1 - 5	3V3 OUT	Power	3.3V Power Output for User
Header2 - 1	RESET	I	System Reset, Active Low

In the example above, the example section is wrapped inside a `div` like below:

```
<div markdown class="rotated-page">

#### Example

In this example, we are going to change the page orientation for [this subsection](#example).

!!! note

    Download the generated pdf to see the result.

| Header / Pin | Symbol  | Type  | Description                                          |
|:-------------|:-------:|:-----:|:-----------------------------------------------------|
| Header1 - 1  |   GND   | Power | Module / System GND                                  |
| Header1 - 2  |   IO3   |  I/O  | GPIO – Capabilities are Module Dependent             |
| Header1 - 3  |   IO2   |  I/O  | GPIO – Capabilities are Module Dependent             |
| Header1 - 4  |   IO1   |  I/O  | GPIO – Capabilities are Module Dependent             |
| Header1 - 5  | 3V3 OUT | Power | 3.3V Power Output for User                           |
| Header2 - 1  |  RESET  |   I   | System Reset, Active Low                             |
| Header2 - 2  |   GND   | Power | Module / System GND                                  |
| Header2 - 3  |   RX    |   I   | Asynchronous Serial UART Receive Pin (TX from Host)  |
| Header2 - 4  |   TX    |   O   | Asynchronous Serial UART Transmit Pin (RX from Host) |
| Header2 - 5  |   5V    | Power | Module 5V Input, Main Power                          |

</div>
```

and the `custom.css` file contains this code:

```
:root {
    --base-page-orientation: a4 portrait;
    --rotated-page-orientation: a4 landscape;
}
```

Note

You can write your own custom CSS to handle page orientation but you must use the **named page** approach like below:

```
/* Named page ↓ */
@page rotated {
  size: A3 landscape;
}

.rotated-page {
  page: rotated;
  page-break-before: always;
  page-break-after: always;
}
```