

Docca Markup Reference

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The Document

A Docca document consists of a `doc` block containing a `style` block and one or more `page` blocks. The `doc` element can include attributes which define the values in the resulting PDF's information properties.

```
<doc
  size="A4"
  author="jason@docca.io"
  title="Docca Markup Reference"
  subject="Reference for Docca document markup"
  creator="Docca"
  keywords="docca document markup reference"
  moddate="20170101000000Z"
>
  <style>
    page { margin: 10; padding: 10; }
    .title { valign: bottom; font-size: 20; padding: 0 0 5 20 }
  </style>
  <page>
    <header>
      <ro>
        <logo></logo>
        <co class="title">Markup Reference</co>
      </ro>
    </header>
    <co>
      Page Content
    </co>
    <footer>
      <ro> <co>Docca Markup Reference</co> </ro>
    </footer>
  </page>
</doc>
```

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Style

Styles control the layout and appearance of elements in a document in the same way as CSS in HTML. Styles can be applied to elements by name or as classes applied to specific elements. Styles can extend other styles. Style sheets in nested elements override their parents.

Font styles are the only styles which flow down to through child elements.

Some alignment styles affect child elements rather than the element they are applied to.

```
<style>
  tag { flow: column; font-size: 12 }
  bold { font-weight: bold }
  .blue { font-color: blue }
  green { extend: bold; font-color: green }

  .items-right { align-items: right }
  rightBox { width: 50%; border: 1; border-color: red }
</style>

<tag>
  Default
  <bold>Bold</bold>
  <bold class="blue">Blue Bold</bold>
  <green>Green Bold</green>
  <co>
    <style>
      bold { font-color: darkred }
    </style>
    <bold>Red Bold</bold>
  </co>
  <co class="items-right">
    <rightBox> Para aligned right, text inside not. </rightBox>
  </co>
</tag>
```

Default

Bold

Blue Bold

Green Bold

Red Bold

Para aligned right, text inside not.

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Pages

Each `page` element will start on a new page in the PDF and may span multiple pages in the resulting PDF document.

Each `sub-page` element will start on a new page and will inherit the `header` and `footer` of it's parent `page`.

`header` and `footer` elements are included in each page their parent element spans.

`block` elements will not be split unless they are too big to fit on a single page, including any headers or footers.

```
<doc>
  <style></style>
  <page>
    <header>
      <ro><co>Markup Reference</co></ro>
    </header>

    <sub-page>
      <header>The First Page/s</header>
      <co><ro></ro></co>
    </sub-page>

    <sub-page>
      <header>Starts on a New Page</header>
      <co><ro></ro></co>
    </sub-page>

    <footer>
      <co>Page n of n</co>
    </footer>
  </page>

  <page>
    <header>
      <ro><co>Glossary</co></ro>
    </header>
  </page>
</doc>
```

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Index Page

The `index` element and the `index-el` attribute can be used to generate an index page from `index` attributes added to `page` and `sub-page` tags, as used to generate the index for this document.

Example Anchor in Page

```
<index>
  <heading>Index</heading>

  <co index-el="pages">
    <ro index-el="page-link">
      <o><span index-el="page-title">Untitled Page</span></o>
      <ro class="items-right">
        <span index-el="page-number">999</span>
      </ro>
    </ro>
  </co>
  <co index-el="page-marks">
    <ro index-el="mark-link">
      <o> - <span index-el="mark-title">Untitled</span></o>
    </ro>
  </co>
</index>

<page index="My Page Title">
  <span id="anchor01" index="Anchor in Page"> Example Anchor in Page </span>
</page>
```

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Rows and Columns (ro & co)

Rows

`row` (or `ro`) elements are styled by default with the ``flow: row`` rule.

The elements in a row are laid out horizontally and the available space is divided up evenly between the elements unless elements have their widths explicitly styled.

```
<ro>
  <p>Para 1</p>
  <p>Para 2</p>
  <p>Para 3</p>
</ro>
```

Para 1

Para 2

Para 3

Columns

All other elements which have not been styled as row or inline are styled with the ``flow: column`` rule.

The elements in a column are laid out vertically.

```
<co>
  <p>Para 1</p>
  <p>Para 2</p>
  <p>Para 3</p>
</co>
```

Para 1

Para 2

Para 3

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Borders, Margins, and Padding

A border is the outline of an element.

A margin adds space around the outside of the border.

Padding adds space inside the border.

```
<style>
  border { border: 1; border-color: blue }
  margin { border: 1; border-color: red; margin: 5 }
  padding { border: 1; border-color: green; padding: 5 }
  bottomBorder { extend: border margin padding; border: 0 0 1 0 }
  rounded { extend: border margin padding; border-radius: 5 }
</style>

<border>Border</border>
<margin>Margin</margin>
<padding>Padding</padding>

<margin>
  <padding>Margin and Padding</padding>
</margin>

<bottomBorder>Bottom Border</bottomBorder>

<rounded>Rounded Border</rounded>
```

Border

Margin

Padding

Margin and Padding

Bottom Border

Rounded Border

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Width

Width can be set in either points or percentage of available width.

The available width is divided up evenly between the remaining elements in a row after allocating the width of those elements with styled widths.

If the styled widths of the elements in a row exceed the available width then the width styles are ignored.

```
<style>
  default { border: 1; border-color: red; margin: 3; padding: 3 }
  width150 { extend: default; width: 150 }
  width50p { extend: default; width: 50% }
</style>

<width50p> Width 50% </width50p>
<width150> Width 150 points </width150>

<ro>
  <width50p> Width 50% </width50p>
  <width150> Width 150 points </width150>
  <default>The</default>
  <default>Rest</default>
</ro>

<ro>
  <width150> Width 150 ignored </width150>
  <width150> Width 150 ignored </width150>
  <width150> Width 150 ignored </width150>
  <width150> Width 150 ignored </width150>
</ro>
```

Width 50%

Width 150 points

Width 50%

Width 150 points

The

Rest

Width 150 ignored

Width 150 ignored

Width 150 ignored

Width 150 ignored

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Height

```
<style>
  co { border: 1; border-color: red; margin: 3; padding: 3 }
  ro { margin: 5 }
  height50 { extend: co; height: 50 }
  .stretch-items { height-items: stretch }
  .stretch { height: stretch }
</style>

<ro class="stretch-items">
  <co> Stretched </co>
  <co> Height set by content if we make it long enough. </co>
</ro>

<ro class="stretch-items">
  <co> Stretched </co>
  <height50> Height set by style. </height50>
</ro>

<ro>
  <co class="stretch"> Stretched </co>
  <co> Height set by content if we make it long enough. </co>
  <co> Not Stretched </co>
</ro>
```

Stretched

Height set by content if we make it long enough.

Stretched

Height set by style.

Stretched

Height set by content if we make it long enough.

Not Stretched

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Alignment

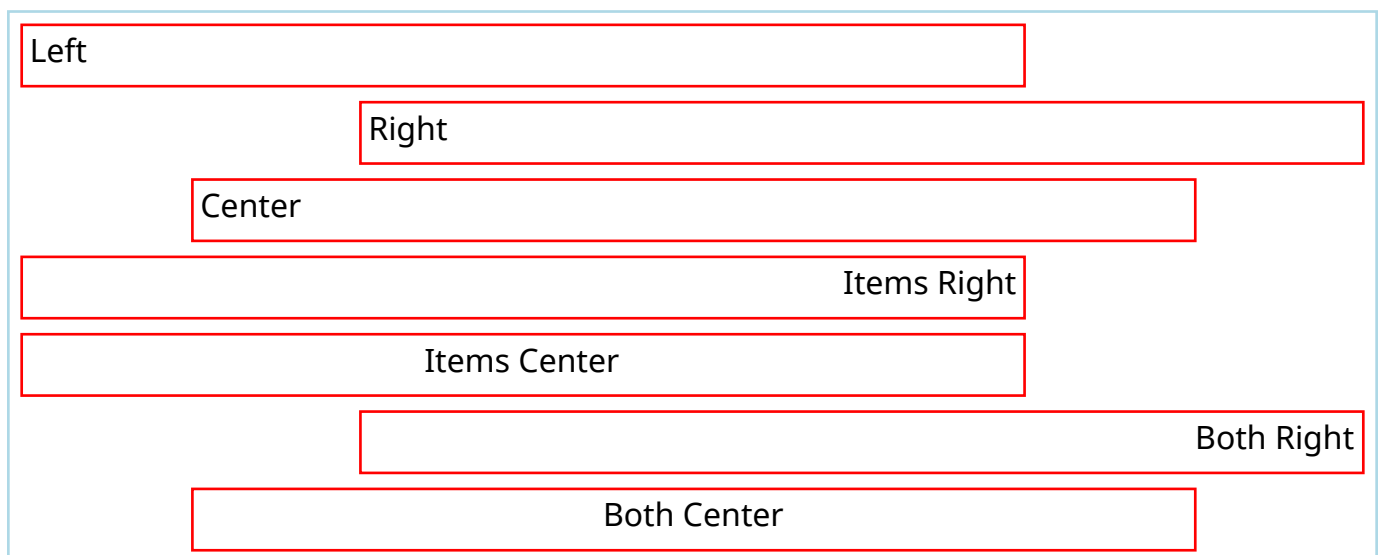
Horizontal Alignment

The `align` and `align-items` style rules align elements horizontally.

```
<style>
  box { width: 75%; border: 1; border-color: red; margin: 3; padding: 3 }

  .right { align: right }
  .center { align: center }
  .items-right { align-items: right }
  .items-center { align-items: center }
</style>

<co>
  <box>Left</box>
  <box class="right"> Right </box>
  <box class="center"> Center </box>
  <box class="items-right"> Items Right </box>
  <box class="items-center"> Items Center </box>
  <box class="right items-right"> Both Right </box>
  <box class="center items-center"> Both Center </box>
</co>
```



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Alignment

Vertical Alignment

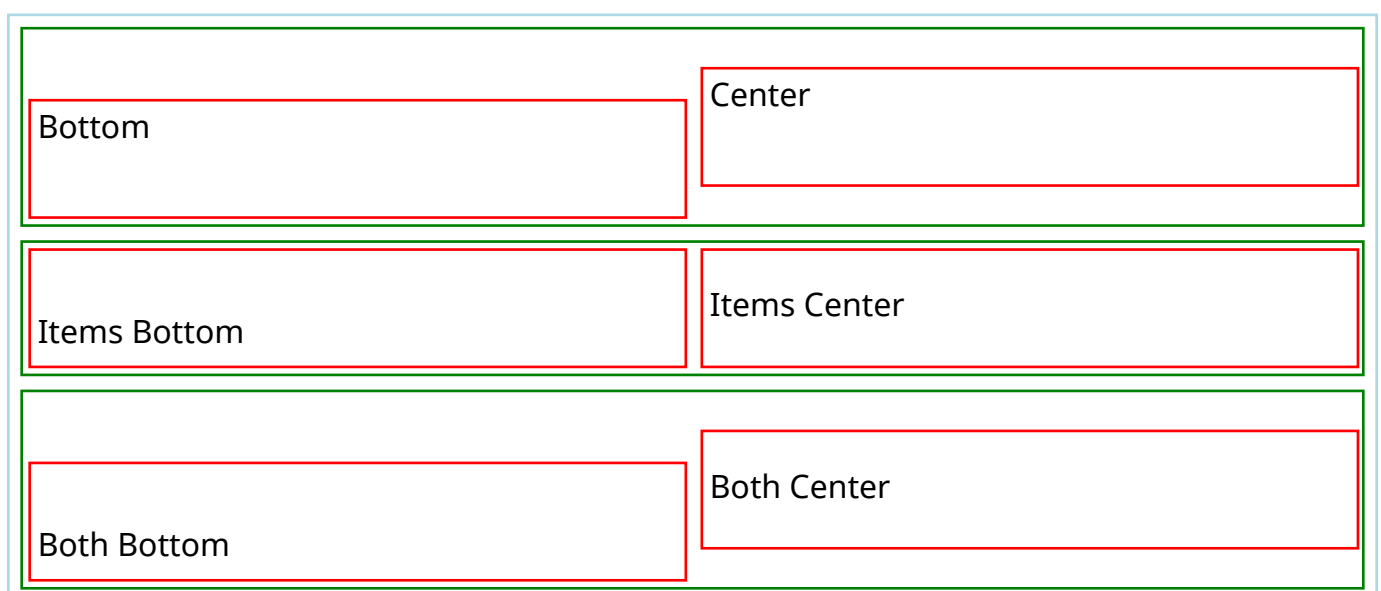
The `valign` and `valign-items` style rules align elements vertically.

```
<style>
  box { height: 50; border: 1; border-color: red; margin: 3; padding: 3 }
  ro { border: 1; border-color: green; margin: 3 }
  .tall { height: 80 }
  .bottom { valign: bottom }
  .center { valign: center }
  .items-bottom { valign-items: bottom }
  .items-center { valign-items: center }
</style>

<ro class="tall">
  <box class="bottom"> Bottom </box>
  <box class="center"> Center </box>
</ro>

<ro>
  <box class="items-bottom"> Items Bottom </box>
  <box class="items-center"> Items Center </box>
</ro>

<ro class="tall">
  <box class="bottom items-bottom"> Both Bottom </box>
  <box class="center items-center"> Both Center </box>
</ro>
```



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Fonts

A [large selection](#) of the [Google Noto Fonts](#) are available for use.

```
<style>
  .italic { font-style: italic }
  .bold { font-weight: bold }

  .noto { font-family: NotoSans }
  .noto-bold { extend: .noto .bold }
  .noto-italic { extend: .noto .italic }
  .noto-bolditalic { extend: .noto .bold .italic }
</style>

<co>
  <p class="noto">NotoSans</p>
  <p class="noto-bold">NotoSans Bold</p>
  <p class="noto-italic">NotoSans Italic</p>
  <p class="noto-bolditalic">NotoSans Bold Italic</p>
</co>
```

NotoSans

NotoSans Bold

NotoSans Italic

NotoSans Bold Italic

The NotoSans font covers 583 languages such as:

Czech: Vědci jsou šipky sukně. Úřad obdrží žádnou spoluúčást.

Greek: Lorem ipsum dolor καθίσει Αμέτ, consectetur adipiscing Elit.

Bulgarian: Lorem Ipsum печал седне Амет, consectetur adipiscingELIT.

Russian: Lorem Ipsum Dolor сидеть Амет, consectetur adipiscing Элит.

Vietnamese: Thậm chí tạm thời nibh, luctus ut urna sed, ultricies ultrices Purus.

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Fonts

Available Fonts

Arimo	NotoSansHebrew	NotoSansThai
Cousine	NotoSansKannada	NotoSansThaiUI
NotoKufiArabic	NotoSansKannadaUI	NotoSansTibetan
NotoMono	NotoSansKhmer	NotoSansUI
NotoNaskhArabic	NotoSansKhmerUI	NotoSerif
NotoNaskhArabicUI	NotoSansLao	NotoSerifArmenian
NotoSans	NotoSansLaoUI	NotoSerifBengali
NotoSansArmenian	NotoSansMalayalam	NotoSerifDevanagari
NotoSansBengali	NotoSansMalayalamUI	NotoSerifGeorgian
NotoSansBengaliUI	NotoSansMyanmar	NotoSerifGujarati
NotoSansCham	NotoSansMyanmarUI	NotoSerifKannada
NotoSansDevanagari	NotoSansOriya	NotoSerifKhmer
NotoSansDevanagariUI	NotoSansOriyaUI	NotoSerifLao
NotoSansEthiopic	NotoSansSinhala	NotoSerifMalayalam
NotoSansGeorgian	NotoSansTamil	NotoSerifTamil
NotoSansGujarati	NotoSansTamilUI	NotoSerifTelugu
NotoSansGujaratiUI	NotoSansTelugu	NotoSerifThai
NotoSansGurmukhi	NotoSansTeluguUI	Tinos
NotoSansGurmukhiUI	NotoSansThaana	

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Images

Images fill the available width of their container element unless their width is set directly. An image is embedded in the PDF once regardless of the number of times it is displayed in the PDF.

For print quality images it is recommended that the physical size of the image be approximately twice as wide as its display width.

```
<style>
  co { border: 1; border-color: red; }
  .halfWidth { width: 50% }
  .width200 { width: 200 }
</style>

<co class="halfWidth">
  <ro>  </ro>
  <ro class="halfWidth">  </ro>
  <ro>  </ro>
  <ro>  </ro>
</co>
```



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Charts

Not really, but..

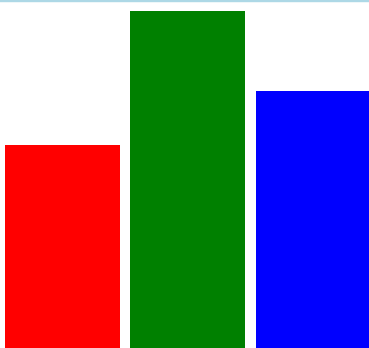
Vertical Bar Chart

```
<style>
  chart { flow: row; valign-items: bottom; width: 140 }
  bar { width: 50; margin: 2 }

  .redBg { background-color: red }
  .greenBg { background-color: green }
  .blueBg { background-color: blue }

  .height80 { height: 80 }
  .height100 { height: 100 }
  .height130 { height: 130 }
</style>

<ro>
  <co class="items-center">
    <chart>
      <bar class="redBg height80"></bar>
      <bar class="greenBg height130"></bar>
      <bar class="blueBg height100"></bar>
    </chart>
  </co>
</ro>
```



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Charts

Horizontal Bar Chart

```
<style>
  chartH { flow: column; width: 140 }
  barH {
    height: 20; margin: 5; border-radius: 5; padding: 5;
    font-color: white; font-size: 10
  }

  .redBg { background-color: red }
  .greenBg { background-color: green }
  .blueBg { background-color: blue }

  .width80 { width: 80 }
  .width100 { width: 100 }
  .width130 { width: 130 }
</style>

<ro>
  <co>
    <chartH class="center">
      <barH class="redBg width80">No</barH>
      <barH class="greenBg width130">Yes</barH>
      <barH class="blueBg width100">Maybe</barH>
    </chartH>
  </co>
</ro>
```



No

Yes

Maybe