

Overview

- Hyphenation
- PDF Bookmarks
- PDF Metadata
- Text Extraction
- Dynamic Links
- Change Bars

Poll

What is your level of CSS knowledge?

Poll

What document type are you using as PDF input?

Poll

Are you familiar with XPath?

Before we start...

- “Le Tour du monde en quatre-vingts jours” (Around the World in Eighty Days) by Jules Verne
- Text and images are from Project Gutenberg
<https://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/46541>
- CSS has been extracted into separate style-sheets

What is hyphenation?

- Can be manual or automatic
 - Use of the HYPHEN or SHY characters
 - Use of a hyphenation dictionary
- Uses TeX typesetting system
- Relies on hyphenation dictionaries

How to use Hyphenation

- Use CSS 'hyphens' property
- Use the 'auto' value (dictionaries)

```
body {  
  hyphens: auto;  
}
```

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/hyphens>

How does a hyphenation dictionary work?

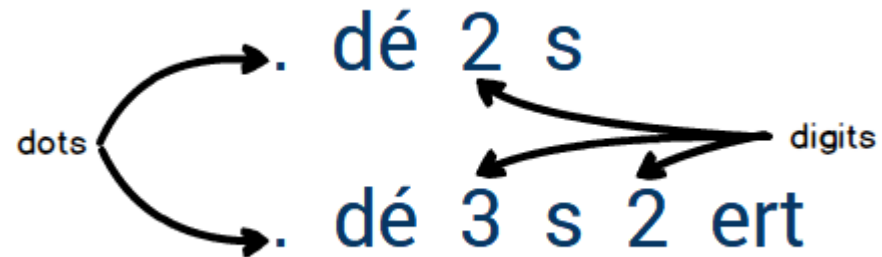
- Uses @lang or @xml:lang attribute
- Uses .hyp files (compiled dictionaries)
- Defines patterns containing
 - Some characters
 - One or more digits (0-9)
 - (Optional) One or two dots
- Creates hyphenation points for wrapping words

How does a hyphenation dictionary work?

- **Pattern:**
 - Sets of characters are matched against the words
 - Dots are used to mark the starting/ending of a word
- **Match (for each word):**
 - Substring is assigned a digit 0-9 between the characters (hyphenation point)
 - Pattern conflict: the highest value is assigned
- **Digits:**
 - Odd value: hyphenation is allowed
 - Even value: no hyphenation is allowed

Example of Hyphenation

- The french hyphenation dictionary
- The 'désert' word



What is a PDF bookmark?

- Additional way of navigating (similar to TOC)
- Automatically created for HTML documents
- Can be customized from CSS

How to customize bookmarks

- Use of the dedicated properties
 - bookmark-level
 - bookmark-label
 - bookmark-state
 - bookmark-target
- Use of CSS `content()`, `counter()`, `attr()` and other functions

<https://www.w3.org/TR/css-gcpm-3/#bookmarks>

What is PDF metadata?

- Additional information about the document
 - Dynamic: collected from the document
 - Static: specified from the CSS directly
- Automatically created from HTML `<meta>` tags
- External tools for filtering, indexing, or navigating
- Accessible by search engines

How to define PDF metadata

- Use Oxygen's custom properties:
 - -oxy-pdf-meta-author
 - -oxy-pdf-meta-custom
 - -oxy-pdf-meta-description
 - -oxy-pdf-meta-keyword
 - -oxy-pdf-meta-keywords
 - -oxy-pdf-meta-title
- Can be used with `content()` and `attr()` CSS functions

How to extract text from the content

- Use Oxygen's `oxy_xpath()` function
- Supports all XPath 2.0 functions
- Works on both `@page` CSS at-rule and classic selectors
- Can be tested using the XPath Builder

Warning: Must be optimized: can cause performance issues!

How to define PDF metadata

- From <meta> tag:

```
<meta name="keywords" content="Phileas Fogg, Passepartout, Londres, Inde" />
```

- From oxy_xpath() function:

```
oxy_xpath("normalize-space(substring-before(substring-after(text(), 'of'), ','))")
```

```
<title>The Project Gutenberg eBook of Le tour du monde en quatre-vingts jours, by Jules Verne</title>
```

Le tour du monde en quatre-vingts jours

How to generate dynamic links

- Use CSS `target-counter()` function
- Gets a counter value for a given URL
- URL target must be inside the document

Example of dynamic links

```
.tdr > a {  
  content: target-counter(attr(href), page);  
}  
  
<td class="tdr"><a href="#ch-10">42</a></td>  
  
<h2 id="ch-10">X<br /> OU PASSEPARTOUT EST ...</h2>
```

Diagram illustrating the dynamic link generation process:

- The CSS rule `.tdr > a { content: target-counter(attr(href), page); }` uses the `target-counter` function to dynamically generate the page number.
- The `target-counter` function takes two arguments: `attr(href)` (the href attribute value) and `page` (the counter name).
- The `Counter name` label points to the `page` argument in the CSS rule.
- The `attr(href)` argument in the CSS rule points to the `href` attribute value in the HTML element `42`.
- The `href` attribute value in the HTML element points to the `id` attribute value in the HTML element `<h2 id="ch-10">X
 OU PASSEPARTOUT EST ...</h2>`.
- The `page` argument in the CSS rule points to the value `57`, which is the page number generated by the `target-counter` function.

How to display modifications

- Use Oxygen's custom `::changebar` pseudo-element
- Use Oxygen's custom properties:
 - `-oxy-changebar-offset`
 - `-oxy-changebar-placement`
 - `-oxy-changebar-style`
 - `-oxy-changebar-color`
 - `-oxy-changebar-width`

```
ins::changebar {  
  -oxy-changebar-placement: start;  
  -oxy-changebar-offset: 0.1in;  
  -oxy-changebar-style: solid;  
  -oxy-changebar-color: silver;  
  -oxy-changebar-width: 1.5pt;  
}
```

Additional Links

XPath documentation:

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/XPath/Functions/normalize-space>

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/XPath/Functions/substring-before>

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/XPath/Functions/substring-after>

Oxygen PDF Chemistry User-Guide

https://www.oxygenxml.com/doc/versions/23.1/ug-chemistry/topics/ch_advanced_styling_hyphenation.html

https://www.oxygenxml.com/doc/versions/23.1/ug-chemistry/topics/ch_pdf_output.html#ch_bookmarks

https://www.oxygenxml.com/doc/versions/23.1/ug-chemistry/topics/ch_pdf_output.html#ch_metadata

https://www.oxygenxml.com/doc/versions/23.1/ug-chemistry/topics/ch_advanced_styling_using_xpath_in_css.html

https://www.oxygenxml.com/doc/versions/23.1/ug-chemistry/topics/ch_cross-references.html#ch_internal_links

https://www.oxygenxml.com/doc/versions/23.1/ug-chemistry/topics/ch_changeBars.html

THANK YOU!

Any questions?

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