The Typesetting Markup Language

Conventions used in this manual

Following is an example of the conventions used throughout this document:

Style

{epigraphs}
family: <string>
font: <string>
size: <value>
color: <string>
lead: <value>

Usage

[epigraph]
...
[end]

In this example, Style refers to an element's style definition. A style definition describes how a particular element will look like throughout the document. Style definitions should be defined at the top of an TML document, prior to the introducing any document structure elements.

Usage refers to how the element would be used in a document. They describe a document's structure. Although it is best practice to set an element's style once for the entire document, it is possible to set the style for an individual occurrence of an element by specifying these options immediately after the element's [tag]. For example, to set the color for this instance of [epigraph]:

[epigraph]
color: blue
...text...
[end]

In this example, the scope of the color: blue begins at [epigraph] and ends at [end]. This differs from the style definition for {epigraph}, which applies globally to all occurrences of [epigraph], unless overwrridden by local options as in the example above.

In most cases the options which can be set locally are the same that can be set in its style definition. Exceptions to this rule will be pointed out where it applies.

In the style definition in the example above, we see {epigraphs} followed by a list of option: value pairs. This particular The table below describes the conventions used when listing option: value pairs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;string&gt;</td>
<td>A string of text. For example, a chapter or heading title, or perhaps a font name. Strings do not need to be enclosed in quotation marks. A quotation character within a string will need to be preceded enclosed by square brackets [”]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;value&gt;</td>
<td>A numerical value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;unit&gt;</td>
<td>A unit of measure. \textit{TML} recognizes centimeters (cm), inches (in), points (p), picas (P).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;no-args&gt;</td>
<td>This means this means this option does not take any arguments, in which case the option is invoked without any colon. (i.e.: caps vs caps:)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Document Layout

#### General Style and Metadata

```
{document}
title: <string>
subtitle: <string>
author: <string>
draft: <string>
revision: <string>
pdf-title: <string>
#style
    family:
    font:
    size:
    lead:
    autolead:
```

The \{document\} directive is used to set the document's metadata, such as author, draft version, revision and title. Typically these are the information that are displayed only when looking at a PDF document's properties. For example:

```
{document}
author: Jim Jones
pdf-title: The New Earth
#style
    family: Arial
    size: 10
```

#### Page Size

```
{page}
#dimensions
```
The \{page\} directive is used to set the page's dimensions. \texttt{size} is used to use a standard predefined size. Alternately \texttt{width} and \texttt{length} can be used to set a custom page size. For example:

```
\{page\}
\#dimensions
  width: 6in
  length: 9in
\#margins
  left: 2cm
  right: 1.5cm
  recto-verso: force
```

The \texttt{recto-verso} directive can be used with or without the \texttt{force} option. Used by itself, \texttt{recto-verso} switches the left and right margins and header/footer placement for odd and even pages when printing on both sides of the page. Adding the \texttt{force} option will add blank pages as required to ensure that new chapters always begin on odd pages.

**Headers**

\{headers\}

\#general
  family: \<string\>
  size: \<value\>
  color: \<string\>
  margin: \<value\>\<units\>
  gap: \<value\>\<units\>

\#left
  family: \<string\>
  font: \<string\>
  size: \<string\>
  string: \<string\>
  color: \<string\>
  caps \<no-args\>
  smallcaps \<no-args\>

\#right
  family: \<string\>
  font: \<string\>
  size: \<string\>
  string: \<string\>
  color: \<string\>
  caps \<no-args\>
  smallcaps \<no-args\>

\#center
v0.1.7

family:<string>
font:  <string>
size:  <string>
string:<string>
color: <string>
caps <no-args>
smallcaps <no-args>

#rule
weight:<value>
gap:  <value><units>
color: <string>
none  <no-args>

Example:
{headers}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Header Variables</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\E*[$TITLE]</td>
<td>the current argument passed to .TITLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\E*[$DOCTITLE]</td>
<td>the current argument passed to .DOCTITLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\E*[$DOC_TYPE]</td>
<td>the NAMED argument passed to .DOCTYPE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\E*[$AUTHOR]</td>
<td>the current first argument passed to .AUTHOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\E*[$CHAPTER_STRING]</td>
<td>the current argument passed to .CHAPTER_STRING. If not specified, will use “Chapter” as the chapter string by default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\E*[$CHAPTER]</td>
<td>The current chapter number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\E*[$CHAPTER_TITLE]</td>
<td>The current argument passed to .CHAPTER_TITLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>To replace a header string with page number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*[PAGE#]</td>
<td>To include page number as part of a string.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footers
{footers}
/* not available yet */

Margins
{margins}
left:  <value><units>
right: <value><units>
top:   <value><units>
bottom: <value><units>
Pagination

Style

{pagination}
style: roman|ROMAN|alpha|ALPHA|digit
position: top-left|top-center|top-right|bottom-left|bottom-center|bottom-right
family: <string>
font: <value>
size: <string>
color: <string>
on-first-page //Paginate the first page.
hyphenate-page-numbers //For example: -3-

Toggles

{pagination: on}
{pagination: off}
{page #:<value>} //Sets the page number to <value>.

Document Style and Structure

[cover]
[cover] is used to create a cover page.

[title]
[title] is used to create a title page.

[copyright]
[copyright] is used to create a copyright page.

[introduction]
[preface]
[foreword]
[acknowledgements]
[section]
[comment]

Chapters

Style

{chapter-headings}
#number
  string: <string>
  family: <string>
Usage

[chapter <string>] <string>

The [chapter] element is used to create a chapter. The chapter number must be specified within the tag. In its most simple form is used in the following way:

[chapter 1] The Winner
Curabitur eu sapien nisi. Donec in ipsum id ipsum dignissim tristique eget non justo. Suspendisse pellentesque, magna in consectetur fringilla, augue nisi venenatis nibh, lobortis gravida massa libero vitae metus.

[chapter Two] The Loser
Curabitur eu sapien nisi. Donec in ipsum id ipsum dignissim tristique eget non justo. Suspendisse pellentesque, magna in consectetur fringilla, augue nisi venenatis nibh, lobortis gravida massa libero vitae metus.

The additional options are also available for [chapter]:

[chapter <string>] <string>
title: <string>
subtitle: <string>
attrtribution: <string>
author: <string>
editor: <string>
toc-entry: <string>
header-title: <string>
title-family: <string>

For example, if we would like to specify a different chapter title in the Table of Contents and in the header:

[chapter 3] The Wandering Ascetic and the Magical Seed
toc-entry: The Wandering Ascetic
header-title: The Wandering Ascetic
Curabitur eu sapien nisi. Donec in ipsum id ipsum dignissim tristique eget non justo. Suspendisse pellentesque, magna in consectetur fringilla, augue nisi venenatis nibh, lobortis gravida massa libero vitae metus.

Headings

Style

{h1|h2|h3...|ph}
'Headings' refer to [h1], [h2], [h3] and [parahead]. Headings provide various levels of hierarchtical delineation of a document. For example:

[h1] Level 1
Ut eu arcu porttitor, molestie libero ac, condimentum sem. Sed in orci sed erat egestas euismod. Donec euismod sagittis dictum. Donec et auctor nisi.

[h2] Level 1.1
Curabitur eu sapien nisi. Donec in ipsum id ipsum dignissim tristique eget non justo. Suspendisse pellentesque, magna in consectetur fringilla, augue nisi venenatis nibh, lobortis gravida massa libero vitae metus.

[h3] Level 1.1.1
Curabitur eu sapien nisi. Donec in ipsum id ipsum dignissim tristique eget non justo. Suspendisse pellentesque, magna in consectetur fringilla, augue nisi venenatis nibh, lobortis gravida massa libero vitae metus.

[ph] is used to create a paragraph-level heading:


will produce:

**Things to remember** Curabitur eu sapien nisi. Donec in ipsum id ipsum dignissim tristique eget non justo. Suspendisse pellentesque, magna in consectetur fringilla, augue nisi venenatis nibh, lobortis gravida massa libero vitae metus.

**Epigraphs**

**Style**

{epigraphs}
family:  <string>
font:    <string>
Usage

```
[epigraph]
...
[end]
```

The `epigraph` element is used to create an epigraph. An epigraph is typically found after a chapter title and the start of running text, and often used for quotes or explanatory text. In its most simple form is used in the following way:

```
[chapter 1] Daylight
[epigraph]
Curabitur eu sapien nisi. Donec in ipsum id ipsum dignissim tristique eget non justo. Suspendisse pellentesque, magna in consectetur fringilla, augue nisi venenatis nibh, lobortis gravida massa libero vitae metus.
[end]
```

The running text begins here. Curabitur eu sapien nisi. Donec in ipsum id ipsum dignissim tristique eget non justo. Suspendisse pellentesque, magna in consectetur fringilla, augue nisi venenatis nibh, lobortis gravida massa libero vitae metus.

Although it is best practice to set document-wide style options with the `{epigraph}` directive, the following options are also available for `epigraph`:

```
[epigraph]
family:  <string>
font:    <string>
size:    <string>
lead:    <string>
color:   <string>
...text...
[end]
```

For example, if we would like to have an epigraph with font differing from what was set for document-wide occurrences of `[epigraph]` by the style `{epigraphs}`:

```
[epigraph]
font:  italic
Curabitur eu sapien nisi. Donec in ipsum id ipsum dignissim tristique eget non justo. Suspendisse pellentesque, magna in consectetur fringilla, augue nisi venenatis nibh, lobortis gravida massa libero vitae metus.
[end]
```
Epigraph Blocks

Style

{epigraph-blocks}
family:  <string>
font:   <string>
size:   <value>
color:  <string>
lead:   <value>
indent: <value><units>

Usage

See [epigraph-block]

Paragraphs

Style

{paragraphs}
indent:   <value><units>
space:   <value><units>
indent-first-paragraphs  //To indent the first paragraphs as well.

Usage

Paragraphs are identified by starting the line of text with any of the following:

• the > character
• the .p character
• the p> tag
• the [p] tag
• the ,, tag

A space after the paragraph tag / character is optional.

For example, all of the examples below identify the start of a paragraph:


p> Ut eu arcu porttitor, molestie libero ac, condimentum sem. Sed in orci sed erat egestas euismod. Donec euismod sagittis dictum. Donec et auctor nisi. Suspendisse
pellentesque, magna in consectetur fringilla, augue nisi venenatis nibh.


**Blockquotes**

**Style**

{blockquotes}
family:  <string>
font:    <string>
size:    <value>
color:   <string>
lead:    <value>
indent:  <value><units>
quad:    left|right|center|justify

**Usage**

[blockquote]
...
[end]

**Quotes**

**Style**

{quotes}
family:  <string>
font:    <string>
size:    <value>
color:   <string>
lead:    <value>
indent:  <value><units>
quad:    left|right|center|justify

**Usage**

[quote]
...
[end]
Footnotes

Style

{footnotes}
family: <string>
font: <string>
size: <string>
color: <string>
lead: <value>
quad: left|right|center|justify
padding: <value><units>
marker: star|number
spacing: <value><units>
rule-weight:<value>
rule-length:<value><units>
rule-adjust:<value><units>
no-rule    //If you don't want a horizontal rule.
reset-on-new-page    //To restart note numbering on each page.

Usage
<text>[*].
...
[footnote]
...
[end]

Example:
He was a manager[*] while she was a leader[*].

[footnote]
A manager is someone who manages other people.
[end]

[footnote]
A leader is someone who leads other people.
[end]

Endnotes (coming...)

{endnotes}
to do...

Usage
<text>[+].
...
[endnote]
...
[end]

Example:
He was a manager[+] while she was a leader[+].
A manager is someone who manages other people.

A leader is someone who leads other people.

Lists

Style

{lists}

{type: alpha|ALPHA|numbered|roman|ROMAN|bullet|dash}

{start-at: <value>}

{prefix: <char>}

{enumerator: <char>}

{space-before: <value><units>}

{space-after: <value><units>}

{item-spacing: <value><units>}

{family: <string>}

{font: <string>}

{size: <value>}

{autolead: left|right|center|justify}

{indent: <value><units>}

{auto-indent: left|right}

{color: <string>}

{padding: left|right}

Usage

{list}

@ item 1
@ item 2

Options

List styles

{list} <by itself will use the default which was set in {lists}> (coming...)

{list 1} <numbered>

{list a} <alpha>

{list A} <ALPHA>

{list i} <roman>

{list I} <ROMAN>

{list -} <dash>

{list *} <bullet>
Prefix and Enumerators

A prefix and enumerator characters can be specified for lists of type numbered, alpha, ALPHA, roman and ROMAN. Examples of commonly used prefix characters: # ( > and enumerator characters: ) . >

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>//Numbered with . As enumerator. [list 1.] @ apple @ orange [end]</td>
<td>1. apple 2. orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>//Numbered starting at 3, with ( prefix and ) enumerator. [list (3)] @ apple @ orange [end]</td>
<td>(3) apple (4) orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>//Bulleted list [list *] @ apple @ orange [end]</td>
<td>● apple ● orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>//Dashed list [list -] @ apple @ orange [end]</td>
<td>- apple - orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>//Alpha list with ) as enumerator [list a)] @ apple @ orange [end]</td>
<td>a) apple b) orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>//Roman list starting at 3 with ) as enumerator [list iii)] @ apple @ orange [end]</td>
<td>iii) apple iv) orange</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now some examples of additional list options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>//Nested lists, the second is indented [list 1.] @ apple @ orange</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table of Contents

Style

{contents}
#general
family: <string>
font: <string>
size: <value>
lead: <value>
pagination-style: digit|alpha|ALPHA|roman|ROMAN|none
 spaced-entries //To space entries automatically, best as possible
recto-verso    //For recto-verso
no-pagination //Same as pagination-style: none
#header
vertical-position: <value><units>
string: <string>
family: <string>
font: <string>
size: <value>
quad: left|right|center|justify
color: <string>
caps     //For ALL CAPS
underline //For underlining the TOC Heading string
#titles
family: <string>
font: <string>
size: <value>
color: <string>
indent: <value><units>
caps     //For ALL CAPS
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#hx (where x is heading level number 1, 2, 3 etc...)
  family: <string>
  font:   <string>
  size:   <value>
  color:  <string>
  indent: <value><indent>
  prefix-number-style: full|truncate|none
  caps   //For ALL CAPS

#entry-page-numbers
  family: <string>
  font:   <string>
  size:   <value>
  padding:<value>

Usage

[contents]

The contents tag is used to insert a table of contents into the working document.

Example:

{contents}

#general
  family: berling
  font:   bold
  size:   10
  lead:   12
  pagination-style: roman
  spaced-entries
  recto-verso

#header
  vertical-position: 1cm
  string: Contents
  family: berling
  font:   italic
  size:   14
  quad:   left
  color:  blue
  caps
  underline

#titles
  family: berling
  font:   roman
  size:   13
  color:  red
  indent: 1cm
  caps

#h1
  family: times
  font:   italic
  size:   10
  color:  green
  indent: 1.5cm
  prefix-number-style: full

#page-numbers
  family: times
In the beginning there was light. Ut eu arcu porttitor, molestie libero ac, condimentum sem. Sed in orci sed erat egestas euismod. Donec euismod sagittis dictum.

**Dropcaps**

**Style**

```markdown
{dropcaps}
family: <string>
font: <string>
adjust: +/-<value>
color: <string>
gutter: <value><units>
condense%: <value>
expand%: <value>
linespan: <value>
```

**Usage**

```markdown
[char]<string>
```

Example:

```markdown
{dropcaps}
font: bold
color: red
linespan: 3
```

**Inline Formatting**

**Usage**

Text `<option>` text.
Alignment and Quadding

Alignment
Alignment shifts the text to the left, right or center without adjusting or filling.

Usage
{left|right|center}

Quadding
Quadding differs from alignment in that the text is adjusted to fill from one margin to the other in the best way possible.

Usage
{quad: left|right|center|justify}
{justify}

Typographic Refinements

Kerning

Toggle
{kerning: on}
{kerning: off}

Pair Kerning

Usage
X<-1>y
X<-+2>y

Example
T<-1>here was a spectacular arrangement of f<-+2>lowers.
Ligatures

Toggle
{ligatures: on}
{ligatures: off}

Hyphenation

Parameters
{hyphenation}
max-consecutive-lines: <value>
margin:    <value><units>
space:     <value><units>

Toggle
{hyphenation: on}
{hyphenation: off}

If hyphenation parameters are defined with `{hyphenation}`, hyphenation is automatically turned on.

Special Characters

Aliases

{aliases}
<word> = <string>

The `{aliases}` directive instructs the TML parser to scan the document and replace all instances of `<word>` with `<string>`, wherever it is encountered within `[…]` and `<...>` tags. This provides the user the ability to create “shorthand” to replace other commands or multiple commands. The `{alias}` directive also makes it possible to easily add internationalization and language customization.

Example:
{aliases}
chapitre = chapter
berling1 = family berling, italic, size +2
berline2 = family berling, italic, size -2

[chapitre 2] L'ours et la tortue
Il existait un gros <berling1<ours> et une petite <berling1<tortue>>.

In this example, the instances of chapitre, berling1 and berling2 are expanded when they are encountered within `[…]` or `<...>` anywhere in the document after `{aliases}` has been defined. The example becomes:

[chapter 2] L'ours et la tortue
Il existait un gros <family berling, italic, size +2<ours> et une petite <family berling, italic, size -2<tortue>.

User-defined Strings

Usage

{strings}
#br = [br]
#chapter-string = \E*[$CHAPTER_STRING]
#chapter-number = \E*[$CHAPTER]
#chapter-title = \E*[$CHAPTER_TITLE]
#page-number = \*[PAGE#]

If the parser encounters any instances of #string anywhere in the TML document, it will be expanded with its synonym.

Hyphenation Dictionary

Usage

{dictionary}
my-so-gy-ny
do-mi-na-trix

/* not implemented yet */

Including External Files

{include}
<filename>.tml

The {include} directive instructs the TML parser to insert the files specified. The insertion happens there where the directive is encountered.

Having the ability to {include} external files makes it simple to quickly change the style of a document by saving them as stylesheets and including them in our working document:

{include}
modern-style.tml

where modern-style.tml is a file that contains style configuration for various document elements:
We could also create a set of `{aliases}` and simply include it in our working document. For example:

```
{include}
modern-style.tml
em/languages/french.tml
```

where `french.tml` is a file in which was defined a list of french commands and their mapping to default `TML` directives:

```
{aliases}
chapitre  = chapter
table des matieres = contents
liste  = list
gras  = bold
```