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**Information technology — Document
description and processing languages —
DSSSL library for complex compositions**

*Technologies de l'information — Description de document et langages
de traitement — Bibliothèque DSSSL pour compositions complexes*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

In exceptional circumstances, the joint technical committee may propose the publication of a Technical Report of one of the following types:

- type 1, when the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts;
- type 2, when the subject is still under technical development or where for any other reason there is the future but not immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard;
- type 3, when the joint technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard ("state of the art", for example).

Technical Reports of types 1 and 2 are subject to review within three years of publication, to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards. Technical Reports of type 3 do not necessarily have to be reviewed until the data they provide are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC TR 19758, which is a Technical Report of type 2, was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 34, *Document description and processing languages*.

This specification is a translation of a JIS/Technical Report "DSSSL library for complex compositions" (TR X 0010:2000) published by Japanese Standards Association (JSA) in September 01, 2000.

Introduction

This Technical Report is based on the activities taken by Application Standards Committee of JBMA (Japan Business Machine Makers' Association) and Electronic Publishing Committee of INSTAC/JSA for application technology of DSSSL (ISO/IEC 10179, Document Style Semantics and Specification Language).

The DSSSL library specified in this Technical Report encourages interchanging SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language) or XML (Extensible Markup Language) documents with such a complicated style specification by DSSSL as multilingual composition including Japanese and English texts within a page, clause or paragraph.

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Information technology — Document description and processing languages — DSSSL library for complex compositions

1 Scope

This Technical Report provides a DSSSL library that can specify styles for the documents described by SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language, ISO 8879) or XML (Extensible Markup Language, W3C REC-xml-980210). The library makes it feasible to describe DSSSL specification for those documents, without any particular knowledge of DSSSL or particular composition rules.

The library deals with some complex compositions described by a number of complicated DSSSL specification statements. They are typically required in fixed-pitch document styles. Some of them can be applied to proportional pitch styles and fixed/proportional mixtures as well. More sophisticated compositions will be dealt with in a future Technical Report to be submitted.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 10179:1996, *Information technology — Processing languages — Document Style Semantics and Specification Language (DSSSL)*

ISO 8879:1986, *Information processing — Text and office systems — Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML)*

ISO 8879:1986/Cor.2:1999, *Information processing — Text and office systems — Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 2*

ISO/IEC 9541-1:1991, *Information technology — Font information interchange — Part 1: Architecture*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

bottom edge

the bottom side of a page

3.2

cell

a basic unit in a table composition

3.3

character size

the size of virtual body of a character

3.4

clock numerals

a Roman numerical character designed for a clock face

3.5

column

a separated composition area within a page

3.6

column space

an interval between adjacent columns

3.7

DSSSL library

a set of DSSSL specifications (see ISO/IEC 10179)

3.8

edge

one of the three sides of a page that are not bound

NOTE The three sides are top edge, bottom edge and front edge.

3.9

emphasizing mark

a symbol located at the side (right side in vertical composition or top side in horizontal composition) of a character to be emphasized

3.10

facing page

a two-page (left page and right page) spread of a book

3.11

group-ruby

a ruby scheme in which ruby characters are aligned at the side of a grouped object characters

3.12

gutter

a binding portion of a book

3.13

head line

description of a book-title, chapter-title or section-title allocated on a margin areas of a page

3.14

image area

an effective page area on which main texts are composed

3.15

indentation

line head shifting along the character progression direction in a line

3.16

interline space (or line space)

an interval between adjacent lines

3.17

line leading

displacement between the corresponding points of adjacent lines

3.18

mono-ruby

a ruby scheme in which ruby characters are aligned with respect to each object character

3.19**number of characters on a line**

the number of characters which are included and aligned in a line

3.20**ordering character**

a head character of each ordered object (list, clause, etc.), indicating the order of the object

3.21**page number**

the number indicating a page sequence

3.22**pre/post-marking of ordering character(s)**

character(s) just before/after ordering character(s)

3.23**ruby**

a (sequence of) small character(s) located at the side of object character(s), indicating the pronunciation, meaning, etc. of the object character(s)

3.24**single page**

a separated page

NOTE

It is employed specifically discriminating a page from a facing page.

3.25**solid matter (or solid)**

a composition without space between adjacent characters or lines

3.26**space**

an interval between virtual bodies of adjacent characters or lines

3.27**strike-through (or strike-out)**

a line overwritten on characters indicating their deletion

3.28**superscript/subscript (or superior/inferior)**

small characters allocated at the side (right-top or right-bottom respectively) of an object character

3.29**table caption**

a title (and other related description) of a table

NOTE

It is sometimes referred to as table title or table heading.

3.30**top edge**

the top side of a page

3.31**two-character ruby**

a ruby consisting of the character(s) whose virtual body size (measured in the character progression direction) is a half of the virtual body size of corresponding object character

3.32**writing direction**

the direction of a character string composing a line

NOTE Multilingual texts are composed with a vertical or horizontal direction. Those compositions are called vertical compositions or horizontal compositions respectively.

3.33 writing mode

a character progression direction on a line [the direction to escapement point from position point on a glyph coordinate system (see ISO/IEC 9541-1)]

NOTE Multilingual texts employ the writing modes of LEFT-TO-RIGHT, TOP-TO-BOTTOM or RIGHT-TO-LEFT.

4 Formatting objects and properties

This clause defines formatting objects and properties dealt with or related to this DSSSL Library.

4.1 Paper size

The following paper sizes are dealt with:

- a) A-size: A6, A5, A4
- b) B-size: B6, B5

The choice of “single page” or “facing page” can be specified. In choice of the facing page, double size of those paper sizes a), b) can be specified.

NOTE In choice of facing page with A4 left and right pages, A3 is specified.

4.2 Paper placement

The choice of “vertical (portrait)” or “horizontal (landscape)” can be specified. Default specification is vertical.

4.3 Unit

The following units are dealt with:

- a) mm
- b) point (1point = 0.3 514 mm)
- c) Q (1Q = 0.25 mm)

The relationship between Q and points is clarified in Table 1.

Table 1 — Relationship between Q and points

Q	points	Q	points
7	5	15	10.5
8	5.5	16	11
9	6	18	12
10	7	20	14
11	7.5	21	15
12	8	24	16
13	9	26	18.5
14	10	28	20

4.4 Basic composition style

Prior to the basic composition styles, there should be specified the following properties:

- a) size of image area
- b) margin
- c) number of text characters on a line (applicable to a content driven composition)

They have the following relationship with a paper size:

$$(\text{paper size}) - \text{margin} = (\text{size of image area})$$

In a layout driven specification, the values of paper size and margin are given first. In a content driven specification, the values of paper size and image area are given first.

NOTE In Japanese composition, for example, a content driven specification is usually employed.

Basic composition styles are defined by the following formatting properties:

- a) vertical composition or horizontal composition
- b) size of text character
- c) number of text characters on a line
- d) number of lines in a column
- e) interline space
- f) column space
- g) alignment (left, right and center alignments, and justification. Default specification is a left alignment.)

The basic composition styles are specified by one of the following manners:

- a) to specify all the values of required formatting properties for the specified image area
- b) to specify a model of basic component style, i.e., a set of the property values (see 4.5)

4.5 Model of basic composition style

Typical sets of the property values for book compositions are defined.

4.5.1 Position of image area on a paper

A position of image area on a paper is defined by the following manners:

- a) An image area is positioned at the center of the rectangle surrounded by the margins of top edge, bottom edge, front edge and gutter. It is the default positioning of image area.
- b) An image area is positioned in accordance with the ratio of top edge, bottom edge, front edge and gutter.
- c) An image area is positioned in accordance with each value of top edge, bottom edge, front edge and gutter.

4.5.2 Models of basic composition styles

Typical sets of the property values for book compositions are provided as models of basic composition styles for some combinations of (paper size, paper placement, unit). Seven models are shown in Table 2 through Table 8, where the table captions indicate the values of (paper size, paper placement, unit). Those tables apply to a fixed pitch composition employed, for example, in a Japanese or Chinese text.

Table 2 — B6, Vertical, Point

Vertical/Horizontal composition	Size of text character (points)	Number of characters on a line	Number of lines in a column	Line leading (points)	Number of columns	Column space (characters)
vertical	9	43	14	18	1	none
vertical	9	43	15	18	1	none
vertical	9	43	16	17	1	none
vertical	9	44	17	16	1	none
vertical	8	50	18	15	1	none
vertical	8	50	19	14	1	none
vertical	8	25	20	14	2	2
vertical	8	26	20	14	2	2
vertical	9	30	23	17	1	none
vertical	9	33	25	16	1	none
vertical	8	33	27	15	1	none
vertical	8	34	27	15	1	none

Table 3 — B5, Vertical, Point

Vertical/Horizontal composition	Size of text character (points)	Number of characters on a line	Number of lines in a column	Line leading (points)	Number of columns	Column space (characters)
vertical	8	24	31	13	1	none
horizontal	9	43	32	18	1	none
horizontal	9	23	44	14	2	2
horizontal	9	22	41	15	2	2
horizontal	8	25	51	12	2	2
horizontal	13	42	31	26	1	none
horizontal	13	22	43	20	2	2
horizontal	13	21	39	22	2	2
horizontal	12	23	48	18	2	2

Table 4 — B5, Vertical, Q

Vertical/Horizontal composition	Size of text character (Q)	Number of characters on a line	Number of lines in a column	Line leading (Q)	Number of columns	Column space (characters)
horizontal	13	42	31	26	1	none
horizontal	13	22	43	20	2	2
horizontal	13	21	39	22	2	2
horizontal	12	23	48	18	2	2

Table 5 — A6, Vertical, Point

Vertical/Horizontal composition	Size of text character (points)	Number of characters on a line	Number of lines in a column	Line leading (points)	Number of columns	Column space (characters)
vertical	8	41	13	17	1	none
vertical	8	41	14	16	1	none
vertical	8	42	15	15	1	none
vertical	8	42	13	16	1	none
vertical	8	42	14	16	1	none
vertical	8	43	15	15	1	none
vertical	8	43	15	15	1	none
vertical	8	43	16	14	1	none
vertical	8	43	18	13	1	none
vertical	8	43	19	13	1	none

Table 6 — A5, Vertical, Point

Vertical/Horizontal composition	Size of text character (points)	Number of characters on a line	Number of lines in a column	Line leading (points)	Number of columns	Column space (characters)
vertical	9	51	16	18	1	none
vertical	9	52	16	18	1	none
vertical	9	52	17	18	1	none
vertical	9	52	18	17	1	none
vertical	9	52	19	17	1	none
vertical	9	25	20	15	2	2
vertical	8	30	24	13	2	2
vertical	8	29	23	14	2	2
horizontal	9	35	26	18	1	none
horizontal	9	35	28	17	1	none
horizontal	9	35	30	16	1	none
horizontal	8	40	30	16	1	none
horizontal	8	38	33	14	1	none

Table 7 — A5, Vertical, Q

Vertical/Horizontal composition	Size of text character (Q)	Number of characters on a line	Number of lines in a column	Line leading (Q)	Number of columns	Column space (characters)
horizontal	13	34	27	25	1	none
horizontal	13	34	29	23	1	none
horizontal	12	37	28	24	1	none
horizontal	12	36	31	21	1	none

Table 8 — A4, Vertical, Q

Vertical/Horizontal composition	Size of text character (Q)	Number of characters on a line	Number of lines in a column	Line leading (Q)	Number of columns	Column space (characters)
horizontal	13	51	41	24	1	none
horizontal	14	48	39	25	1	none
horizontal	14	24	42	23	2	2
horizontal	14	16	42	23	3	2

4.6 Font

Fonts should be specified by their font family names and weights.

NOTE Such variations as “horizontal condensed”, “vertical condensed” or “slant” are not dealt with.

4.7 Unit of character size

Character sizes should be specified by using a unit of point or Q.

4.8 Headline

4.8.1 Number of headlines

As the number of headlines, no or one should be specified.

4.8.2 Position of headline

The following positions of headlines are dealt with:

- a) at the front side on the top edge of odd page
- b) at the front side on the top edges of odd and even pages
- c) at the front side on the bottom edge of odd page
- d) at the front side on the bottom edges of odd and even pages
- e) at the center on the top edge (for horizontal composition)

The writing direction of headlines is horizontal. If a headline and page number are located on the same edge, the headline should be located inside and apart from the page number by a space of 1 em or 1.5 em.

A division of words in a headline should follow the rule in 4.15.

4.8.3 Contents of headline

When the contents of headlines on odd and even pages are different from each other, the headlines should be positioned in accordance with 4.8.2 b), d) or e).

If a headline shows a clause title (or a node of logical structure of the text), the headline should be located on a page opposite to the page where the clause begins. On the page where a clause begins, there should be no headline.

4.9 Page Number

The following positions and styles of page numbers are dealt with:

- a) at the front side on the top edge, using Arabic numerals
- b) at the front side on the bottom edge, using Arabic numerals

Characters for a page number should have the same size as characters for texts on the page or one size smaller than those. A page number should be located apart from the image area having a space of the same size as the characters for texts or one size larger than those.

4.10 Note

4.10.1 Type of note

The following five types of notes are dealt with:

4.10.1.1 Interlinenote

A interlinenote is composed within a line space and at the side (upper side in horizontal composition, or right side in vertical composition) of words or phrases to be noted. Character locations in a line and interlinenote in horizontal composition are illustrated in Figure 1.

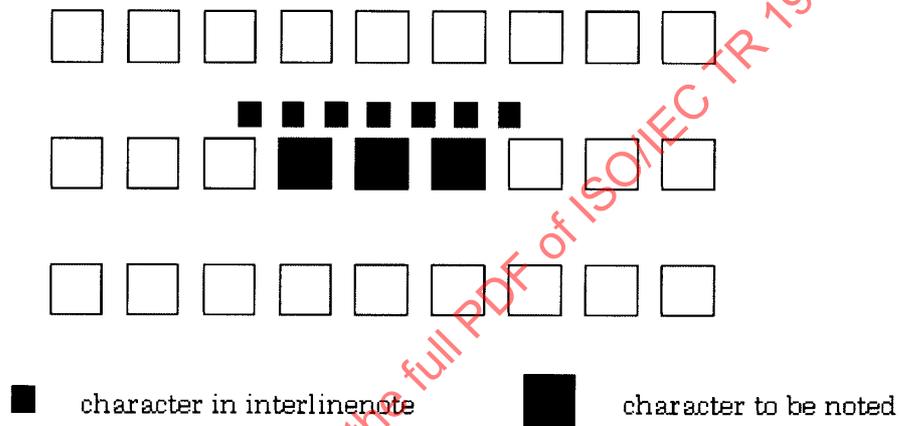


Figure 1 — Interlinenote in horizontal composition

4.10.1.2 Sidenote

A sidenote is used in horizontal composition and located on a note area which is reserved at the front side of a page as shown in Figure 2.

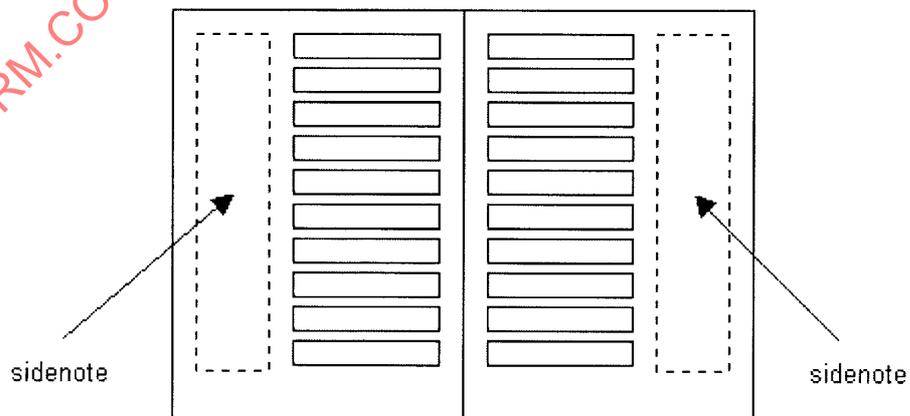


Figure 2 — Sidenote

4.10.1.3 Headnote

A headnote is used in vertical composition and located on a note area which is reserved at the top side of a page as shown in Figure 3.

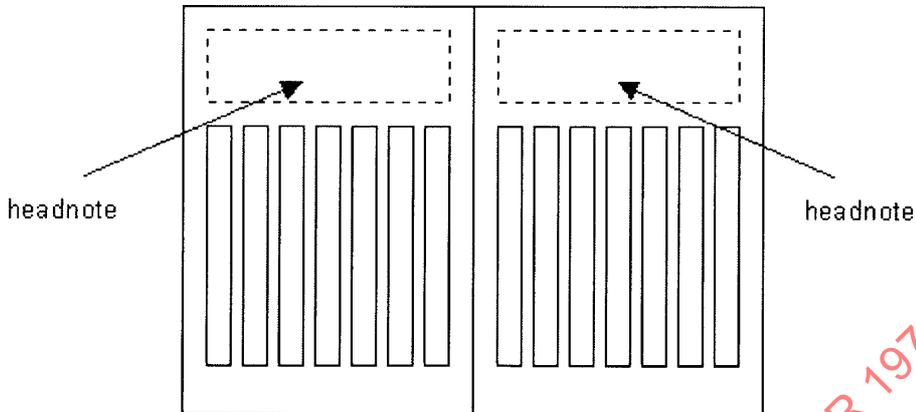


Figure 3 — Headnote

4.10.1.4 Footnote

A footnote is used in horizontal and vertical compositions and located on a note area which is reserved at the bottom side of a page as shown in Figure 4.

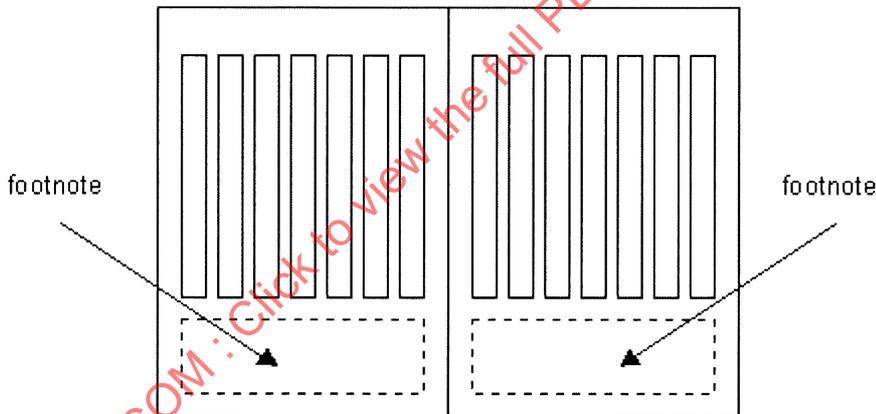


Figure 4 — Footnote in vertical composition

4.10.1.5 Endnote

An endnote is composed at the end of a paragraph, section, chapter or volume, or at the end of a book.

4.10.2 Reference Mark

A reference mark indicates the correspondence between a note and the text to be noted.

4.10.2.1 Character and style

For a reference mark, characters “*”, “†” (dagger), “‡” (double dagger), “§” (section mark), “||” (double bar), “#”, Arabic numerals, Kanji numerals and Latin alphabet are employed. Some examples of reference marks using those characters are shown below:

EXAMPLE 1 * ** ***

EXAMPLE 2	*1	*2	*3
EXAMPLE 3	1)	2)	3)
EXAMPLE 4	(a)	(b)	(c)

Default reference marks are “1), 2), ...”.

4.10.2.2 Position

A reference mark within texts should be allocated to the following positions:

- at the beginning of the words or phrases to be noted, with an offset to interline
- at the end of the words and phrases to be noted, with/without an offset to interline.

4.10.2.3 Character size

A character size of reference marks should be one size smaller than the texts to be noted.

4.11 Inlinenote

An inlinenote consists of parenthesized two-line texts within a line as shown in Figure 5.

The composition of a inlinenote is based on that of inline (see 4.24). The parentheses have the same size as characters of the text outside the inlinenote. The default character size for inlinenote texts is a half of the character size for the texts outside the inlinenote. The default line space for inlinenote is 0.

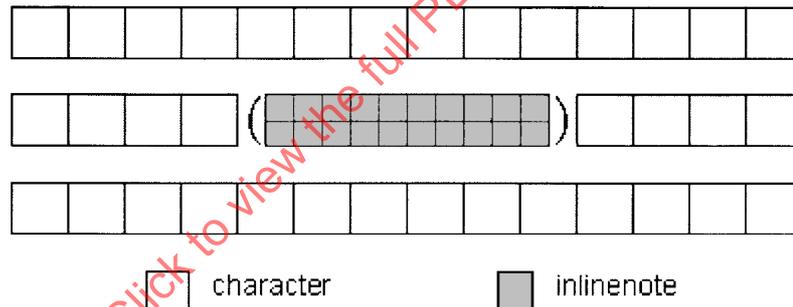


Figure 5 — Inlinenote

4.12 Emphasizing mark

An emphasizing mark is located at the side (right side in vertical composition or top side in horizontal composition) of a character to be emphasized. Some marking details called “mark style” should be specified for each character or a group of characters. The default mark style is “for each character”.

4.13 Superscript / Subscript (Superior / Inferior)

Superscript or subscript character is located at the side (right-top or right-bottom respectively) of an object character. In vertical composition, right-top or right-bottom is read as right-bottom or left-bottom respectively.

A size of superscript or subscript character is a half of the object character size. Both superscript and subscript characters may be located aside the same object character. Even when superscript or subscript character is located outside the virtual body of object character, the composition is based on that of inline (see 4.24).

4.14 Word-length adjustment

A word-length adjustment is employed, for example, to list several words consisting of the different number of characters. Word-lengths of all the listed words are adjusted to the same by controlling character spaces of the words as shown in Figure 6.

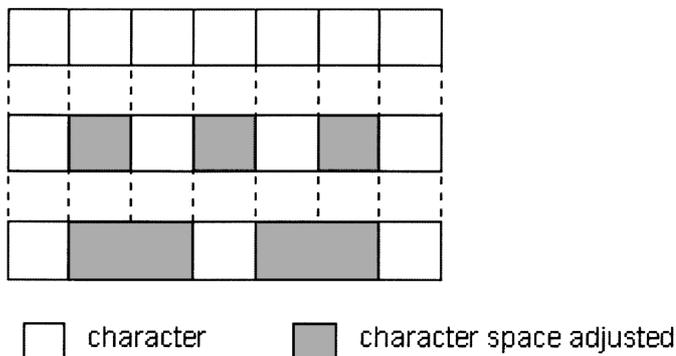


Figure 6 — Listed words with word-length adjustment

The total length for a word-length adjustment is specified by the product of the character size and the number of characters. Those properties apply to a fixed pitch composition. A character space in each word to be adjusted is described by the expression:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{character space} \\ &= [(\text{total length specified}) - (\text{character size})(\text{number of characters in a word})] \\ &/ [(\text{number of characters in a word}) - 1] \end{aligned}$$

4.15 Character space adjustment

In a composition of heading (see 4.19) or headline (see 3.13 and 4.8) where a line consists of comparatively small number of characters, character spaces are adjusted for readability as shown in Figure 7. Those properties apply to a fixed pitch composition.

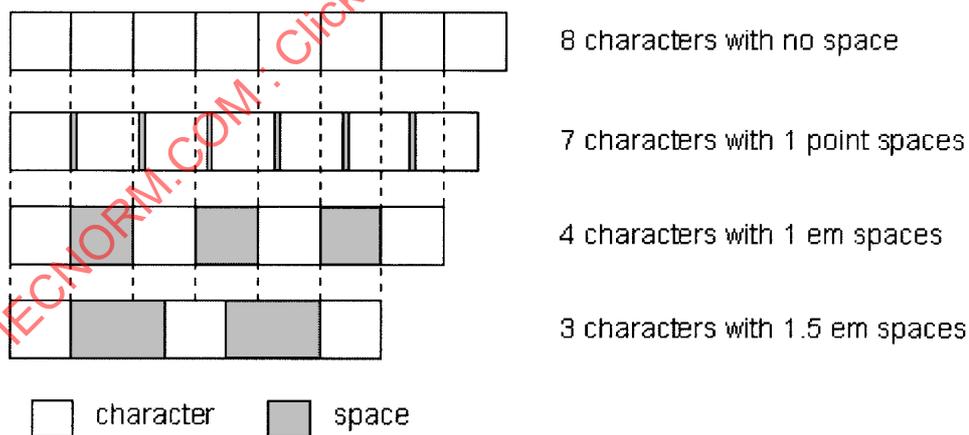


Figure 7 — Examples of character space adjustment

Typical character space adjustments for horizontal and vertical compositions are shown in Table 9.

Table 9 — Character spaces of typical character adjustments

Horizontal composition		Vertical composition	
Number of characters	Character space	Number of characters	Character space
2	3 em	2	2 em
3	1.5 em	3	1.25 em
4	1 em	4	3/4 em
5	1/2 em	5	1/3 em
6	1/4 em	6	1 point
7	1 point	7 or more than 7	none
8 or more than 8	none		

4.16 Clause

Clauses (including chapters and sections) are composed as:

- a) ordered clause
- b) unordered clause

4.16.1 Ordered clause

An ordered clause begins with:

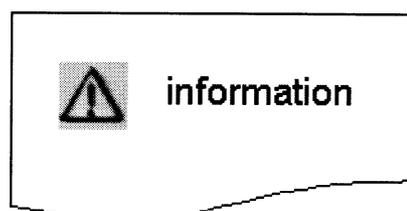
- a) Ordering character:
Latin alphabet, Kanji numerals, Arabic numerals, Roman numerals, clock numerals, etc. are used as ordered characters (see 3.20).
- b) Pre/post-marking of ordering character(s):
 - 1) pre-marking
 - 2) pre- and post-marking
 - 3) post-marking
- c) Graphics marking

4.16.2 Unordered clause

An unordered clause begins with:

- a) No marking
- b) Unordered character
- c) Graphics marking

Figure 8 shows a beginning of an unordered clause with graphics.

**Figure 8 — Unordered clause with graphics marking**

4.16.3 Indentation of clause

For an indentation, see 4.19.

4.17 List

Lists are composed as:

- a) ordered list
- b) unordered list

4.17.1 Ordered list

An ordered list item begins with:

- a) Ordering character:
Latin alphabet, Kanji numerals, Arabic numerals, Roman numerals, clock numerals, etc. are used as ordered characters (see 3.20).
- b) Pre/post-marking of ordering character(s):
 - 1) pre-marking
 - 2) pre- and post-marking
 - 3) post-marking
- c) Graphics marking

4.17.2 Unordered list

An unordered list begins with:

- a) No marking
- b) Unordered character
- c) Graphics marking

4.17.3 Indentation of list

- a) indentation space on a first line of list:
One or two em indentation is employed.
- b) indentation space on a second line of list:
No indentation or 1, 2, or 3 em indentation is employed.

4.18 Table

4.18.1 Character size

- a) When a font family Gothic or SansSerif is used, texts within table and a table caption are described with the same character size.
- b) When a font family Mincho or Roman is used, texts within table are described with the character size 1 point or 1 Q smaller than that of a table caption.

4.18.2 Position

- a) A space between a table and image area is 1 mm.
- b) A space between a table and texts outside the table is 1.5 em of character size of the texts.

4.19 Heading

In this composition, 2 specify models are offered following 4.19.1 and 4.19.2.

4.19.1 Character size

- a) A large heading employs character sizes of 24 through 32 Q or 16 through 22 points.
- b) A middle heading employs character sizes of 18 through 20 Q or 12 through 14 points.
- c) A small heading employs character sizes of 14 through 16 Q or 10 through 11 points.

NOTE Those heading character sizes can be applied, when character sizes of texts are 8 through 9 points (12 through 13 Q).

4.19.2 Heading composition

Character sizes should be specified by using a unit of point. When using a unit of Q, see Table 1.

Some typical examples of heading compositions are shown below regarding

- Paper size A5, vertical composition, text character size 9 points and
- Paper size A5 or B5, horizontal composition, text character size 9 or 8 points.

- a) Paper size A5, vertical composition, text character size 9 points
 - 1) one heading

Type of heading	Indentation	Alignment	Illustration
large heading (14 points)	text character size 9 points×4	center of 4 lines	Figure 9 Left
middle heading (12 points)	text character size 9 points×6	center of 3 lines	Figure 9 Center
small heading (10 points)	text character size 9 points×7	center of 2 lines	Figure 9 Right

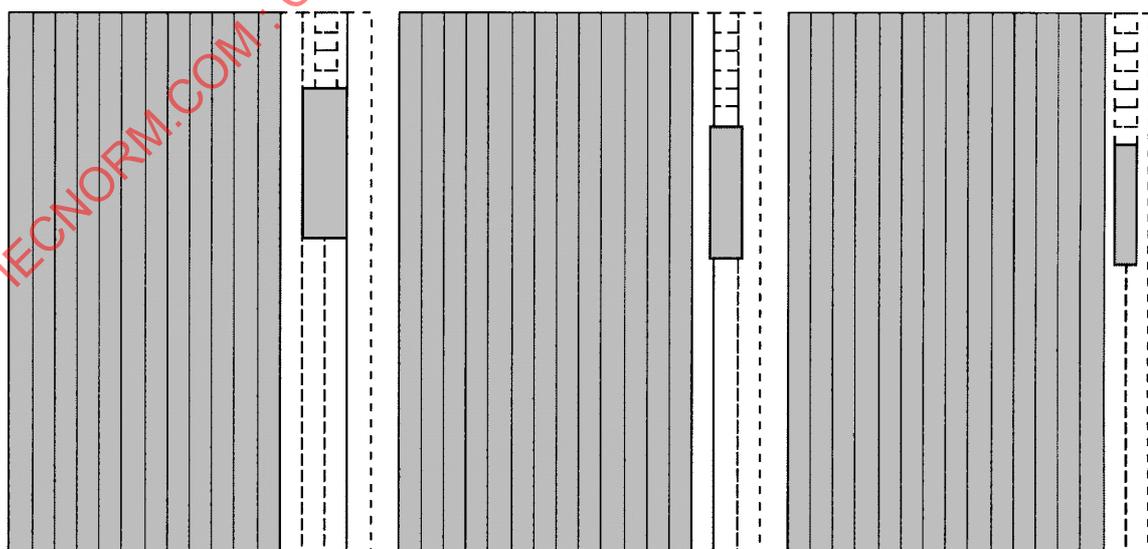


Figure 9 — Paper size A5, vertical composition, text character size 9 points, with one heading

2) 3 headings; large, middle, small

Type of heading	Indentation	Alignment	Illustration
large heading (14 points)	text character size 9 points×4	center of 3 lines	Figure 10
middle heading (12 points)	text character size 9 points×6	center of 2 lines	
small heading (10 points)	text character size 9 points×7	center of 2 lines	

8 lines space in total, including the first 1-line space.

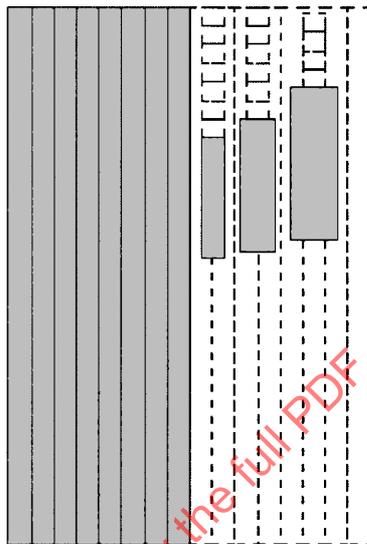


Figure 10 — Paper size A5, vertical composition, text character size 9 points, with 3 headings

3) 2 headings; large, middle

Type of heading	Indentation	Alignment	Illustration
large heading (14 points)	text character size 9 points×4	center of 2 lines	Figure 11
middle heading (12 points)	text character size 9 points×6	center of 3 lines	

6 lines space in total, including the first 1-line space.

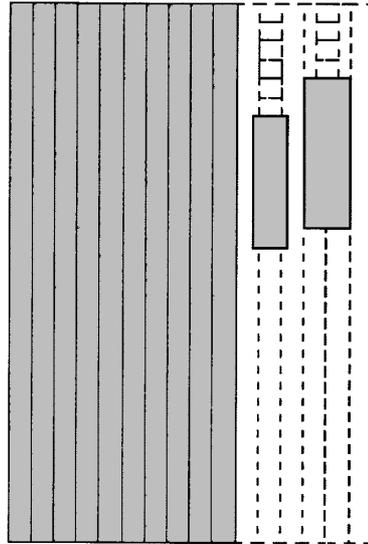


Figure 11 — Paper size A5, vertical composition, text character size 9 points, with 2 headings; large, middle

4) 2 headings; large, small

Type of heading	Indentation	Alignment	Illustration
large heading (14 points)	text character size 9 points×4	center of 3 lines	Figure 12
small heading (10 points)	text character size 9 points×7	center of 2 lines	

6 lines space in total, including the first 1-line space.

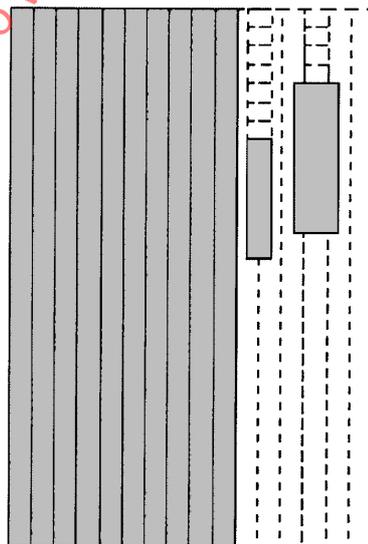


Figure 12 — Paper size A5, vertical composition, text character size 9 points, with 2 headings; large, small

5) 2 headings; middle, small

Type of heading	Indentation	Alignment	Illustration
middle heading (12 points)	text character size 9 points×6	center of 2 line	Figure 13
small heading (10 points)	text character size 9 points×7	center of 2 lines	

5 lines space in total, including the first 1-line space.

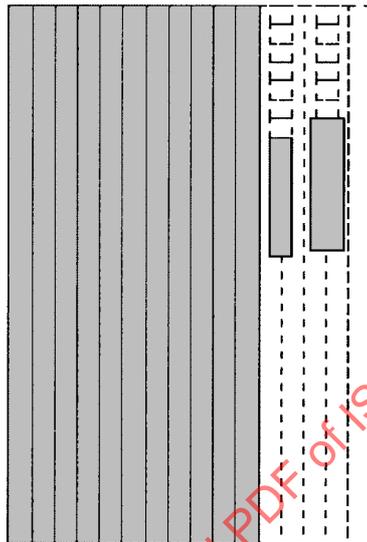


Figure 13 — Paper size A5, vertical composition, text character size 9 points, with 2 headings; middle, small

6) no heading with 2 lines space at the first
An illustration is shown in Figure 14.

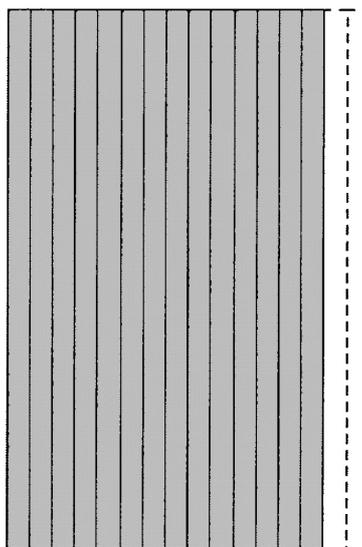


Figure 14 — Paper size A5, vertical composition, text character size 9 points, without heading

b) Paper size A5 or B5, horizontal composition, text character size 9 or 8 points

1) One heading

Type of heading	Indentation	Alignment	Illustration
large heading (14 points)	center of text line width	center of 4 lines	Figure 15 Left
middle heading (12 points)	center of text line width	center of 3 lines	Figure 15 Center
small heading (10 points)	text character size 9 points×1 or center of text line width	center of 2 lines	Figure 15 Right

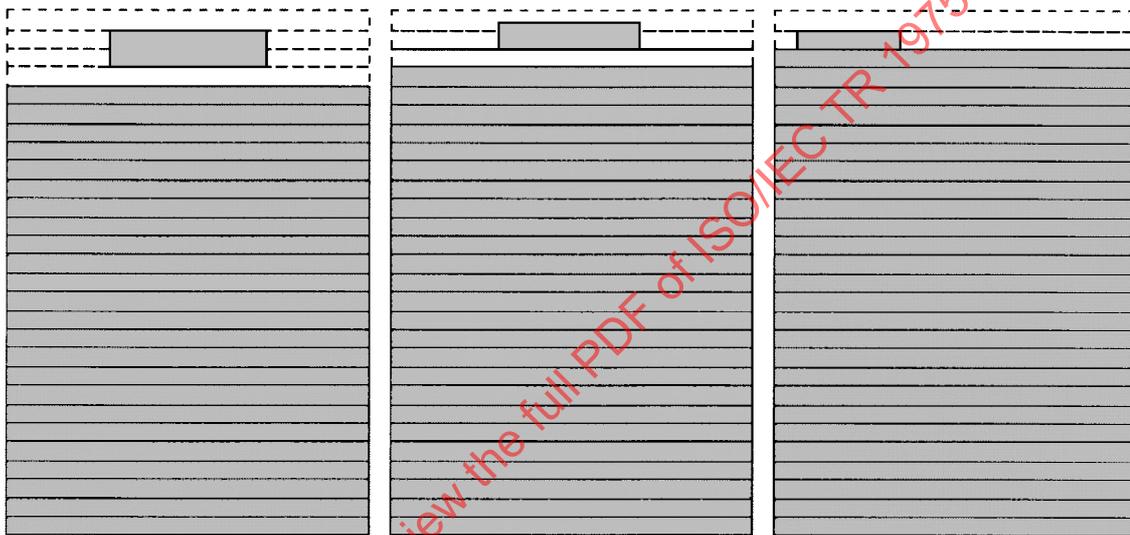


Figure 15 — Paper size A5 or B5, horizontal composition, text character size 9 or 8 points, with one heading

2) 3 headings; large, middle, small

Type of heading	Indentation	Alignment	Illustration
large heading (14 points)	center of text line width	center of 3 lines	Figure 16
middle heading (12 points)	center of text line width	center of 2 lines	
small heading (10 points)	text character size 9 points×1 or center of text line width	center of 2 lines	

8 lines space in total, including the first 1-line space.

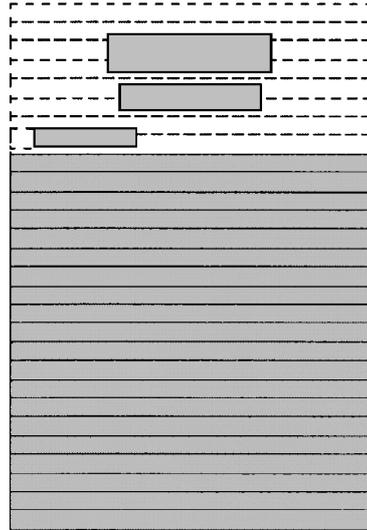


Figure 16 — Paper size A5 or B5, horizontal composition, text character size 9 or 8 points, with 3 headings; large, middle, small

3) 2 headings; large, middle

Type of heading	Indentation	Alignment	Illustration
large heading (14 points)	center of text line width	center of 2 lines	Figure 17
middle heading (12 points)	center of text line width	center of 3 lines	

6 lines space in total, including the first 1-line space.

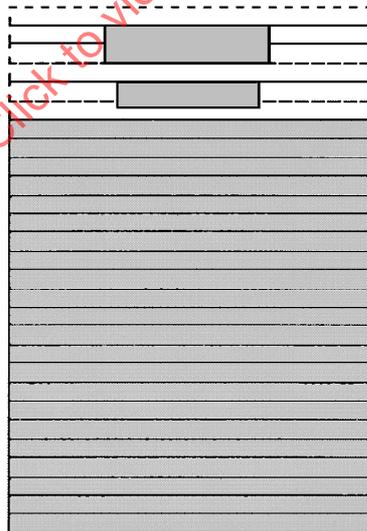


Figure 17 — Paper size A5 or B5, horizontal composition, text character size 9 or 8 points, with 2 headings; large, middle

4) 2 headings; large, small

Type of heading	Indentation	Alignment	Illustration
large heading (14 points)	center of text line width	center of 3 lines	Figure 18
small heading (10 points)	text character size 9 points×1 or center of text line width	center of 2 lines	

6 lines space in total, including the first 1-line space.



Figure 18 — Paper size A5 or B5, horizontal composition, text character size 9 or 8 points, with 2 headings; large, small

5) 2 headings; middle, small

Type of heading	Indentation	Alignment	Illustration
middle heading (12 points)	center of text line width	center of 2 lines	Figure 19
small heading (10 points)	text character size 9 points×1 or center of text line width	center of 2 lines	

5 lines space in total, including the first 1-line space.

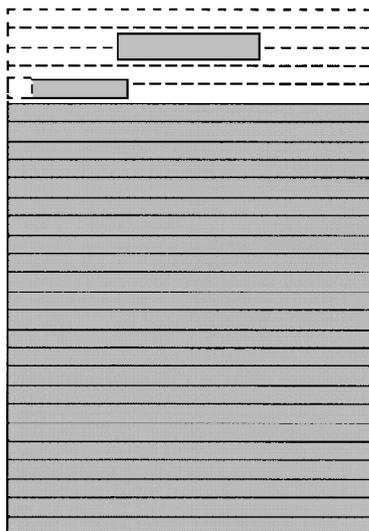


Figure 19 — Paper size A5 or B5, horizontal composition, text character size 9 or 8 points, with 2 headings; middle, small

4.20 Ruby

The following ruby compositions (whose properties apply to a fixed pitch composition) are dealt with:

- a) Two-character ruby (see 3.31)
- b) Ruby characters are located on the ruby line whose center corresponds to the center of object character, in vertical and horizontal composition.
- c) Mono-ruby (see 3.18) and group-ruby (3.11) may be composed.
- d) In mono-ruby composition, ruby characters are aligned symmetrically and with no spaces.
- e) Ruby character sequence cannot be extended over the Kanji located adjacently to the object character.
- f) Ruby character sequence may be extended, by one ruby character size, over the Kana located adjacently to the object character.
- g) When group-ruby character sequence is shorter than the corresponding object character sequence, the spaces between ruby characters are located as shown in Figure 20. When group-ruby character sequence is equal to or longer than the corresponding object character sequence, no spaces between ruby characters are located.

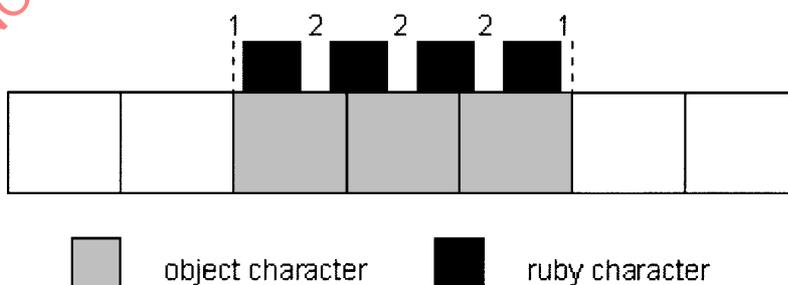


Figure 20 — Spacing between ruby character in grouped ruby

- h) At the beginning or end of line, ruby character sequence cannot be extended beyond the object characters.

4.21 Paragraph indentation

The following paragraph indentations at the beginning of paragraphs are dealt with:

- a) non-indentation
- b) one em indentation

4.22 Score

The following score compositions are dealt with:

- c) underline
- d) overline
- e) strike-out

In vertical composition, underline/overline is read as leftline/rightline as shown in Figure 21.

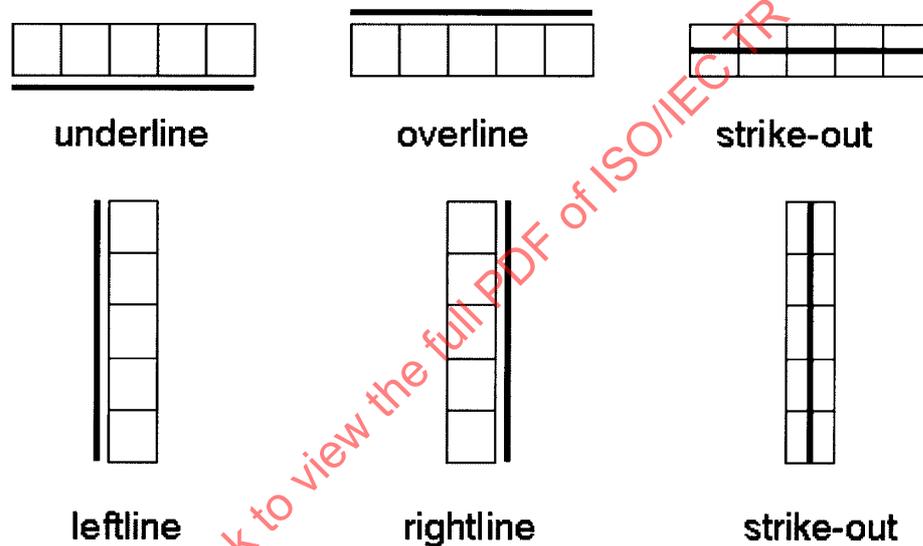


Figure 21 — Scores in horizontal composition (top) and vertical composition (bottom)

4.23 Rule

The rules shown in Figure 22 are dealt with. patterns must be only those which shown in Figure 22. The actual details of the rule dimensions are formatter dependent.

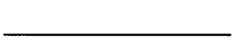
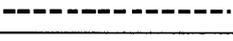
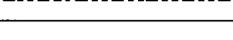
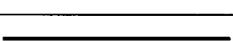
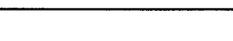
Rule	Rule Pattern
thin rule	
medium rule	
thick rule	
dotted rule	
dash rule	
one dotted dash rule	
two dotted dash rule	
parallel rule	
shaded rule	

Figure 22 — Rules and their patterns

4.24 Inline

The following elements are classified into inline elements.

- a) reference mark for note
- b) inlinenote
- c) emphasizing mark
- d) superscript and subscript
- e) ruby
- f) score

Those inline elements should be composed according to 4.24.1 and 4.24.2.

4.24.1 Line width

A line width should not change by including the inline element.

4.24.2 Line position

A line position should not change by including the inline element.

5 Configuration of DSSSL Library

The DSSSL library makes it feasible to describe DSSSL specifications required for complicated compositions. Configuration of the DSSSL library is shown in clause 5, and contents of the files of which the library consists are listed in clause 6 through 9.

5.1 Processing flow

The configuration and processing flow of DSSSL library is shown in Figure 23. In order to use the DSSSL library, Scheme processor and DSSSL processor have to be available.

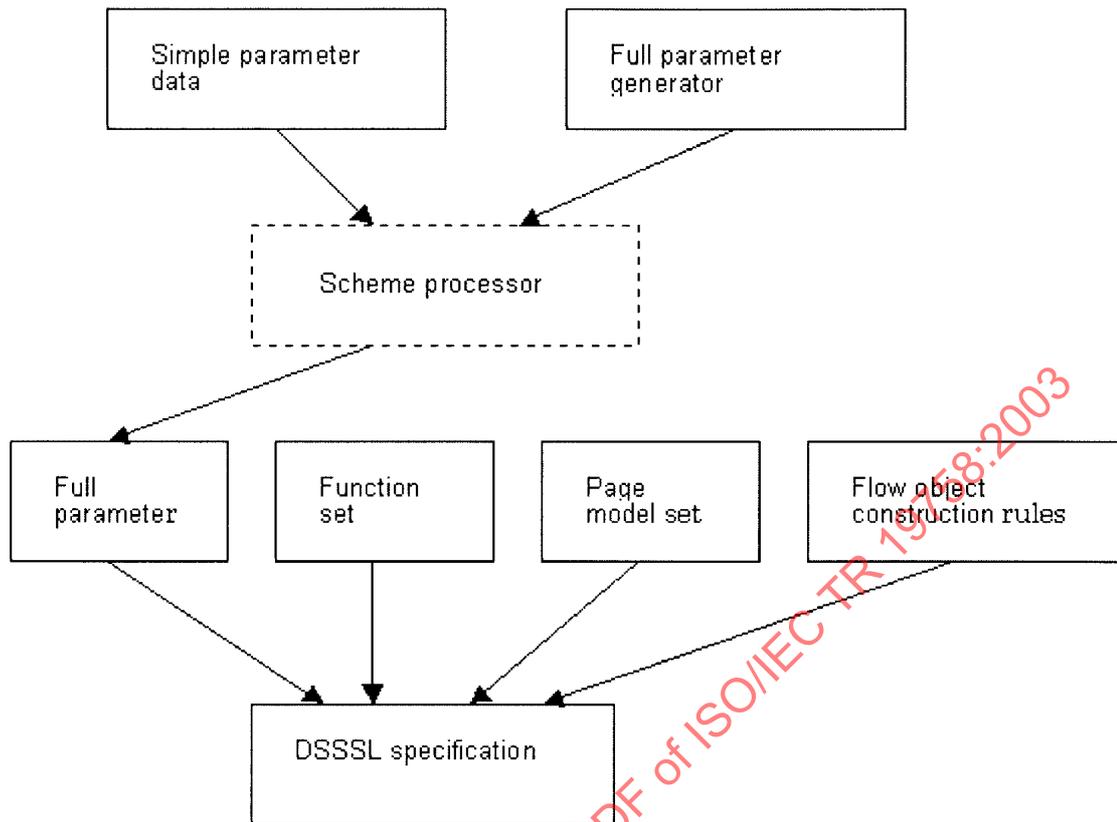


Figure 23 — Processing flow of the DSSSL library

The DSSSL library consists of the simple parameter data and the following 4 files:

- a) full parameter generator
- b) function set
- c) page model set
- d) flow object construction rules

5.1.1 Simple parameter data

The simple parameter data are provided in a form of association list for the full parameter generator. The parameter data are listed in 5.2.

The simple parameter data are default values for a typical composition style. If necessary, some parameter data can be added to the simple parameter data.

5.1.2 Full parameter generator

Full parameter generator creates, on a Scheme processor, full parameters being based on the simple parameter data.

5.1.3 Function set

The function set includes DSSSL flow object generating functions and their support functions used in the construction rules in DSSSL specifications. The full parameters are referred to by those functions.

5.1.4 Page model set

The page models are DSSSL descriptions of page styles. The full parameters are referred to by those page models.

5.1.5 Flow object construction rules

The construction rules provide actual DSSSL specifications for a specific DTD, using the full parameters, function set and page model set. Clause 9 shows the construction rules for HTML 3.2 DTD.

5.2 Simple parameter data

NOTE Default unit of length is mm.

paper-name paper size description (string, default "a4")

paper-direction
paper direction string: "portrait"/"landscape"(default "portrait")

writing-direction
writing direction (string: "horizontal"/"vertical")(default "horizontal")

paper-width
paper width ([mm] : *paper-name* dependent)

paper-height
paper length ([mm]: *paper-name* dependent)

column-number
number of columns (number)(default 1)

base-font-size
base font size ([mm])

standard-composition
image area specification (string)

page-spec
basic page specification list (list of body font size, number of character in line, lines in page, line width, column number, space between column)

page-region-width
image area width ([mm])

page-region-height
image area height ([mm])

area-x-ratio
area vertical ratio of image area (0.0 through 1.0)(default 0.5)

area-y-ratio
area horizontal ratio of image area (0.0 through 1.0)(default 0.5)

page-region-x-offset
page region horizontal offset

page-region-y-offset
page region vertical offset

- *font-table*
font information table of heading font (list)
- *ruby-font-size-factor*
ruby font size ratio from base font size (0.0 through 1.0)(default 0.5)
- *subscript-font-size-factor*
subscript font size ratio from base font size (0.0 through 1.0)(default 0.3)
- *superscript-font-size-factor*
superscript font size ratio from base font size (0.0 through 1.0)(default 0.3)
- *base-font-family*
base font family specification (default "mincho-light, sans-medium")
- *first-line-start-indent*
number of characters of indentation of paragraph (default 1)
- *indent-step*
length of indentation of ordered list (default 2)
- *has-header-page-number*
existence of page number at top edge (#t/#f)(default #t)
- *has-header-headline*
existence of headline at top edge (#t/#f)(default #t)
- *has-footer-page-number*
existence of page number at tail edge (#t/#f)(default #f)
- *has-footer-headline*
existence of headline at tail edge (#t/#f)(default #f)
- *headline-rect*
headline string of rect page (string)
- *headline-verso*
headline string of verso page (string)
- *footnote-number-desc*
number description of foot note (string)
- *enum-number-desc*
top character of ordered list (string)
- *title-number-desc*
heading number description (string)

6 Full parameter generator

```

;; -*- Scheme -*-
;;
;; parameter-build.scm
;;   -- generate full parameter from spec
;;

;; -- print objects and cr.
(define (print . x)
  (map (lambda (e) (write e) (display " ")) x)
  (newline))

(define (warn . x)
  (map (lambda (e) (display e) (display " ")) x)
  (newline))

;; -----
;; storage a generated full parameters into *results*.
;; -----

(define *results* '())
(define (add-result x) (set! *results* (append *results* (list x))))

;; -----
;; norm-unit : normalize unit inspec
;;   unit in scheme be 'mm',
;; -----

;;-- Reference 4.3
(define (Q->pt num) ;; conversion from Q to pt
  (case num
    ((7) 5) ((8) 5.5) ((9) 6) ((10) 7) ((11) 7.5)
    ((12) 8) ((13) 9) ((14) 10) ((15) 10.5) ((16) 11)
    ((18) 12) ((20) 14) ((21) 15) ((24) 16) ((26) 18.5) ((28) 20)
    (else (* num (/ 0.25 0.3514))))))

(define (get-unit- nul)
  ;; divide char list into num and unit used in norm-unit
  ;; ex) (string->list "13.5mm") --> ((#\1 #\3 #\. #\5 #\m #\m))
  (if (memq (car nul) '#\0 #\1 #\2 #\3 #\4 #\5 #\6 #\7 #\8 #\9 #\.)
      (let ((g (get-unit- (cdr nul))))
        (cons (cons (car nul) (car g)) (cdr g)))
      (list '() nul)))

(define (rm-unit- str org)
  (let* ((x (get-unit- (string->list str)))
        (num (string->number (list->string (car x))))
        (unit (list->string (cadr x))))
    (cond ((eqv? num #f) org) ;; no number part
          ((string=? unit "mm") num) ;; It normalizes completely in mm.
          ((string=? unit "cm") (* num 10.0))
          ((string=? unit "in") (* num 25.4))
          ; It is 0.3514 times because it is being converted
          ; into mm after it is changed into pt from Q.
          ((string=? unit "Q") (* (Q->pt num) 0.3514))
          ((string=? unit "q") (* (Q->pt num) 0.3514))
          ;; 1/72 inch(American inch) is follow.
          ;; ((string=? unit "pt") (* num (/ 25.4 72)))
          ;; a point is made "1pt = 0.3514".
    ))

```

```

((string=? unit "pt") (* num 0.3514))
((string=? unit "pica") (* num 4.233333))
(else (warn "warning : norm-unit : unknown unit name : "
           unit)
       num)))

;; expression with the unit is normalized in mm.
(define (norm-unit num_w_unit)
  (cond ((number? num_w_unit)
        num_w_unit)
        ((symbol? num_w_unit)
         (rm-unit- (symbol->string num_w_unit) num_w_unit))
        ((string? num_w_unit)
         (rm-unit- num_w_unit num_w_unit))))

;; function that mm makes numerical value stuck.
(define (mm x)
  (cond ((null? x) '())
        ((number? x) (string->symbol (string-append
                                       (number->string x) "mm")))
        ((list? x) (cons (mm (car x)) (mm (cdr x))))
        (else x)))

;; function to change into pt only targeting Q.
(define (norm-pt x)
  (let ((QtoPT
        (lambda (s x)
          (let* ((ul (get-unit- (string->list s)))
                 (num (string->number (list->string (car ul))))
                 (unit (list->string (cadr ul))))
            (cond ((eqv? num #f) x) ;; no number part
                  ((string=? unit "Q")
                   (string->symbol (string-append
                                   (number->string (Q->pt num))
                                   "pt")))
                  (else x))))))
    (cond ((null? x) '())
          ((list? x) (cons (norm-pt (car x)) (norm-pt (cdr x))))
          ((symbol? x)
           (QtoPT (symbol->string x) x))
          ((string? x)
           (QtoPT x x))
          (else x))))

;; function which makes numerical value an expression with unit pt.
(define (pt x)
  (cond ((null? x) '())
        ((number? x) (string->symbol (string-append (number->string x) "pt")))
        ((list? x) (cons (pt (car x)) (pt (cdr x))))
        (else x)))

;; conversion of only numerical value to pt from mm.
(define (mm->pt x)
  (round (/ x 0.3514)))

;; -----
;; determine-paper-size :
;; decision of *page-width* *page-height*.
;; -----
(define *paper-size-list* ;; -- Reference 4.1

```

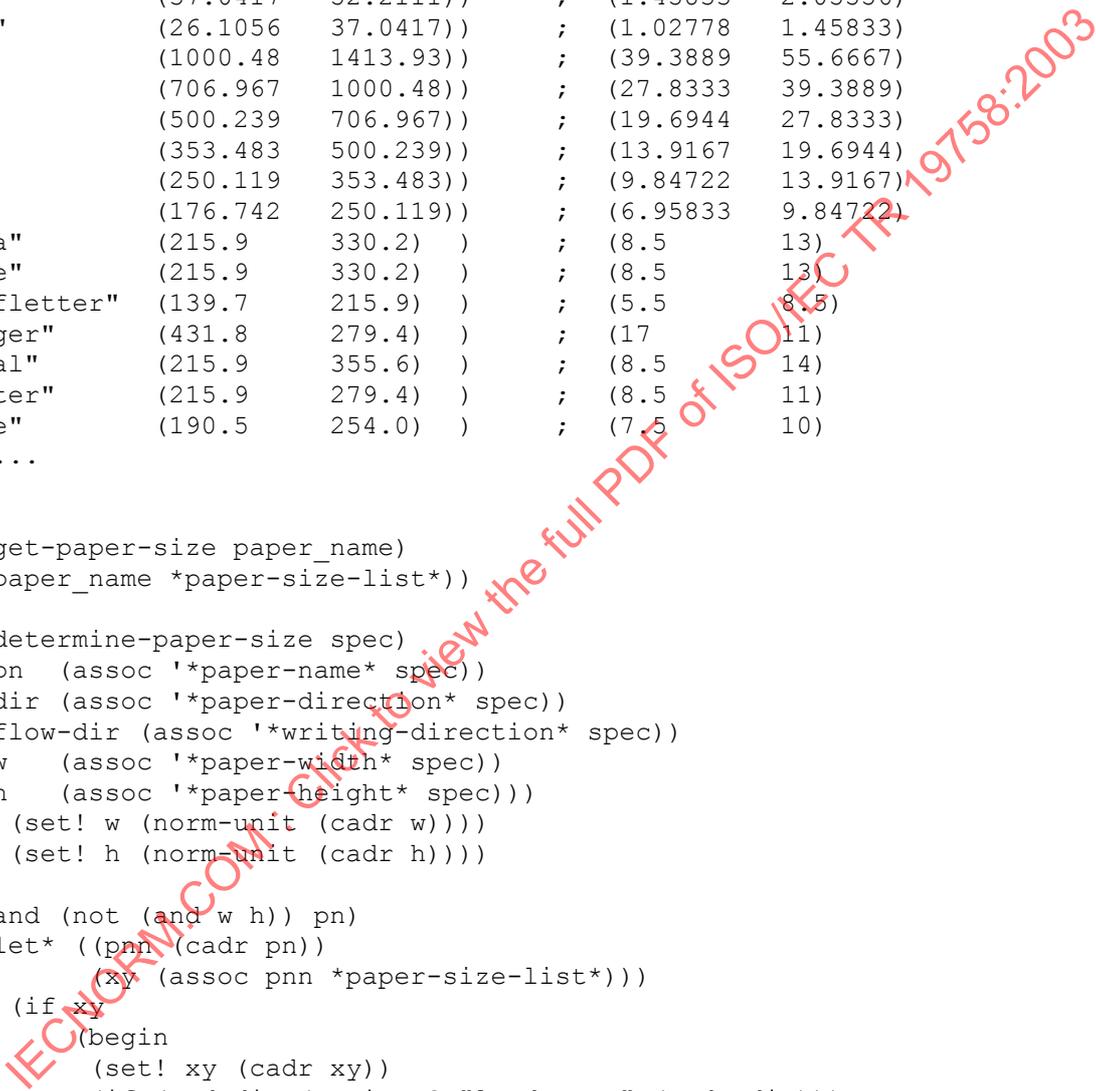
```
;; paper name      X mm      Y mm      ;      X inch      Y inch
'(("11x17"        (279.4    431.8) ) ; (11         17)
  ("a0"          (839.611  1188.16)) ; (33.0556   46.7778)
  ("a1"          (594.078  839.611)) ; (23.3889   33.0556)
  ("a2"          (419.806  594.078)) ; (16.5278   23.3889)
  ("a3"          (297.039  419.806)) ; (11.6944   16.5278)
  ("a4"          (209.903  297.039)) ; (8.26389   11.6944)
  ("a5"          (148.519  209.903)) ; (5.84722   8.26389)
  ("a6"          (104.775  148.519)) ; (4.125      5.84722)
  ("a7"          (74.0833  104.775)) ; (2.91667   4.125)
  ("a8"          (52.2111  74.0833)) ; (2.05556   2.91667)
  ("a9"          (37.0417  52.2111)) ; (1.45833   2.05556)
  ("a10"         (26.1056  37.0417)) ; (1.02778   1.45833)
  ("b0"          (1000.48  1413.93)) ; (39.3889   55.6667)
  ("b1"          (706.967  1000.48)) ; (27.8333   39.3889)
  ("b2"          (500.239  706.967)) ; (19.6944   27.8333)
  ("b3"          (353.483  500.239)) ; (13.9167   19.6944)
  ("b4"          (250.119  353.483)) ; (9.84722   13.9167)
  ("b5"          (176.742  250.119)) ; (6.95833   9.84722)
  ("flsa"        (215.9    330.2) ) ; (8.5        13)
  ("flse"        (215.9    330.2) ) ; (8.5        13)
  ("halfletter" (139.7    215.9) ) ; (5.5        8.5)
  ("ledger"      (431.8    279.4) ) ; (17         11)
  ("legal"       (215.9    355.6) ) ; (8.5        14)
  ("letter"      (215.9    279.4) ) ; (8.5        11)
  ("note"        (190.5    254.0) ) ; (7.5        10)
;; .....
))
```

```
(define (get-paper-size paper_name)
  (assoc paper_name *paper-size-list*))

(define (determine-paper-size spec)
  (let ((pn (assoc '*paper-name* spec))
        (dir (assoc '*paper-direction* spec))
        (flow-dir (assoc '*writing-direction* spec))
        (w (assoc '*paper-width* spec))
        (h (assoc '*paper-height* spec)))
    (if w (set! w (norm-unit (cadr w))))
    (if h (set! h (norm-unit (cadr h))))

    (if (and (not (and w h)) pn)
        (let* ((pnn (cadr pn))
               (xy (assoc pnn *paper-size-list*)))
          (if xy
              (begin
                (set! xy (cadr xy))
                (if (and dir (string=? "landscape" (cadr dir)))
                    (begin
                      (if (not w) (set! w (cadr xy)))
                      (if (not h) (set! h (car xy))))
                    (begin
                      (if (not w) (set! w (car xy)))
                      (if (not h) (set! h (cadr xy)))))))
              (warn "unknown paper name."))
          )))

    (if (not (and w h))
        (determine-paper-size (cons '*paper-name* "a4") spec)
        (begin
```



```

    (if pn
      (set! pn (cadr pn))
      (set! pn "none"))
    (add-result `(define *paper-name* ,pn))
    (if dir
      (set! dir (cadr dir))
      (set! dir "portrait"))
    (add-result `(define *paper-direction* ,dir))
    (if flow-dir
      (set! flow-dir (cadr flow-dir))
      (set! flow-dir "horizontal"))
    (add-result `(define *writing-direction* ,flow-dir))
    (add-result `(define *paper-width* ,(mm w)))
    (add-result `(define *paper-height* ,(mm h)))
    (list w h pn dir flow-dir)
  )))

;; -----
;;
;; typical composition for books.
;; (horizontal composition, landscape with a4r, etc.)
;; Default value is established.
;;
(define *standard-composition-list*
  '(; type paper-direct writing-mode column-n
    ("43-14" (9pt 43 14 18pt 0))
    ("43-15" (9pt 43 15 18pt 0))
    ("43-16" (9pt 43 16 17pt 0))
    ("44-17" (9pt 44 17 16pt 0))
    ("50-18" (8pt 50 18 15pt 0))
    ("50-19" (8pt 50 19 14pt 0)))
  (("b6" "portrait" "vertical" 2)
   ("25-20" (8pt 25 20 14pt 2))
   ("26-20" (8pt 26 20 14pt 2)))
  (("b6" "portrait" "horizontal" 1)
   ("30-23" (9pt 30 23 17pt 0))
   ("33-25" (8pt 33 25 16pt 0))
   ("33-27" (8pt 33 27 15pt 0))
   ("34-27" (8pt 34 27 15pt 0)))
  (("b5" "portrait" "vertical" 1)
   ("24-31" (8pt 24 31 13pt 0)))
  (("b5" "portrait" "horizontal" 1)
   ("43-32" (9pt 43 32 18pt 0))
   ("regular" (13Q 42 31 26Q 0)))
  (("b5" "portrait" "horizontal" 2)
   ("23-44" (9pt 23 44 14pt 2))
   ("22-41" (9pt 22 41 15pt 2))
   ("25-51" (8pt 25 51 12pt 2))
   ("regular " (13Q 22 43 20Q 2))
   ("wide" (13Q 21 39 22Q 2))
   ("small" (12Q 23 48 18Q 2)))
  (("a6" "portrait" "vertical" 1)
   ("41-13" (8pt 41 13 17pt 0))
   ("41-14" (8pt 41 14 16pt 0))
   ("41-15" (8pt 42 15 15pt 0))
   ("42-13" (8pt 42 13 16pt 0))
   ("42-14" (8pt 42 14 16pt 0))
   ("42-15" (8pt 42 15 15pt 0))

```

```

("43-15"      (8pt      43   15   15pt    0))
("43-16"      (8pt      43   16   14pt    0))
("43-18"      (8pt      43   18   13pt    0))
("43-19"      (8pt      43   19   13pt    0))

(("a5" "portrait" "vertical" 1)
 ("51-16"     (9pt      51   16   18pt    0))
 ("52-16"     (9pt      52   16   18pt    0))
 ("52-17"     (9pt      52   17   18pt    0))
 ("52-18"     (9pt      52   18   17pt    0))
 ("52-19"     (9pt      52   19   17pt    0))
(("a5" "portrait" "vertical" 2)
 ("25-20"     (9pt      25   20   15pt    2))
 ("30-24"     (8pt      30   24   13pt    2))
 ("29-23"     (8pt      29   23   14pt    2))
(("a5" "portrait" "horizontal" 1)
 ("35-26"     (9pt      35   26   18pt    0))
 ("35-28"     (9pt      35   28   17pt    0))
 ("35-30"     (9pt      35   30   16pt    0))
 ("40-30"     (8pt      40   30   16pt    0))
 ("38-33"     (8pt      38   33   14pt    0))
 ("regular"   (13Q      34   27   25Q    0))
 ("narrow"    (13Q      34   29   23Q    0))
 ("small"     (12Q      37   28   24Q    0))
 ("narrow-small" (12Q    36   31   21Q    0))

;; the following a4 is not a standard value.
(("a4" "portrait" "horizontal" 1)
 ("regular"   (13Q      51   41   24Q    0))
 ("narrow"    (14Q      48   39   25Q    0))
(("a4" "portrait" "horizontal" 2)
 ("regular"   (14Q      24   42   23Q    2))
(("a4" "portrait" "horizontal" 3)
 ("regular"   (14Q      16   42   23Q    2))
))

;; a party direction by horizontal writing.
(define (calc-xx cn xx fd)
  (let ((fs (norm-unit (car xx)))
        (num (norm-unit (cadr xx)))
        (ln (norm-unit (caddr xx)))
        (lw (norm-unit (caddrd xx)))
        (cs (cddddr xx)))
    (if (= (length cs) 0)
        (set! cs 0) ;; if cs is omitted
        (set! cs (car cs)))
    (let ((rw (+ (* cn num fs) (* (- cn 1) cs fs)))
          (rh (* ln lw)))
      (if (string=? fd "horizontal")
          (list rw rh)
          (list rh rw) ))))

(define (get-sc pn dir flow-dir cn sc)
  (let ((e (list pn dir flow-dir cn))(ret #f))
    (set! ret (assoc e *standard-composition-list*))
    (if ret
        (begin
          (set! ret (cdr ret))
          (set! ret (assoc sc ret))
          (if ret

```

```

        (cadr ret) ;; return xx
        #f))
    #f)))

;; *page-spec* is generated when value is incorrect
;; *standard-composition* isn't given.
(define (get-xx pn dir flow-dir cn )
  (let ((e (list pn dir flow-dir cn))
        (ret #f)
        (sc "default"))
    (set! ret (assoc e *standard-composition-list*))
    (if ret
      (begin
        (set! ret (cdr ret))
        (set! ret (car ret))
        (cadr ret))
      #f)))

(define (determine-region-size ps spec)
  (let (
    (w (car ps))
    (h (cadr ps))
    (pn (caddr ps))
    (dir (caddr ps))
    (flow-dir (caddr (cdr ps)))
    (cn (assoc '*column-number* spec))
    (xx (assoc '*page-spec* spec));; (FontSZ Letters Lines Feeds Column space)
    (rw (assoc '*page-region-width* spec))
    (rh (assoc '*page-region-height* spec))
    (sc (assoc '*standard-composition* spec))
    (fs (assoc '*base-font-size* spec))
    (xr (assoc '*area-x-ratio* spec))
    (yr (assoc '*area-y-ratio* spec))
    (xroff (assoc '*page-region-x-offset* spec))
    (yroff (assoc '*page-region-y-offset* spec))
    (x-off 0)
    (y-off 0)
  )

    (if fs (set! fs (cadr fs)))
    (if cn (set! cn (cadr cn)))
    (if (not (number? cn)) (set! cn 1))
    (if rw (set! rw (norm-unit (cadr rw))))
    (if rh (set! rh (norm-unit (cadr rh))))
    (if sc (set! sc (cadr sc)))
    (if xx (set! xx (cadr xx)))

    ;;; typical compositions.
    ;;
    ;; (1) Column set + *page-region-width*/*page-region-height*
    ;;
    ;; (2) Column set + (x x x x x)
    ;;
    ;; (3) Paper size/direction
    ;;      writing-mode + *standard-composition*
    ;;      Column set
    ;;
    ;; one of them is required. ((1) high priority)
    ;;
  )

```

```

;; default number of column, single-column-set (*column-number* == 1)
;;

(if (and (not xx) sc) (set! xx (get-sc pn dir flow-dir cn sc)))
(if xx
  (begin
    (set! xx (norm-pt xx))
    (let ;; pattern (2) or (3)
      ((ret (calc-xx cn xx flow-dir)))
      (if ret
        (begin
          (if (not rw) (set! rw (car ret)))
          (if (not rh) (set! rh (cadr ret)))
          ))))

  (if cn (add-result `(define *column-number* ,cn)))
  (if xx (add-result `(define *page-spec* ',xx)))
  (if sc (add-result `(define *standard-composition* ,sc)))

  ;; function defined when no region height/width is determined.
  (if (not rw)
    (begin
      (warn "no region width.")
      (set! rw (* w 0.8))))
  (if (not rh)
    (begin
      (warn "no region height.")
      (set! rh (* h 0.8))))

  (add-result `(define *page-region-width* ,(mm rw)))
  (add-result `(define *page-region-height* ,(mm rh)))

  (if (not xx)
    (begin
      (set! xx (get-xx pn dir flow-dir cn))
      (if sc (warn "*standard-composition* error"))
      (if xx
        (begin
          (add-result `(define *page-spec* ,xx))
          (warn "default *page-spec*"))
          (add-result `(undefine *page-spec* #f))))))

  ;; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; Position of image area
  ;;
  ;; when *page-region-x-offset* /
  ;; *page-region-y-offset* are given, they specify the position of image area.
  ;; Otherwise, it is the ratio
  ;; *area-x-ratio* / *area-y-ratio*.
  ;; default ratio is 0.5.
  ;;
  (if (not xr) (set! xr 0.5))
  (if (not yr) (set! yr 0.5))
  (add-result `(define *area-x-ratio* ,xr))
  (add-result `(define *area-y-ratio* ,yr))
  (if xroff
    (set! x-off xroff)
    (set! x-off (* (- w rw) xr)))
  (if yroff
    (set! y-off yroff)

```

```

(set! y-off (* (- h rh) yr))

(add-result `(define *page-region-x-offset* ,(mm x-off)))
(add-result `(define *page-region-y-offset* ,(mm y-off)))

(if (not fs) (if xx (set! fs (car xx))))
(if fs (determine-font-size fs spec))

(list x-off y-off)
))

(define (assoc-value e l)
  (let ((ret (assoc e l)))
    (if ret (cdr ret) ret)))

;;
;; Headline character size
;;
;; -- reference 4.19
(define *default-font-table*
  '( ("a5" "portrait" "vertical" (9pt))
    (s 0 (large 14pt 4 4) (medium 12pt 6 3) (small 10pt 7 2))
    (lms 1 (large 14pt 4 3) (medium 12pt 6 2) (small 10pt 7 2))
    (lm 1 (large 14pt 4 2) (medium 12pt 6 3))
    (ls 1 (large 14pt 4 3) (small 10pt 7 2))
    (ms 1 (medium 12pt 6 2) (small 10pt 7 2))
    (n 2))
  ("a5" "portrait" "horizontal" (9pt 8pt))
  (s 0 (large 14pt 'c 4) (medium 12pt 'c 3) (small 10pt 'c 2))
  (lms 1 (large 14pt 'c 3) (medium 12pt 'c 2) (small 10pt 'c 2))
  (lm 1 (large 14pt 'c 2) (medium 12pt 'c 3))
  (ls 1 (large 14pt 'c 3) (small 10pt 'c 2))
  (ms 1 (medium 12pt 'c 2) (small 10pt 'c 2))
  (n 2)))

; default *font-table*
(define (determine-font-size fs flow-dir spec)
  (if fs (add-result `(define *base-font-size* ,fs)))
  (let ((jtm (assoc "*font-table*" spec)))
    (if jtm
      (add-result `(define *font-table* ',jtm))
      ; for later feasibility, "vertical", "horizontal" are judged,
      ; and default *font-table* is returned.
      (begin
        (if (string=? flow-dir "vertical")
          (set! jtm (cdr (list-ref *default-font-table* 0)))
          (set! jtm (cdr (list-ref *default-font-table* 1))))
        (add-result `(define *font-table* ',jtm))
      ))) ; -- need to fix .....

;; default items/chapter number/footnote number
(define *default-footnote-number-desc*
  '(#f #f "" "" ""))
)

(define *default-enum-number-desc*
  '(((1) #f "(" "" "")) ;; (1)
    ((2) 'ABC "" "" ".") ;; A.
    ((3) 'abc "" "" "")) ;; a)
))

```

```

(define *default-title-number-desc*
  '(((1) #f "第" "." "章") ;; 第1章
    ((2) #f "" "." "節") ;; 1.1
    ((3) #f "" "." "項") ;; 1.1.1
    ((n) #f "" "." "")) ;; 1.1.1.1
)

(define (check-other-defs spec)
  (let ((rubi-f (assoc-value '*rubi-font-size-factor* spec))
        (subs-f (assoc-value '*subscript-font-size-factor* spec))
        (sups-f (assoc-value '*superscript-font-size-factor* spec))
        (bfw (assoc-value '*base-font-weight* spec))
        (bfp (assoc-value '*base-font-posture* spec))
        (bff (assoc-value '*base-font-family* spec))
        (tff (assoc-value '*title-font-family* spec))
        (findf (assoc-value '*first-line-start-indent* spec))
        (indf (assoc-value '*indent-step* spec))

        (hhn (assoc-value '*has-header-pagenunder* spec))
        (hhh (assoc-value '*has-header-headline* spec))
        (hfn (assoc-value '*has-footer-pagenunder* spec))
        (hfh (assoc-value '*has-footer-headline* spec))
        (hr (assoc-value '*headline-rect* spec))
        (hv (assoc-value '*headline-verso* spec))
        (fs (assoc-value '*footnote-style* spec))
        (fe (assoc-value '*footnote-exp* spec))
        (fn-nd (assoc-value '*footnote-number-desc* spec))
        (en-nd (assoc-value '*enum-number-desc* spec))
        (tt-nd (assoc-value '*title-number-desc* spec))
        )
    (add-result `(define *rubi-font-size-factor* ,(if rubi-f (car rubi-f) 0.5)))
    (add-result `(define *subscript-font-size-factor*
                    ,(if subs-f (car subs-f) 0.3)))
    (add-result `(define *superscript-font-size-factor*
                    ,(if sups-f (car sups-f) 0.3)))
    (add-result `(define *base-font-weight*
                    ',(if bfw (car bfw) 'medium)))
    (add-result `(define *base-font-posture*
                    ',(if bfp (car bfp) 'upright)))
    (add-result `(define *base-font-family*
                    ',(if bff (car bff) "mincho-light,sans-medium"))) ;; The
default of the font name.
; (add-result `(define *title-font-family*
; ',(if tff (car tff) "gothic-light,times-medium"))) ;; The
default of the font name.
  (add-result `(define *first-line-start-indent*
                ,(if findf (car findf) (* 1 *base-font-size*))) ;; indent size
at the beginning of the paragraph.
  (add-result `(define *indent-step* ,(if indf (car indf) (* 2 *base-font-
size*))) ;; indent step size
  (add-result `(define *has-header-pagenunder* ,(if hhn (car hhn) #t)))
  (add-result `(define *has-header-headline* ,(if hhh (car hhh) #t)))
  (add-result `(define *has-footer-pagenunder* ,(if hfn (car hfn) #f)))
  (add-result `(define *has-footer-headline* ,(if hfh (car hfh) #f)))
  (add-result `(define *headline-rect* ,(if hr (car hr) " ")))
  (add-result `(define *headline-verso* ,(if hv (car hv) " ")))
  (add-result `(define *footnote-exp* ,(if fe (car fe) "[ ]")))
  (add-result `(define *footnote-number-desc*
                ,(if fn-nd (car fn-nd)

```

```

        *default-footnote-number-desc*))
(add-result `(define *enum-number-desc*
              ,(if en-nd (car en-nd)
                      *default-enum-number-desc*)))
(add-result `(define *title-number-desc*
              ,(if tt-nd (car tt-nd)
                      *default-title-number-desc*)))
))

;;
;; top function
;;
(define (build-page page-spec)

; (set! *results* '())
(set! *results* '( ;; It is defined in advance, of the spider
                  (define-unit Q 0.25mm)
                  (define-unit pt 0.3514mm)
                  ;(define-unit pi (/ lin 6))
                  ;(define-unit pt (/ lin 72))
                  ;(define-unit px (/ lin 96))
                  ))
(let* ((wh (determine-paper-size page-spec))
      (determine-region size wh page-spec)
      (check-other-defs page-spec)
      *results*)
))

;(define (r) (pp *results*))
(define (r)
  (let loop ((rs *results*))
    (cond ((null? rs) #t)
          (else
           (print (car rs))
           (loop (cdr rs))))))

;;;;; sample
;
(define page-spec
  '(
    (*paper-name* "b5")
    (*paper-direction* "portrait") ;; "landscape" / "portrait"
    (*standard-composition* "standard")
    (*column-number* 1)
  ))
;
(build-page page-spec)
(r)
;

```

7 Function set

```

;; -*- Scheme -*-
;;          Amended Functions.dsl

;
; Numbering Functions for section and footnote
;

(define (char-repeat sym num)
  (string-append (char-repeat sym (- num 1)) sym))

(define (num->alpha num)
  (substring " abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"
            num (+ num 1)))

(define (num->alphaCAP num)
  (substring " ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"
            num (+ num 1)))

(define (num->kanji num) ;; Assume max 2 digit.
  (if (> num 10)
      (string-append (if (= (quotient num 10) 1)
                          ""
                          (num->kanji (quotient num 10)))
                    "+"
                    (num->kanji (remainder num 10)))
      (case num
        ((0) "〇") ((1) "一") ((2) "二") ((3) "三") ((4) "四") ((5) "五")
        ((6) "六") ((7) "七") ((8) "八") ((9) "九") ((10) "十"))))

;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
;Roma numbering function
(define (num->roma num)
  (format-number num "i"))

(define (make-num n exp)
  (case exp
    (('abc) (num->alpha n))
    (('ABC) (num->alphaCAP n))
    (('kanji) (num->kanji n))
    (('roma) (num->roma n))
; (('hira) (num->hira n))
; (('kata) (num->hira n))
; (('iroha-hira) (num->hira n))
; (('iroha-kata) (num->hira n))
    (('asterisk) (char-repeat "*" n))
    (('dag) (char-repeat "†" n)) ;Dag, ddag, P, S and Vert follow TeX.
    (('ddag) (char-repeat "‡" n))
    (('P) (char-repeat "¶" n))
    (('S) (char-repeat "§" n))
    (('Vert) (char-repeat "¶" n))
    (('sharp) (char-repeat "#" n))
    (else (number->string n))
  ))

(define (make-numbering nl desc)
  (if (equal? #f desc)
      (make-numbering nl *title-number-desc*)
      (letrec ((num-member

```

```

(lambda (e l)
  (cond ((not(list? l)) #f)
        ((member e l) #t)
        ((eq? 'nl (car (reverse l)))
         (let* ((ll (reverse (cdr (reverse l))))))
           (if (> (length ll) 0)
               (> e (apply max ll))
               #t)))
        (else #f))))
(match-level
 (lambda (level desc)
  (cond ((null? desc) #f)
        ((not (list? (car desc))) desc)
        ((not (list? (caar desc))) (car desc)) ; non-list
        ((num-member level (caar desc)) (car desc))
        (else (match-level level (cdr desc))))
  ))
(make-infix
 (lambda (nl num infix)
  (cond ((eq? 'last infix) to be revised
        (cond ((or (eq? 'last infix) (eq? "" infix))
                (make-num (car (reverse nl)) num)
                (null? (cdr nl))
                (make-num (car nl) num))
          (else
           (string-append
            (make-num (car nl) num)
            infix
            (make-infix (cdr nl) num infix))))))
  ))
(cond ((number? nl) (make-numbering (list nl) desc))
      ((not (list? nl)) "")
      ((not (list? desc)) "")
      ((match-level (length nl) desc)
       => (lambda (d) to be revised
            (let ((d (match-level (length nl) desc)))
              (string-append
               (caddr d) ;; pre
               (make-infix nl (cadr d) (caddr d))
               (caddr (cdr d)) ;; post
              ))
            (else ""))))))

;; Paragraph

(define *paragraph-style* ;; Base set of paragraph
 (style
  font-size: *base-font-size*
  font-weight: *base-font-weight*
  font-posture: *base-font-posture*
  font-family-name: *base-font-family*
  line-spacing: (caddr *page-spec*)
  quadding: 'start ;; Left alignment.
  ))

(define *fli-paragraph-style* ;; Indented paragraph
 (style
  use: *paragraph-style*
  first-line-start-indent: *first-line-start-indent*
  ))

```

```

;; Headline/page number
;; - See PAGE-HEADER and PAGE-FOOTER, Here only style.

(define *header-footer-style*
  (style
   use: *paragraph-style*
   font-size: (* *base-font-size* 1.0)
   line-spacing: (* (caddr *page-spec*) 1.0)
   ;;font-posture: 'italic

  ))

;; Footnote

(define *footnote-style*
  (style
   use: *paragraph-style*
   font-size: (* *base-font-size* 1.0)
   line-spacing: (* (caddr *page-spec*) 1.0)
  ))

;; word-length adjustment

(define (word-length adjustment n)
  (make line-field
   field-width: (* *base-font-size* n) ;; n word-length adjustment
   (make paragraph
    quadding: 'justify
    last-line-quadding: 'justify
    (process-children))))

;; Caption

;;; node count function

(define (GET-HEADING-NUMS node-list)
  (make-numbering (element-number-list node-list)) to be revised
  (make-numbering (element-number-list node-list) #f))

;; Ruby

;;;;;;;;; improvement (glyph-annotation) ;;;;;;;;;;
;(define (RUBY)
; (make glyph-annotation to be revised
; annotation-glyph-placement: 'centered
; annotation: (process-matching-children 'yomi)
; (process-children))
;
;(define (RUBY-ALTERNATIVE . f)
; (let ((factor (if (null? f) *ruby-font-size-factor* (car f))))
; (make paragraph
; font-size: (* (inherited-font-size) factor)
; (process-children))))

;;;;;;;;; (glyph-annotation) ;;;;;;;;;;
(define (RUBY-ALTERNATIVE)
  (sosofo-append
   (literal "(")
   (process-children)
   (literal ")")))

```

```

;; superscript / subscript

;   period allows to omit the argument.
;   processor does not support the syntax.

;(define (SUBSCRIPT . f)                                     to be revised
(define (SUBSCRIPT f)
  (let ((factor (if (null? f) *subscript-font-size-factor* (car f))))
    (make math-sequence
      math-display-mode: 'inline
      (make subscript
        font-size: (* (inherited-font-size) factor)
        (process-children)))))

;(define (SUPERSCRIP T . f)                                 to be revised
(define (SUPERSCRIP T f)
  (let ((factor (if (null? f) *superscript-font-size-factor* (car f))))
    (make math-sequence
      math-display-mode: 'inline
      (make superscript
        font-size: (* (inherited-font-size) factor)
        (process-children)))))

;; Underline

(define (UNDERLINE)
  (make score
    type: 'after
    (process-children)))

;; Inlinenote

;;;;;; improvement (multi-line inline-node) ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
;(define (INLINENOTE)
; (make multi-line-inline-node ;; see ISO/IEC10179 12.6.24           to be revised
;   (process-children)))

;; Emphasized mark

;;;;;; improvement (emphasizing-mark) ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
;(define (EMPHASIZING-MARK)
; (make emphasizing-mark ;; see ISO/IEC10179 12.6.25           to be revised
;   mark: (literal "· ")
;   (process-children)))

;; Font / Typeface

(define (BOLD-SEQ)
  (make sequence
    font-weight: 'bold
    (process-children)))

(define (ITALIC-SEQ)
  (make sequence
    font-posture: 'italic
    (process-children)))

```

```

(define (BOLD-ITALIC-SEQ)
  (make sequence
    font-weight: 'bold
    font-posture: 'italic
    (process-children)))

(define (STRIKE-SEQ)
  (make score
    type: 'through
    (process-children)))

;; List

(define (MAKE-ENUM-EXP nul)
  (make-numbering nul *enum-number-desc*))

;;;;;;;;; to be revised ;;;;;;;;;;
;(define (LIST-CONTAINER)
;  (make display-group
;    ;space-before:
;    ;space-after:
;    start-indent: (inherit-start-indent)
;  ))

;;;;;;;;;
(define (LIST-CONTAINER)
  (make display-group
    ;space-before:
    ;space-after:
    start-indent: (+ (inherited-start-indent) *indent-step*)
  ))

;;;;;;;;; to be revised ;;;;;;;;;;
;(define (LIST-ELEMENT lhead) ;; lhead -- list head string
;  (make paragraph
;    use: *paragraph-style*
;    ;space-before:
;    start-indent: (+ (inherit-start-indent) *indent-step*)
;    first-line-start-indent: (- *indent-step*)
;    (make line-field
;      field-width: *indent-step*
;      (literal lhead))
;    (process-children-trim)))

;;;;;;;;;
(define (LIST-ELEMENT lhead) ;; lhead -- list head string
  (make paragraph
    use: *paragraph-style*
    ;space-before:
    start-indent: (inherited-start-indent)
    first-line-start-indent: (- *indent-step*)
    (make line-field
      field-width: *indent-step*
      (literal lhead))
    (process-children-trim)))

;; Title

```



```

;;;;;;;;; to be revised ;;;;;;;;;;
;(define (TITLE-LARGE)
; (make paragraph
;   use: *paragraph-style*
;   font-size: (list-ref *font-table* 2)
;   font-weight: 'bold
;   space-before:
;   (car
;     (case (gi (first (children (current-node))))
;       (("h2" "h3") (car (title-vertical-spacing "h1" 2)))
;       (else (car (title-vertical-spacing "h1" 0))))))
;   space-after:
;   (cadr
;     (case (gi (first (children (current-node))))
;       (("h2" "h3") (cadr (title-vertical-spacing "h1" 2)))
;       (else (cadr (title-vertical-spacing "h1" 0))))))
;   escapement-space-after: ;; used by character flow object class.
;   (title-char-spacing (count (children (current-node))) *paper-name*)
;   (literal (GET-HEADING-NUMS '("H1"))))
;   (literal " ")
;   (process-children)))

;;;;;;;;; to be revised ;;;;;;;;;;
;(define (TITLE-MEDIUM)
; (make paragraph
;   use: *paragraph-style*
;   font-size: (list-ref *font-table* 3)
;   font-weight: 'bold
;   space-before:
;   (let ((b1 (absolute-first-sibling? (current-node)))
;         (b2 (string=? (gi (first (children (current-node)))) "h3")))
;     (car
;       (cond
;         ((and b1 b2) (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 3))
;         ((and (not b1) b2) (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 2))
;         ((and b1 (not b2)) (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 1))
;         (else (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 0))))))
;   space-after:
;   (let ((b1 (absolute-first-sibling? (current-node)))
;         (b2 (string=? (gi (first (children (current-node)))) "h3")))
;     (cadr
;       (cond
;         ((and b1 b2) (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 3))
;         ((and (not b1) b2) (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 2))
;         ((and b1 (not b2)) (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 1))
;         (else (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 0))))))
;   escapement-space-after:
;   (title-char-spacing (count (children (current-node))) *paper-name*)
;   ; (make embedded-text ;; Title number to be revised
;   direction: 'right-to-left
;   escapement-space-after: 0
;   (literal (GET-HEADING-NUMS '(H1 H2)))
;   (literal " ")
;   )
;   (process-children)))

;;;;;;;;; to be revised ;;;;;;;;;;
;(define (TITLE-SMALL)
; (make paragraph
;   use: *paragraph-style*

```

```

; font-size: (list-ref *font-table* 4)
; font-weight: 'bold
; space-before:
; (car
; (if (absolute-first-sibling? (current-node))
; (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 1)
; (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 0)))
; space-after:
; (cadr
; (if (absolute-first-sibling? (current-node))
; (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 1)
; (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 0)))
; escapement-space-after:
; (title-char-spacing (count (children (current-node))) *paper-name*)
; ; (make embedded-text ;; Title number to be revised
; direction: 'right-to-left
; escapement-space-after: 0
; (literal (GET-HEADING-NUMS '(H1 H2 H3)))
; (literal " ")
; )
; (process-children)))

```

```

;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
(define (TITLE-LARGE)
  (make paragraph
    use: *paragraph-style*
    font-size: (list-ref (list-ref *font-table* 1) 1)
    font-weight: 'bold
    space-before:
    (car
      (case (gi (first (children (current-node))))
        (("h2" "h3") (title-vertical-spacing "h1" 2))
        (else (title-vertical-spacing "h1" 0))))
    space-after:
    (cadr
      (case (gi (first (children (current-node))))
        (("h2" "h3") (title-vertical-spacing "h1" 2))
        (else (title-vertical-spacing "h1" 0))))
    escapement-space-after:
    (title-char-spacing (count (children (current-node))) *paper-name*)
    (literal (GET-HEADING-NUMS '("H1")))
    (literal " ")
    (process-children)))

```

```

;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
(define (TITLE-MEDIUM)
  (make paragraph
    use: *paragraph-style*
    font-size: (list-ref (list-ref *font-table* 2) 1)
    font-weight: 'bold
    space-before:
    (let ((b1 (absolute-first-sibling? (current-node)))
          (b2 (string=? (gi (first (children (current-node)))) "h3")))
      (car
        (cond
          ((and b1 b2) (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 3))
          ((and (not b1) b2) (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 2))
          ((and b1 (not b2)) (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 1))
          (else (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 0))))
    space-after:

```

```

(let ((b1 (absolute-first-sibling? (current-node)))
      (b2 (string=? (gi (first (children (current-node)))) "h3")))
  (cadr
   (cond
    ((and b1 b2) (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 3))
    ((and (not b1) b2) (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 2))
    ((and b1 (not b2)) (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 1))
    (else (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 0))))))
escapement-space-after:
(title-char-spacing (count (children (current-node))) *paper-name*)
(literal (GET-HEADING-NUMS '("H1" "H2")))
(literal " ")
(process-children)))

;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
(define (TITLE-SMALL)
  (make paragraph
   use: *paragraph-style*
   font-size: (list-ref (list-ref *font-table* 3) 1)
   font-weight: 'bold
   space-before:
   (car
    (if (absolute-first-sibling? (current-node))
        (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 1)
        (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 0)))
   space-after:
   (cadr
    (if (absolute-first-sibling? (current-node))
        (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 1)
        (title-vertical-spacing "h2" 0)))
   escapement-space-after:
   (title-char-spacing (count (children (current-node))) *paper-name*)
   (literal (GET-HEADING-NUMS '("H1" "H2" "H3")))
   (literal " ")
   (process-children)))

;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
;Some additional definitions
(define (caar a)
  (car (car a)))

(define (cadr a)
  (car (cdr a)))

(define (caddr a)
  (car (cdr (cdr a))))

(define (caddr a)
  (car (cdr (cdr (cdr a)))))

(define (first a)
  (node-list-first a))

(define (eq? a b)
  (if (and (not (list? a)) (not (list? b)))
      (equal? a b)
      #f))

(define (equiv? a b)
  (eq? a b))

```

```
(define (count nl)
  (node-list-count nl))

(define (node-list-count nl)
  (node-list-length (node-list-remove-duplicates nl)))

(define (node-list-remove-duplicates nl)
  (node-list-reduce nl
    (lambda (result snl)
      (if (node-list-contains? result snl)
          result
          (node-list result snl))))
    (empty-node-list)))

(define (node-list-contains? nl snl)
  (node-list-reduce nl
    (lambda (result i)
      (or result
          (node-list=? snl i)))
    #f))

(define (string=? a b)
  (if (and (string? a) (string? b))
      (equal? a b)
      #f))
```

8 Page model set

```
;; -*- Scheme -*-
;;          Amended Pagemodel.dsl

;; Additional characteristics

;; Ruby character sequence cannot be extended over the Kanji
(declare-characteristic ruby-style "-//JIS//TR X 0010//JP" #t)

;; Patterns of line.
(declare-characteristic line-style "-//JIS//TR X 0010//JP" rule)

;; Ruby and emphasized mark don't increase line space.
(declare-characteristic layout-rule "-//JIS//TR X 0010//JP" #t)

;;
;; Page model

;; Default height of header/footer, for 2 lines.
(define *header-height* (* (caddr *page-spec*) 2))
(define *footer-height* (* (caddr *page-spec*) 2))

;; *page-region-y-offset* is distance from top left. Change into bottom left.
;; In addition to, region contains header/footer.

(define *pr-y-off*
  (- *paper-height* *page-region-y-offset*
     *page-region-height* *footer-height*))

;;;;;;;;; improvement (page-sequence);;;;;;;;;
;(define-page-model standard-rect-page
;  (filling-direction 'top-to-bottom))
```