

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 overridden 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.

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Identifier	Description
<string>	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 [”]
<value>	A numerical value.
<unit>	A unit of measure. <i>TML</i> recognizes centimeters (cm), inches (in), points (p), picas (P).
<no-args>	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:)

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
```

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```
papersize: letter|legal|trade ...
width:     <value><units>
length:    <value><units>
#margins
left:      <value><units>
right:     <value><units>
top:       <value><units>
bottom:    <value><units>
recto-verso <no-args> or
recto-verso: force
```

The `{page}` directive is used to set the page's dimensions. `size` is used to use a standard predefined size. Alternately width and 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 `recto-verso` directive can be used with or without the `force` option. Used by itself, `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 `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
```

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```
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}

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

Footers

{footers}

/* not available yet */

Margins

{margins}

```
left: <value><units>
right: <value><units>
top: <value><units>
bottom: <value><units>
```

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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>
```

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```
font:          <string>
quad:          left|right|center|justify
#title
  family:<string>
  font:        <string>
  quad:        <string>
start-on-odd-pages //To force new chapters to start on odd pages.
```

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>
attribution:<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}

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```
family:      <string>
font:        <string>
size:        <value>
color:       <string>
underscore:  <weight><gap>
underscore2: <weight><gap>
adjust:      <value><units>
color:       <string>
quad:        left|right|center|justify
numbered     //To number the headings
caps         //For ALL CAPS
smallcaps    //For Smallcaps
```

Usage

[h1] <String>

'Headings' refer to [h1], [h2], [h3] and [parahead]. Headings provide various levels of hierarchical 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:

```
[ph 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.
```

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>
```

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```
size:    <value>
color:   <string>
lead:    <value>
```

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]
```

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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:

```
> Ut eu arcu porttitor, molestie libero ac, condimentum sem. Sed in orci sed erat  
egestas euismod. Donec euismod sagittis dictum. Donec et auctor nisi. Curabitur eu  
sapien nisi. Donec in ipsum id ipsum dignissim tristique eget non justo.
```

```
.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.
```

```
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
```

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```
pellentesque, magna in consectetur fringilla, augue nisi venenatis nibh.
```

```
[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.
```

```
,,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]
```

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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[+].
```

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[endnote]

A manager is someone who manages other people.

[end]

[endnote]

A leader is someone who leads other people.

[end]

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>
padding: <value><units>
family: <string>
font: <string>
size: <value>
autolead:
quad: left|right|center|justify
indent: <value><units>
auto-indent:
color: <string>
padding: left|right

Usage

[list]

@ item 1

@ item 2

[end]

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>

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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:

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

Now some examples of additional list options:

Input	Output
<pre>//Nested lists, the second is indented [list 1.] @ apple @ orange</pre>	

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<pre>[list a] indent: 18p @ trees @ rocks [end] [end]</pre>	
<pre>//Increase the space between items [list a] item-spacing: 20p @ apple @ orange @ pear [end]</pre>	
<pre>//Set space before and after the list [list a] space-before: 20p space-after: 20p @ apple @ orange @ pear [end]</pre>	

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
```

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```
font: bold
size: -2
```

[cover]

...

[end]

[copyright]

...

[end]

[contents]

[chapter 1] The Light

Ut eu arcu porttitor, molestie libero ac, condimentum sem. Sed in orci sed erat egestas euismod. Donec euismod sagittis dictum.

Dropcaps

Style

{dropcaps}

family: <string>

font: <string>

adjust: +/-<value>

color: <string>

gutter: <value><units>

condense%: <value>

expand%: <value>

linespan: <value>

Usage

[char]<string>

Example:

{dropcaps}

font: bold

color: red

linespan: 3

[chapter 1] The Light

[I]n the begining there was light. Ut eu arcu porttitor, molestie libero ac, condimentum sem. Sed in orci sed erat egestas euismod. Donec euismod sagittis dictum.

Inline Formatting

Usage

Text <option<text> text.

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Text <option value<text> text.
Text <option1, option2, option3<text> text.
Text <option1, option2 value<text> 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.
```

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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
```

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```
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-syle.tml
```

where `modern-style.tml` is a file that contains style configuration for various document elements:

```
{page}
size: trade

{margins}
left: 1cm
right: 1cm

{blockquotes}
```

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```
family:aragon  
font: italic  
indent:18p
```

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
```