

**AcroTeX.Net**

**Creating a Border using `\DeclarePageLayout`  
of the Web Package**

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## 1. Description of `\DeclarePageLayout`

In a recent version of the Web package, the command `\DeclarePageLayout` is defined for setting the page layout parameters. To illustrate a few of the parameters of this command, we create a border around each page, and adjust the positioning of the running header and running footer.

This document was created using the following:

```
\DeclarePageLayout
{%
  screensizeOf=designv,
  margins={.5in}{.5in}{.75in-10pt}{.75in-10pt},
  topmargin=25pt,
  webfootskip=30pt
}
```

The `screensizeOf` key allows you to select one of the standard design dimensions, the `margins` key allows you to set the margins, perhaps different from the default values of `designv`. There is also a `screensize` for setting your own screen dimensions.

In the first two lines, we select the screen page dimensions of `designv`, but we change

the margin size to accommodate the border.

The `webfootskip` is a key for setting the position of the running footer. This is as measured from the bottom of the page. There is also a `footskip` key that is used for setting the position of the running footer when the `forpaper open` is used. Years ago, I decided to put the running footer relative to the bottom of the page.  $\LaTeX$  places the running footer relative to the bottom of the body of the text. You can see that I've raised up the footer so the navigation bar fits nicely.

The `topmargin` key positions the running header. I've increased it so the header avoids overlaying the border graphic.

Other keys available in the `\DeclarePageLayout` are `design` (possible values are `designi–designviii`)<sup>1</sup>, `headheight`, `panelsep`, `marginparwidth`, `marginparsep`, `marginparpush`, and `panelwidth`.

See the documentation for AeB (`aeb_man.pdf`) for description of all the parameters `\DeclarePageLayout`.

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<sup>1</sup>This key sets both the `\screensize` and `\margins` commands

## 2. The Border Itself

This document uses my `graphicxsp` package to insert the border. Using `graphicxsp`, the graphic is embedded once in the document, and is used and re-used multiple times without significantly increasing the document file size.

```
\embedEPS[hiresbb]{decoborder}{graphics/rect4}  
\previewtrue  
\template[\ifpreview\else name=decoborder\fi]{graphics/rect4}
```

These lines appear in the preamble. The *first line* embeds `rect4.eps`, the border graphic in the document, and associates the symbolic name, `decoborder`, with the graphic.

The *third line* installs the graphic as a background graphic using the `\template` command of `Web`. I've something a little difference. The optional argument of `\template` is `\ifpreview\else name=decoborder\fi`. If the preview switch is true, we do not use the symbolic name, so `\template` reads its second argument and uses the standard `\includegraphics` command to insert the border. This is what you'd do if you are not using `graphicxsp`. This enables me (as the document author) to see the border in my `dvipreview` application and makes it easy to adjust the position of the running header

and footer relative to the border. If the preview switch is false, then optional argument of `\template` reads `name=decoborder` and `\template` uses the embedded version of the graphic, saving file size.

### 3. Adjusting the Position of the Title Page Trailer

As a final adjustment, in the preamble, you'll find,

```
\DesignTitlePageTrailer{raise=-10pt}
```

The raise key is a new key for adjusting the vertical height of the title page trailer. Here, I've lowered it by 10pt, moving it closer to the border.



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