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

D. P. Story
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 if the standard design dimensions, the margins key allows you to set the margins, perhaps different from the default values of designv. These 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 \texttt{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 \texttt{footskip} key that is used for setting the position of the running footer when the \texttt{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 \texttt{topmargin} key positions the running header. I’ve increased it so the header avoids overlaying the border graphic.

Other keys available in the \texttt{\DeclarePageLayout} are \texttt{design} (possible values are \texttt{designi}–\texttt{designviii})\textsuperscript{1}, \texttt{headheight}, \texttt{panelsep}, \texttt{marginparwidth}, \texttt{marginparsep}, \texttt{marginparpush}, and \texttt{panelwidth}.

See the documentation for AeB (aeb\_man.pdf) for description of all the parameters \texttt{\DeclarePageLayout}.

\textsuperscript{1}This key sets both the \texttt{\screensize} and \texttt{\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.