Counter styles

You can define your own unique counter style with <axf:counter-style>. Specify the counter-syle name in ‘name’, the counter-system type in ‘system’, and the counter-symbol in ‘symbols’. Names specified in ‘name’ can be used in the ‘axf:number-transform’ property (and the ‘list-style-type’ property in CSS). The <axf:counter-style> extension element must be placed directly under <fo:declarations>. You may also use styles defined in Predefined Counter Styles, including styles in Section 7, Complex Predefined Counter Styles. For further details on "axf:counter-style", please refer to the Online Manual. Counter style settings are available in AH Formatter V6.3 and later.

These samples, with some exceptions, convert the numerals in the character string “One: 1, Two: 2, Three: 3, Four: 4, Five: 5, Six: 6” by setting ‘axf:number-transform’ to a name defined in an <axf:counter-style>. The numbers to be converted are in red. Also, the <fo:page-sequence> ‘format’ property value is set to a name defined in an <axf:counter-style> so that the page numbers generated for <fo:page-number> appear as (1), (2) ...

system="cyclic" symbols="a b c"

Converts the numerals in the character string into the repeating sequence a, b, c, a, b, c ...

One: a, Two: b, Three: c, Four: a, Five: b, Six: c

system="numeric" symbols="a b c"

The first symbol, ‘a’, corresponds to 0, so the converted numerals start from ‘b’.

One: b, Two: c, Three: ba, Four: bb, Five: bc, Six: ca

system="alphabetic" symbols="a b c"

Converts the numerals in the character string into the sequence a, b, c, aa, ab, ac, ba, bb, bc, ...

One: a, Two: b, Three: c, Four: aa, Five: ab, Six: ac

system="symbolic" symbols="a b c"

Converts the numerals in the character string into the sequence a, b, c, aa, bb, cc, aaa, bbb, ccc, ...

One: a, Two: b, Three: c, Four: aa, Five: bb, Six: cc

system="additive" additive-symbols="5 v,1 i"

Converts the numerals in the character string by converting 5 to v and remainder multiples of 1 to the same number of i.

One: i, Two: ii, Three: iii, Four: iiii, Five: v, Six: vi

system="fixed" symbols="a b c"

Converts the numerals in the character string into the sequence a, b, c and then displays higher numbers unchanged.

One: a, Two: b, Three: c, Four: 4, Five: 5, Six: 6

system="extends decimal" pad="2 '0'"

'pad' specifies padding for short representations. This displays up to 2 digits in the sequence 01, 02, 03, ...

One: 01, Two: 02, Three: 03, Four: 04, Five: 05, Six: 06

system="fixed" symbols="a b c" range="1 3" fallback="cjk-decimal"

'range' specifies the number range to which the style applies. 'fallback' specifies the fallback style for numbers outside that range. This sample applies a, b, c for numerals 1 to 3. It then falls back to using the 'cjk-decimal' style from "Predefined Counter Styles" for 4 and above.

One: a, Two: b, Three: c, Four: 四, Five: 五, Six: 六

system="extends decimal" negative="[ ]"

'negative' specifies the prefix and suffix character strings for negative values. This sample displays '[' before, and ']' after, negative values.

Negative two: [2], Negative one: [1], Zero: 0, One: 1, Two: 2, Three: 3

Complex Predefined Counter Styles

Examples from Section 7, Complex Predefined Counter Styles, of Predefined Counter Styles.

'circled-decimal'

One: ①, Two: ②, Three: ③, Four: ④, Five: ⑤, Six: ⑥

'filled-circled-decimal'

One: ❶, Two: ❷, Three: ❸, Four: ❹, Five: ❺, Six: ❻

'fullwidth-upper-alpha'

One: Ａ, Two: Ｂ, Three: Ｃ, Four: Ｄ, Five: Ｅ, Six: Ｆ

'lower-greek'

One: α, Two: β, Three: γ, Four: δ, Five: ε, Six: ζ

'japanese-informal'

One: 一, Two: 二, Three: 三, Four: 四, Five: 五, Six: 六

'japanese-formal'

One: 壱, Two: 弐, Three: 参, Four: 四, Five: 伍, Six: 六