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 Antenna House 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