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The Awesome Document Factory

WeasyPrint is a smart solution helping web developers to create PDF documents. It turns simple HTML pages into gorgeous statistical reports, invoices, tickets...

From a technical point of view, WeasyPrint is a visual rendering engine for HTML and CSS that can export to PDF and PNG. It aims to support web standards for printing. WeasyPrint is free software made available under a BSD license.

It is based on various libraries but not on a full rendering engine like WebKit or Gecko. The CSS layout engine is written in Python, designed for pagination, and meant to be easy to hack on.

- Free software: BSD licensed
- Python 3.5+
- Website: https://weasyprint.org/
- Documentation: https://weasyprint.readthedocs.io/
- Source code and issue tracker: https://github.com/Kozea/WeasyPrint
- Tests: https://travis-ci.org/Kozea/WeasyPrint
- Support: https://www.patreon.com/kozea
1.1 Installing

WeasyPrint 51 depends on:

- CPython 3.5.0
- cairo 1.15.4\(^1\)
- Pango 1.38.0\(^2\)
- setuptools 30.3.0\(^3\)
- CFFI 0.6
- html5lib 0.999999999
- cairocffi 0.9.0
- tinycss2 1.0.0
- cssselect2 0.1
- CairoSVG 2.4.0
- Pyphen 0.9.1
- GDK-PixBuf 2.25.0\(^4\)

Python, cairo, Pango and GDK-PixBuf need to be installed separately. See platform-specific instructions for Linux, macOS and Windows below.

---

\(^1\) cairo 1.15.4 is best but older versions may work too. The test suite passes on cairo 1.14, and passes with some tests marked as “expected failures” on 1.10 and 1.12 due to behavior changes or bugs in cairo. If you get incomplete SVG renderings, please read #339. If you get invalid PDF files, please read #565. Some PDF metadata including PDF information, hyperlinks and bookmarks require 1.15.4.

\(^2\) pango 1.29.3 is required, but 1.38.0 is needed to handle @font-face CSS rules.

\(^3\) setuptools 30.3.0 is required to install WeasyPrint from wheel, but 39.2.0 is required to build the package or install from source. setuptools < 40.8.0 will not include the LICENSE file.

\(^4\) Without it, PNG and SVG are the only supported image formats. JPEG, GIF and others are not available.
Install WeasyPrint with pip. This will automatically install most of dependencies. You probably need either a virtual environment (venv, recommended) or using sudo.

```
python3 -m venv ./venv
./venv/bin/activate
pip install WeasyPrint
```

Now let's try it:

```
weasyprint --help
weasyprint http://weasyprint.org ./weasyprint-website.pdf
```

You should see warnings about unsupported CSS 3 stuff; this is expected. In the PDF you should see the WeasyPrint logo on the first page.

You can also play with WeasyPrint Navigator or WeasyPrint Renderer. Start it with

```
python -m weasyprint.tools.navigator
```

or

```
python -m weasyprint.tools.renderer
```

and open your browser at http://127.0.0.1:5000/.

If everything goes well, you're ready to start using WeasyPrint! Otherwise, please copy the full error message and report the problem.

1.1.1 Linux

Pango, GdkPixbuf, and cairo can not be installed with pip and need to be installed from your platform’s packages. CFFI can, but you’d still need their own dependencies. This section lists system packages for CFFI when available, the dependencies otherwise. CFFI needs libffi with development files. On Debian, the package is called libffi-dev.

If your favorite system is not listed here but you know the package names, tell us so we can add it here.

Debian / Ubuntu

WeasyPrint is packaged for Debian 11 or newer.

You can install it with pip on Debian 10 Buster or newer, or on Ubuntu 18.04 Bionic Beaver or newer, after installing the following packages:

```
sudo apt-get install build-essential python3-dev python3-pip python3-setuptools
--python3-wheel python3-cffi libcairo2 libpango-1.0-0 libpangocairo-1.0-0 libgdk-pixbuf2.0-0 libffi-dev shared-mime-info
```

WeasyPrint may work under previous releases of Debian or Ubuntu, but they often provide an old version of Cairo that may limit WeasyPrint’s features.

Fedora

WeasyPrint is packaged for Fedora, but you can install it with pip after installing the following packages:

```
sudo yum install redhat-rpm-config python-devel python-pip python-setuptools python--wheel python-cffi libffi-devel cairo pango gdk-pixbuf2
```
Archlinux

WeasyPrint is available in the AUR, but you can install it with pip after installing the following packages:

```
sudo pacman -S python-pip python-setuptools python-wheel cairo pango gdk-pixbuf2
    → libffi pkg-config
```

Gentoo

WeasyPrint is packaged in Gentoo, but you can install it with pip after installing the following packages:

```
emerge pip setuptools wheel cairo pango gdk-pixbuf cffi
```

Alpine

For Alpine Linux 3.6 or newer:

```
apk --update --upgrade add gcc musl-dev jpeg-dev zlib-dev libffi-dev cairo-dev pango-
    → dev gdk-pixbuf-dev
```

Note: Some Alpine images do not resolv the library path via ctypes.utils.find_library. So if you get OSError: dlopen() failed to load a library: cairo / cairo-2 / cairo-gobject-2 then change find_library and open the library directly: /usr/local/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cairocffi/
    __init__.py

```
try:
    lib = ffi.dlopen(name)
    if lib:
        ...
cairo = dlopen(ffi, 'libcairo.so.2')
```

1.1.2 macOS

WeasyPrint is automatically installed and tested on virtual macOS machines. The official installation method relies on Homebrew. Install Homebrew if you haven’t already:

```
/usr/bin/ruby -e "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/
    → master/install)"
```

Install Python,cairo, Pango and GDK-PixBuf using Homebrew:

```
brew install python3 cairo pango gdk-pixbuf libffi
```

Don’t forget to use the pip3 command to install WeasyPrint, as pip may be using the version of Python installed with macOS:

```
pip3 install WeasyPrint
```

If you get the Fontconfig error: Cannot load default config file message, then try reinstalling fontconfig:

1.1. Installing
Go to brew uninstall fontconfig
brew install fontconfig

You can also try with Macports, but please notice that this solution is not tested and thus not recommended (also
known as “you’re on your own and may end up crying blood with sad dolphins for eternity”):
sudo port install py-pip cairo pango gdk-pixbuf2 libffi

1.1.3 Windows
Dear Windows user, please follow these steps carefully.
Really carefully. Don’t cheat.

Besides a proper Python installation and a few Python packages, WeasyPrint needs the Pango, cairo and GDK-PixBuf
libraries. They are required for the graphical stuff: Text and image rendering. These libraries aren’t Python packages.
They are part of GTK+ (formerly known as GIMP Toolkit), and must be installed separately.
The following installation instructions for the GTK+ libraries don’t work on Windows XP. That means: Windows
Vista or later is required.

Of course you can decide to install ancient WeasyPrint versions with an erstwhile Python versions, combine it with
outdated GTK+ libraries on any Windows version you like, but if you decide to do that you’re on your own, don’t
even try to report an issue, kittens will die because of you.

Step 1 - Install Python
Install the latest Python 3.x
• On Windows 32 bit download the “Windows x86 executable installer”
• On Windows 64 bit download the “Windows x86-64 executable installer”

Follow the instructions. You may customize your installation as you like, but we suggest that you “Add Python 3.x to
PATH” for convenience and let the installer “install pip”.

Step 2 - Update pip and setuptools packages
Python is bundled with modules that may have been updated since the release. Please open a Command Prompt and
execute the following command:

python -m pip install --upgrade pip setuptools

Step 3 - Install WeasyPrint
In the console window execute the following command to install the WeasyPrint package:

python -m pip install WeasyPrint
Step 4 - Install the GTK+ libraries

There's one thing you must observe:

- If your Python is 32 bit you must use the 32 bit versions of those libraries.
- If your Python is 64 bit you must use the 64 bit versions of those libraries.

If you mismatch the bitness, the warning about kittens dying applies.

In case you forgot which Python architecture you installed, you can find out by running the following command in command prompt:

```
python --version --version
```

If your python architecture is 64 bit you can either use the GTK+ 64 Bit Installer or install the 64-bit GTK+ via MSYS2.

If your python architecture is 32 bit you’ll have to install the 32-bit GTK+ via MSYS2.

**Note:** Installing those libraries doesn’t mean something extraordinary. It only means that the files must be on your computer and WeasyPrint must be able to find them, which is achieved by putting the path-to-the-libs into your Windows PATH.

Install GTK+ with the aid of MSYS2

Sadly the GTK+ Runtime for 32 bit Windows was discontinued in April 2017. Since then developers are advised to either bundle GTK+ with their software (which is beyond the capacities of the WeasyPrint maintainers) or install it through the MSYS2 project.

With the help of MSYS2, both the 32 bit as well as the 64 bit GTK+ can be installed. If you installed the 64 bit Python and don’t want to bother with MSYS2, then go ahead and use the GTK+ 64 Bit Installer.

MSYS2 is a development environment. We (somehow) mis-use it to only supply the up-to-date GTK+ runtime library files in a subfolder we can inject into our PATH. But maybe you get interested in the full powers of MSYS2. It’s the perfect tool for experimenting with MinGW and cross-platform development – look at its wiki.

Ok, let’s install GTK3+.

- Download and run the MSYS2 installer
  - On 32 bit Windows: “msys2-<i>686</i>-xxxxxxx.exe”
  - On 64 bit Windows: “msys2-x86_64-xxxxxxx.exe”

  You alternatively may download a zipped archive, unpack it and run msys2_shell.cmd as described in the MSYS2 wiki.

- Update the MSYS2 shell with

  ```
  pacman -Syuu
  ```

  Close the shell by clicking the close button in the upper right corner of the window.

- Restart the MSYS2 shell. Repeat the command

  ```
  pacman -Su
  ```

  until it says that there are no more packages to update.
• Install the GTK+ package and its dependencies.

To install the 32 bit (i686) GTK run the following command:

```
pacman -S mingw-w64-i686-gtk3
```

The command for the 64 bit (x86_64) version is:

```
pacman -S mingw-w64-x86_64-gtk3
```

The x86_64 package cannot be installed in the 32 bit MSYS2!

• Close the shell:

```
exit
```

• Now that all the GTK files needed by WeasyPrint are in the .\mingw32 respectively in the .\mingw64 subfolder of your MSYS2 installation directory, we can (and must) make them accessible by injecting the appropriate folder into the PATH.

Let’s assume you installed MSYS2 in C:\msys2. Then the folder to inject is:

– C:\msys2\mingw32\bin for the 32 bit GTK+
– C:\msys2\mingw64\bin for the 64 bit GTK+

You can either persist it through Advanced System Settings – if you don’t know how to do that, read How to set the path and environment variables in Windows – or temporarily inject the folder before you run WeasyPrint.

GTK+ 64 Bit Installer

If your Python is 64 bit you can use an installer extracted from MSYS2 and provided by Tom Schoonjans.

• Download and run the latest gtk3-runtime-x.x.x-x-x-x-ts-win64.exe

• If you prefer to manage your PATH environment variable yourself you should uncheck “Set up PATH environment variable to include GTK+” and supply it later – either persist it through Advanced System Settings or temporarily inject it before you run WeasyPrint.

Note: Checking the option doesn’t insert the GTK-path at the beginning of your system PATH, but rather appends it. If there is already another (outdated) GTK on your PATH this will lead to unpleasant problems.

In any case: When executing WeasyPrint the GTK libraries must be on its PATH.

Step 5 - Run WeasyPrint

Now that everything is in place you can test WeasyPrint.

Open a fresh Command Prompt and execute

```
python -m weasyprint http://weasyprint.org weasyprint.pdf
```

If you get an error like OSError: dlopen() failed to load a library: cairo / cairo-2 it’s probably because cairo (or another GTK+ library mentioned in the error message) is not properly available in the folders listed in your PATH environment variable.
Since you didn’t cheat and followed the instructions the up-to-date and complete set of GTK libraries must be present and the error is an error.

Let’s find out. Enter the following command:

```
WHERE libcairo-2.dll
WHERE zlib1.dll
```

This should respond with path/to/recently/installed/gtk/binaries/libcairo-2.dll, for example:

```
C:\msys2\mingw64\bin\libcairo-2.dll
C:\Program Files\GTK3-Runtime Win64\bin\zlib1.dll
```

If your system answers with nothing found or returns a filename not related to your recently-installed-gtk or lists more than one location and the first file in the list isn’t actually in a subfolder of your recently-installed-gtk, then we have caught the culprit.

Depending on the GTK installation route you took, the proper folder name is something along the lines of:

- C:\msys2\mingw32\bin
- C:\msys2\mingw64\bin
- C:\Program Files\GTK3-Runtime Win64\bin

Determine the correct folder and execute the following commands, replace <path-to-recently-installed-gtk> accordingly:

```
SET PROPER_GTK_FOLDER=<path-to-recently-installed-gtk>
SET PATH=%PROPER_GTK_FOLDER%;%PATH%
```

This puts the appropriate GTK at the beginning of your PATH and its files are the first found when WeasyPrint requires them.

Call WeasyPrint again:

```
python -m weasyprint http://weasyprint.org weasyprint.pdf
```

If the error is gone you should either fix your PATH permanently (via Advanced System Settings) or execute the above SET PATH command by default (once!) before you start using WeasyPrint.

If the error still occurs and if you really didn’t cheat then you are allowed to open a new issue. You can also find extra help in this bug report. If you cheated, then, you know: Kittens already died.

**Other Options for Installation**

There is a .NET wrapper for WeasyPrint available here.

### 1.2 Tutorial

#### 1.2.1 As a standalone program

Once you have WeasyPrint installed, you should have a weasyprint executable. Using it can be as simple as this:

```
```
You may see warnings on stderr about unsupported CSS properties. See Command-line API for the details of all available options.

In particular, the -s option can add a filename for a user stylesheet. For quick experimentation however, you may not want to create a file. In bash or zsh, you can use the shell’s redirection instead:

```
weasyprint http://weasyprint.org /tmp/weasyprint-website.pdf \
    -s <(echo 'body { font-family: serif !important }')
```

If you have many documents to convert you may prefer using the Python API in long-lived processes to avoid paying the start-up costs every time.

### Adjusting Document Dimensions

Currently, WeasyPrint does not provide support for adjusting page size or document margins via command-line flags. This is best accomplished with the CSS @page at-rule. Consider the following example:

```
@page {
    size: Letter; /* Change from the default size of A4 */
    margin: 2.5cm; /* Set margin on each page */
}
```

There is much more which can be achieved with the @page at-rule, such as page numbers, headers, etc. Read more about the page at-rule, and find an example here.

### 1.2.2 As a Python library

**Attention:** Using WeasyPrint with untrusted HTML or untrusted CSS may lead to various security problems.

#### Quickstart

The Python version of the above example goes like this:

```python
from weasyprint import HTML
HTML('http://weasyprint.org/').write_pdf('/tmp/weasyprint-website.pdf')
```

... or with the inline stylesheet:

```python
from weasyprint import HTML, CSS
HTML('http://weasyprint.org/').write_pdf('/tmp/weasyprint-website.pdf',
    stylesheets=[CSS(string='body { font-family: serif !important }')])
```

#### Instantiating HTML and CSS objects

If you have a file name, an absolute URL or a readable file object, you can just pass it to HTML or CSS to create an instance. Alternatively, use a named argument so that no guessing is involved:

```python
from weasyprint import HTML
HTML('..foo.html') # Same as ...
HTML(filename='..foo.html')
```

(continues on next page)
If you have a byte string or Unicode string already in memory you can also pass that, although the argument must be named:

```python
from weasyprint import HTML, CSS

# HTML(',h1>',foo') would be filename
HTML(string='''
    <h1>The title</h1>
    <p>Content goes here
''',)
CSS(string='@page { size: A3; margin: 1cm }')
```

If you have @font-face rules in your CSS, you have to create a FontConfiguration object:

```python
from weasyprint import HTML, CSS
from weasyprint.fonts import FontConfiguration

font_config = FontConfiguration()
html = HTML(string='<h1>The title</h1>

.css = CSS(string='''
    @font-face {
        font-family: Gentium;
        src: url(http://example.com/fonts/Gentium.otf);
    }
    h1 { font-family: Gentium }''', font_config=font_config)

html.write_pdf('/tmp/example.pdf', stylesheets=[css],
font_config=font_config)
```

## Rendering to a single file

Once you have a HTML object, call its write_pdf() or write_png() method to get the rendered document in a single PDF or PNG file.

Without arguments, these methods return a byte string in memory. If you pass a file name or a writable file object, they will write there directly instead. (Warning: with a filename, these methods will overwrite existing files silently.)

## Individual pages, meta-data, other output formats, …

If you want more than a single PDF, the render() method gives you a Document object with access to individual Page objects. Thus you can get the number of pages, their size¹, the details of hyperlinks and bookmarks, etc.

Documents also have write_pdf() and write_png() methods, and you can get a subset of the pages with copy(). Finally, for ultimate control, paint() individual pages anywhere on any type of cairo surface.

See the Python API for details. A few random examples:

¹ Pages in the same document do not always have the same size.
# Write odd and even pages separately:
# Lists count from 0 but page numbers usually from 1
# [:2] is a slice of even list indexes but odd-numbered pages.
document.copy(document.pages[:2]).write_pdf('odd_pages.pdf')
document.copy(document.pages[::2]).write_pdf('even_pages.pdf')

# Write one PNG image per page:
for i, page in enumerate(document.pages):
    document.copy([page]).write_png('page_%s.png' % i)

# Some previous versions of WeasyPrint had a method like this:
def get_png_pages(document):
    """Yield (png_bytes, width, height) tuples.""
    for page in document.pages:
        yield document.copy([page]).write_png()

# Print the outline of the document.
# Output on http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/intro.html
# 1. Introduction to CSS 2.1 (page 2)
# 2. A brief CSS 2.1 tutorial for XML (page 5)
# 3. The CSS 2.1 processing model (page 6)
# 4. CSS design principles (page 8)
def print_outline(bookmarks, indent=0):
    for i, bookmark in enumerate(bookmarks, 1):
        page = bookmark.destination[0]
        print('%s%d. %s (page %d)' % (' ' * indent, i, bookmark.label.lstrip('0123456789. '), page))
        print_outline(bookmark.children, indent + 2)
print_outline(document.make_bookmark_tree())

# PostScript on standard output:
surface = cairo.PSSurface(sys.stdout, 1, 1)
context = cairo.Context(surface)
for page in document.pages:
    # 0.75 = 72 PostScript point per inch / 96 CSS pixel per inch
    surface.set_size(page.width * 0.75, page.height * 0.75)
    page.paint(context, scale=0.75)
    surface.show_page()
surface.finish()

URL fetchers

WeasyPrint goes through a URL fetcher to fetch external resources such as images or CSS stylesheets. The default fetcher can natively open file and HTTP URLs, but the HTTP client does not support advanced features like cookies or authentication. This can be worked-around by passing a custom url_fetcher callable to the HTML or CSS classes. It must have the same signature as default_url_fetcher().

Custom fetchers can choose to handle some URLs and defer others to the default fetcher:

from weasyprint import default_url_fetcher, HTML

(continues on next page)
def my_fetcher(url):
    if url.startswith('graph: '):
        graph_data = map(float, url[6:].split(','))
        return dict(string=generate_graph(graph_data),
                     mime_type='image/png')
    return weasyprint.default_url_fetcher(url)

source = '<img src="graph:42,10.3,87">'
HTML(string=source, url_fetcher=my_fetcher).write_pdf('out.pdf')

Flask-WeasyPrint for Flask and Django-Weasyprint for Django both make use of a custom URL fetcher to integrate WeasyPrint and use the filesystem instead of a network call for static and media files.

A custom fetcher should be returning a dict with

- One of string (a bytestring) or file_obj (a file object).
- Optionally: mime_type, a MIME type extracted e.g. from a Content-Type header. If not provided, the type is guessed from the file extension in the URL.
- Optionally: encoding, a character encoding extracted e.g. from a charset parameter in a Content-Type header.
- Optionally: redirected_url, the actual URL of the resource if there were e.g. HTTP redirects.
- Optionally: filename, the filename of the resource. Usually derived from the filename parameter in a Content-Disposition header.

If a file_obj is given, the resource will be closed automatically by the function internally used by WeasyPrint to retrieve data.

Logging

Most errors (unsupported CSS property, missing image, ...) are not fatal and will not prevent a document from being rendered.

WeasyPrint uses the logging module from the Python standard library to log these errors and let you know about them. When WeasyPrint is launched in a terminal, logged messages will go to stderr by default. You can change that by configuring the weasyprint logger object:

```python
import logging
logger = logging.getLogger('weasyprint')
logger.addHandler(logging.FileHandler('/path/to/weasyprint.log'))
```

The weasyprint.progress logger is used to report the rendering progress. It is useful to get feedback when WeasyPrint is launched in a terminal (using the --verbose or --debug option), or to give this feedback to end users when used as a library.

See the documentation of the logging module for details.

1.2.3 WeasyPrint Tools

WeasyPrint provides two very limited tools, helping users to play with WeasyPrint, test it, and understand how to use it as a library.

These tools are just “toys” and are not intended to be significantly improved in the future.
WeasyPrint Navigator

*WeasyPrint Navigator* is a web browser running in your web browser. Start it with:

```bash
python -m weasyprint.tools.navigator
```

... and open your browser at `http://127.0.0.1:5000/`.

It does not support cookies, forms, or many other things that you would expect from a “real” browser. It only shows the PNG output from WeasyPrint with overlaid clickable hyperlinks. It is mostly useful for playing and testing.

WeasyPrint Renderer

*WeasyPrint Renderer* is a web app providing on the same web page a textarea where you can type an HTML/CSS document, and this document rendered by WeasyPrint as a PNG image. Start it with:

```bash
python -m weasyprint.tools.renderer
```

... and open your browser at `http://127.0.0.1:5000/`.

1.2.4 Security

When used with untrusted HTML or untrusted CSS, WeasyPrint can meet security problems. You will need extra configuration in your Python application to avoid high memory use, endless renderings or local files leaks.

*This section has been added thanks to the very useful reports and advice from Raz Becker.*

Long renderings

WeasyPrint is pretty slow and can take a long time to render long documents or specially crafted HTML pages.
When WeasyPrint used on a server with HTML or CSS files from untrusted sources, this problem can lead to very long time renderings, with processes with high CPU and memory use. Even small documents may lead to really long rendering times, restricting HTML document size is not enough.

If you use WeasyPrint on a server with HTML or CSS samples coming from untrusted users, you should:

- limit rendering time and memory use of your process, for example using evil-reload-on-as and harakiri options if you use uWSGI,
- limit memory use at the OS level, for example with ulimit on Linux,
- automatically kill the process when it uses too much memory or when the rendering time is too high, by regularly launching a script to do so if no better option is available,
- truncate and sanitize HTML and CSS input to avoid very long documents and access to external URLs.

**Infinite requests**

WeasyPrint can reach files on the network, for example using http:// URIs. For various reasons, HTTP requests may take a long time and lead to problems similar to Long renderings.

WeasyPrint has a default timeout of 10 seconds for HTTP, HTTPS and FTP resources. This timeout has no effect with other protocols, including access to file:// URIs.

If you use WeasyPrint on a server with HTML or CSS samples coming from untrusted users, or need to reach network resources, you should:

- use a custom URL fetcher,
- follow solutions listed in Long renderings.

**Infinite loops**

WeasyPrint has been hit by a large number of bugs, including infinite loops. Specially crafted HTML and CSS files can quite easily lead to infinite loops and infinite rendering times.

If you use WeasyPrint on a server with HTML or CSS samples coming from untrusted users, you should:

- follow solutions listed in Long renderings.

**Huge values**

WeasyPrint doesn’t restrict integer and float values used in CSS. Using huge values for some properties (page sizes, font sizes, block sizes) can lead to various problems, including infinite rendering times, huge PDF files, high memory use and crashes.

This problem is really hard to avoid. Even parsing CSS stylesheets and searching for huge values is not enough, as it is quite easy to trick CSS pre-processors using relative units (em and % for example).

If you use WeasyPrint on a server with HTML or CSS samples coming from untrusted users, you should:

- follow solutions listed in Long renderings.

**Access to local files**

As any web renderer, WeasyPrint can reach files on the local filesystem using file:// URIs. These files can be shown in img or embed tags for example.
When WeasyPrint used on a server with HTML or CSS files from untrusted sources, this feature may be used to know if files are present on the server filesystem, and to embed them in generated documents.

Unix-like systems also have special local files with infinite size, like /dev/urandom. Referencing these files in HTML or CSS files obviously lead to infinite time renderings.

If you use WeasyPrint on a server with HTML or CSS samples coming from untrusted users, you should:

• restrict your process access to trusted files using sandboxing solutions,
• use a custom URL fetcher that doesn’t allow file:// URLs or filters access depending on given paths.
• follow solutions listed in *Long renderings*.

**System information leaks**

WeasyPrint relies on many libraries that can leak hardware and software information. Even when this information looks useless, it can be used by attackers to exploit other security breaches.

Leaks can include (but are not restricted to):

• locally installed fonts (using font-family and @font-face),
• network configuration (IPv4 and IPv6 support, IP addressing, firewall configuration, using http:// URIs and tracking time used to render documents),
• hardware and software used for graphical rendering (as cairo renderings can change with CPU and GPU features),
• Python, cairo, Pango and other libraries versions (implementation details lead to different renderings).

**SVG images**

WeasyPrint relies on CairoSVG to render SVG files. CairoSVG more or less suffers from the same problems as the ones listed here for WeasyPrint.

Security advices apply for untrusted SVG files as they apply for untrusted HTML and CSS documents.

Note that WeasyPrint gives CairoSVG its URL fetcher.

**1.2.5 Errors**

If you get an exception during rendering, it is probably a bug in WeasyPrint. Please copy the full traceback and report it on our issue tracker.

**1.2.6 Stylesheet origins**

HTML documents are rendered with stylesheets from three origins:

• The HTML5 user agent stylesheet (defines the default appearance of HTML elements);
• Author stylesheets embedded in the document in <style> elements or linked by <link rel=stylesheet> elements;
• User stylesheets provided in the API.

Keep in mind that user stylesheets have a lower priority than author stylesheets in the cascade, unless you use !important in declarations to raise their priority.
1.3 Tips & Tricks

This page presents some tips and tricks, mostly in the form of code snippets.

Note: These tips are primarily sourced from the community. You too can share your tricks with the community, just open a PR! (If you do so, don’t forget to make your code readable for the others and add some context :).)

1.3.1 Include header and footer of arbitrary complexity in a PDF

Why this snippet?

Objective: Render a header and a footer of arbitrary complexity on every page of a PDF file.

Currently, Weasyprint allow to include simple information in the margin of each page (see the report in the library examples). This is possible thanks to CSS3 at-rules (syntax presentation here). At-rules provide the ability to include characters in the margin of paged media. They are used to add things like page numbers or titles on the page.

Yet elements of arbitrary complexity can’t be introduced in the margin. The class in this snippet provides a solution to include any header and/or a complex footer, however complex they are.

How to use this snippet?

1. Alongside the main html file that you plan to export as a PDF, create a header html and/or a footer html.
2. Render the html files as strings, as you would normally do for your main html file. Then pass these strings to the class constructor under the names main_html, header_html and footer_html.
3. To get your PDF simply call the method render_pdf.

Note: This constructor provide side margins with a sensible default of 2 centimeters. You can of course change the width of this margin if you want to. Just like you can change the default of 30 pixels between the header and footer elements and the core of the document.

How to write the header and footer?

For the HTML, the entire content of the header should be wrapped into a header tag and the content of the footer in a footer tag.

For the CSS, use fixed position and position the element yourself, either at the top for the header or the bottom for the footer.

Example CSS for a header:

```css
header {
    position: fixed;
    top: 0;
    left: 0;

    height: 2.5cm;
    width: 100%;
    background-color: #lalala;
}
```
The html and css of the main page don’t change.

Show me the code!

```python
from weasyprint import HTML, CSS

class PdfGenerator:
    ""
    Generate a PDF out of a rendered template, with the possibility to integrate,
    nicely
    a header and a footer if provided.
    
    Notes:
    ------
    - When Weasyprint renders an html into a PDF, it goes through several intermediate
    steps.
      Here, in this class, we deal mostly with a box representation: 1 `Document`
      have 1 `Page`
    or more, each `Page` 1 `Box` or more. Each box can contain other box. Hence the
    recursive
    method `get_element` for example.
      For more, see:
    - Warning: the logic of this class relies heavily on the internal Weasyprint API.
    
    This
    snippet was written at the time of the release 47, it might break in the future.
    
    - This generator draws its inspiration and, also a bit of its implementation,
    from this
    discussion in the library github issues: https://github.com/Kozea/WeasyPrint/
    issues/92
    ""
    OVERLAY_LAYOUT = '@page {size: A4 portrait; margin: 0;}'

    def __init__(self, main_html, header_html=None, footer_html=None,
                 base_url=None, side_margin=2, extra_vertical_margin=30):
        ""
        Parameters
        ----------
        main_html: str
            An HTML file (most of the time a template rendered into a string) which
            represents
            the core of the PDF to generate.
        header_html: str
            An optional header html.
        footer_html: str
            An optional footer html.
        base_url: str
            An absolute url to the page which serves as a reference to Weasyprint to
            fetch assets,
```

(continues on next page)
required to get our media.

The margin to apply on the core of the rendered PDF (i.e. main_html).

An extra margin to apply between the main content and header and the footer.

The goal is to avoid having the content of `main_html` touching the header or the footer.

```python
def _compute_overlay_element(self, element: str):
    """
    Parameters
    ----------
    element: str
      Either 'header' or 'footer'
    
    Returns
    -------
    element_body: BlockBox
      A Weasyprint pre-rendered representation of an html element
    element_height: float
      The height of this element, which will be then translated in a html height
    """

    html = HTML(
        string=getattr(self, f'{element}_html'),
        base_url=self.base_url,
    )
    element_doc = html.render(stylesheets=[CSS(string=self.OVERLAY_LAYOUT)])
    element_page = element_doc.pages[0]
    element_body = PdfGenerator.get_element(element_page._page_box.all_children(),
                                            'body')
    element_body = element_body.copy_with_children(element_body.all_children())
    element_html = PdfGenerator.get_element(element_page._page_box.all_children(),
                                             element)

    if element == 'header':
        element_height = element_html.height
    if element == 'footer':
        element_height = element_page.height - element_html.position_y

    return element_body, element_height
```

```python
def _apply_overlay_on_main(self, main_doc, header_body=None, footer_body=None):
    """
    Insert the header and the footer in the main document.
    """

    Parameters
    ----------
    main_doc: Document
```

(continues on next page)
The top level representation for a PDF page in Weasyprint.

header_body: BlockBox
A representation for an html element in Weasyprint.

footer_body: BlockBox
A representation for an html element in Weasyprint.

```python
for page in main_doc.pages:
    page_body = PdfGenerator.get_element(page._page_box.all_children(), 'body')
    if header_body:
        page_body.children += header_body.all_children()
    if footer_body:
        page_body.children += footer_body.all_children()
```

def render_pdf(self):
    ```
    Returns
    -------
    pdf: a bytes sequence
    The rendered PDF.
    ```
    if self.header_html:
        header_body, header_height = self._compute_overlay_element('header')
    else:
        header_body, header_height = None, 0
    if self.footer_html:
        footer_body, footer_height = self._compute_overlay_element('footer')
    else:
        footer_body, footer_height = None, 0

    margins = '{header_size}px {side_margin} {footer_size}px {side_margin}'.format(
        header_size=header_height + self.extra_vertical_margin,
        footer_size=footer_height + self.extra_vertical_margin,
        side_margin=f'{self.side_margin}cm',
    )

    content_print_layout = '@page {size: A4 portrait; margin: %s;}' % margins

    html = HTML(
        string=self.main_html,
        base_url=self.base_url,
    )
    main_doc = html.render(stylesheets=[CSS(string=content_print_layout)])

    if self.header_html or self.footer_html:
        self._apply_overlay_on_main(main_doc, header_body, footer_body)
    pdf = main_doc.write_pdf()

    return pdf
```

@staticmethod
def get_element(boxes, element):
    ```
    Given a set of boxes representing the elements of a PDF page in a DOM-like
    way, find the box which is named 'element'.
    ```
Look at the notes of the class for more details on Weasyprint insides.

```python
for box in boxes:
    if box.element_tag == element:
        return box
return PdfGenerator.get_element(box.all_children(), element)
```

**Note:** In the CSS Generated Content for Paged Media Module, the W3C proposed standards to support most expected features for print media. Running elements are the CSS compliant solution to this problem. See this issue on the project for more details for a possible implementation.

### 1.3.2 Edit the generated PDF using WeasyPrint’s PDF editor

**Why this snippet?**

You may want to edit the PDF generated by WeasyPrint, for example to add PDF features that are not supported by CSS properties.

WeasyPrint includes a very simple and limited PDF editor that can be used in this case. This PDF editor only works with documents generated by WeasyPrint.

In this example, we will set the magnification to “Fit page”, so that the PDF size automatically fits in the PDF reader window when open.

**How to use this snippet?**

You can use the code below as a simple Python script. Change the URL you want to render and the path of the generated PDF to fit your needs.

If you want to add other features, you will have to read the PDF specification!

**Show me the code!**

```python
from io import BytesIO
from weasyprint import HTML
from weasyprint.pdf import PDFFile, pdf_format

html = HTML('http://weasyprint.org/)
content = BytesIO(html.write_pdf())
pdf_file = PDFFile(content)
params = pdf_format('/OpenAction [0 /FitV null]
pdf_file.extend_dict(pdf_file.catalog, params)
pdf_file.finish()
pdf = pdf_file.fileobj.getvalue()
open('/tmp/weasyprint.pdf', 'wb').write(pdf)
```

### 1.3.3 Display forms

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Why this snippet?

Contrary to many browsers, WeasyPrint doesn’t render form inputs using a custom toolkit. As there’s no dedicated stylesheet for them, they’re often not rendered at all.

Forms could also be rendered in generated PDF files, but it’s not supported yet (see issue #61).

The easiest way to render inputs is to use a dedicated stylesheet.

How to use this snippet?

Adapt and include the sample into your document stylesheets.

Show me the code!

```css
input, textarea {
  background: #eee;
  border: 0.01em solid;
  display: block;
  margin: 0.2em 0;
}
[disabled] {
  opacity: 0.3;
}
input[type=text] {
  height: 1.2em;
  width: 20em;
}
input[type=text]::before {
  content: attr(value);
  padding: 0.2em;
}
input[type=radio], input[type=checkbox] {
  box-sizing: border-box;
  background-clip: content-box;
  height: 1em;
  padding: 0.1em;
  width: 1em;
}
input[checked] {
  background-color: red;
}
input[type=radio] {
  border-radius: 100%;
}
textarea {
  font-family: monospace;
  padding: 0.5em;
}
```
1.4 API

1.4.1 API stability

Everything described here is considered “public”: this is what you can rely on. We will try to maintain backward-compatibility, and we really often do, but there is no hard promise.

Anything else should not be used outside of WeasyPrint itself. We reserve the right to change it or remove it at any point. Use it at your own risk, or have dependency to a specific WeasyPrint version.

1.4.2 Versioning

Since version 43, WeasyPrint only provides major releases and does not follow semantic versioning. This choice may look odd, but it is close to what many browsers do, including Firefox and Chrome.

Even if each version does not break the API, each version does break the way documents are rendered, which is what really matters at the end. Providing minor versions would give the illusion that developers can just update WeasyPrint without checking that everything works.

Unfortunately, we have the same problem as the other browsers: when a new version is released, most of the user’s websites are rendered exactly the same, but a small part is not. And the only ways to know that, for web developers, are to read the changelog and to check that their pages are correctly rendered.

More about this choice can be found in issue #900.

1.4.3 Command-line API

1.4.4 Python API

1.5 Features

This page is for WeasyPrint 51. See changelog for older versions.

1.5.1 URLs

WeasyPrint can read normal files, HTTP, FTP and data URIs. It will follow HTTP redirects but more advanced features like cookies and authentication are currently not supported, although a custom url_fetcher can help.

1.5.2 HTML

Many HTML elements are implemented in CSS through the HTML5 User-Agent stylesheet.

Some elements need special treatment:

- The <base> element, if present, determines the base for relative URLs.
• CSS stylesheets can be embedded in `<style>` elements or linked by `<link rel=stylesheet>` elements.

• `<img>`, `<embed>` or `<object>` elements accept images either in raster formats supported by GdkPixbuf (including PNG, JPEG, GIF, ...) or in SVG with CairoSVG. SVG images are not rasterized but rendered as vectors in the PDF output.

HTML presentational hints are not supported by default, but most of them can be supported:

• by using the `--presentational-hints` CLI parameter, or

• by setting the `presentational_hints` parameter of the `HTML.render` or `HTML.write_*` methods to `True`.

Presentational hints include a wide array of attributes that direct styling in HTML, including font color and size, list attributes like `type` and `start`, various table alignment attributes, and others. If the document generated by WeasyPrint is missing some of the features you expect from the HTML, try to enable this option.

### 1.5.3 PDF

In addition to text, raster and vector graphics, WeasyPrint’s PDF files can contain hyperlinks, bookmarks and attachments.

Hyperlinks will be clickable in PDF viewers that support them. They can be either internal, to another part of the same document (e.g. `<a href="#pdf">`) or external, to an URL. External links are resolved to absolute URLs: `<a href="/news/">` on the WeasyPrint website would always point to `http://weasyprint.org/news/` in PDF files.

PDF bookmarks are also called outlines and are generally shown in a sidebar. Clicking on an entry scrolls the matching part of the document into view. By default all `<h1>` to `<h6>` titles generate bookmarks, but this can be controlled with CSS (see Bookmarks.)

Attachments are related files, embedded in the PDF itself. They can be specified through `<link rel=attachment>` elements to add resources globally or through regular links with `<a rel=attachment>` to attach a resource that can be saved by clicking on said link. The title attribute can be used as description of the attachment.

### 1.5.4 Fonts

WeasyPrint can use any font that Pango can find installed on the system. Fonts are automatically embedded in PDF files.

On Linux, Pango uses fontconfig to access fonts. You can list the available fonts thanks to the `fc-list` command, and know which font is matched by a given pattern thanks to `fc-match`. Copying a font file into the `~/.local/share/fonts` or `~/.fonts` directory is generally enough to install a new font. WeasyPrint should support any font format handled by FreeType.

On Windows and macOS, Pango >= 1.38 is required to use fontconfig and FreeType like it does on Linux. Both, `fc-list` and `fc-match` probably will be present, too. Installing new fonts on your system as usual should make them available to Pango.

Otherwise (Pango < 1.38) on Windows and macOS, the native font-managing libraries are used. You must then use the tools provided by your OS to know which fonts are available. WeasyPrint should support any font format that’s supported by the operating system.

### 1.5.5 CSS

WeasyPrint supports many of the CSS specifications written by the W3C. You will find in this chapter a comprehensive list of the specifications or drafts with at least one feature implemented in WeasyPrint.
The results of some of the test suites provided by the W3C are also available at test.weasyprint.org. This website uses a tool called WeasySuite that can be useful if you want to implement new features in WeasyPrint.

**CSS Level 2 Revision 1**

The CSS Level 2 Revision 1 specification, best known as CSS 2.1, is pretty well supported by WeasyPrint. Since version 0.11, it passes the famous Acid2 Test.

The CSS 2.1 features listed here are **not** supported:

- The ::first-line pseudo-element.
- On tables: visibility: collapse.
- Minimum and maximum height on table-related boxes.
- Minimum and maximum width and height on page-margin boxes.
- Conforming font matching algorithm. Currently font-family is passed as-is to Pango.
- Right-to-left or bi-directional text.
- System colors and system fonts. The former are deprecated in CSS Color Module Level 3.

To the best of our knowledge, everything else that applies to the print media is supported. Please report a bug if you find this list incomplete.

**Selectors Level 3**

With the exceptions noted here, all Selectors Level 3 are supported.

PDF is generally not interactive. The :hover, :active, :focus, :target and :visited pseudo-classes are accepted as valid but never match anything.

**CSS Text Module Level 3 / 4**

The CSS Text Module Level 3 and CSS Text Module Level 4 are working drafts defining “properties for text manipulation” and covering “line breaking, justification and alignment, white space handling, and text transformation”.

Among their features, some are already included in CSS 2.1, sometimes with missing or different values (text-indent, text-align, letter-spacing, word-spacing, text-transform, white-space).

New properties defined in Level 3 are supported:

- the overflow-wrap property replacing word-wrap;
- the full-width value of the text-transform property; and
- the tab-size property.

Experimental properties controlling hyphenation are supported by WeasyPrint:

- hyphens,
- hyphenate-character,
- hyphenate-limit-chars, and
- hyphenate-limit-zone.

To get automatic hyphenation, you to set it to auto and have the lang HTML attribute set to one of the languages supported by Pyphen.
Automatic hyphenation can be disabled again with the `manual` value:

```html
html { hyphens: auto }
a[href]:after { content: ' [' attr(href) ']'; hyphens: manual }
```

The other features provided by CSS Text Module Level 3 are not supported:

- the `line-break` and `word-break` properties;
- the `start`, `end`, `match-parent` and `start end` values of the `text-align` property;
- the `text-align-last` and `text-justify` properties; and
- the `text-indent` and `hanging-punctuation` properties.

The other features provided by CSS Text Module Level 4 are not supported:

- the `text-space-collapse` and `text-space-trim` properties;
- the `text-wrap`, `wrap-before`, `wrap-after` and `wrap-inside` properties;
- the `text-align` property with an alignment character;
- the `pre-wrap-auto` value of the `white-space` property; and
- the `text-spacing` property.

### CSS Fonts Module Level 3

The CSS Fonts Module Level 3 is a candidate recommendation describing “how font properties are specified and how font resources are loaded dynamically”.

WeasyPrint supports the `font-size`, `font-stretch`, `font-style` and `font-weight` properties, coming from CSS 2.1.


`font-family` is supported. The string is given to Pango that tries to find a matching font in a way different from what is defined in the recommendation, but that should not be a problem for common use.

The shorthand `font` and `font-variant` properties are supported.

WeasyPrint supports the `@font-face` rule, provided that Pango >= 1.38 is installed.

WeasyPrint does not support the `@font-feature-values` rule and the values of `font-variant-alternates` other than `normal` and `historical-forms`.

The `font-variant-caps` property is supported but needs the small-caps variant of the font to be installed. WeasyPrint does not simulate missing small-caps fonts.
CSS Paged Media Module Level 3

The CSS Paged Media Module Level 3 is a working draft including features for paged media “describing how:

- page breaks are created and avoided;
- the page properties such as size, orientation, margins, border, and padding are specified;
- headers and footers are established within the page margins;
- content such as page counters are placed in the headers and footers; and
- orphans and widows can be controlled.”

All the features of this draft are available, including:

- the \@page rule and the :left, :right, :first and :blank selectors;
- the page margin boxes;
- the page-based counters (with known limitations #93);
- the page size, bleed and marks properties;
- the named pages.

CSS Generated Content for Paged Media Module

The CSS Generated Content for Paged Media Module (GCPM) is a working draft defining “new properties and values, so that authors may bring new techniques (running headers and footers, footnotes, page selection) to paged media”.

Page selectors are supported by WeasyPrint. You can select pages according to their position in the document:

```css
@page :nth(3) { background: red } /* Third page */
@page :nth(2n+1) { background: green } /* Odd pages */
```

You can also use running elements to put HTML boxes into the page margins (but the start parameter of element() is not supported).

The other features of GCPM are not implemented:

- footnotes (float: footnote, footnote-display, footnote counter, ::footnote-call, ::footnote-marker, @footnote rule, footnote-policy);
- page groups (:nth(X of pagename) pseudo-class).

CSS Generated Content Module Level 3

The CSS Generated Content Module Level 3 is a working draft helping “authors [who] sometimes want user agents to render content that does not come from the document tree. One familiar example of this is numbered headings […]. Similarly, authors may want the user agent to insert the word “Figure” before the caption of a figure […], or replacing elements with images or other multimedia content.”

Named strings are supported by WeasyPrint. You can define strings related to the first or last element of a type present on a page, and display these strings in page borders. This feature is really useful to add the title of the current chapter at the top of the pages of a book for example.

The named strings can embed static strings, counters, cross-references, tag contents and tag attributes.

```css
@top-center { content: string(chapter) }
@h2 { string-set: chapter "Current chapter: " content() }
```
Cross-references retrieve counter or content values from targets (anchors or identifiers) in the current document:

```css
a::after { content: ", on page " target-counter(attr(href), page) }
a::after { content: ", see " target-text(attr(href)) }
```

In particular, `target-counter()` and `target-text()` are useful when it comes to tables of contents (see an example).

You can also control PDF bookmarks with WeasyPrint. Using the experimental `bookmark-level`, `bookmark-label` and `bookmark-state` properties, you can add bookmarks that will be available in your PDF reader.

Bookmarks have already been added in the WeasyPrint’s user agent stylesheet, so your generated documents will automatically have bookmarks on headers (from `<h1>` to `<h6>`). But for example, if you have only one top-level `<h1>` and do not wish to include it in the bookmarks, add this in your stylesheet:

```css
h1 { bookmark-level: none }
```

The other features of this module are not implemented:

- quotes (content: *-quote);
- leaders (content: leader()).

**CSS Color Module Level 3**

The CSS Color Module Level 3 is a recommendation defining “CSS properties which allow authors to specify the foreground color and opacity of an element”. Its main goal is to specify how colors are defined, including color keywords and the `#rgb`, `#rrggbb`, `rgb()`, `rgba()`, `hsl()`, `hsla()` syntaxes. Opacity and alpha compositing are also defined in this document.

This recommendation is fully implemented in WeasyPrint, except the deprecated System Colors.

**CSS Transforms Module Level 1**

The CSS Transforms Module Level 1 working draft “describes a coordinate system within each element is positioned. This coordinate space can be modified with the transform property. Using transform, elements can be translated, rotated and scaled in two or three dimensional space.”

WeasyPrint supports the `transform` and `transform-origin` properties, and all the 2D transformations (`matrix`, `rotate`, `translate(X|Y)?`, `scale(X|Y)?`, `skew(X|Y)?`).

WeasyPrint does not support the `transform-style`, `perspective`, `perspective-origin` and `backface-visibility` properties, and all the 3D transformations (`matrix3d`, `rotate(3d|X|Y|Z)`, `translate(3d|Z)`, `scale(3d|Z)`).

**CSS Backgrounds and Borders Module Level 3**

The CSS Backgrounds and Borders Module Level 3 is a candidate recommendation defining properties dealing “with the decoration of the border area and with the background of the content, padding and border areas”.

The border part of this module is supported, as it is already included in the the CSS 2.1 specification.

WeasyPrint supports the background part of this module (allowing multiple background layers per box), including the `background`, `background-color`, `background-image`, `background-repeat`, `background-attachment`, `background-position`, `background-clip`, `background-origin` and `background-size` properties.
WeasyPrint also supports the rounded corners part of this module, including the `border-radius` property.

WeasyPrint does not support the border images part of this module, including the `border-image`, `border-image-source`, `border-image-slice`, `border-image-width`, `border-image-outset` and `border-image-repeat` properties.

WeasyPrint does not support the box shadow part of this module, including the `box-shadow` property. This feature has been implemented in a git branch that is not released, as it relies on raster implementation of shadows.

### CSS Image Values and Replaced Content Module Level 3 / 4

The Image Values and Replaced Content Module Level 3 is a candidate recommendation introducing “additional ways of representing 2D images, for example as a list of URLs denoting fallbacks, or as a gradient”, defining “several properties for manipulating raster images and for sizing or positioning replaced elements” and “generic sizing algorithm for replaced elements”.

The Image Values and Replaced Content Module Level 4 is a working draft on the same subject.

The `linear-gradient()`, `radial-gradient()` and `repeating-radial-gradient()` properties are supported as background images.

The the `url()` notation is supported, but the `image()` notation is not supported for background images.

The `object-fit` and `object-position` properties are supported.

The `from-image` and `snap` values of the `image-resolution` property are not supported, but the `resolution` value is supported.

The `image-rendering` property is supported.

The `image-orientation` property is not supported.

### CSS Basic User Interface Module Level 3

The CSS Basic User Interface Module Level 3 also known as CSS3 UI is a candidate recommendation describing “CSS properties which enable authors to style user interface related properties and values.”

Two new properties defined in this document are implemented in WeasyPrint: the `box-sizing` and `text-overflow` properties.

Some of the properties do not apply for WeasyPrint: `cursor`, `resize`, `caret-color`, `nav-(up|right|down|left)`.

The `outline-offset` property is not implemented.

### CSS Values and Units Module Level 3

The CSS Values and Units Module Level 3 defines various units and keywords used in “value definition field of each CSS property”.

The `initial` and `inherit` CSS-wide keywords are supported, but the `unset` keyword is not supported.

Quoted strings, URLs and numeric data types are supported.

Font-related lengths (`em`, `ex`, `ch`, `rem`), absolute lengths (`cm`, `mm`, `q`, `in`, `pt`, `pc`, `px`), angles (`rad`, `grad`, `turn`, `deg`), resolutions (`dpi`, `dpcm`, `dppx`) are supported.

The `attr()` functional notation is allowed in the `content` and `string-set` properties.

Viewport-percentage lengths (`vw`, `vh`, `vmin`, `vmax`) are not supported.
CSS Multi-column Layout Module

The CSS Multi-column Layout Module “describes multi-column layouts in CSS, a style sheet language for the web. Using functionality described in the specification, content can be flowed into multiple columns with a gap and a rule between them.”

Simple multi-column layouts are supported in WeasyPrint. Features such as constrained height, spanning columns or column breaks are not supported. Pagination and overflow are not seriously tested.

The column-width and column-count properties, and the columns shorthand property are supported. The column-gap, column-rule-color, column-rule-style and column-rule-width properties, and the column-rule shorthand property are supported. The break-before, break-after and break-inside properties are not supported. The column-span property is supported for direct children of columns. The column-fill property is supported, with a column balancing algorithm that should be efficient with simple cases.

CSS Fragmentation Module Level 3 / 4

The CSS Fragmentation Module Level 3 “describes the fragmentation model that partitions a flow into pages, columns, or regions. It builds on the Page model module and introduces and defines the fragmentation model. It adds functionality for pagination, breaking variable fragment size and orientation, widows and orphans.”

The CSS Fragmentation Module Level 4 is a working draft on the same subject. The break-before, break-after and break-inside properties are supported for pages, but not for columns and regions. page-break- alias as defined in CSS2 are supported too. The orphans and widows properties are supported. The box-decoration-break property is supported, but backgrounds are always repeated and not extended through the whole box as it should be with ‘slice’ value. The margin-break property is supported.

CSS Custom Properties for Cascading Variables Module Level 1

The CSS Custom Properties for Cascading Variables Module Level 1 “introduces cascading variables as a new primitive type that is accepted by all CSS properties, and custom properties for defining them.”

The custom properties and the var() notation are supported.

CSS Text Decoration Module Level 3

The CSS Text Decoration Module Level 3 “contains the features of CSS relating to text decoration, such as underlines, text shadows, and emphasis marks.”

The text-decoration-line, text-decoration-style and text-decoration-color properties are supported, except from the wavy value of text-decoration-style. The text-decoration shorthand is also supported. The other properties (text-underline-position, text-emphasis-*, text-shadow) are not supported.
CSS Flexible Box Layout Module Level 1

The CSS Flexible Box Layout Module Level 1 "describes a CSS box model optimized for user interface design", also known as "flexbox".

This module works for simple use cases but is not deeply tested.

All the flex-*, align-*, justify-* and order properties are supported. The flex and flex-flow short-hands are supported too.

1.6 Hacking WeasyPrint

Assuming you already have the dependencies, install the development version of WeasyPrint:

```
git clone git://github.com/Kozea/WeasyPrint.git
cd WeasyPrint
python3 -m venv env
. env/bin/activate
pip install -e .[doc,test]
weasyprint --help
```

This will install WeasyPrint in "editable" mode (which means that you don’t need to re-install it every time you make a change in the source code) as well as pytest and Sphinx.

Lastly, in order to pass unit tests, your system must have as default font any font with a condensed variant (i.e. DejaVu) - typically installable via your distro’s packaging system.

1.6.1 Documentation changes

The documentation lives in the docs directory, but API section references docstrings in the source code. Run `python setup.py build_sphinx` to rebuild the documentation and get the output in docs/_build/html. The website version is updated automatically when we push to master on GitHub.

1.6.2 Code changes

Use the `python setup.py test` command from the WeasyPrint directory to run the test suite.

Please report any bugs/feature requests and submit patches/pull requests on Github.

1.6.3 Dive into the source

The rest of this document is a high-level overview of WeasyPrint’s source code. For more details, see the various docstrings or even the code itself. When in doubt, feel free to ask!

Much like in web browsers, the rendering of a document in WeasyPrint goes like this:

1. The HTML document is fetched and parsed into a tree of elements (like DOM).
2. CSS stylesheets (either found in the HTML or supplied by the user) are fetched and parsed.
3. The stylesheets are applied to the DOM-like tree.
4. The DOM-like tree with styles is transformed into a formatting structure made of rectangular boxes.
5. These boxes are laid-out with fixed dimensions and position onto pages.
6. For each page, the boxes are re-ordered to observe stacking rules, and are drawn on a PDF page.
7. Cairo’s PDF is modified to add metadata such as attachments, embedded files, and PDF trim and bleed boxes.

**HTML**

Not much to see here. The `weasyprint.HTML` class handles step 1 and gives a tree of HTML elements. Although the actual API is different, this tree is conceptually the same as what web browsers call the DOM.

**CSS**

As with HTML, CSS stylesheets are parsed in the `weasyprint.CSS` class with an external library, `tinycss2`.

In addition to the actual parsing, the `weasyprint.css` and `weasyprint.css.validation` modules do some pre-processing:

- Unknown and unsupported declarations are ignored with warnings. Remaining property values are parsed in a property-specific way from raw tinycss2 tokens into a higher-level form.
- Shorthand properties are expanded. For example, `margin` becomes `margin-top`, `margin-right`, `margin-bottom` and `margin-left`.
- Hyphens in property names are replaced by underscores (`margin-top` becomes `margin_top`). This transformation is safe since none of the known (not ignored) properties have an underscore character.
- Selectors are pre-compiled with `cssselect2`.

**The cascade**

After that and still in the `weasyprint.css` package, the `cascade` (that’s the C in CSS!) applies the stylesheets to the element tree. Selectors associate property declarations to elements. In case of conflicting declarations (different values for the same property on the same element), the one with the highest weight wins. Weights are based on the stylesheet’s origin, `!important` markers, selector specificity and source order. Missing values are filled in through inheritance (from the parent element) or the property’s initial value, so that every element has a specified value for every property.

These specified values are turned into computed values in the `weasyprint.css.computed_values` module. Keywords and lengths in various units are converted to pixels, etc. At this point the value for some properties can be represented by a single number or string, but some require more complex objects. For example, a `Dimension` object can be either an absolute length or a percentage.

The final result of the `get_all_computed_styles()` function is a big dict where keys are `(element, pseudo_element_type)` tuples, and keys are style dict objects. Elements are `ElementTree` elements, while the type of pseudo-element is a string for eg. `::first-line` selectors, or `None` for “normal” elements. Style dict objects are dicts mapping property names to the computed values. (The return value is not the dict itself, but a convenience `style_for()` function for accessing it.)

**Formatting structure**

The visual formatting model explains how elements (from the ElementTree tree) generate boxes (in the formatting structure). This is step 4 above. Boxes may have children and thus form a tree, much like elements. This tree is generally close but not identical to the ElementTree tree: some elements generate more than one box or none.

Boxes are of a lot of different kinds. For example you should not confuse block-level boxes and block containers, though block boxes are both. The `weasyprint.formatting_structure.boxes` module has a whole hierarchy of classes to represent all these boxes. We won’t go into the details here, see the module and class docstrings.
The `weasyprint.formatting_structure.build` module takes an ElementTree tree with associated computed styles, and builds a formatting structure. It generates the right boxes for each element and ensures they conform to the models rules (e.g. an inline box can not contain a block). Each box has a `style` attribute containing the style dict of computed values.

The main logic is based on the `display` property, but it can be overridden for some elements by adding a handler in the `weasyprint.html` module. This is how `<img>` and `<td colspan=3>` are currently implemented, for example.

This module is rather short as most of HTML is defined in CSS rather than in Python, in the user agent stylesheet.

The `build_formatting_structure()` function returns the box for the root element (and, through its children attribute, the whole tree).

**Layout**

Step 5 is the layout. You could say the everything else is glue code and this is where the magic happens.

During the layout the document’s content is, well, laid out on pages. This is when we decide where to do line breaks and page breaks. If a break happens inside of a box, that box is split into two (or more) boxes in the layout result.

According to the box model, each box has rectangular margin, border, padding and content areas:

![Box model diagram]

While `box.style` contains computed values, the `used` values are set as attributes of the `Box` object itself during the layout. This include resolving percentages and especially `auto` values into absolute, pixel lengths. Once the layout done, each box has used values for margins, border width, padding of each four sides, as well as the `width` and `height` of the content area. They also have `position_x` and `position_y`, the absolute coordinates of the top-left corner of the margin box (not the content box) from the top-left corner of the page.\(^1\)

Boxes also have helpers methods such as `content_box_y()` and `margin_width()` that give other metrics that can be useful in various parts of the code.

The final result of the layout is a list of `PageBox` objects.

---

\(^1\) These are the coordinates if no CSS transform applies. Transforms change the actual location of boxes, but they are applied later during drawing and do not affect layout.
Stacking & Drawing

In step 6, the boxes are reordered by the `weasyprint.stacking` module to observe stacking rules such as the `z-index` property. The result is a tree of stacking contexts.

Next, each laid-out page is drawn onto a cairo surface. Since each box has absolute coordinates on the page from the layout step, the logic here should be minimal. If you find yourself adding a lot of logic here, maybe it should go in the layout or stacking instead.

The code lives in the `weasyprint.draw` module.

Metadata

Finally (step 7), the `weasyprint.pdf` module parses (if needed) the PDF file produced by cairo and adds metadata that cannot be added by cairo: attachments, embedded files, trim box and bleed box.

1.7 News

1.7.1 Version 51

Released on 2019-12-23.

Dependencies:

- Pyphen 0.9.1+ is now needed

New features:

- #882: Add support of `element()` and `running()`
- #972: Add HTML element to Box class
- 7a4d6f8: Support larger and smaller values for `font-size`

Bug fixes:

- #960: Fix how fonts used for macOS tests are installed
- #956: Fix various crashes due to line breaking bugs
- #983: Fix typo in variable name
- #975: Don’t crash when `string-set` is set to `none`
- #998: Keep font attributes when text lines are modified
- #1005: Don’t let presentational hints add decorations on tables with no borders
- #974: Don’t crash on improper `var()` values
- #1012: Fix rendering of header and footer for empty tables
- #1013: Avoid quadratic time relative to tree depth when setting page names

Contributors:

- Lucie Anglade
- Guillaume Ayoub
- Guillermo Bonvehí
- Holger Brunn
• Felix Schwarz
• Tontyna

1.7.2 Version 50

Released on 2019-09-19.

New features:
• #209: Make break-* properties work inside tables
• #661: Make blocks with overflow: auto grow to include floating children

Bug fixes:
• #945: Don’t break pages between a list item and its marker
• #727: Avoid tables lost between pages
• #831: Ignore auto margins on flex containers
• #923: Fix a couple of crashes when splitting a line twice
• #896: Fix skip stack order when using a reverse flex direction

Contributors:
• Lucie Anglade
• Guillaume Ayoub

1.7.3 Version 49

Released on 2019-09-11.

Performance:
• Speed and memory use have been largely improved.

New features:
• #700: Handle ::marker pseudo-selector
• 135dc06c: Handle recto and verso parameters for page breaks
• #907: Provide a clean way to build layout contexts

Bug fixes:
• #937: Fix rendering of tables with empty lines and rowspans
• #897: Don’t crash when small columns are wrapped in absolute blocks
• #913: Fix a test about gradient colors
• #924: Fix title for document with attachments
• #917: Fix tests with Pango 1.44
• #919: Fix padding and margin management for column flex boxes
• #901: Fix width of replaced boxes with no intrinsic width
• #906: Don’t respect table cell width when content doesn’t fit
• #927: Don’t use deprecated logger.warn anymore
• a8662794: Fix margin collapsing between caption and table wrapper
• 87d9e84f: Avoid infinite loops when rendering columns
• 789b80e6: Only use in flow children to set columns height
• 615e298a: Don’t include floating elements each time we try to render a column
• 48d8632e: Avoid not in flow children to compute column height
• e7c452ce: Fix collapsing margins for columns
• fb0887cf: Fix crash when using currentColor in gradients
• f66df067: Don’t crash when using ex units in word-spacing in letter-spacing
• e790ff20: Don’t crash when properties needing base URL use var functions
• d63eac31: Don’t crash with object-fit: non images with no intrinsic size

Documentation:
• #900: Add documentation about semantic versioning
• #692: Add a snippet about PDF magnification
• #899: Add .NET wrapper link
• #893: Fixed wrong nested list comprehension example
• #902: Add state to the make_bookmark_tree documentation
• #921: Fix typos in the documentation
• #328: Add CSS sample for forms

Contributors:
• Lucie Anglade
• Guillaume Ayoub
• Raphael Gaschignard
• Stani
• Szmen
• Thomas Dexter
• Tontyna

1.7.4 Version 48

Released on 2019-07-08.

Dependencies:
• CairoSVG 2.4.0+ is now needed

New features:
• #891: Handle text-overflow
• #878: Handle column-span
• #855: Handle all the text-decoration features
• #238: Don’t repeat background images when it’s not needed
• #875: Handle object-fit and object-position
• #870: Handle bookmark-state

Bug fixes:
• #686: Fix column balance when children are not inline
• #885: Actually use the content box to resolve flex items percentages
• #867: Fix rendering of KaTeX output, including (1) set row baseline of tables when no cells are baseline-aligned, (2) set baseline for inline tables, (3) don’t align lines larger than their parents, (4) force CairoSVG to respect image size defined by CSS.
• #873: Set a minimum height for empty list elements with outside marker
• #811: Don’t use translations to align flex items
• #851, #860: Don’t cut pages when content overflows a very little bit
• #862: Don’t crash when using UTC dates in metadata

Documentation:
• #854: Add a “Tips & Tricks” section

Contributors:
• Gabriel Corona
• Guillaume Ayoub
• Manuel Barkhau
• Nathan de Maestri
• Lucie Anglade
• theopeek

1.7.5 Version 47

Released on 2019-04-12.

New features:
• #843: Handle CSS variables
• #846: Handle :nth() page selector
• #847: Allow users to use a custom SSL context for HTTP requests

Bug fixes:
• #797: Fix underlined justified text
• #836: Fix crash when flex items are replaced boxes
• #835: Fix margin-break: auto

1.7.6 Version 46

Released on 2019-03-20.

New features:
• #771: Handle box-decoration-break
• #115: Handle margin-break
• #821: Continuous integration includes tests on Windows

Bug fixes:
• #765, #754, #800: Fix many crashes related to the flex layout
• #783: Fix a couple of crashes with strange texts
• #827: Named strings and counters are case-sensitive
• #823: Shrink min/max-height/width according to box-sizing
• #728, #171: Don’t crash when fixed boxes are nested
• #610, #828: Don’t crash when preformatted text lines end with a space
• #808, #387: Fix position of some images
• #813: Don’t crash when long preformatted text lines end with \n
Documentation:
• #815: Add documentation about custom url_fetcher

1.7.7 Version 45

Released on 2019-02-20.

WeasyPrint now has a code of conduct.

A new website has been launched, with beautiful and useful graphs about speed and memory use across versions: check WeasyPerf.

Dependencies:
• Python 3.5+ is now needed, Python 3.4 is not supported anymore

Bug fixes:
• #798: Prevent endless loop and index out of range in pagination
• #767: Add a --quiet CLI parameter
• #784: Fix library loading on Alpine
• #791: Use path2url in tests for Windows
• #789: Add LICENSE file to distributed sources
• #788: Fix pending references
• #780: Don’t draw patterns for empty page backgrounds
• #774: Don’t crash when links include quotes
• #637: Fix a problem with justified text
• #763: Launch tests with Python 3.7
• #704: Fix a corner case with tables
• #804: Don’t logger handlers defined before importing WeasyPrint
• #109, #748: Don’t include punctuation for hyphenation
• #770: Don’t crash when people use uppercase words from old-fashioned Microsoft fonts in tables, especially when there’s an 5th column
• Use a separate logger to report the rendering process
• Add a --debug CLI parameter and set debug level for unknown prefixed CSS properties
• Define minimal versions of Python and setuptools in setup.cfg

Documentation:
• #796: Fix a small typo in the tutorial
• #792: Document no alignment character support
• #773: Fix phrasing in Hacking section
• #402: Add a paragraph about fontconfig error
• #764: Fix list of dependencies for Alpine
• Fix API documentation of HTML and CSS classes

1.7.8 Version 44
Released on 2018-12-29.
Bug fixes:
• #742: Don’t crash during PDF generation when locale uses commas as decimal separator
• #746: Close file when reading VERSION
• Improve speed and memory usage for long texts.
Documentation:
• #733: Small documentation fixes
• #735: Fix broken links in NEWS.rst

1.7.9 Version 43
Released on 2018-11-09.
Bug fixes:
• #726: Make empty strings clear previous values of named strings
• #729: Include tools in packaging
This version also includes the changes from unstable rc1 and rc2 versions listed below.

1.7.10 Version 43rc2
Released on 2018-11-02.
This version is experimental, don’t use it in production. If you find bugs, please report them!
Bug fixes:
• #706: Fix text-indent at the beginning of a page
• #687: Allow query strings in file:// URIs
• #720: Optimize minimum size calculation of long inline elements
• #717: Display <details> tags as blocks
• #691: Don’t recalculate max content widths when distributing extra space for tables
• #722: Fix bookmarks and strings set on images
• #723: Warn users when string() is not used in page margin

1.7.11 Version 43rc1

Released on 2018-10-15.

This version is experimental, don’t use it in production. If you find bugs, please report them!

Dependencies:
• Python 3.4+ is now needed, Python 2.x is not supported anymore
• Cairo 1.15.4+ is now needed, but 1.10+ should work with missing features (such as links, outlines and metadata)
• Pdfrw is not needed anymore

New features:
• Beautiful website
• #579: Initial support of flexbox
• #592: Support @font-face on Windows
• #306: Add a timeout parameter to the URL fetcher functions
• #594: Split tests using modern pytest features
• #599: Make tests pass on Windows
• #604: Handle target counters and target texts
• #631: Enable counter-increment and counter-reset in page context
• #622: Allow pathlib.Path objects for HTML, CSS and Attachment classes
• #674: Add extensive installation instructions for Windows

Bug fixes:
• #558: Fix attachments
• #565, #596, #539: Fix many PDF rendering, printing and compatibility problems
• #614: Avoid crashes and endless loops caused by a Pango bug
• #662: Fix warnings and errors when generating documentation
• #666, #685: Fix many table layout rendering problems
• #680: Don’t crash when there’s no font available
• #662: Fix support of some align values in tables
1.7.12 Version 0.42.3

Released on 2018-03-27.

Bug fixes:

- #583: Fix floating-point number error to fix floating box layout
- #586: Don’t optimize resume_at when splitting lines with trailing spaces
- #582: Fix table layout with no overflow
- #580: Fix inline box breaking function
- #576: Split replaced_min_content_width and replaced_max_content_width
- #574: Respect text direction and don’t translate rtl columns twice
- #569: Get only first line’s width of inline children to get linebox width

1.7.13 Version 0.42.2

Released on 2018-02-04.

Bug fixes:

- #560: Fix a couple of crashes and endless loops when breaking lines.

1.7.14 Version 0.42.1

Released on 2018-02-01.

Bug fixes:

- #566: Don’t crash when using @font-config.
- #567: Fix text-indent with text-align: justify.
- #465: Fix string(*, start).
- #562: Handle named pages with pseudo-class.
- #507: Fix running headers.
- #557: Avoid infinite loops in inline_line_width.
- #555: Fix margins, borders and padding in column layouts.

1.7.15 Version 0.42

Released on 2017-12-26.

WeasyPrint is not tested with (end-of-life) Python 3.3 anymore.

This release is probably the last version of the 0.x series.

Next version may include big changes:

- end of Python 2.7 support,
- initial support of bidirectional text,
- initial support of flexbox,
• improvements for speed and memory usage.

New features:
• #532: Support relative file URIs when using CLI.

Bug fixes:
• #553: Fix slow performance for pre-formatted boxes with a lot of children.
• #409: Don’t crash when rendering some tables.
• #39: Fix rendering of floats in inlines.
• #301: Split lines carefully.
• #530: Fix root when frozen with Pyinstaller.
• #534: Handle SVGs containing images embedded as data URIs.
• #360: Fix border-radius rendering problem with some PDF readers.
• #525: Fix pipenv support.
• #227: Smartly handle replaced boxes with percentage width in auto-width parents.
• #520: Don’t ignore CSS @page rules that are imported by an @import rule.

1.7.16 Version 0.41

Released on 2017-10-05.
WeasyPrint now depends on pdfrw >= 0.4.

New features:
• #471: Support page marks and bleed.

Bug fixes:
• #513: Don’t crash on unsupported image-resolution values.
• #506: Fix @font-face use with write_* methods.
• #500: Improve readability of _select_source function.
• #498: Use CSS prefixes as recommanded by the CSSWG.
• #441: Fix rendering problems and crashes when using @font-face.
• bb3a4db: Try to break pages after a block before trying to break inside it.
• 1d1654c: Fix and test corner cases about named pages.

Documentation:
• #508: Add missing libpangocairo dependency for Debian and Ubuntu.
• a7b17fb: Add documentation on logged rendering steps.

1.7.17 Version 0.40

Released on 2017-08-17.
WeasyPrint now depends on cssselect2 instead of cssselect and lxml.

New features:
• #57: Named pages.
• Unprefix properties, see #498.
• Add a “verbose” option logging the document generation steps.

Bug fixes:
• #483: Fix slow performance with long pre-formatted texts.
• #70: Improve speed and memory usage for long documents.
• #487: Don’t crash on local() fonts with a space and no quotes.

1.7.18 Version 0.39

Released on 2017-06-24.

Bug fixes:
• Fix the use of WeasyPrint’s URL fetcher with CairoSVG.

1.7.19 Version 0.38

Released on 2017-06-16.

Bug fixes:
• #477: Don’t crash on font-face’s src attributes with local functions.

1.7.20 Version 0.37

Released on 2017-06-15.

WeasyPrint now depends on tinycss2 instead of tinycss.

New features:
• #437: Support local links in generated PDFs.

Bug fixes:
• #412: Use a NullHandler log handler when WeasyPrint is used as a library.
• #417, #472: Don’t crash on some line breaks.
• #327: Don’t crash with replaced elements with height set in percentages.
• #467: Remove incorrect line breaks.
• #446: Let the logging module do the string interpolation.

1.7.21 Version 0.36

Released on 2017-02-25.

New features:
• #407: Handle ::first-letter.
• #423: Warn user about broken cairo versions.
Bug fixes:
• #411: Typos fixed in command-line help.

1.7.22 Version 0.35

Released on 2017-02-25.

Bug fixes:
• #410: Fix AssertionError in split_text_box.

1.7.23 Version 0.34

Released on 2016-12-21.

Bug fixes:
• #398: Honor the presentational_hints option for PDFs.
• #399: Avoid CairoSVG-2.0.0rc* on Python 2.
• #396: Correctly close files open by mkstemp.
• #403: Cast the number of columns into int.
• Fix multi-page multi-columns and add related tests.

1.7.24 Version 0.33

Released on 2016-11-28.

New features:
• #393: Add tests on MacOS.
• #370: Enable @font-face on MacOS.

Bug fixes:
• #389: Always update resume_at when splitting lines.
• #394: Don’t build universal wheels.
• #388: Fix logic when finishing block formatting context.

1.7.25 Version 0.32

Released on 2016-11-17.

New features:
• #28: Support @font-face on Linux.
• Support CSS fonts level 3 almost entirely, including OpenType features.
• #253: Support presentational hints (optional).
• Support break-after, break-before and break-inside for pages and columns.
• #384: Major performance boost.
Bux fixes:

• #368: Respect white-space for shrink-to-fit.
• #382: Fix the preferred width for column groups.
• Handle relative boxes in column-layout boxes.

Documentation:

• Add more and more documentation about Windows installation.
• #355: Add fonts requirements for tests.

1.7.26 Version 0.31

Released on 2016-08-28.

New features:

• #124: Add MIME sniffing for images.
• #60: CSS Multi-column Layout.
• #197: Add hyphens at line breaks activated by a soft hyphen.

Bux fixes:

• #132: Fix Python 3 compatibility on Windows.

Documentation:

• #329: Add documentation about installation on Windows.

1.7.27 Version 0.30

Released on 2016-07-18.

WeasyPrint now depends on html5lib-0.999999999.

Bux fixes:

• Fix Acid2
  • #325: Cutting lines is broken in page margin boxes.
  • #334: Newest html5lib 0.999999999 breaks rendering.

1.7.28 Version 0.29

Released on 2016-06-17.

Bug fixes:

• #263: Don’t crash with floats with percents in positions.
• #323: Fix CairoSVG 2.0 pre-release dependency in Python 2.x.
1.7.29 Version 0.28

Released on 2016-05-16.

Bug fixes:

- #189: white-space: nowrap still wraps on hyphens
- #305: Fix crashes on some tables
- Don’t crash when transform matrix isn’t invertible
- Don’t crash when rendering ratio-only SVG images
- Fix margins and borders on some tables

1.7.30 Version 0.27

Released on 2016-04-08.

New features:

- #295: Support the ‘rem’ unit.
- #299: Enhance the support of SVG images.

Bug fixes:

- #307: Fix the layout of cells larger than their tables.

Documentation:

- The website is now on GitHub Pages, the documentation is on Read the Docs.
- #297: Rewrite the CSS chapter of the documentation.

1.7.31 Version 0.26

Released on 2016-01-29.

New features:

- Support the empty-cells attribute.
- Respect table, column and cell widths.

Bug fixes:

- #172: Unable to set table column width on tables td’s.
- #151: Table background colour bleeds beyond table cell boundaries.
- #260: TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: ‘float’ and ‘str’.
- #288: Unwanted line-breaks in bold text.
- #286: AttributeError: ‘Namespace’ object has no attribute ‘attachments’.

Chapter 1. Documentation contents
1.7.32 Version 0.25

Released on 2015-12-17.

New features:

- Support the ‘q’ unit.

Bug fixes:

- #285: Fix a crash happening when splitting lines.
- #284: Escape parenthesis in PDF links.
- #280: Replace utf8 with utf-8 for gettext/django compatibility.
- #269: Add support for use when frozen.
- #250: Don’t crash when attachments are not available.

1.7.33 Version 0.24

Released on 2015-08-04.

New features:

- #174: Basic support for Named strings.

Bug fixes:

- #207: Draw rounded corners on replaced boxes.
- #224: Rely on the font size for rounding bug workaround.
- #31: Honor the vertical-align property in fixed-height cells.
- #202: Remove unreachable area/border at bottom of page.
- #225: Don’t allow unknown units during line-height validation.
- Fix some wrong conflict resolutions for table borders with inset and outset styles.

1.7.34 Version 0.23

Released on 2014-09-16.

Bug fixes:

- #196: Use the default image sizing algorithm for images’s preferred size.
- #194: Try more library aliases with dlopen().
- #201: Consider page-break-after-avoid when pushing floats to the next page.
- #217: Avoid a crash on zero-sized background images.

Release process:

- Start testing on Python 3.4 on Travis-CI.

1.7. News

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1.7.35 Version 0.22

Released on 2014-05-05.

New features:

- #86: Support gzip and deflate encoding in HTTP responses
- #177: Support for PDF attachments.

Bug fixes:

- #169: Fix a crash on percentage-width columns in an auto-width table.
- #168: Make `<fieldset>` a block in the user-agent stylesheet.
- #175: Fix some `dlopen()` library loading issues on OS X.
- #183: Break to the next page before a float that would overflow the page. (It might still overflow if it’s bigger than the page.)
- #188: Require a recent enough version of Pyphen

Release process:

- Drop Python 3.1 support.
- Set up [Travis CI](http://travis-ci.org/) to automatically test all pushes and pull requests.
- Start testing on Python 3.4 locally. (Travis does not support 3.4 yet.)

1.7.36 Version 0.21

Released on 2014-01-11.

New features:

- Add the `overflow-wrap` property, allowing line breaks inside otherwise-unbreakable words. Thanks Frédérick Deslandes!
- Add the `image-resolution` property, allowing images to be sized proportionally to their intrinsic size at a resolution other than 96 image pixels per CSS in (i.e. one image pixel per CSS px)

Bug fixes:

- #145: Fix parsing HTML from an HTTP URL on Python 3.x
- #40: Use more general hyphenation dictionaries for specific document languages. (E.g. use `hyph_fr.dic` for `lang="fr_FR."`)
- #26: Fix `min-width` and `max-width` on floats.
- #100: Fix a crash on trailing whitespace with `font-size: 0`
- #82: Borders on tables with `border-collapse: collapse` were sometimes drawn at an incorrect position.
- #30: Fix positioning of images with `position: absolute`.
- #118: Fix a crash when using `position: absolute` inside a `position: relative` element.
- Fix `visibility: collapse` to behave like `visibility: hidden` on elements other than table rows and table columns.
- #147 and #153: Fix dependencies to require lxml 3.0 or a more recent version. Thanks gizmonerd and Thomas Grainger!
• #152: Fix a crash on percentage-sized table cells in auto-sized tables. Thanks Johannes Duschl!

1.7.37 Version 0.20.2

Released on 2013-12-18.

• Fix #146: don’t crash when drawing really small boxes with dotted/dashed borders

1.7.38 Version 0.20.1

Released on 2013-12-16.

• Depend on html5lib >= 0.99 instead of 1.0b3 to fix pip 1.4 support.
• Fix #74: don’t crash on space followed by dot at line break.
• Fix #78: nicer colors for border-style: ridge/groove/inset/outset.

1.7.39 Version 0.20

Released on 2013-12-14.

• Add support for border-radius.
• Feature #77: Add PDF metadata from HTML.
• Feature #12: Use html5lib.
• Tables: handle percentages for column groups, columns and cells, and values for row height.
• Bug fixes:
  – Fix #84: don’t crash when stylesheets are not available.
  – Fix #101: use page ids instead of page numbers in PDF bookmarks.
  – Use logger.warning instead of deprecated logger.warn.
  – Add ‘font-stretch’ in the ‘font’ shorthand.

1.7.40 Version 0.19.2

Released on 2013-06-18.

Bug fix release:

• Fix #88: text-decoration: overline not being drawn above the text
• Bug fix: Actually draw multiple lines when multiple values are given to text-decoration.
• Use the font metrics for text decoration positioning.
• Bug fix: Don’t clip the border with overflow: hidden.
• Fix #99: Regression: JPEG images not loading with cairo 1.8.x.
1.7.41 Version 0.19.1

Released on 2013-04-30.

Bug fix release:

• Fix incorrect intrinsic width calculation leading to unnecessary line breaks in floats, tables, etc.
• Tweak border painting to look better
• Fix unnecessary page break before big tables.
• Fix table row overflowing at the bottom of the page when there are margins above the table.
• Fix position: fixed to actually repeat on every page.
• Fix #76: repeat <thead> and <tfoot> elements on every page, even with table border collapsing.

1.7.42 Version 0.19

Released on 2013-04-18.

• Add support for linear-gradient() and radial-gradient in background images.
• Add support for the ex and ch length units. (1ex is based on the font instead of being always 0.5em as before.)
• Add experimental support for Level 4 hyphenation properties.
• Drop support for CFFI < 0.6 and cairocffi < 0.4.
• Many bug fixes, including:
  • Fix #54: min/max-width/height on block-level images.
  • Fix #71: Crash when parsing nested functional notation.

1.7.43 Version 0.18

Released on 2013-03-30.

• Add support for Level 3 backgrounds, including multiple background layers per element/box.
• Forward-compatibility with (future releases of) cairocffi 0.4+ and CFFI 0.6+.
• Bug fixes:
  • Avoid some unnecessary line breaks for elements sized based on their content (aka. “shrink-to-fit”) such as floats and page headers.
  • Allow page breaks between empty blocks.
  • Fix #66: Resolve images’ auto width from non-auto height and intrinsic ratio.
  • Fix #21: The data: URL scheme is case-insensitive.
  • Fix #53: Crash when backtracking for break-before/after: avoid.
1.7.44 Version 0.17.1

Released on 2013-03-18.

Bug fixes:

- Fix #41: GObject initialization when GDK-PixBuf is not installed.
- Fix #42: absolute URLs without a base URL (ie. document parsed from a string.)
- Fix some whitespace collapsing bugs.
- Fix absolutely-positioned elements inside inline elements.
- Fix URL escaping of image references from CSS.
- Fix #49: Division by 0 on dashed or dotted border smaller than one dot/dash.
- Fix #44: bad interaction of page-break-before/after: avoid and floats.

1.7.45 Version 0.17

Released on 2013-02-27.

- Added text hyphenation with the `-weasy-hyphens` property.
- When a document includes JPEG images, embed them as JPEG in the PDF output. This often results in smaller PDF file size compared to the default deflate compression.
- Switched to using CFFI instead of PyGTK or PyGObject-introspection.
- Layout bug fixes:
  - Correctly trim whitespace at the end of lines.
  - Fix some cases with floats within inline content.

1.7.46 Version 0.16

Released on 2012-12-13.

- Add the `zoom` parameter to `HTML.write_pdf` and `Document.write_pdf()` <weasyprint. document.Document.write_pdf>
- Fix compatibility with old (and buggy) pycairo versions. WeasyPrint is now tested on 1.8.8 in addition to the latest.
- Fix layout bugs related to line trailing spaces.

1.7.47 Version 0.15

Released on 2012-10-09.

- Add a low-level API that enables painting pages individually on any cairo surface.
- Backward-incompatible change: remove the `HTML.get_png_pages` method. The new low-level API covers this functionality and more.
- Add support for the `font-stretch` property.
- Add support for `@page:blank` to select blank pages.
• New Sphinx-based and improved docs

• Bug fixes:
  – Importing Pango in some PyGTK installations.
  – Layout of inline-blocks with vertical-align: top or bottom.
  – Do not repeat a block’s margin-top or padding-top after a page break.
  – Performance problem with large tables split across many pages.
  – Anchors and hyperlinks areas now follow CSS transforms. Since PDF links have to be axis-aligned rectangles, the bounding box is used. This may be larger than expected with rotations that are not a multiple of 90 degrees.

1.7.48 Version 0.14

Released on 2012-08-03.

• Add a public API to choose media type used for @media. (It still defaults to print). Thanks Chung Lu!
• Add --base-url and --resolution to the command-line API, making it as complete as the Python one.
• Add support for the <base href="..."> element in HTML.
• Add support for CSS outlines
• Switch to gdk-pixbuf instead of Pystacia for loading raster images.
• Bug fixes:
  – Handling of filenames and URLs on Windows
  – Unicode filenames with older version of py2cairo
  – base_url now behaves as expected when set to a directory name.
  – Make some tests more robust

1.7.49 Version 0.13

Released on 2012-07-23.

• Add support for PyGTK, as an alternative to PyGObject + introspection. This should make WeasyPrint easier to run on platforms that not not have packages for PyGObject 3.x yet.
• Bug fix: crash in PDF outlines for some malformed HTML documents

1.7.50 Version 0.12

Released on 2012-07-19.

• Add support for collapsed borders on tables. This is currently incompatible with repeating header and footer row groups on each page: headers and footers are treated as normal row groups on table with border-collapse: collapse.
• Add url_fetcher to the public API. This enables users to hook into WeasyPrint for fetching linked stylesheets or images, eg. to generate them on the fly without going through the network. This enables the creation of Flask-WeasyPrint.
1.7.51 Version 0.11

Released on 2012-07-04.

- Add support for floats and clear. Together with various bug fixes, this enables WeasyPrint to pass the Acid2 test! Acid2 is now part of our automated test suite.
- Add support for the width, min-width, max-width, height, min-height and max-height properties in @page. The size property is now the size of the page’s containing block.
- Switch the Variable Dimension rules to the new proposal. The previous implementation was broken in many cases.
- The image-rendering, transform, transform-origin and size properties are now unprefixed. The prefixed form (eg. -weasy-size) is ignored but gives a specific warning.

1.7.52 Version 0.10

Released on 2012-06-25.

- Add get_png_pages() to the public API. It returns each page as a separate PNG image.
- Add a resolution parameter for PNG.
- Add WeasyPrint Navigator, a web application that shows WeasyPrint’s output with clickable links. Yes, that’s a browser in your browser. Start it with python -m weasyprint.navigator
- Add support for vertical-align: top and vertical-align: bottom
- Add support for page-break-before: avoid and page-break-after: avoid
- Bug fixes

1.7.53 Version 0.9

Released on 2012-06-04.

- Relative, absolute and fixed positioning
- Proper painting order (z-index)
- In PDF: support for internal and external hyperlinks as well as bookmarks.
- Added the tree parameter to the HTML class: accepts a parsed lxml object.
- Bug fixes, including many crashes.

Bookmarks can be controlled by the -weasy-bookmark-level and -weasy-bookmark-label properties, as described in CSS Generated Content for Paged Media Module.

The default UA stylesheet sets a matching bookmark level on all <h1> to <h6> elements.

1.7.54 Version 0.8

Released on 2012-05-07.

- Switch from cssutils to tinycss as the CSS parser.
- Switch to the new csselect, almost all level 3 selectors are supported now.
- Support for inline blocks and inline tables
• Automatic table layout (column widths)
• Support for the min-width, max-width, min-height and max-height properties, except on table-related and page-related boxes.
• Speed improvements on big stylesheets / small documents thanks to tinycss.
• Many bug fixes

1.7.55 Version 0.7.1

Released on 2012-03-21.
Change the license from AGPL to BSD.

1.7.56 Version 0.7

Released on 2012-03-21.
• Support page breaks between table rows
• Support for the orphans and widows properties.
• Support for page-break-inside: avoid
• Bug fixes
Only avoiding page breaks before/after an element is still missing.

1.7.57 Version 0.6.1

Released on 2012-03-01.
Fix a packaging bug. (Remove use_2to3 in setup.py. We use the same codebase for Python 2 and 3.)

1.7.58 Version 0.6

Released on 2012-02-29.
• Backward incompatible: completely change the Python API. See the documentation: https://weasyprint.readthedocs.io/en/latest/tutorial.html#as-a-python-library
• Backward incompatible: Proper margin collapsing. This changes how blocks are rendered: adjoining margins “collapse” (their maximum is used) instead of accumulating.
• Support images in embed or object elements.
• Switch to pystacia instead of PIL for raster images
• Add compatibility with CPython 2.6 and 3.2. (Previously only 2.7 was supported)
• Many bug fixes
1.7.59 Version 0.5

Released on 2012-02-08.

- Support for the overflow and clip properties.
- Support for the opacity property from CSS3 Colors.
- Support for CSS 2D Transforms. These are prefixed, so you need to use -weasy-transform and -weasy-transform-origin.

1.7.60 Version 0.4

Released on 2012-02-07.

- Support text-align: justify, word-spacing and letter-spacing.
- Partial support for CSS3 Paged Media: page size and margin boxes with page-based counters.
- All CSS 2.1 border styles
- Fix SVG images with non-pixel units. Requires CairoSVG 0.3
- Support for page-break-before and page-break-after, except for the value avoid.
- Support for the background-clip, background-origin and background-size from CSS3 (but still with a single background per element)
- Support for the image-rendering from SVG. This one is prefixed, use -weasy-image-rendering. It only has an effect on PNG output.

1.7.61 Version 0.3.1

Released on 2011-12-14.

Compatibility with CairoSVG 0.1.2

1.7.62 Version 0.3

Released on 2011-12-13.

- **Backward-incompatible change:** the ‘size’ property is now prefixed (since it is in an experimental specification). Use ‘-weasy-size’ instead.
- cssutils 0.9.8 or higher is now required.
- Support SVG images with CairoSVG
- Support generated content: the :before and :after pseudo-elements, the content, quotes and counter-* properties.
- Support ordered lists: all CSS 2.1 values of the list-style-type property.
- New user-agent stylesheet with HTML 5 elements and automatic quotes for many languages. Thanks Peter Moulder!
- Disable cssutils validation warnings, they are redundant with WeasyPrint’s.
- Add --version to the command-line script.
- Various bug fixes
1.7.63 Version 0.2

Released on 2011-11-25.

- Support for tables.
- Support the `box-sizing` property from CSS 3 Basic User Interface
- Support all values of vertical-align except top and bottom. They are interpreted as text-top and text-bottom.
- Minor bug fixes

Tables have some limitations: Only the fixed layout and separate border model are supported. There are also no page break inside tables so a table higher than a page will overflow.

1.7.64 Version 0.1

Released on 2011-10-28.

First packaged release. Supports “simple” CSS 2.1 pages: there is no support for floats, tables, or absolute positioning. Other than that most of CSS 2.1 is supported, as well as CSS 3 Colors and Selectors.
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