

Welcome to `spdfg`'s Example Website

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1 Introduction

On the [Fediverse](#) I saw [a post](#) wondering whether anyone had written a [static site generator](#) that produces PDFs yet, and so I decided on a whim that I should write one. This page – as you probably already were able to guess – was written with the [program](#) that I've written, which uses [LaTeX](#) as a backend.

The program's name comes from “static *PDF* generator”.

Even if we don't traditionally think of PDFs as having links to other PDFs, it is [totally possible](#).

2 How to use `spdfg`

Each PDF file on the server corresponds to a SPDFG file (i.e. a file with the `.spdfg` file extension) in some folder that `spdfg` gets as an argument. Let's say the the current directory looks like this (i.e. contains these files/directories):

- `sources`
- `sources/index.spdfg`
- `sources/other.spdfg`

After running `spdfg sources` in a terminal, it will look like the following:

- `sources`
- `sources/index.spdfg`
- `sources/index.pdf`
- `sources/other.spdfg`

- `sources/index.pdf`

You then have to copy these files to your server (how you do this of course depends on you. For reference, for me it's a simple `scp -r sources/* rpi:/var/www/spdfg`).

Since this program was just a short quick-n-dirty idea, the file format itself is a bit of a weird amalgamation of [HTML](#), LaTeX, and the file format of [zvavblog](#) (an other static site generator of mine). The first three lines are author, title, and date respectively, and then (after a blank line¹) the body itself. All text is *mostly* just passed through, except things in brackets (“{}”), which define commands.

Each command always must be on a single line and is split into multiple parts according to vertical bars (“|”). The first part specifies the kind of command, while the rest are arguments. There are the following commands:

- `{code|text}`:
Inserts the text “text” in teletype.
- `{em|text}`:
Inserts the text “text” in italics.
- `{strong|text}`:
Inserts the text “text” in bold.
- `{h1|text}, \dots, {h6|text}`:
Adds a heading with the appropriate level and the text “text”. In general you probably want to start with h2, as h1 is pretty big (it corresponds to the LaTeX command `\part`).
- `{a|href|link text}`:
Inserts a link with the text “link text” pointing to “href”.
- `{ul|list}`:
Inserts an unordered list with the contents “list”. This “list” should contain `li` commands (just as in HTML).
- `{ol|list}`:
Inserts an ordered list with the contents “list”. The “list” should contain `li` commands (just as in HTML).
- `{math|equations}`:
Inserts a multi-line equation environment containing “equations” that have to be written in LaTeX (the usual rules specified in this list do not apply). It will look something like this:

$$0 = ax^2 + bx + c \tag{1}$$

$$\iff x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \tag{2}$$

¹or whatever else; it is just ignored, so you *could* just put whatever you want there if you're feelin' like it

- `{ $equation$ }`:
Inserts an inline equation containing “equations”, for example $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.
- `{fn|text}`:
Inserts the text “text” in a footnote.
- `{bo}`, `{bc}`, `{v}`, `{bs}`, `{d}`:
Inserts a literal “{”, “}”, “|”, “\”, or “\$” respectively.
- `{nl}`:
Inserts a paragraph break. This is useful if you don’t want to – or cannot (e.g. because you currently are in a list (*ahem*)) – just make a newline in the source.

If you want an example for how to use that in practice, see [the sources for this file you’re currently reading](#).

3 Contributing

I don’t know why you would want for such a kind of project, but if you want to contribute you’re of course free and encouraged to do such. You can [open an issue here](#) or [fill a PR here](#) (other ways of contributing of course also welcome).

4 License

spdfg (including this documentation) is released under the [GNU Affero General Public License version 3](#) or (at you option) any later version.