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# 1. Headings

`prodockit.headings` numbers the headings in your document as sections, such as `1`, `1.1`, and `1.2`. The numbers update automatically when you add, remove, or move a heading.

Use it when your document needs numbered sections. Add [Cross-references](#) when you also want to link readers to those sections by number and name.

## 1.1 Enable the extension

Enable it in `zensical.toml`:

```
[project.markdown_extensions."prodockit.headings"]  
numbering = "continuous"
```

`continuous` carries the numbering across the pages in your Zensical navigation. Use `per-document` instead when every page should start again at section 1.

## 1.2 Number headings

Each `#` heading starts a main section (`1`, `2`, and so on). A `##` heading starts a section inside it (`1.1`, `1.2`, and so on):

### Markdown

```
# Introduction  
  
## Background  
  
## Scope  
  
# Method
```

**Result**

| Heading      | id           | number |
|--------------|--------------|--------|
| Introduction | introduction | 1      |
| Background   | background   | 1.1    |
| Scope        | scope        | 1.2    |
| Method       | method       | 2      |

The extension calculates the section numbers, but it does not add them to the visible heading text on the website. [Cross-references](#) uses the calculated numbers in links such as "1.1 Background".

**Why the heading itself does not visibly change**

The section numbers appear in [Cross-references](#), rather than next to the website's heading text.

## 1.3 Configure headings

### 1.3.1 Choose how numbering continues

The `numbering` setting accepts two values:

| Value          | Result                                                                          |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| "continuous"   | Continue the main section numbers across pages in Zensical navigation order.    |
| "per-document" | Start each page's main section numbering at 1. This is the extension's default. |

For a multi-page documentation site, set the option in `zensical.toml`:

```
[project.markdown_extensions."prodockit.headings"]
numbering = "continuous"
```

For example, if one page ends at section 3, the next page starts at section 4. This also lets [Cross-references](#) show one consistent set of section numbers across the site.

### 1.3.2 Number appendices

Add `is_appendix: true` to the settings at the top of the page (its front matter) to use letter-based numbering instead of the normal numeric sequence - "A", "A.1", "A.1.1" - once you've enabled [continuous numbering](#) (see Reference below). An appendix page doesn't consume a number from the numeric sequence at all, so pages after it aren't left with a gap. Letters are assigned sequentially in nav order - the first `is_appendix` page becomes "A", the second "B", and so on, independent of how many numbered pages come before them.

For example:

#### Markdown

```
---
is_appendix: true
---

# Glossary

## Terms {: #terms }
```

#### Result

| Heading  | Number |
|----------|--------|
| Glossary | A      |
| Terms    | A.1    |

a [prodockit.refs](#) reference to `Terms` from another page:

```
<!-- references.md -->
# References

See \ref{terms} for defined terms.
```

renders to (a link to `glossary.md#terms`, shown here as a code block since `glossary.md` isn't a real page on *this* site):

```
<p>See <a class="prodockit-ref" href="glossary.md#terms">A.1</a> for
defined terms.</p>
```

Glossary's own `h1` becomes "A" (the first appendix page in nav) and its `Terms` subheading becomes "A.1" - and `References`, the page after it, still gets the next plain number in the numeric sequence ("2", not "3"), exactly as if the appendix page had never consumed one. Only meaningful under [Zensical](#); ignored otherwise.

### 1.3.3 Leave a heading unnumbered

A heading with an `unnumbered` class - e.g. a cover page or title slide - still gets an id, but is skipped when computing section numbers, so it doesn't consume a counter position:

#### Markdown

```
# Cover Page {: .unnumbered }

# Introduction
```

#### Result

| Heading      | Number |
|--------------|--------|
| Cover Page   | none   |
| Introduction | 1      |

`Introduction` above is still numbered 1, as if `Cover Page` weren't there at all.

### 1.3.4 Hide a heading from PDF navigation

A PDF built by [prodockit.pdf](#) has two tables of contents, and `unnumbered` alone only reaches one of them:

- The generated **Table of Contents page**, built from every heading Pandoc sees. Add `unlisted` to also keep a heading off this page - it still keeps its `id` and number (if any), the same as `unnumbered` above. Pandoc itself defines this class and honours it via

`pandoc.structure.table_of_contents()` ; prodockit doesn't add or change its meaning.

- The **bookmark outline** - the navigation pane a PDF reader shows down the side. This is built separately by WeasyPrint from every `h1 - h6` in the document, and `unlisted` has no effect on it at all. Add `unbookmarked` to also remove a heading from the outline.

```
# Cover Page {: .unnumbered .unlisted .unbookmarked }
```

This distinction matters because outline nesting follows heading level: an `unlisted` (but not `unbookmarked`) `h1` still becomes a *top-level* outline node, and every following heading of lower level nests underneath it instead of under its real chapter - not just one stray entry, but a misnested chunk of the outline. See [Table of contents and bookmark outline](#) for the underlying stylesheet rule and worked example.

## 1.4 Reference

### 1.4.1 Ids

An id comes from one of, in order of precedence:

1. An explicit id set via `attr_list`, e.g. `# Introduction {: #custom-id }`.
2. Python-Markdown's own `toc` extension, which `prodockit.headings` enables automatically (with its defaults) if you haven't already enabled it yourself - so if you *have* configured `toc` (e.g. with `permalink: true`), that configuration is left untouched and reused.
3. A minimal built-in slugify fallback, used only if `toc` is somehow not registered at all (this should not normally happen, since `prodockit.headings` enables it).

### 1.4.2 Zensical settings

| Setting                    | Default                                  | What it controls                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>numbering</code>     | <code>"per-document"</code>              | Use <code>"continuous"</code> to carry main section numbers across pages in Zensical navigation order.                          |
| <code>appendix_attr</code> | <code>"is_appendix"</code>               | Name of the front matter setting that marks an appendix page. Change this only if your project uses another name.               |
| <code>source</code>        | <code>""</code> (detected automatically) | Advanced: identifies the current page when using the extension outside Zensical. Leave it unset in <code>zensical.toml</code> . |

### 1.4.3 Cross-page numbering in Zensical

Zensical shares heading information across the complete navigation automatically. With `numbering = "continuous"`, adding or reordering a page updates later section numbers without a manual starting value.

Give repeated headings explicit ids. If several pages each contain `## Quick start`, their automatically generated ids collide and the build warns; which page renders first is not a stable way to choose a link target:

```
## Quick start {: #refs-quick-start }
```

For integration with another Markdown renderer, see [Extension integration](#).

## 1.5 Customise with a CSS style sheet

`prodockit.headings` doesn't add any class of its own to a heading - only an `id` (see above), the class(es) already on the heading (e.g. `unnumbered`), and whatever numbers are consumed by [prodockit.refs](#). There is no `prodockit-heading`-style class to hook a stylesheet onto directly.

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