CSS - PAGE-BREAK-AFTER

Description

The *page-break-after* property indicates whether *andhowmany* page breaks should be allowed after an element's box.

The value of this property is not the sole factor in determining whether a page break should follow the element. This decision will also be affected by the value of page-break-before for a following element, and the value of page-break-inside for any ancestor elements.

Possible Values

- **auto** − Page breaks should be neither forced nor prevented after the element's box.
- **always** − A page break should be forced after this element's box.
- **avoid** − No page break should be placed after the element's box if at all possible.
- **left** − Force one or two page breaks after the element's box, such that the next page on which an element is printed will be a left-hand page.
- **right** − Force one or two page breaks after the element's box, such that the next page on which an element is printed will be a right-hand page.

Applies to

All the block level elements.

Example

Here is the example −

```
<html>
   <head>

      <style type="text/css">
         p {page-break-after: always;}
      </style>

   </head>
   <body>

      <p>Android is an open source and Linux-based Operating System for mobile devices
such as smartphones and tablet computers. Android was developed by the Open Handset
Alliance, led by Google, and other companies.
      Android offers a unified approach to application development for mobile devices
which means developers need only develop for Android, and their applications should be
able to run on different devices powered by Android.
      The first beta version of the Android Software Development Kit (SDK) was released
by Google in 2007 where as the first commercial version, Android 1.0, was released in
September 2008.
      On June 27, 2012, at the Google I/O conference, Google announced the next Android
version, 4.1 Jelly Bean. Jelly Bean is an incremental update, with the primary aim of
improving the user interface, both in terms of functionality and performance.
      The source code for Android is available under free and open source software
licenses. Google publishes most of the code under the Apache License version 2.0 and the
rest, Linux kernel changes, under the GNU General Public License version 2</p>

      <p>Android applications are usually developed in the Java language using the
Android Software Development Kit.
      Once developed, Android applications can be packaged easily and sold out either
through a store such as Google Play or the Amazon Appstore.
      Android powers hundreds of millions of mobile devices in more than 190 countries
```

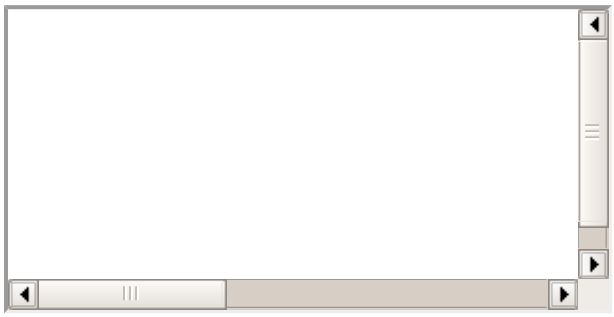
```
around the world. It's the largest installed base of any mobile platform and growing
fast. Every day more than 1 million new Android devices are activated worldwide.
      This tutorial has been written with an aim to teach you how to develop and package
Android application. We will start from environment setup for Android application
programming and then drill down to look into various aspects of Android applications</p>

      <button onclick="myFunction()">Print this page</button>

      <script>
         function myFunction() {
            window.print();
         }
      </script>

   </body>
</html>
```

It will produce the following result –



For more detail please look into CSS Paged Media.