DITA 1.3 Implementation Test

Chapter 1

Highlight domain

Topics:

Highlight domain testing

line-through element

The <line-through> element indicates text that is rendered with a line struck through the content.

Line-through: DITA technology can be ~~maddening~~a challenge to implement.

Line-through with u.

Line-through: DITA technology can be ~~ma<u>dd</u>ening~~a challenge to implement.

overline element

The <overline> element indicates content that is rendered with a line above it.

Overline: $\bar{x}$ is the average value of x_i

Chapter 2

XML mention domain

Topics:

XML mention domain testing

numcharref

Numeric character references represent characters from the Universal Character Set (UCS) of Unicode. They are used to reference characters that cannot easily be directly encoded in a document, such as a copyright symbol. When a markup-aware processor encounters a numeric character reference, for example, `&#225;`, it renders the reference as the Unicode character that it represents: a-acute.

parameterentity

... The `%p.content;` parameter entity defines the content model for the `<p>` element.

To include the XML-mention domain in a DTD document-type shell, you must declare the `%xml-d-dec;` parameter entity.

textentity

The `&hi-d-att;` entity holds the contribution for the `@domains` attribute.

xmlatt

The `@collection-type` and `@linking` attributes affect how related links are generated for topics that are referenced in the DITA map.

xmlelement

Use the `<uicontrol>` (user interface control) element to indicate the names of buttons, entry fields, menu items, or other objects that enable a user to interact with a graphical user interface.

xmlnsname

The namespace name for XHTML is `http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml`.

xmlpi

While DITA does not define any processing instructions, some applications might use some DocBook processing instructions, such as `dbhtml_bgcolor`.

Chapter 3

Markup domain

Topics:

Markup domain testing

markupname

The `p.attributes` attribute group defines the allowed attributes for the `<p>` element.

Chapter 4

Table/@orient attribute

Topics:

Table/@orient attribute

table/@orient

@orient: Specifies the orientation of the table in page-based outputs. This attribute is primarily useful for print-oriented display.

Table 1: Sample rotated table

Item	Word	DocBook	XSL-FO	Notes
Table Style	w:tbl/w:tblPr/ w:tblStyle/@w:val[1]	table@style	-	-
Table width	w:tbl/w:tblPr/w:tblw	table/@pgwide(?)	fo:table/@width	-
Column width	w:tblGrid/w:gridCol/ @w:w	tgroup/colspec/ @colwidth	fo:table-column/ @column-width	-
Header row	w:tr/w:trPr/ @w:tblHeader	tgroup/thead	fo:table-header	-
Body row	-	tgroup/tbody	fo:table-body	-
Body row	-	tgroup/tbody	fo:table-body	-
Body row	-	tgroup/tbody	fo:table-body	-
Body row	-	tgroup/tbody	fo:table-body	-

[1] Table style is dropped in Open XML specification

Chapter 5

Rotate table entry

Topics:

Rotating table cell by specifying entry/@rotate="1"

You can rotate table entry content rotated 90 degrees counterclockwise by specifying entry/@rotate="1"

Normal pattern

Model name	Odometer reading	Check fuel hoses for cracks or damages	Replace spark plug	Clean air filter element	Adjust clutch	Check clutch operation	Check front brake fluid level and vehicle for fluid leakage	Replace front brake pads	Check brake hoses for cracks or damage	Check wheel runout, spoke tightness and for damage	Check tire tread depth and for damage
	1000				x	x	x				
	6000	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DT125R	12000	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	18000	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	24000	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Chapter 6

Equation Domain

Topics:

<equation-figure>

Use the <equation-figure> element to represent an equation that functions as form of figure or display. Display equations are intended to be numbered when numbering is desired.

Figure 1: Sample <equation-figure>

Nested topic test

$z^2=x^2+y^2$
9999-1 $z^3=x^3+y^3$

$z^4=x^4+y^4$
9999-2 $z^5=x^5+y^5$
$z^6=x^6+y^6$

Figure 2: Equation-figure example

Nested topic test

$z^2=x^2+y^2$
9999-1 $z^3=x^3+y^3$

$z^4=x^4+y^4$
9999-2 $z^5=x^5+y^5$
$z^6=x^6+y^6$

Figure 3: Equation-figure example

Nested topic test

$z^2=x^2+y^2$
9999-1 $z^3=x^3+y^3$

$z^4=x^4+y^4$
9999-2 $z^5=x^5+y^5$
$z^6=x^6+y^6$

Figure 4: Equation-figure example

Nested topic test

$z^2=x^2+y^2$
9999-1 $z^3=x^3+y^3$

$z^4=x^4+y^4$
9999-2 $z^5=x^5+y^5$
$z^6=x^6+y^6$

Figure 5: Equation-figure example

<equation-block>

Single equation

Use the <equation-block> element to represent an equation that is presented as a separate block within a text flow.

$z^3=x^3+y^3$

Single equation with <equation-number>

Block equations can be numbered.

1.1.a

Block equations can be numbered automatically if <equation-block> has whitespace-only content or is empty.

Multiple equation in <equation-block>

When an <equation-block> element has multiple direct child elements, each child represents an alternative form of the equation. Processors are free to choose the form or forms that they use in deliverables.

$z^2 = x^2 + y^2$

Equation with text nodes

or ,

Text only representation of <equation-block>

This equation is authored with <ph> and <sup>

$z^2 = x^2 + y^2$

Refrence to <equation-block>

Reference to Quadratic Formula (no equation-number): *(Text of xref)*

Reference to hand-made equation with <sup> and <sub> (no equation-number): *(Text of xref)*

Reference to Standard Deviation (manually coded equation-number): *#unique_14/unique_14_Connect_42_equation-block_jvq_w3q_35* on page 15

Reference to Divergence (automatically generated equation): *#unique_14/unique_14_Connect_42_equation-block_x41_x3q_35* on page 15

Reference to Complex Number (multiple equation-number in equation-block): *#unique_14/unique_14_Connect_42_equation-block_xcm_y3q_35* on page 15

<equation-inline>

Use the <equation-inline> element to represent an equation that is presented inline within a paragraph or similar context. Inline equations are not intended to be numbered.

Area of triangle

The area of the triangle is represented by the formula .

Mass–energy equivalence

In physics, mass–energy equivalence is a concept formulated by Albert Einstein that explains the relationship between mass and energy. It states every mass has an energy equivalent and vice versa—expressed using the formula where E is the energy of a physical system, m is the mass of the system, and c is the speed of light in a vacuum (about 3×108 m/s).

Chapter 7

SVG domain elements

Topics:

SVG Domain Test: Namespace Prefixed SVG Elements

SVG inline:

SVG Directly in body:

Figure 6: Figure With SVG Container

svgref test

Reference to the external XML root element

Figure 7: Figure With SVG Container

Reference to a specific `<svg>` element in a containing XML file

Figure 8: Figure with SVG Container

Chapter 8

element

The element is used to organize subsets of content into logical groups that are not intended to be or should not be contained as a topic.

The element is designed to be a grouping element; it does not imply any explicit semantics or contain an explicit title. This avoids enabling the creation of deeply-nested content that would otherwise be written as separate topics. If the content requires a title, use a <section> element, a nested <topic>, or possibly a <fig> element.

The first paragraph

The second paragraph

Note: This is a note

Chapter 9

note/@type="trouble"

Topics:

note/@type="trouble"

DITA 1.3 added `@type="trouble"` to `<note>` element.

Trouble:

If you get "Insufficient memory" error, increase virtual memory size from system setting menu.