

Antenna House DITA Open Toolkit Testcase

## Float figure testing (2)

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### Unit test cases

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# Notice

## Used graphics

- **Special thanks to freepik.com**

This sample uses graphics from <http://www.freepik.com>. According to the licensing terms, the graphic files are not included in image folder. See <https://profile.freepik.com/license/free> for details.

- **Original file location**

If you want to test this sample by yourself, refer to the following links. All of the .ai files are converted into .svg by Inkscape.

File name	URL
businessman-being-throwing-up-by-his-teamwork.svg	<a href="http://www.freepik.com/free-vector/businessman-being-throwing-up-by-his-teamwork_764394.htm">http://www.freepik.com/free-vector/businessman-being-throwing-up-by-his-teamwork_764394.htm</a>
businessman-swimming-in-documents.svg	<a href="http://www.freepik.com/free-vector/businessman-swimming-in-documents_764464.htm">http://www.freepik.com/free-vector/businessman-swimming-in-documents_764464.htm</a>
colorful-folders-pack.svg	<a href="http://www.freepik.com/free-vector/colorful-folders-pack_757810.htm">http://www.freepik.com/free-vector/colorful-folders-pack_757810.htm</a>
decision.svg	<a href="http://www.freepik.com/free-vector/teamwork-management_766612.htm">http://www.freepik.com/free-vector/teamwork-management_766612.htm</a>
office-work.svg	<a href="http://www.freepik.com/free-vector/office-work_762989.htm">http://www.freepik.com/free-vector/office-work_762989.htm</a>
template.svg	<a href="http://www.freepik.com/free-vector/sketches-team-work-with-pieces-of-puzzle_829650.htm">http://www.freepik.com/free-vector/sketches-team-work-with-pieces-of-puzzle_829650.htm</a>
top-view-of-business-meeting.svg	<a href="http://www.freepik.com/free-vector/top-view-of-business-meeting_771820.htm">http://www.freepik.com/free-vector/top-view-of-business-meeting_771820.htm</a>

# Chapter 1 Floating figure for task

## 1.1 How to practice your information modeling

1. Gather existing contents from user and start your analysis.

The contents may be unstructured or unsorted. But do not be disappointed. It is usual status in reality.



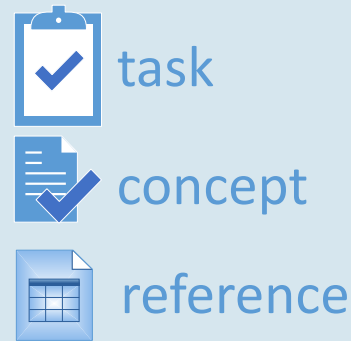
2. Divide them into small peaces of topic.

You should select appropriate topic size, not too small and not too big.



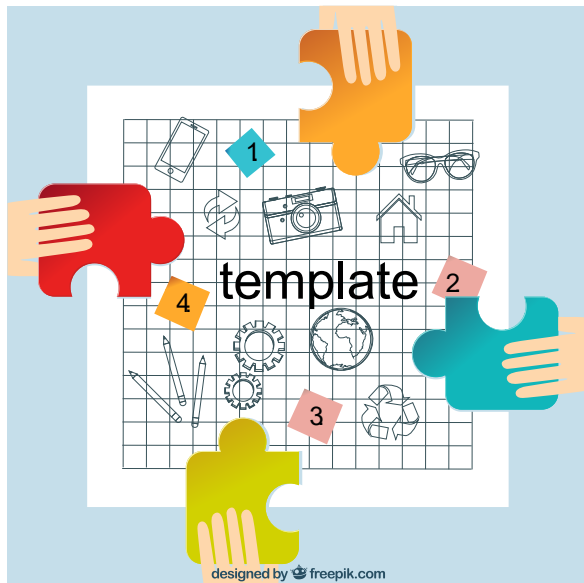
### 3. Determine the appropriate information type.

- Topic type will become task, reference, concept, glossary or troubleshooting.
- You can create your own topic types if necessary.



### 4. Make templates for authoring based on information type.

Current authoring tool supports making your own templates for inexperienced users.



### 5. Submit your decisions to information architecture team.

It is important to explain how DITA and DITA-OT architecture differs from legacy publishing one.



## 6. Discuss with team until approved.

There may be heated discussions because users does not practice DITA architecture at this moment.



## 7. Pilot your decisions.

- It is important to collaborate with authors to understand the information model and apply it properly.
- Also it is important to publish the new contents with stylesheet work to show the results to the manager.



## 8. Evaluate the modeling work and go ahead if it is succeeded.



## 1.2 Writing shortdesc

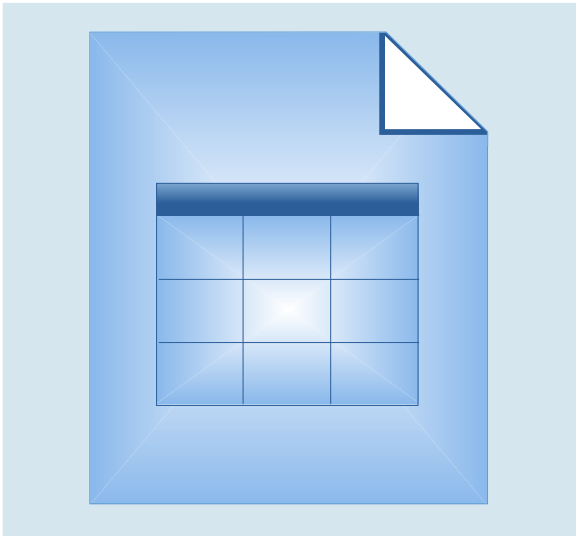
Use the `<shortdesc>` element when the first paragraph of topic content is simple enough to be suitable for use as a link preview or for summaries. Otherwise use the `<abstract>` element to provide richer content around the `<shortdesc>`.



Task



Concept



Reference

Following table is excerpt from OASIS DITA 1.3 standard <http://docs.oasis-open.org/dita/dita/v1.3/os/part3-all-inclusive/langRef/base/shortdesc.html#shortdesc>.

● Recommended content

Type	Recommended content
Task	<p>The short description should explain what the task information helps users accomplish, the benefits of the task, or the purpose of the task. Do not simply repeat the title. Try to include information that will help users understand when the task is appropriate or why the task is necessary. Avoid stating the obvious, such as "You can use XYZ to do A" as the only statement in the short description for Task A. In some cases, add more information about why the task is beneficial.</p> <p>Do not use sentence fragments. Use complete sentences. Avoid starting short descriptions with phrases such as "This topic describes . . . ." or "This topic is about . . . ."</p>
Concept	<p>Introduce the concept and provide a concise answer to the question "What is this?" and in some cases "Why do I care about this?" If the concept is unfamiliar, you can start with a brief definition. Avoid using the short description to lead in or build up to a topic. The short description paragraph should contain the main point of the concept topic. The concept short description should clearly apply to a concept. Avoid turning the concept topic into a task.</p> <p>Do not simply repeat the title. Do not use sentence fragments. Use complete sentences. Avoid starting short descriptions with phrases such as "This topic describes . . . ." or "This topic is about . . . ."</p>
Reference	<p>Briefly describe what the reference item does, what it is, or what it is used for. In most cases, use a complete sentence.</p> <p>You can use a sentence fragment only for a topic that is very short, such as an API topic and each of its subtopics. Use consistent phrasing across libraries and information centers so that your information can be seamlessly integrated with another product's information.</p>