

# The Apache Forrest xdocs document-v2.0 DTD

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NOTICE: The content of this document doesn't make any sense at all.

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*This is a demonstration document using all possible elements in the current Apache Forrest xdocs document-v20.dtd*

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**Note:**

This is a demonstration document using all possible elements in the current Apache Forrest xdocs document-v2.0.dtd (See the [DTD changes](#) section at the bottom.)

## 1. Sample Content

**Hint:** See the xml source to see how the various elements are used and see the [DTD documentation](#) (dtd-docs.html) .

### 1.1. Block and inline elements

This is a simple paragraph. Most documents contain a fair amount of paragraphs. Paragraphs are called <p>.

With the <p xml:space="preserve"> attribute, you can declare that whitespace should be preserved, without implying it is in any other way special.

This next paragraph has a class attribute of 'quote'. CSS can be used to present this <p class='quote'> in a different style than the other paragraphs. The handling of this quoted paragraph is defined in the <extra-css> element in the skinconf.xml.

Anyway, like I was sayin', shrimp is the fruit of the sea. You can barbecue it, boil it, broil it, bake it, sautee it. Dey's uh, shrimp-kabobs, shrimp creole, shrimp gumbo. Pan fried, deep fried, stir-fried. There's pineapple shrimp, lemon shrimp, coconut shrimp, pepper shrimp, shrimp soup, shrimp stew, shrimp salad, shrimp and potatoes, shrimp burger, shrimp sandwich. That- that's about it.

A number of in-line elements are available in the DTD, we will show them inside an unordered list (<ul>):

- Here is a simple list item (<li>).
- Have you seen the use of the <code> element in the previous item?
- Also, we have <sub> and <sup> elements to show content above or below the text baseline.
- There is a facility to *emphasize* certain words using the <em> **<strong>** elements.
- We can use <icon>s too.
- Another possibility is the <img> element:



another feather

, which offers the ability to refer to an image map.

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- We have elements for hyperlinking:  
`<a href="../faq.html">`  
Use this to [link](#) (../faq.html) to another document. As per normal, this will open the new document in the same browser window.  
`<a href="#section">`  
Use this to [link](#) to the named anchor in the current document.  
`<a href="../faq.html#overview">`  
Use this to [link](#) (../faq.html#overview) to another document and go to the named anchor. This will open the new document in the same browser window.  
**Targetted window control with jump and fork.**  
See demonstration [using class attribute on links](#).
- Oh, by the way, a definition list <dl> was used inside the previous list item. We could put another
  - unordered list
  - inside the list item

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Or even tables..   | inside tables.. |
| or inside lists, but I believe this liberty gets quickly quite hairy as you see. |                 |

**Table 1: A sample nested table**

So far for the in-line elements, let's look at some paragraph-level elements.

### FIXME (SN):

The <fixme> element is used for stuff which still needs work. Mind the author attribute!

### Note:

Use the <note> element to draw attention to something, e.g. ...The <code> element is used when the author can't express himself clearly using normal sentences ;-)

### Warning:

Sleep deprivation can be the result of being involved in an open source project. (a.k.a. the <warning> element).

### Important

If you want your own labels for notes and warnings, specify them using the label attribute.

Apart from unordered lists, we have ordered lists too, of course.

1. Item 1

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2. Item 2
3. This should be 3 if my math is still OK.

## 1.2. Various presentation formats

This sample document, written in document-v20 XML can be presented via Forrest in a number of different formats. The links in the following list show this document in each of the currently available formats.

Each of the formats can be made available as a link near the top of the page. Actual placement of those links depends on the skin currently in use. Those links are enabled in the skinconf.xml via the <disable-XXX-link> elements in the skinconf.xml

| Presentation Format                      | Description   | skinconf.xml Element  |
|--|---|---|
| <a href="#">HTML</a> (document-v20.html) | This document in HTML format.   | Always generated by default. Cannot be turned off.  |
| <a href="#">XML</a> (document-v20.xml)   | This document in its raw XML format.  | <disable-xml-link>. By default, set to true, meaning that this link will not be shown.                      |
| <a href="#">PDF</a> (document-v20.pdf)   | This document as Adobe PDF  | <disable-pdf-link>. By default, set to false, meaning that this link will be shown.                         |
| Text                                     | This document as straight text.   | <disable-txt-link>. By default, set to true, meaning that this link will not be shown. NOT YET IMPLEMENTED. |
| <a href="#">POD</a> (document-v20.pod)   | This document as Perl POD (Plain Old Documentation). Text with minimal formatting directives. If on a *nix system with perl installed, see "man perlpod". | <disable-pod-link>. By default, set to true, meaning that this link will not be shown.                      |

## 1.3. Using sections

You can use sections to put some structure in your document. For some strange historical reason, the section title is an attribute of the <section> element.

## 1.4. Sections, the sequel

Just some second section.

### 1.4.1. Section 2.1

Which contains a subsection (2.1).

## 1.5. Showing preformatted source code

Enough about these sections. Let's have a look at more interesting elements, `<source>` for instance:

```
// This example is from the book _Java in a Nutshell_ by David Flanagan.
// Written by David Flanagan.  Copyright (c) 1996 O'Reilly & Associates.
// You may study, use, modify, and distribute this example for any purpose.
// This example is provided WITHOUT WARRANTY either expressed or implied.

import java.applet.*;    // Don't forget these import statements!
import java.awt.*;

public class FirstApplet extends Applet {
    // This method displays the applet.
    // The Graphics class is how you do all drawing in Java.
    public void paint(Graphics g) {
        g.drawString("Hello World", 25, 50);
    }
}
```

CDATA sections are used within `<source>` elements so that you can write pointy brackets without needing to escape them with messy `&lt;` entities ...

```
<pointy>
  easy
</pointy>
```

Please take care to still use a sensible line-length within your source elements.

## 1.6. Using tables

And now for a table:

| heading cell 1        | heading cell 2                   | heading cell 3                        |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| data cell             | this data cell spans two columns |                                       |
| Tables can be nested: | column 1                         | • and can include most other elements |
|                       | cell A                           | • such as lists cell B                |

**Table 1: Table caption**

## 1.7. Using figures

And a `<figure>` to end all of this. Note that this can also be implemented with an `<img>` element.



The fine Forrest logo

## 1.8. Using class attribute on links

The document-v13 had elements `<fork>` and `<jump>`. In document-v20, those elements no longer exist but the functionality can be duplicated by using the `@class` attribute. Even though the opening of separate windows should be under the control of the user, these techniques can still be employed.

| Document V1.3                                | Document V2.0  |
|--|--|
| <code>&lt;fork href="../faq.html"&gt;</code> | <code>&lt;a class="fork" href="../faq.html"&gt;</code> ( <a href="#">../faq.html</a> ) |
| <code>&lt;jump href="../faq.html"&gt;</code> | <code>&lt;a class="jump" href="../faq.html"&gt;</code> ( <a href="#">../faq.html</a> ) |

## 2. DTD changes

See the generated [DTD documentation](#) (dtd-docs.html) .

### 2.1. Changes between document-v13 and document-v20

- Renamed `<link>` to `<a>`
- Removed `<fork>` and `<jump>` in favour of the `<a>` element. See demonstration [using class attribute on links](#).

### 2.2. Changes between document-v12 and document-v13

All v1.2 docs will work fine as v1.3 DTD. The main change is the addition of a `@class` attribute to every element, which enables the "extra-css" section in the skinconf to be put to good use.

## **2.3. Changes between document-v11 and document-v12**

doc-v12 enhances doc-v11 by relaxing various restrictions that were found to be unnecessary.

- Links ((link|jump|fork) and inline elements (br|img|icon|acronym) are allowed inside title.
- Paragraphs (p|source|note|warning|fixme), table and figure|anchor are allowed inside li.
- Paragraphs (p|source|note|warning|fixme), lists (ol|ul|dl), table, figure|anchor are allowed inside definition lists (dd) and tables (td and dh).
- Inline content (strong|em|code|sub|sup|br|img|icon|acronym|link|jump|fork) is allowed in strong and em.

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