idoc User Guide

An ILS Document

April 4, 2017

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1 Introduction

idoc is a language and a program. The language is what was used to write this document. The program is what rendered it (in both LaTeX and HTML). It has a number of features that are not found in other humane markup languages. The most critical of these is support for allowing prerequisite resolution, though this is technically implemented by a static checker after parsing. idoc was originally based on asciidoc, but has since diverged significantly. You will probably want to examine the source for this document along with the rendered content. It can be found here.

2 Basics

2.1 Paragraphs

This is a paragraph. You just type like normal. They are separated by a blank line. For example:

This is now a new paragraph. I can italicize text with *underscores* (_) and bold it with **asterisks** (*). I can make it `monospace` using backticks (‘). I will end this paragraph with another blank line.

2.2 Comments

Any line that begins with `//` denotes a comment. They will be rendered as comments upon translation, but will not be displayed in the final document.

2.3 Lists

Lists are sometimes useful in documents. Currently `idoc` does not recognize complex content inside lists, though this is subject to change. This means you cannot nest lists. You may only write a single paragraph. We support unordered lists, ordered lists and labelled (description) lists.

- This is an unordered list. It can contain paragraph contents.
- It will look like bullet points in the final render.
- Third main item.

1. This is a numbered list.
2. This is the second guy.
3. And so on...

First Item This is a list where the items have labels.

Second Item Another item.

And So On ...

2.4 Math

Inline math is done just using normal latex by doing enclosing text in dollar signs. $f(x) = \exp(-x^2)$. Display mode is done by using a *math block*, like so:

Look Ma', I Have Equations!

$$f(x) = \int_x^\infty g(t)dt$$

Note that that d will not be upright as it should be. We'll fix that later. Also note that we added an *ID* to the equation. IDs can be added to many things. They always appear immediately following the thing they identify.

2.5 Blocks

We can do other types of blocks beside math blocks. They all look the same, basically. A block can also have a title, which comes *after* the declaration of block type.

A Blockquote from the "Great One".

> The internet is the most important invention since gravity.

Notice above we added an author attribution above as an *attribute* of the quote block contents. Attribute lists always come *just* before the thing they modify. In this case, we are modifying the "body" of the `@ quote` element, so it comes just before the body.

Please be Aware:
This will show a little warning symbol next to it.

This content will be rendered in the margin of the document. You are allowed any amount of complex content here. An equation: $F = \frac{dp}{dt}$.

An aside
Aside Prerex
An aside is useful when you have content connected to the main text but which isn't super necessary, or requires more advanced techniques than the rest of the text.This is basically a sub-document that is allowed to have extra prereqs.(Sub)sections are *not* allowed here, since these are meant to be short.

2.6 Links

Links look like this. Note that this is an "outlink" – a link to an external site – and so wouldn't actually be allowed in the main body of the document like this. We can also link to headings in the current document, or anything else which has an ID. And we can even link to headings in other documents, as long as they are a prerequisite of this one. The same applies to ID'd items in those docs, including this paragraph.

3 Conclusion

That's about it for the basic syntax. We can fix the rest later.