DITA4Publishers Language Reference

The language reference provides information about each element in the DITA4Publishers vocabulary modules. This is a work in progress. If there are specific aspects you would like fleshed out sooner rather than later, please email Steven Calderwood at stevenc@hkusa.com.

Topic Type Specializations

article

article

An article represents a piece of writing in a serial publication, such as a scholarly journal or a magazine. The topic covered in the article is usually separate but related from the other topics in the publication. Within the serial publication, pagination may be continuous or may start over with each issue. This topic type enables authoring of complete articles as single files.

The article is a top level topic type and specialized from the base topic type. It can only contain subsection and sidebar topic types. It can contain the deck element before its body. Deck is specialized from short description.

Inheritance

- topic/topic article/article

deck

A deck is a short summary of an article that explains to the reader what the article is about. In some instances, the deck has served the explanatory purpose while the headline (or title) served the purpose of catching the reader's attention.

Deck is specialized from short description.

Inheritance

- topic/shortdesc article/deck

```
<article id="deckSample">
    <title>Relationship of the Role of Perceived Chance in Board
 Games and Players' Enjoyability</title>
    <deck class="- topic/shortdesc article/deck ">This paper
 investigates the relationship between board game players'
 perception of the significance of chance with their reported
 enjoyability of the board game. Players rated their perception
 of chance in affecting the outcome of the game on a scale of
 1 to 10. They also used a ten point scale for rating how much
 they enjoyed each game.</deck>
    <body>
        <!-- Article content goes here -->
    </body>
</deck>
```

Figure 1: Sample of an instance of the deck element

chapter

chapter

A chapter topic is a division of content within a publication. The length of a chapter is arbitrary and should be sufficient for covering the material. Dividing content into chapters is done at the author's discretion and factors to consider include navigation ease, grouping of related information, and the order that a reader should encounter the material. This topic type enables authoring of complete chapters as single files.

The chapter topic is a top level topic type and specialized from the base topic type. The only constraint is that it can only nest division, subsection, and sidebar topics.

Inheritance

- topic/topic chapter/chapter

conversion_configuration

conversion_configuration

A conversion configuration is a configuration file that specifies mapping files for the Word2DITA and DITA2InCopy processes. It is probably most used within CMSes to control the mentioned processes.

The conversion_configuration topic type is specialized from the base topic type. It is not intended for use with output processors. Should it be processed by an output processor, the correct behavior would be to suppress it.

Inheritance

- topic/topic conversion_configuration/conversion_configuration

```
<conversion_configuration id="book-conversion-config">
  <title>Book Conversion Configuration</title>
  <conversion_configuration_body>
    <section> <title>Instructions and Notes</title> <p>Describe
 relationship between optionValues here.</p> </section>
    <word2xmlOptions
      spectitle="Word to XML Options">
      <optionSet>
        <option>
          <optionName>style2tagmap</optionName>
          <optionValue>book-style2tagmap.xml</optionValue>
        </option>
        <option>
          <optionName>docx2ditaXslt</optionName>
          <optionValue>book-docx2dita.xsl</optionValue>
        </option>
      </optionSet>
    </word2xmlOptions>
    <xml2InDesignOptions
      spectitle="XML to InDesign Options">
      <optionSet>
        <option>
          <optionName>xml2indesignXslt</optionName>
          <optionValue>chapter2icml.xsl</optionValue>
        </option>
        <option>
```

```
          <optionName>indesignStyleCatalog</optionName>
          <optionValue>book-dita-indesign-style-catalog.xml</
optionValue>
        </option>
        <option>
          <optionName>incopyFormat</optionName>
          <optionValue>icml</optionValue>
        </option>
      </optionSet>
    </xml2InDesignOptions>
  </conversion_configuration_body>
</conversion_configuration>
```

Figure 2: Sample of an instance of conversion_configuration topic type

concept

concept

See the DITA language reference for information about the concept topic type.

This is a local shell. The only change is that it integrates the common domains for the DITA4Publishers project.

Inheritance

- topic/topic concept/concept

d4pCover

d4pCoverTitle

The d4pCoverTitle is the title element for the d4pCover topic type. It must be empty.

The d4pCoverTitle is specialized from title.

Inheritance

- topic/title d4pCover/d4pCoverTitle

No example is provided because this is an empty element.

d4pExercise

d4pExercise

The d4pExercise topic type represents an exercise within a training course or workshop.

d4pExercise specializes from learningContent. Nested topic types allowed are learningAssessment, learningSummary, and task.

d4pExerciseBody

d4pExceriseBody is the body element for the d4pExercise topic type.

d4pInstructorNotes

d4pInstructorNotes represents an excerise's notes for an instructor.

d4pInstructorNotes is a specialization of learningContent.

d4pStudentNotes

d4pStudentNotes represents an excerise's notes for a student.

d4pStudentNotes is a specialization of learningContent.

d4pSlide

d4pInstructorNotes

d4pInstructorNotes represents a slide's notes for an instructor.

d4pInstructorNotes is a specialization of learningContent.

d4pSlide

The d4pSlide topic type represents a slide within a training course or workshop.

d4pSlide specializes from learningContent. Nested topic types allowed are learningAssessment and learningSummary.

d4pSlideBody

d4pSlideBody is the body element for the d4pSlide topic type.

d4pStudentNotes

d4pStudentNotes represents a slide's notes for a student.

d4pStudentNotes is a specialization of learningContent.

division

division

A division is a topic type for representing a title division in a publication or a chapter. So it can be a top-level topic in a publication. It can contain nested division, subsection, and sidebar topics.

This is a specialization of topic.

part

part

The part topic type represents the part within a publication, often a book or other volume. A part in a book contains something, such as chapters or articles. Topics are not allowed to nest within part. So all information must be given through title, shortdesc, and body. The body, which is optional, contains introductory information to the part's content. The actual units within the part, such as chapters or articles, get referenced in the DITA map.

This is a specialization of the base topic type. No constraints are provided other than forbidding nesting of topics. Users may adjust that in their shell configurations.

- topic/topic part/part

reference

reference

See the DITA language reference for information about the reference topic type.

This is a local shell. The only change is that it integrates the common domains for the DITA4Publishers project.

report

report

A report is a map type for representing a report. Reports will have components, such as articles or other topic types.

This is a specialization of the base map type.

- map/map report/report

sidebar

sidebar

A sidebar represents an out-of-line element in a publication and is part of a chapter, article, or division. A sidebar does not necessarily have a distinct point in the greater hierarchy, in many cases it can appear at any one of several locations depending on the output (e.g., at a typesetter's discretion). Because a sidebar is a topic type, it can only come after another topic's title or (if present) body element. This means that if you need a sidebar to appear in your output in the middle of another topic, then you need to use the d4pSidebarAnchor element. That element allows authors to have sidebars appear in outputs at any arbitrary location without breaking the rules of DITA. Sidebars can only nest sidebar and subsection topics.

This is a specialization of the base topic type and is recommended, in part, to be used as a base for further specialization.

- topic/topic sidebar/sidebar

style2tagmap

style2tagmap

A style2tagmap topic is the primary configuration file for the Word2DITA process. It maps Word paragraph and character styles to DITA elements. The Word2DITA process will use those mappings to generate resulting DITA file(s). It is often necessary to do further clean up work. The style2tagmap type should not be used for other means.

For more information, see the Word2DITA section of the DITA4Publishers User Guide.

subsection

subsection

A subsection represents a component within a publication. These may be nested as needed. As such, this allows enables creation of arbitrary hierarchies of titled divisions. For example, a chapter may have multiple subsections, whose titles will become wrapped in HTML <h#> elements in an HTML output depending on what level the subsection is. Subsections are useful for organizing content within chapters or articles. Subsections can only contain division, subsection, and sidebar topic types.

This is a specialization of the base topic type and is recommended, in part, as a base for further specialization.

- topic/topic subsection/subsection

task

task

See the DITA language reference for information about the task topic type.

This is a local shell. The only change is that it integrates the common domains for the DITA4Publishers project.

- topic/topic task/task

topic

topic

See the DITA language reference for information about the base topic type.

This is a local shell. The only change is that it integrates the common domains for the DITA4Publishers project.

- topic/topic

topic_mathonly

topic_mathonly

The topic_mathonly is a local shell of the base topic type intended for usage with math content.

FIXME: Is this correct? Anything else?

Domains

d4p_bibbaseDomain

d4p_bibbaseDomain

The BibBase Domain defines base types for bibliographic entries. These types are modeled as closely as possible on the DocBook biblioentry and bibliomixed models. They are intended for specialization.

Specializations should specialize from <ph> to provide more detailed markup. The SimpleBib domain is a specialization from this base domain. That domain provides no further restrictions. It can be either a starting point for further specialization or the markup to use.

d4p_bibbase-d

d4p_bibbaseDomain.ent and d4p_bibbaseDomain.mod

d4p_biblioentryBase

The d4p_biblioentryBase element is the base element for a bibliographic entry. Again, it is not intended to be used but rather intended to be specialized from. It is a block element.

This element specializes from the p element. See d4p_simpleBiblioentry for an example specialization.

Inheritance

+ topic/p d4p-bibbase-d/d4p_biblioentryBase

> Because this is only intended for use as a base for specialization, see the d4p_simpleBiblioentry for an example.

d4p_bibliosetBase

The d4p_bibliosetBase element is the base element for parts of a bibliographic entry, such parts may be author name, title, and publication information. Again, it is not intended to be used but rather intended to be specialized from. It is an inline element.

This element specializes from the ph element. See d4p_simpleBiblioset for an example specialization.

Inheritance

+ topic/ph d4p-bibbase-d/d4p_bibliosetBase

> Because this is only intended for use as a base for specialization, see the d4p_simpleBiblioentry for an example.

d4p_classificationDomain

classification_element

classification is intended to hold metadata that serves to classify a topic or map in terms of one or more taxonomies. It's primary purpose is simply to provide a clear and convenient place to hold classification metadata or to enable

the definition of more precise content models for classifying metadata such that the document type rules can require specific metadata elements.

This is a specialization of data.

+ topic/data d4p-classification-d/classification

FIXME: Definitely need an example

d4p_classificationDomain

The d4p_classificationDomain defines specializations of data for classifying components of publications (topics, figures, tables, etc.). This clearly identifies the metadata elements it contains as being classifying as opposed to any other type of metadata (such as identifying metadata). Classifying metadata normally relates its container to items in defined classification taxonomies.

d4p_classification-d

d4p_classificationDomain.ent and d4p_classificationDomain.mod

d4p_formattingDomain

art-ph

art-ph is similar to art, but it can be used inline in block elements.

art-ph is specialized from ph.

art

art is like a figure and often has a title (using art_title). It holds images, objects, or foreign elements. Unlike figure it is not usually automatically numbered by processors. So if you need an unnumbered figure, then art is an option.

art is specialized from p.

art_title

art_title is the title of an art element (either art [block element] or art-ph [inline element]).

art_title is specialized from ph.

b-i

The b-i inline element specifies content that should be formatted in bold and italic. Whereas in HTML you would do something like This is bold and italic text., this is the only element you need to wrap your content in to get the effects of both bold and italic.

b-i is a specialization of ph.

b-sc

b-sc specifies content that should be bold and small caps. This is another way to show emphasis.

b-sc is a specialization of ph.

br

br represents a line break or line feed. It does not start a new block element, such as a paragraph.

br is a specialization of ph.

catalog

d4p_formattingDomain

The d4p_formattingDomain defines specializations for requesting specific formatting effects, such as a drop cap, bold and italic text, the tab character, inline equations, and so on.

Most elements of this domain are specializations of either p (and are block elements) or ph (and are inline elements). One is a specialization of foreign and one is a specialization of xref.

d4p_sidebar-anchor

d4p_sidebar-anchor should not be used. Instead, you should use d4pSidebarAnchor.

d4p_sidebar-anchor is specialized from xref. It is deprecated.

d4pMathML

d4pMathML is for MathML content.

d4pMathML is a specialization of foreign.

d4pSidebarAnchor

d4pSidebarAnchor indicates where in the document a sidebar topic should appear. Sidebars are tricky to place in a hierarchical order, because they often contain content that can appear at one of many points in the document. Furthermore, because a sidebar is a topic type, sidebars must always go after a previous topic's body, which may be many paragraphs from the author's intended location for the sidebar.

d4pSidebarAnchor is specialized from xref. A processor should replace this element with the actual sidebar content and ensure the sidebar content does not appear twice.

dropcap

A dropcap is the first one to a few letters of the first word of a paragraph (often the first in a larger unit such as a chapter). It is presented within the normal margins of the paragraph, but it takes up more than one line. It is used to draw the reader's attention.

dropcap is a specialization of ph.

eqn_block

eqn_block is for a block-level equation. The equation (and possibly the equation identifier, such as a number) is the only content in the block.

eqn_block is a specialization of p. It can contain MathML.

eqn_inline

eqn_inline is for an inline equation. Inline equations are often used for short equations where it would not be appropriate to display as a block equation. Block equations should be used for equations of significant length.

eqn_inline is a specialization of ph. It can contain MathML.

frac

frac specifies a fraction, which is usually set off from surrounding text, perhaps through a font size difference.

frac is a specialization of ph.

inx_snippet

inx_snippet is used to contain Adobe InDesign Interchange content.

inx_snippet is a specialization of foreign.

linethrough

linethrough specifies text that should appear as if struck out. It is often used to show corrections in explanatory or learning material.

linethrough is a specialization of ph.

roman

roman designates text should be not given any empohasis, such as bold or italic. It is useful for when a parent block element assigns bold, italic, etc., such as a heading. In such cases, the use of roman can actually provide emphasis to the content by making it standout.

roman is a specialization of ph.

sc

Content wrapped in sc should be displayed as small caps. This is often used for emphasis or other typographical distinction when bold or italic would not be appropriate. It is often used for such things as "AM" and "PM" for 12-hour time.

sc is a specialization of ph.

tab

tab is a placeholder element for a singular horizontal tab character (HTML entity 	). This is needed because a tab character is whitespace that is often discarded by default by XSLT processors. Tabs can be used to separate items into lists to save space on a page (such as when items are short in length). You should consider whether using tabs is appropriate or if a table (or simple table) is a better option.

The tab character (HTML entity &09;) is difficult to represent in some outputs, especially HTML-based outputs like epub. One possible solution is to use five non-breaking spaces (HTML entity); the non-breaking space is a good choice because multiple regular spaces will be ignored by most HTML rendering. The downside to using non-breaking spaces is that you are not guaranteed your items will line up. If you want your items to line up neatly, then the best solution is to use a table.

d4p_mathDomain

d4p_display-equation

The d4p_display-equation is for block equations that should be numbered. If the equation doesn't need to be numbered, then you should use d4p_eqn_block.

This is a specialization of figure. Attention should be paid to your output processes. If they work on an element's class value, then they will see these as regular figures and will not treat them separately, which is probably not the desired result.

d4p_eqn_block

The d4p_eqn_block element is for block equations that will use MathML. If you won't use MathML, then you should consider using eqn_block from the d4p_formattingDomain instead.

Like eqn_block, this is a specialization of p. Processors should not number these elements. If a number is needed, then d4p_display-equation should be used instead.

d4p_eqn_inline

The d4p_eqn_inline element is for inline equations that will use MathML. If you won't use MathML, then you should consider using eqn_inline from the d4p_formattingDomain instead.

Like eqn_inline, this is a specialization of ph. Processors should not number these elements. If a number is needed, then d4p_display-equation should be used instead.

d4p_mathDomain

The d4p_mathDomain defines specializations for the use of MathML. Whether you choose to use MathML will depend in part on your tools and the kinds of equations you have. If your tools don't support MathML (e.g., cannot generate appropriate renditions for a needed output), then you may not want to use MathML. In lieu of MathML, you can use the eqn_inline and eqn_block elements from the d4p_formattingDomain. If you have simple equations, then you may decide using the basic equation elements from the formatting domain is a better option.

d4p_MathML

d4p_MathML is for MathML content.

d4p_MathML is a specialization of foreign. Processors should output the MathML in a suitable fashion. Note the difference in the element name as compared to the version in the d4p_formattingDomain. In this domain, there is an underscore after the "d4p".

d4p_mediaDomain

d4p_audio

The d4p_audio element is for including audio in a DITA topic. It corresponds to HTML5's <audio> element. While it is possible an editing environment could play audio, it is more likely that audio won't actually be rendered and playable until a DITA source is transformed into an output deliverable, such as HTML files or an epub3 package. Height and width can be specified as optional attributes. An audio's source should be indicated by a child <d4p_media_source> element (more than one source may be specified). A poster image (at most only one) can be specified as a child <d4p_video_poster> element (a poster graphic may provide an enticement to the reader to click play or even provide some supplemental content). It is good practice to include a child <desc> element as alternate content for deliverable formats that cannot play audio or for accessibility purposes for a user who is auditorially impaired. For example, a <desc> element might describe what the audio says or give directions for accessing the audio in another manner.

The d4p_audio element is specialized from the base object element.

d4p_media_source

The d4p_media_source element specifies the file to be played in a d4p_video or d4p_audio element. The file is specified by the @value attribute.

This is a specialization of param.

d4p_media_tracks

The d4p_media_tracks element is analogous to the HTML5 <track> element. It is to be used to specify external tracks that go along with the media file, such as subtitles for different languages, captions, or metadata. The @kind attribute specifies the kind of track, and possible values are subtitles, captions, descriptions, chapters, and metadata. @kind is required. The @src attribute gives the source of the track; it is required. @srclang provides the name of the language of the track; it is optional. The @label is a human readable title for the track.

The d4p_media_tracks is specialized from foreign.

d4p_mediaDomain

The d4p_mediaDomain defines specializations for the inclusion of interactive media (assets that are not graphics) into publications, such media may be video or audio.

d4p_video

The d4p_video element is for including video in a DITA topic. It corresponds to HTML5's <video> element. While it is possible an editing environment could display video, it is more likely that video won't actually be rendered and playable until a DITA source is transformed into an output deliverable, such as HTML files or an epub3 package. Height and width can be specified as optional attributes. A video's source should be indicated by a child <d4p_media_source> element (more than one source may be specified). A poster image (at most only one) can be specified as a child <d4p_video_poster> element. It is good practice to include a child <desc> element as alternate content for deliverable formats that cannot play video or for accessibility purposes for a user who is visually impaired. For example, a <desc> element might describe what the video shows or give directions for accessing the video in another manner.

The d4p_video element is specialized from the base object element.

d4p_video_poster

The d4p_video_poster is an optional element on a d4p_video or d4p_audio element. It is a graphic that displays before the video starts. For audio, the graphic may continue to be displayed while the audio is being played. Exact behavior will depend on the rendering environment. The source of the graphic is specified by the @value attribute.

The d4p_video_poster is specialized from param.

d4p_video_source

The d4p_video_source element is deprecated. The d4p_media_source element should be used instead.

d4p_video_tracks

The d4p_video_tracks element is deprecated. The d4p_media_tracks element should be used instead.

d4p_pubcontentDomain

body-pullquote

body-pullquote represents a pull quote, which is usually a replication of content from the same publication component in order to provide emphasis. It should be used when other varieties (epigram, epigraph, etc.) are not appropriate.

body-pullquote is specialized from bodydiv.

+ topic/bodydiv d4p-pubcontent-d/body-pullquote

```
<p>
In essence, DITA lets us eat our cake and have it. Publishers
 can have publication models and topic types that are adapted
 to their specific needs yet still take advantage of all the
 modularity and reuse features of DITA when they are needed.
 Publishers can mix and match the simple (chapter) with the
 sophisticated (task) and choose from a growing library of
 special-purpose vocabulary modules, such as the DITA Learning
 and Training modules for representing assessments (test
 questions) and formal learning objects.
</p>
<body-pullquote>
In essence, DITA lets us eat our cake and have it.
</body-pullquote>
```

Figure 3: Sample of an instance of the body-pullquote element

d4p_pubcontentDomain

d4p_pubcontentDomain provides specializations of topic content elements that provide common publication components that are semantic and not strictly formatting.

d4p_pubcontent-d-p

d4p_pubcontentDomain.ent and d4p_pubcontentDomain.mod

d4pAssetSource

d4pAssetSource represents the source of an asset, such as a video, audio, graphic, etc.

d4pAssetSource is a specialization of p.

+ topic/p d4p-pubcontent-d/d4pAssetSource

d4pAttributedQuote

d4pAttributedQuote is a long quote with an attribution.

d4pAttributedQuote is specialized from lq.

+ topic/lq d4p-pubcontent-d/d4pAttributedQuote

d4pQuoteAttribution

d4pQuoteAttribution is the source or attribution for a d4pAttributedQuote.

d4pQuoteAttribution is specialized from p.

+ topic/p d4p-pubcontent-d/d4pQuoteAttribution

epigram-attribution

epigram-attribution represents the source or attribution of an epigram.

epigram-attribution is a specialization of p.

+ topic/p d4p-pubcontent-d/epigram-attribution

epigram

epigram is a pithy saying, which is often humorous.

epigram is a specialization of bodydiv.

+ topic/bodydiv d4p-pubcontent-d/epigram

epigraph-attribution

epigraph-attribution represents the source or attribution of an epigraph.

epigraph-attribution is a specialization of p.

+ topic/p d4p-pubcontent-d/epigraph-attribution

epigraph

epigraph represents a brief quotation used to introduce a piece of writing or the inscription on a statue or building.

epigraph is a specialization of bodydiv.

+ topic/bodydiv d4p-pubcontent-d/epigraph

section-pullquote

section-pullquote is a pull quote.

section-pullquote is specialized from sectiondiv.

+ topic/sectiondiv d4p-pubcontent-d/section-pullquote

d4p_renditionTargetAttDomain

d4p_renditionTarget

d4p_renditionTarget is intended to enable filtering or flagging of content based on its intended rendition target. Rendition targets include things like "HTML", "EPUB", "PDF", "help", etc. NOTE: This attribute does not replace the DITA-defined @print attribute used in maps. It is intended to be a more general conditional attribute where it is necessary to have content specific to different rendition targets in the same source document.

d4p_renditionTarget is a specialization of @props.

d4p_renditionTargetDomain

d4p_renditionTargetDomain defines a single attribute: d4p_renditionTarget.

d4p_rubyDomain

d4p_rubyDomain

The d4p_rubyDomain defines equivalent of HTML ruby elements for marking up Japanese language documents. The rules for these elements are the same as the rules for HTML5 ruby elements.

rb

FIXME: What is rb used for?

rb is a specialization of ph.

rp

rp wraps text that should be displayed if the ruby characters cannot be displayed.

rp is a specialization of ph.

rt

rt represents an explanation for the pronounciation of ruby characters.

rt is a specialization of ph.

ruby

ruby specifies a ruby annotation.

ruby is a specialization of ph. However, <ruby> should not be used within itself, per HTML constraints.

d4p_simplebibDomain

d4p_simplebibDomain

The simpleBib Domain Provides a simple bibliography markup that is sufficient to identify bibliography entries as distinct from other paragraphs but does not try to model the detailed fields within a bibliography entry.

d4p_simpleBiblioentry

The d4p_simpleBiblioentry element is the element for a simple bibliographic entry. It is analogous to DocBook's biblioentry and bibliomixed elements.

This element specializes from the p element. To provide further markup within the element use ph with an outputclass, use d4p_simpleBiblioset with an outputclass, or further specialize d4p_simpleBiblioset, in which case you might consider such element names as d4p_simpleBiblioAuthor, d4p_simpleBiblioTitle, etc.

d4p_simpleBiblioset

The d4p_simpleBiblioset element is the element for parts of a bibliographic entry, such parts may be author name, title, and publication information. It is an inline element. You set each part via the @outputclass attribute, so your processing would be configured to do something on these elements according to their @outputclass attribute.

This element specializes from the ph element. To use, you may use this element with an @outputclass to identify the type (e.g., outputclass="author") or you may specialize this element so that the name reflects the part of the entry it is for (e.g., d4p_simpleBiblioAuthor, d4p_simpleBiblioTitle).

d4p_simpleEnumerationDomain

d4p_simpleEnumerationDomain

d4p_simpleEnumerationDomain defines specialization of data for specifying simple (literal) enumerations in map or topic content.

d4pPageNumber

d4pPageNumber holds a page number value. It is primarily intended for capturing page numbers during legacy conversion or for identifying literal page number references in legacy content. Processors can then do something different for non-print outputs, such as providing a link to the actual place in the output for the content that got referenced by the page number. For digital publications, the page number should be omitted in most cases.

d4pPageNumber is a specialization of data.

d4pPageRange

d4pPageRange holds a page range value. It is primarily intended for capturing page numbers during legacy conversion or for identifying literal page number references in legacy content. Processors can then do something different for non-print outputs, such as providing a link to the actual place in the output for the content that got referenced by the page numbers. For digital publications, the page numbers should be omitted in most cases.

d4pPageRange is a specialization of data.

d4pSimpleEnumerator

d4pSimpleEnumerator holds a literal enumerator value.

d4pSimpleEnumerator is a specialization of data.

d4p_textbookDomain

d4p_display-map

d4p_display-map represents a map. It allows for separate numbering and labeling of maps.

d4p_display-map is a specialization of fig.

d4p_textbookDomain

d4p_textbookDomain defines elements often needed for textbooks.

d4p_trainingMapDomain

d4p_trainingMapDomain

d4p_trainingMapDomain provides topicref types specialized from the DITA Learning and Training learning map domain types. These types codify the training organization taxonomy of course or workshop, session, module, and lesson. Course represents a complete course of study. Workshop represents a multi-session training activity given over one or more days. Session represents one or more modules within a course or workshop, usually spanning one or more hours of instruction. Module represents one or more lessons on the same general subject; a module typically represents about an hour of instruction. Lesson one or more learning objects focusing on a a single subject or topic and typically represents about 10 minutes of instruction. Mapref types are designed for each.

d4p_variablesDomain

d4p_variablesDomain

d4p_variablesDomain defines elements for defining "variables" and variable references that are metadata based. This domain may be used in maps and topics as all of the elements defined in it are sensible in both contexts. WARNING: This domain is entirely experimental. There is no guarantee for ongoing support for this domain. The markup details may change without warning. Due to the experimental nature of this domain, no further documentation is provided at this time; when the domain is stable, documentation will be provided. Interested users should see the domain definition files.

d4p_verseDomain

d4p_verseDomain

The d4p_verseDomain represents verses of poetry.

stanza

stanza represents a group of verse-lines.

stanza specializes from ph.

verse-line

verse-line represents a single line of verse.

verse-line specializes from ph.

verse

verse represents an instance of poetry. A verse can contain verse-lines, when a stanza is not appropriate, or stanzas (which contain verse-lines).

verse is a specialization of lines.

pubmapDomain

abbrevlist

The <abbrevlist> element references a topic or map as a abbrevlist within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/abbrevlist

amendments

The <amendments> element references a topic or map as a amendments within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/amendments

appendix

The <appendix> element references a topic or map as a appendix within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/appendix

appendixes

The <appendixes> element references a topic or map as a appendixes within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/appendixes

article

The <article> element references a topic or map as a article within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/article

back-cover

The <back-cover> element references a topic or map as a back-cover within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/back-cover

back-flap

The <back-flap> element references a topic or map as a back-flap within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/back-flap

backmatter

The <backmatter> element references a topic or map as a backmatter within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/backmatter

book-jacket

The <book-jacket> element references a topic or map as a book-jacket within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/book-jacket

bibliolist

The <bibliolist> element references a topic or map as a bibliolist within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/bibliolist

chapter

The <chapter> element references a topic or map as a chapter within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/chapter

colophon

The <colophon> element references a topic or map as a colophon within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/colophon

copyright-page

The <copyright-page> element references a topic or map as a copyright-page within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/copyright-page

covers

The <covers> element references a topic or map as a covers within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/covers

dedication

The <dedication> element references a topic or map as a dedication within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/dedication

department

The <department> element references a topic or map as a department within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/department

division

The <division> element references a topic or map as a division within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/division

draftintro

The <draftintro> element references a topic or map as a draftintro within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/draftintro

epub-cover

The <epub-cover> element references a topic or map as a epub-cover within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/epub-cover

epub-cover-graphic

The <epub-cover-graphic> element references a topic or map as a epub-cover-graphic within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/epub-cover-graphic

figurelist

The <figurelist> element references a topic or map as a figurelist within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/figurelist

forward

The <forward> element references a topic or map as a forward within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/forward

front-cover

The <front-cover> element references a topic or map as a front-cover within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/front-cover

front-flap

The <front-flap> element references a topic or map as a front-flap within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/front-flap

frontmatter

The <frontmatter> element references a topic or map as a frontmatter within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/frontmatter

glossary

The <glossary> element references a topic or map as a glossary within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/glossary

glossentry

The <glossentry> element references a topic or map as a glossentry within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/glossentry

glossary-group

The <glossary-group> element references a topic or map as a glossary-group within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/glossary-group

glossarylist

The <glossarylist> element references a topic or map as a glossarylist within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/glossarylist

indexlist

The <indexlist> element references a topic or map as a indexlist within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/indexlist

inside-front-cover

The <inside-front-cover> element references a topic or map as a inside-front-cover within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/inside-front-cover

keydefs

The <keydefs> element references a topic or map as a keydefs within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/keydefs

keydef-group

The <keydef-group> element references a topic or map as a keydef-group within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/keydef-group

mainpubtitle

The <mainpubtitle> element is the main title of a pubblication map's title, which may represent the main title of a publication or of a sub-part of a publication.

This is a specialization of ph.

Inheritance

+ topic/ph pubmap-d/mainpubtitle

notices

The <notices> element references a topic or map as a notices within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/notices

page

The <page> element references a topic or map as a page within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/page

part

The <part> element references a topic or map as a part within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/part

partsection

The <partsection> element references a topic or map as a partsection within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/partsection

preface

The <preface> element references a topic or map as a preface within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/preface

pubabstract

The <pubabstract> element references a topic or map as a pubabstract within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/pubabstract

publibrary

The <publibrary> element is the title of the library that a pubblication map (or sub-map) belongs to.

This is a specialization of ph.

Inheritance

+ topic/ph pubmap-d/publibrary

publist

The <publist> element references a topic or map as a publist within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/publist

publists

The <publists> element references a topic or map as a publists within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/publists

pubbody

The <pubbody> element references a topic or map as a pubbody within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/pubbody

pubtitle

The <pubtitle> element is the title of a pubblication map, which may represent the title of a publication or of a sub-part of a publication.

Inheritance

+ topic/title pubmap-d/pubtitle

pubtitlealt

The <pubtitlealt> element is the alternative title of a pubblication map's title, which may represent the alternative title of a publication or of a sub-part of a publication.

This is a specialization of ph.

Inheritance

+ topic/ph pubmap-d/pubtitlealt

publication

The <publication> element references a topic or map as a publication within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/publication

pubmapDomain

The pubmapDomain provides building blocks for maps that represent publications. These blocks are a rich set of topicref specializations that can be used to create DITA maps that represent almost any possible configuration of typical publication components. As a map domain, the publication map elements can be mixed with elements from other map domains, such as the Learning and Training map domain. The publication map domain has been designed to make it easy to organize publication components into submaps.

FIXME: Add element files and explanations.

pubmap-d

pubmapDomain.ent and pubmapDomain.mod

sidebar

The <sidebar> element references a topic or map as a sidebar within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/sidebar

spine

The <spine> element references a topic or map as a spine within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/spine

subsection

The <subsection> element references a topic or map as a subsection within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/subsection

subtitle

The <subtitle> element is the sub title of a pubblication map's title, which may represent the sub title of a publication or of a sub-part of a publication.

This is a specialization of ph.

Inheritance

+ topic/ph pubmap-d/subtitle

tablelist

The <tablelist> element references a topic or map as a tablelist within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/tablelist

toc

The <toc> element references a topic or map as a toc within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/toc

trademarklist

The <trademarklist> element references a topic or map as a trademarklist within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/trademarklist

wrap-cover

The <wrap-cover> element references a topic or map as a wrap-cover within a book.

Inheritance

+ map/topicref pubmap-d/wrap-cover

pubmapMaprefDomain

pubmapMaprefDomain

pubmapMaprefDomain defines references to submaps from within maps that integrate the pubmapDomain. In particular, it allows publication component specific maps that are specializations of pubmap.

pubmetadataDomain

approved

The approved element represents information about whether the publication has been approved. If it has been reviewed, information can be included about by whom, when, when the approval process was started, and the results.

approved is a specialization of data.

completed

The completed element represents the date the task was completed. The tasks this can be used for are represented by the elements reviewed, tested, published, approved, pubevent. Representation is done through a child combination of year, month, day elements.

completed is specialized from ph.

copyrfirst

copyrfirst represents the first year that the publication's copyright began.

copyrfirst is a specialization of data.

copyrlast

copyrlast represents the last year that the publication's copyright began.

copyrlast is a specialization of data.

day

day represents a day of a month. It can be in a variety of formats (with leading zero, without leading zero, or spelled out).

day is a specialization of ph.

doi

doi represents a publication's Digital Object Identifier.

doi is a specialization of data.

edited

The edited element represents information about whether the publication has been edited. If it has been edited, information can be included about by whom, when, when the editing was started, and the results.

edited is a specialization of data.

edition

edition represents the edition label (e.g., number) for a publication.

edition is a specialization of data.

isbn-10

isbn-10 represents the 10-digit International Standard Book Number of a publication. If the publication has a 13 digit ISBN or an ISBN in a different format, then the appropriate isbn-13 or isbn element should be used. It is left to the user on whether to separate parts of the ISBN with hyphens or other separators, but consistency should be valued.

isbn-10 is a specialization of data.

isbn-13

isbn-13 represents the 13-digit International Standard Book Number of a publication. If the publication has a 10 digit ISBN or an ISBN in a different format, then the appropriate isbn-10 or isbn element should be used. It is left to the user on whether to separate parts of the ISBN with hyphens or other separators, but consistency should be valued.

isbn-13 is a specialization of data.

isbn

isbn represents the International Standard Book Number of a publication. If the publication has a 10 or 13 digit ISBN, then the appropriate isbn-10 or isbn-13 element should be used.

isbn is a specialization of data.

issn-10

issn-10 represents the 10 digit International Standard Serial Number of a periodical publication.

issn-10 is a specialization of data.

issn-13

issn-13 represents the 13 digit International Standard Serial Number of a periodical publication.

issn-13 is a specialization of data.

issn

issn represents the International Standard Serial Number of a periodical publication.

issn is a specialization of data.

issue

issue represents the issue label (e.g., number) for a serial publication.

issue is a specialization of data.

locnumber

locnumber represents a publication's Library of Congress number.

locnumber is a specialization of data.

maintainer

maintainer represents information about the maintainer of the publication.

maintainer is a specialization of data.

month

month represents a month. It can be in a variety of formats (if number, then leading zero or not; if written out, then abbreviated or full name).

month is a specialization of ph.

organization

organization represents the name of the organization doing a task (such as a review) or publishing the product.

organization is a specialization of data.

person

person represents the name of the person who completed a task.

person is a specialization of data.

printlocation

printlocation represents the location where the publication was printed. The format is left to the author's discretion.

printlocation is a specialization of data.

pubchangehistory

pubchangehistory represents the history of a publication's changes.

pubchangehistory is a specialization of data.

pubevent

pubevent represents information on an occurrence in a publication's history.

pubevent is a specialization of data.

pubeventtype

pubeventtype represents the type for a pubevent.

pubeventtype is a specialization of data.

pubid

pubid represents a publication's id.

pubid is a specialization of data.

publicense

publicense represents license statements for publications that are in the public domain or otherwise not owned or not under a traditional copyright.

publicense is a specialization of data.

published

published represents whether the publication has been published. How this information is represented is left to the author.

published is a specialization of data.

publisherinformation

publisherinformation represents information on a publication's publisher. It can include information on the person, organization, location of printing, date of publishing, and additional information can be represented through nested data elements.

publisherinformation is a specialization of publisher.

publishtype

publishtype represents information on how the publication was published, such as as a print book, as an e-book, etc.

publishtype is a specialization of data.

pubmeta

pubmeta holds the publication's metadata as defined in the pubmetadata domain.

pubmeta is a specialization of topicmeta.

pubmetadataDomain

The pubmetadataDomain contains a rich set of elements to be used for representing metadata information for publications that meets the needs of publishers (such as that which describes, names, and classifies the publication, including its title, any ISBN or ISSN numbers, copyright statements, authorship, ownership, and so on). Publishing

publication metadata tends to be more demanding than that required by technical documents. As a map domain, the publishing metadata elements can be added to any map type. To use this, integrate the domain into your local map types.

pubnumber

pubnumber represents the publication's number (when applicable).

pubnumber is a specialization of data.

pubowner

pubowner represents the publication's owner in whatever format the author chooses.

pubowner is a specialization of data.

pubpartno

pubpartno represents the publication's part number (when applicable).

pubpartno is a specialization of data.

pubrestriction

pubrestriction represents restrictions on a publication's usage by third parties.

pubrestriction is a specialization of data.

pubrights

pubrights represents the rights governing a publication's usage by third parties. It can specify the first year of copyright, the last or most recent year of copyright, the owner of the publication, the rights restrictions, the license that governs the publication's usage (when traditional copyright restrictions do not apply), and a summary of the publication. Further information can be specified through nesting data elements.

pubrights is a specialization of data.

reviewed

The reviewed element represents information about whether the publication has been reviewed. If it has been reviewed, information can be included about by whom, when, when the review was started, and the results.

reviewed is a specialization of data.

revisionid

revisionid represents the identification of a task's revision, such as published or edited.

revisionid is a specialization of ph.

started

The started element represents the date the task was started. The tasks this can be used for are represented by the elements reviewed, tested, published, approved, pubevent. Representation is done through a child combination of year, month, day elements.

started is specialized from ph.

summary

summary represents a summary of a task.

summary is a specialization of ph.

tested

The tested element represents information about whether the publication has been tested. If it has been tested, information can be included about by whom, when, when the test was started, and the results.

tested is a specialization of data.

volume

volume represents the volume label, usually a number, for a serial publication. The scheme used (e.g., numbers, letters, numbers and letters) is left up to the author's discretion.

volume is a specialization of data.

year

year represents a year. It can be either in two or four number notation.

year is a specialization of ph.

xmlDomain

numcharref

A numcharref is an inline element for numeric character references, which are short sequences of characters that start with & and end with a ; and represents a single character. It can only contain other elements of the keyword and text types.

This is a specialization of keyword.

parment

A parment is an inline entity for identifying a parameter entity. A parameter entity is generally found in DTDs. It is distinguishable from a text entity by its use of the percent symbol rather than the ampersand.

This is a specialization of keyword.

textent

FIXME: Find out what this is for

xmlatt

An xmlelem is an inline element for identifying an attribute of an XML element.

This is a specialization of keyword.

xmlDomain

The xmlDomain provides inline elements for identifying mentions of XML constructs: element types, attributes, text entities, parameter entities, and numeric character references.

Everything is a specialization of keyword.

xmlelem

An xmlelem is an inline element for identifying an XML element.

This is a specialization of keyword.

Map Type Specializations

learningMap

learningMap

See the DITA language reference for information about the learningMap map type.

This is a local shell. The only change is that it integrates the common domains for the DITA4Publishers project.

- map/map learningmap/learningmap

map

map

See the DITA language reference for information about the base map DITA Map type.

This is a local shell. The only change is that it integrates the common domains for the DITA4Publishers project.

- map/map

pub-component-map

pub-component-map

pub-component-map integrates the pubmapDomain, the pubmetadataDomain, and the pubmapMaprefDomain for the creation of publication subcomponents, such as part maps or chapter maps.

pub-component-map specializes from map.

- map/map pub-component-map/pub-component-map

pubmap

pubmap

pubmap is a map type for a single publication. It includes the ability to specify publishing -specific metadata; to represent arbitrary single pages, such as often occur in fiction books before the main content; to include cover components. This module is an example of defining a specific map type that uses the publication map domain elements exclusively. The publication map domain elements can also be used in other map types as needed; there is no requirement to use the pubmap map element just to get publication map components. This allows you to define completely different organizations of publication-specific topicref types. pubmap is a result of three related domains: one for elements (pubmapDomain), one for references to other maps (pubmapMaprefDomain), and one for metadata (pubmetadataDomain). In doing so, it overcomes some deficiencies of the bookmap map type: chapter topicrefs

do not have to be within part topicrefs when a part topicref is used; a verbose set of metadata options are provided; pubmap-specific map references can be used; the content models can be extended as needed.

pubmap specializes from map. It is a useful starting point for new map types. And it serves both as a general publication map type and as an example of how to integrate and configure the publication map and publication metadata domains.

- map/map pubmap/pubmap

trainingMap

trainingMap

A map for training that integrates the DITA Learning and Training learning map and learning metadata domain.

This is ntended as a base for maps that represent training-specific learning content.

- map/map trainingmap/trainingmap