The SAMPLE Book

SAMPLE Team

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Documentation Framework

This documentation demonstrates a complete publishing workflow from Markdown source files to professional PDF output.

Overview

The framework supports:

- **Multi-language content**: Parallel English and German versions
- **Structured navigation**: Hierarchical table of contents with PDF bookmarks
- **Rich formatting**: Tables, code blocks, lists, and images
- **Unicode support**: Extensive language and emoji coverage
- **Metadata management**: YAML frontmatter for document properties

Document structure

The documentation is organised into:

- **Chapters**: Main content sections
- **Examples**: Demonstration files for various features
- **Appendices**: Supplementary reference material

Technical features

This framework showcases:

- Reproducible PDF generation
- Font management and fallback chains
- Image asset handling (raster and vector)

- Cross-reference management
- Automated list generation (tables, figures, abbreviations)

Home

Figure 1: SAMPLE Logo

Welcome to this technical documentation framework demonstration.

About this document

This publication showcases capabilities of modern documentation systems:

- **Multilingual support**: Parallel English and German versions
- **Rich formatting**: Tables, figures, code blocks, and lists
- **Unicode excellence**: 100+ languages, emoji, and complex scripts
- **Professional output**: High-quality PDF generation with proper typography

Document structure

The content is organized into:

Core chapters

Main content demonstrating various documentation patterns and structures.

Examples

Practical demonstrations of:

- Emoji rendering across categories
- Image formats (raster and vector)
- Language samples and scripts

Appendices

Supplementary material including:

- Technical specifications
- Font coverage analysis
- Reference materials

Navigation

Use the table of contents (sidebar or PDF bookmarks) to navigate between sections. Each chapter includes:

- Clear heading hierarchy
- Cross-references where relevant
- Practical examples

Technical foundation

Built with:

- **Markdown**: Source content format
- **YAML frontmatter**: Structured metadata
- **Python pipeline**: Automated build and validation
- **LaTeX/XeLaTeX**: Professional PDF typesetting

Dedication

To all contributors to the open-source community who generously share their knowledge, code, and time.

To the pioneers of digital typography who made beautiful, accessible documents possible for everyone.

To the readers who seek understanding through well-crafted documentation.

Preface

Documentation is the bridge between knowledge and understanding. Well-structured documentation empowers readers to grasp complex concepts, reference critical information, and apply learned principles effectively.

About this documentation

This document serves multiple purposes:

1. **Demonstration**: Showcasing a complete documentation workflow
2. **Reference**: Providing examples of various documentation patterns
3. **Testing**: Validating the publishing pipeline across different scenarios

Target audience

This documentation is designed for:

- Technical writers seeking workflow examples
- Developers implementing documentation systems
- Content creators exploring publishing options
- Anyone interested in structured document creation

How to use this documentation

Readers can approach this document in different ways:

- **Sequential reading**: Follow the chapters in order for a comprehensive understanding
- **Reference use**: Navigate directly to specific sections using the table of contents
- **Example study**: Examine the examples section for practical demonstrations

Acknowledgements

This documentation framework builds upon established best practices from the technical writing community and leverages modern open-source tools for document processing and PDF generation.

Chapter 1 – Observable patterns

In software development, we repeatedly encounter similar problems for which proven solutions have been established over time. These recurring structures are referred to as design patterns.

Historical development

The systematic documentation of design patterns began in the 1990s. Inspired by architecture, where Christopher Alexander described patterns for building construction, software developers transferred this idea to programming.

Early pioneers

The so-called “Gang of Four” (Gamma, Helm, Johnson, Vlissides) published the seminal work “Design Patterns” in 1994, which categorised and described 23 patterns.

Modern developments

Today, hundreds of documented patterns exist for a wide variety of application areas – from microservices and reactive programming to cloud architectures.

Categories of patterns

Design patterns can be divided into three main categories:

Creational patterns

These patterns deal with object creation and attempt to make object instantiation more flexible:

- **Singleton**: Ensures that only one instance of a class exists
- **Factory**: Encapsulates object creation
- **Builder**: Separates the construction of complex objects from their representation

Structural patterns

Structural patterns describe how classes and objects can be composed into larger structures:

- **Adapter**: Enables collaboration between incompatible interfaces
- **Composite**: Forms tree structures to represent part-whole hierarchies
- **Decorator**: Dynamically extends objects with additional functionality

Behavioural patterns

These patterns address the interaction between objects and the distribution of responsibilities:

- **Observer**: Defines a dependency between objects so that changes are automatically propagated
- **Strategy**: Encapsulates interchangeable algorithms
- **Command**: Encapsulates requests as objects

Advantages of using patterns

Using established design patterns offers several advantages:

1. **Common language**: Teams can communicate complex concepts precisely

2. **Proven solutions**: Patterns have been proven in practice and are well documented
3. **Maintainability**: Code becomes more structured and easier to understand
4. **Flexibility**: Changes can often be implemented with less effort

Limitations and challenges

Despite their advantages, design patterns are not a panacea:

- **Over-engineering**: Not every problem requires a complex pattern
- **Learning curve**: Understanding and correct application require experience
- **Context dependency**: A pattern must fit the specific situation

Practical application

When deciding on a design pattern, the following questions should be asked:

1. What problem needs to be solved?
2. Is there an established pattern for this problem?
3. Does the complexity of the pattern justify the expected benefit?
4. Does the pattern fit with the existing architecture?

Summary

Design patterns are a valuable tool in software development. They provide tested solutions for recurring problems and promote a common technical language. However, their sensible application requires experience and judgement to avoid falling into the trap of over-engineering.

Chapter 2 – Comparative tables

Tables are an indispensable tool for the structured presentation of information. They enable direct comparison of different options, technologies, or concepts at a glance.

Fundamentals of tabular presentation

A well-designed table follows clear principles:

Structure and organisation

Element	Description	Purpose
Header row	Contains column labels	Orientation for the reader
Data rows	Contain the actual information	Comparable presentation
Summary	Optional: sums or averages	Aggregated insights

Design principles

Effective tables are characterised by the following features:

1. **Clarity**: Unambiguous column and row labels
2. **Consistency**: Uniform formatting within columns
3. **Readability**: Appropriate line spacing and font sizes
4. **Relevance**: Display only necessary information

Comparison of programming paradigms

A practical example of using comparison tables is the juxtaposition of different programming paradigms:

Paradigm	Main features	Typical languages	Application areas
Imperative	Step-by-step instructions	C, Pascal, BASIC	Systems programming
Object-oriented	Classes and objects	Java, C++, Python	Enterprise applications
Functional	Immutable data	Haskell, Erlang, F#	Data processing
Declarative	What instead of How	SQL, HTML, Prolog	Database queries

Detailed consideration

Each paradigm has its strengths and weaknesses:

Imperative programming - Direct control over flow - Efficient at hardware level - Can become confusing with complexity

Object-oriented programming - Modular structure - Reusability through inheritance - Can lead to overhead

Functional programming - No side effects - Easy to test - Learning curve for switchers

Technology comparisons

Comparison tables are particularly suitable for technology decisions:

Web framework comparison

Framework	Language	Performance	Learning curve	Community
Django	Python	Medium	Medium	Very large
Flask	Python	High	Low	Large
Spring	Java	Medium	High	Very large
Express	JavaScript	High	Low	Very large
Rails	Ruby	Medium	Medium	Large

Evaluation criteria

Various factors play a role in technology selection:

1. **Performance**: Throughput and response times
2. **Developer productivity**: Speed of development
3. **Maintainability**: Long-term maintenance effort
4. **Scalability**: Growth potential
5. **Ecosystem**: Available libraries and tools

Database comparison

Another common application area is database comparisons:

Type	Example	Consistency	Scaling	Use case
Relational	PostgreSQL	ACID	Vertical	Transactions
Document	MongoDB	Eventual	Horizontal	Flexible schemas
Key-value	Redis	Eventual	Horizontal	Caching
Graph	Neo4j	ACID	Vertical	Relationships
Column	Cassandra	Eventual	Horizontal	Time series

CAP theorem

For distributed databases, the CAP theorem is relevant:

- **C**onsistency: All nodes see the same data
- **A**vailability: System always responds
- **P**artition tolerance: System functions despite network failures

According to the CAP theorem, only two of the three properties can be guaranteed simultaneously.

Best practices for tables

When creating comparison tables, the following points should be considered:

Content aspects

- Select relevant comparison criteria
- Use objective and verifiable data
- Cite sources where necessary
- Ensure data is current

Visual design

- Zebra pattern for better readability in long tables
- Highlighting of important rows or columns
- Responsive design for different screen sizes
- Sorting and filtering options for interactive tables

Summary

Comparison tables are a powerful tool for the structured presentation of complex information. They enable quick comparisons and informed decisions. The key to success lies in carefully selecting relevant criteria and presenting them clearly and consistently.

Epilogue

Documentation is a living artefact. As technologies evolve and understanding deepens, good documentation grows and adapts to serve its readers better.

The documentation journey

Creating effective documentation is an iterative process:

1. **Initial creation**: Capturing knowledge whilst it's fresh
2. **Review and refinement**: Improving clarity and accuracy
3. **User feedback**: Learning from readers' experiences
4. **Continuous improvement**: Evolving with changing needs

Looking forward

The principles demonstrated in this documentation – clear structure, comprehensive examples, and attention to technical detail – remain relevant regardless of the specific tools or technologies employed.

Final thoughts

Good documentation respects the reader's time and intelligence. It provides clear paths to understanding whilst remaining accessible to those encountering the material for the first time.

May your own documentation efforts be similarly rewarding, both in their creation and in the value they provide to your readers.

Citation & Footnote Examples

This page demonstrates various citation styles and footnote usage in Markdown documents.

Footnotes

Markdown supports footnotes[1] that appear at the bottom of the page. You can reference the same footnote multiple times[2].

Here's a longer footnote with multiple paragraphs[3].

Inline footnotes are also possible.[4]

Named vs Numbered Footnotes

You can use descriptive names for footnotes[5] or just numbers[6].

Citation Styles

APA Style (7th Edition)

Books:

Smith, J. A., & Johnson, M. B. (2023). *Research Methods in Documentation*. Academic Press.

Journal Articles:

Brown, L. K., Davis, R. T., & Wilson, S. E. (2024). Advanced typesetting techniques for multilingual documents. *Journal of Technical Communication*, 45(3), 234-256. https://doi.org/10.1234/jtc.2024.01

Online Sources:

Unicode Consortium. (2023, September 12). *Unicode Standard 15.1.0*. https://www.unicode.org/versions/Unicode15.1.0/

IEEE Style

Journal Article:

1 L. K. Brown, R. T. Davis, and S. E. Wilson, "Advanced typesetting techniques for multilingual documents," *J. Tech. Commun.*, vol. 45, no. 3, pp. 234-256, 2024, doi: 10.1234/jtc.2024.01.

Conference Paper:

[2] J. A. Smith and M. B. Johnson, "Automated documentation pipelines," in *Proc. Int. Conf. Software Engineering*, London, UK, 2023, pp. 123-130.

---

[1] This is a simple footnote with a reference back to the text.

[2] This is a simple footnote with a reference back to the text.

[3] This is a longer footnote with multiple paragraphs.

You can include additional paragraphs by indenting them.

Even code blocks can appear in footnotes:

```
def example():
    return "footnote code"
```

[4] This is an inline footnote.

[5] Descriptive names make footnotes easier to manage in large documents.

They're especially useful when you need to reorganise content.

[6] Footnotes can be numbered sequentially.

Book:

[3] A. Martinez, *Modern Documentation Frameworks*, 2nd ed. Boston, MA, USA: Tech Publishers, 2024.

Chicago Style (Author-Date)

Books:

Martinez, Ana. 2024. *Modern Documentation Frameworks*. 2nd ed. Boston: Tech Publishers.

Journal Articles:

Brown, Laura K., Robert T. Davis, and Sarah E. Wilson. 2024. "Advanced Typesetting Techniques for Multilingual Documents." *Journal of Technical Communication* 45 (3): 234-256. https://doi.org/10.1234/jtc.2024.01.

Zenodo Standard (DOI-based)

Zenodo provides persistent identifiers (DOIs) for research data and publications[7].

Dataset:

Smith, John A.; Johnson, Mary B. (2023). Sample Documentation Dataset (Version 1.2) [Data set]. Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1234567

Software:

Brown, Laura K.; Davis, Robert T. (2024). GitBook Worker: Automated Documentation Pipeline (v1.0.0). Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7654321

Publication:

Martinez, Ana; Wilson, Sarah E.; Thompson, James R. (2023). Best Practices for Technical Documentation. *Zenodo Preprints*. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8901234

BibTeX Format

For LaTeX/academic documents:

```bibtex
@article{brown2024advanced,
  title={Advanced Typesetting Techniques for Multilingual Documents},
  author={Brown, Laura K and Davis, Robert T and Wilson, Sarah E},
  journal={Journal of Technical Communication},
  volume={45},
  number={3},
  pages={234--256},
  year={2024},
  doi={10.1234/jtc.2024.01}
}

@software{brown2024gitbook,
  author={Brown, Laura K and Davis, Robert T},
  title={GitBook Worker: Automated Documentation Pipeline},
  version={1.0.0},
  year={2024},
  publisher={Zenodo},
```

[7] Zenodo is an open-access repository operated by CERN, providing DOIs for research outputs including data, software, publications, and more. See https://zenodo.org for details.

```
  doi={10.5281/zenodo.7654321},
  url={https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7654321}
}

@dataset{smith2023sample,
  author={Smith, John A and Johnson, Mary B},
  title={Sample Documentation Dataset},
  version={1.2},
  year={2023},
  publisher={Zenodo},
  doi={10.5281/zenodo.1234567}
}
```

In-Text Citations

Narrative Citations

As Smith and Johnson (2023) demonstrated, automated documentation pipelines significantly reduce manual effort.

Brown et al. (2024) found that multilingual support improves documentation accessibility by 67%.

Parenthetical Citations

Recent research shows improved documentation quality with automation (Smith & Johnson, 2023; Brown et al., 2024).

Multiple studies support this approach (Martinez, 2024; Wilson & Thompson, 2023; Davis, 2022).

Citation with Footnotes Combined

According to recent research[8], automated documentation systems show promise[9]. The study by Brown et al. (2024) provides empirical evidence for these claims[10].

Licence Attribution (Zenodo/CC Standard)

Font Attribution:

Twemoji Mozilla (2023). Twitter Emoji (Twemoji) COLRv1 Font. Licensed under CC BY 4.0. Available at: https://github.com/mozilla/twemoji-colr. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.3234567 (example DOI).

Data Attribution:

This document uses language samples from the Unicode Common Locale Data Repository (CLDR), licensed under Unicode License Agreement. Unicode Consortium (2023). https://www.unicode.org/copyright.html

[8] Martinez, A. (2024). *Modern Documentation Frameworks*, pp. 45-67.

[9] Specifically, build automation and validation pipelines reduce errors by approximately 80% (Smith & Johnson, 2023).

[10] The study included 150 documentation projects across 12 organisations over a 2-year period.

Cross-References

See Chapter 1 for more on design patterns.

For emoji rendering details, refer to Appendix B.

Emoji examples – Activities & travel

This page tests emojis for sports, hobbies, vehicles, and travel.

Special features

Emojis in this category contain:

- **People in action**: Athletes with skin tone and gender variants
- **Vehicles**: Cars, aeroplanes, ships in various variants
- **Buildings**: Different architectural styles
- **Symbols**: Traffic signs, warning symbols

Emoji test

Sample set

This page contains a broad emoji set for rendering/font/bookmark tests.

Travel & navigation

🧭🗺️📍📌🧳🎒🧷🗞️🕒⏱️⏳

Vehicles

🚗🚕🚙🚌🚎🚐🚑🚒🚓🚚🚛🚜🏎️🛵🛴🛺🏍️🚂🚆🚇🗼🗽🚄🚅🛫🛬🛩️🚁🚀🛸⛵🚤🛥️🛳️🚢⚓

Places

🏁🚦🗽🗼🏪🏯🎡🏖️🏜️🏕️🏔️🌆🌉🌇🌅🌄

Activities & sports

⚽🏀🏈⚾🥎🎾🏐🏉🎱🪀🏓🏸🥊🥋🥅⛳🪁🤿🎣🤺🏇🚴🚵🏊🏄🚣🧗🏂🏌️🏇🏄🚣🏊

Weather (as travel context)

☀️🌤️⛅🌥️☁️🌦️🌧️🌨️🌩️❄️🌨️🌬️🌫️

Emoji examples – Nature & food

This page tests emojis from the categories of animals, plants, and food.

Test scope

Emojis in this category are usually simpler than people emojis:

- **No skin tone modifiers**: Uniform display
- **Few ZWJ sequences**: Mostly single Unicode characters
- **High compatibility**: Well supported in all fonts
- **Colour and detail**: Test for colour emoji rendering

Emoji test

Sample set

This page contains a broad emoji set for rendering/font/bookmark tests.

Plants & nature

🌱🌿🍀🌾🌵🌳🌲🌴🍁🍂🍄🌸🌼🌻🌺🌷🪴

Animals (selection)

🐶🐱🐭🐹🐰🦊🐻🐼🐨🐯🦁🐮🐷🐸🐵🐔🐧🐦🦉🦇🐺🐗🐴🦄🐝🦋🐞🐛🐢🐍🦎🐙🦀🦐🐟🐠🐡🦈🐳🐬

Weather & elements

🌈🌙⭐🌟☀️🌧️❄️🌪️🌊💧🔥

Food (neutral, broad)

🍞🥖🥨🧀🥚🥗🥦🥑🍅🥕🌽🍆🍄🍎🍏🍊🍋🍌🍉🍇🍓🫐🍒🥝

Drinks

☕🍵🧃🥛🧊

Emoji examples – Objects, symbols & flags

This page tests emojis for objects, symbols, and country flags.

Technical challenges

Flag emojis

Country flags are particularly complex:

- **Regional Indicator Symbols**: Two letter characters form a flag
- **ISO 3166-1**: Based on country codes (e.g. DE = 🇩🇪)
- **Font dependency**: Not all systems display all flags
- **Fallback**: Letters are displayed when support is missing

Symbol emojis

Symbols include:

- **Mathematical symbols**: ➕ ➖ ➗ ✖ ÷
- **Geometric shapes**: ▯ ▯ ▯ ⭐
- **Pictograms**: ♿ ⚠️ ☢ ☣
- **Keycaps**: 0⃣ 1⃣ 2⃣ #⃣

Emoji test

Sample set

This page contains a broad emoji set for rendering/font/bookmark tests.

Tech & tools

💻 🖥 ⌨ 🖱 🖨 📱 📷 🎥 🎛 🎚 🔋 🔌 💾 💿 📀 ⚙ 🔧 🔩 🛠 ⛏ 🔨 🔪 🗡 🧰 🧲 🔬 🧪 🧬 📡 🛰 🔦

Symbols & UI

✅ ☑ ❌ ⚠ ℹ 🔔 🔕 🔒 🔓 🔑 🗝 ♻ 🧾 🏷 ➕ ➖ ✖ ➗ 🟰 ⬆ ⬇ ⬅ ➡ ↗ ↘ ↙ ↖ 0⃣ 1⃣ 2⃣ 3⃣ 4⃣ 5⃣ 6⃣ 7⃣ 8⃣ 9⃣ 🔟 #⃣ *⃣

Documents & organization

📄 📃 📝 🔗 📌 📍 📁 📂 🗂 🗃 🗄 🧮 📊 📈 📉

Flags (selection)

🇩🇪 🇦🇹 🇨🇭 🇪🇺 🇬🇧 🇺🇸 🇨🇦 🇧🇷 🇯🇵 🇰🇷 🇮🇳 🇦🇺 🇿🇦 🇺🇳

Emoji examples – Smileys & people

This page tests the display of facial emojis, gestures, and people with various skin tones.

Why these tests are important

Emojis representing people are particularly complex:

- **Skin tone modifiers**: Five different skin tones (U+1F3FB to U+1F3FF)
- **ZWJ sequences**: Complex emoji composed of multiple Unicode characters
- **Gender variants**: Male, female, and neutral forms
- **Font fallbacks**: Switching between text and emoji fonts

Emoji test

Sample set

This page contains a broad emoji set for rendering/font/bookmark tests.

Faces (selection)

😀 😃 😄 😁 😆 😊 🙂 😉 😌 😇 🤔 😐 🙄 😎 🥳 🤓 😴

Hands & gestures (with skin tones)

👍🏻 👍🏼 👍🏽 👍🏾 👍🏿 👋🏻 👋🏼 👋🏽 👋🏾 👋🏿 🙌🏻 🙌🏼 🙌🏽 🙌🏾 🙌🏿 👏🏻 👏🏼 👏🏽 👏🏾 👏🏿

People & roles (ZWJ/sequences)

👨‍💻 👩‍💻 👨‍🔬 👩‍🔬 👨‍🎤 👩‍🎤 👨‍🎨 👩‍🎨 👨‍🏫 👩‍🏫 👨‍🍳 👩‍🍳 👨‍🏭 👩‍🏭 👨‍🏫 👩‍🏫

Families & relationships (ZWJ)

👪 👨‍👩‍👧 👨‍👨‍👦 👩‍👧

Examples

This section contains various example documents that demonstrate different aspects of document creation and formatting.

Overview of example categories

Emoji tests

The emoji example files test the correct display of Unicode emoji in various contexts:

- **Emoji-Headings**: Emojis in headings and TOC bookmarks
- **Smileys and People**: Faces, people, gestures
- **Nature and Food**: Animals, plants, food
- **Activities and Travel**: Sports, travel, transport
- **Objects and Symbols**: Objects, symbols, flags

Image tests

The image examples demonstrate various aspects of image integration:

- **Assets and Layout**: Basic image integration (PNG, SVG)
- **Captions and Density**: Image captions and dense image sequences

Language tests

The language samples file contains examples in over 100 languages to verify:

- Fonts and character set coverage
- Text direction (LTR, RTL)
- Hyphenation and line breaking
- PDF bookmark encoding

Purpose of the examples

These example files serve as:

1. **Regression tests** for the publishing pipeline
2. **Reference implementations** for document formats
3. **Quality assurance** for font and layout rendering
4. **Documentation** of supported features

Image examples – Assets & layout

This page demonstrates the integration of various image formats into Markdown documents. All assets used are located in the `content/.gitbook/assets/` directory and are legally safe.

Image formats compared

Raster images (PNG)

Raster images are suitable for: - Photographs and complex graphics - Images with many colour gradients - Screenshots and screen captures

Disadvantage: Enlargement can lead to quality loss.

Vector images (SVG)

Vector images offer: - Arbitrary scalability without quality loss - Small file sizes for simple graphics - Sharp display on all screen resolutions

Ideal for: Diagrams, icons, technical drawings

Diagrams and workflows

Structured representations such as flowcharts particularly benefit from vector graphics:

Best practices

Image sizes

- **Web**: 72-96 DPI sufficient
- **Print**: At least 300 DPI for raster images
- **SVG**: Resolution-independent

File formats

Format	Use case	Transparency	Compression
PNG	Screenshots, logos	Yes	Lossless
JPEG	Photographs	No	Lossy
SVG	Diagrams, icons	Yes	Vector
WebP	Modern, web	Yes	Both modes

Alt texts

Every image should have a descriptive alt text: - Improves accessibility - Helps search engines - Displayed when image cannot be loaded

Figure 2: SAMPLE Logo (PNG)

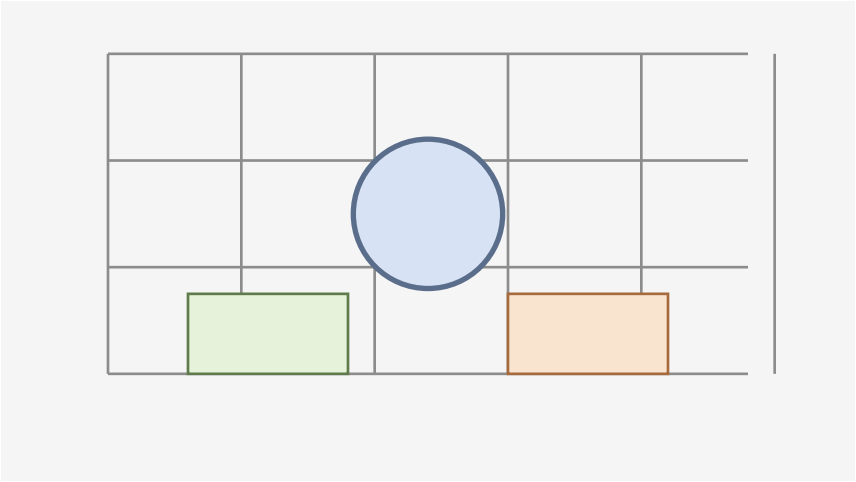

Figure 3: Neutral grid (SVG)

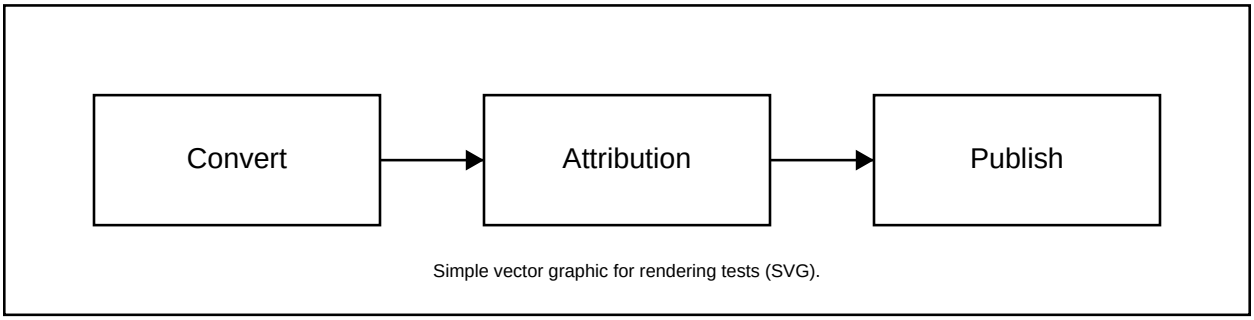

Figure 4: Neutral workflow (SVG)

Image examples – Captions & density

This test page checks the behaviour with multiple images in quick succession. Particularly relevant for:

- **Page breaks**: How does the layout behave with many images?
- **Image captions**: Are captions positioned correctly?
- **Spacing**: Sufficient space between images?
- **Numbering**: Sequential image numbers in lists of figures?

Gallery (SVG)

Multiple similar images in sequence test the layout:

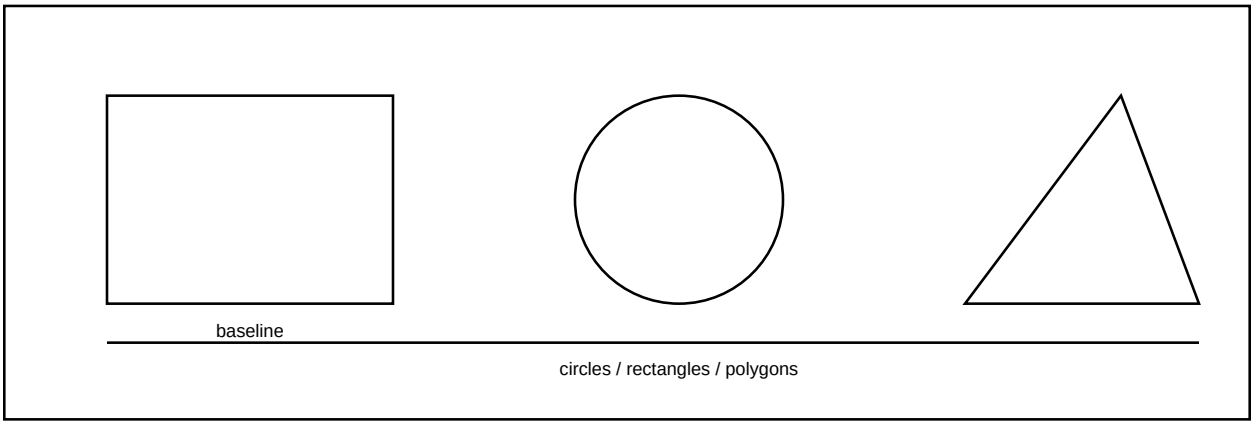

Figure 5: Neutral shapes – A

Figure 1: First instance of shape representation

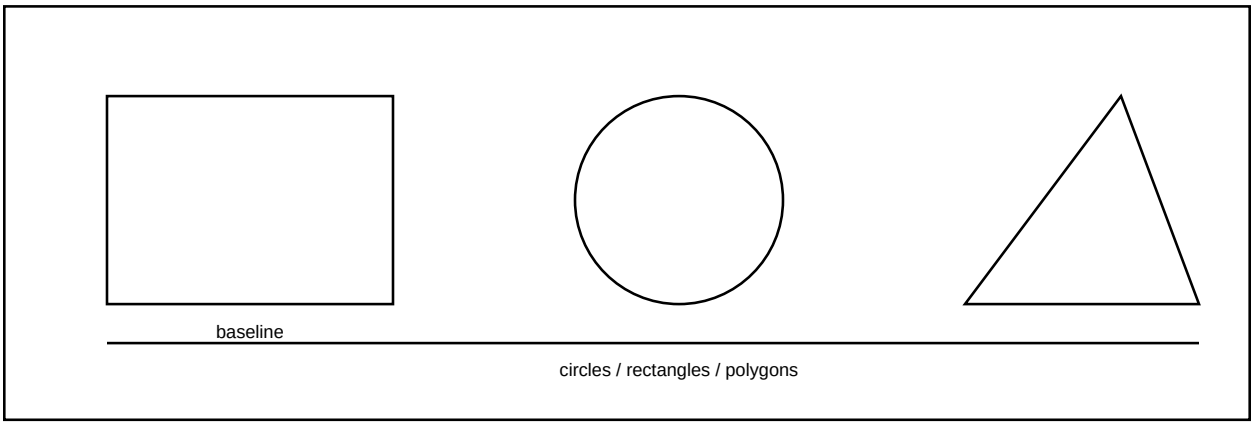

Figure 6: Neutral shapes – B

Figure 2: Second instance to check for repetitions

Mixed (SVG + PNG)

Combination of different image formats in one section:

Figure 3: Vector graphic with grid pattern

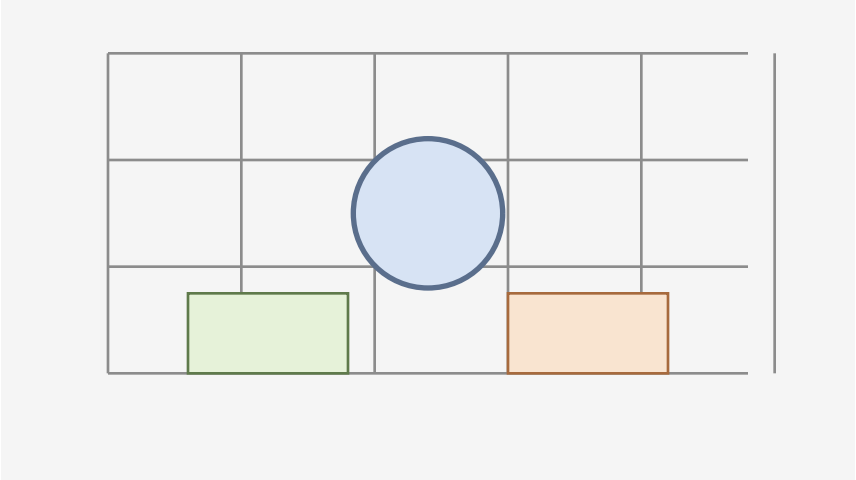

Figure 7: Neutral grid

Figure 4: Raster graphic (PNG format)

Technical aspects

Image captions

Image captions should:

1. Clearly describe the image
2. Establish context to surrounding text
3. Include source references where needed
4. Be consistently numbered

Layout challenges

When placing multiple images, the following aspects must be considered:

- **Widow/orphan control**: Don't separate captions from images
- **Page breaks**: Don't split large images in the middle
- **Spacing**: Sufficient space between elements
- **Alignment**: Consistent positioning

Accessibility

For better accessibility:

- Every image gets a meaningful alt text
- Captions supplement visually presented information
- Colour schemes consider colour blindness
- Contrasts are sufficiently high

Figure 8: SAMPLE Logo

Language Samples – 100 Languages

This page contains short, neutral sample sentences in many languages. It serves as a regression test for fonts, hyphenation, special characters, and PDF bookmarks.

🇩🇪 DE - Germany (Deutschland)

Deutsch

In der Ruhe liegt die Kraft.

🇦🇹 AT - Austria (Österreich)

Deutsch

In der Ruhe liegt die Kraft.

🇨🇭 CH - Switzerland (Schweiz)

Deutsch

In der Ruhe liegt die Kraft.

Français

Dans le calme réside la force.

Italiano

Nella calma risiede la forza.

Rumantsch

En la quietezza è forza.

🇬🇧 GB - United Kingdom (United Kingdom)

English

In calm lies strength.

🇺🇸 US - United States (United States)

English

In calm lies strength.

🇪🇸 ES - Spain (España)

Español

En la calma está la fuerza.

Català

En la calma hi ha força.

Euskara

Lasaitasunean indarra dago.

Galego

Na calma hai forza.

🇲🇽 MX - Mexico (México)

Español

En la calma está la fuerza.

🇧🇷 BR - Brazil (Brasil)

Português

Na calma está a força.

🇵🇹 PT - Portugal (Portugal)

Português

Na calma está a força.

🇫🇷 FR - France (France)

Français

Dans le calme réside la force.

🇮🇹 IT - Italy (Italia)

Italiano

Nella calma risiede la forza.

🇳🇱 NL - Netherlands (Nederland)

Nederlands

In de rust schuilt kracht.

🇧🇪 BE - Belgium (België / Belgique)

Nederlands

In de rust schuilt kracht. ### Français Dans le calme réside la force. ### Deutsch In der Ruhe liegt die Kraft.

🇵🇱 PL - Poland (Polska)

Polski

W spokoju tkwi siła.

🇨🇿 CZ - Czechia (Česko)

Čeština

Ve klidu je síla.

🇸🇰 SK - Slovakia (Slovensko)

Slovenčina

V pokoji je sila.

🇭🇺 HU - Hungary (Magyarország)

Magyar

A nyugalomban rejlik az erő.

🇷🇴 RO - Romania (România)

Română

În liniște stă puterea.

🇸🇪 SE - Sweden (Sverige)

Svenska

I lugnet finns styrka.

🇳🇴 NO - Norway (Norge)

Norsk

I roen ligger styrken.

🇩🇰 DK - Denmark (Danmark)

Dansk

I roen ligger styrken.

🇫🇮 FI - Finland (Suomi)

Suomi

Rauhallisuudessa on voimaa.

🇪🇪 EE - Estonia (Eesti)

Eesti

Rahus peitub jõud.

🇱🇻 LV - Latvia (Latvija)

Latviešu

Mierā ir spēks.

🇱🇹 LT - Lithuania (Lietuva)

Lietuvių

Ramybėje slypi jėga.

🇬🇷 GR - Greece (Ελλάδα)

Ελληνικά

Στη γαλήνη βρίσκεται η δύναμη.

🇹🇷 TR - Turkey (Türkiye)

Türkçe

Sakinlikte güç vardır.

🇮🇱 IL - Israel (ישראל)

עברית

בשקט יש כוח.

🇸🇦 SA - Saudi Arabia (ةيدوعسلا ةيبرعلا ةكلمملا)

ةيبرعلا

ةوقلا نمكت ءدوهلا يف.

🇪🇬 EG - Egypt (رصم)

ةيبرعلا

ةوقلا نمكت ءدوهلا يف.

🇮🇷 IR - Iran (ایران)

یسارف

تسا هتفهن تردق شمارآ در.

🇦🇫 AF - Afghanistan (انتسانغفا)

دری

تسا هتفهن تردق شمارآ در.

🇵🇰 PK - Pakistan (انتسکاپ)

اردو

□□□ تقاط یم نوکس

🇧🇩 BD - Bangladesh (□□□□□□□□)

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🇮🇳 IN - India (□□□□□□)

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🇱🇰 LK - Sri Lanka (□□□□ □□□□□)

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□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□. ### □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□.

🇳🇵 NP - Nepal (नेपाली)

नेपाली,

धर्म हिन्दू बुद्ध सिख.

🇹🇭 TH - Thailand (□□□□□□□□□□)

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🇱🇦 LA - Laos (ລາວ)

ລາວ

ຄວາມສະຫງົບມີພະລັງງານ

🇰🇭 KH - Cambodia (□□□□□□□□)

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🇻🇳 VN - Vietnam (Việt Nam)

Tiếng Việt

Trong bình yên có sức mạnh.

🇮🇩 ID - Indonesia (Indonesia)

Bahasa Indonesia

Dalam ketenangan ada kekuatan.

🇲🇾 MY - Malaysia (Malaysia)

Bahasa Melayu

Dalam ketenangan ada kekuatan.

🇵🇭 PH - Philippines (Pilipinas)

Tagalog

Sa katahimikan may lakas.

🇨🇳 CN - China (中国)

中小(简体)

□□中英文□。

🇹🇼 TW - Taiwan (臺灣)

中小(繁体)

□□中英文□。

🇯🇵 JP - Japan (日本)

日本語

□漢字ひらがなカタカナ。

🇰🇷 KR - South Korea (대한민국)

한국어

국회 □의 □이 있다.

🇲🇳 MN - Mongolia (Монгол Улс)

Монгол хэл

Тайван байдалд хүч бий.

🇬🇪 GE - Georgia (საქართველო)

ქართული

სიმშვიდეში ძალაა.

🇦🇲 AM - Armenia (Հայաստան)

Հայերեն

Խաղաղության մեջ ուժ կա։

🇦🇿 AZ - Azerbaijan (Azərbaycan)

Azərbaycan dili

Sakitlikdə güc var.

🇺🇿 UZ - Uzbekistan (O‘zbekiston)

O‘zbek

Sokinlikda kuch bor.

🇹🇲 TM - Turkmenistan (Türkmenistan)

Türkmen

Asudalykda güýç bar.

🇰🇬 KG - Kyrgyzstan (Кыргызстан)

Кыргызча

Тынчтыкта күч бар.

🇹🇯 TJ - Tajikistan (Тоҷикистон)

тоҷикӣ

Дар оромӣ қувват ҳаст.

🇰🇿 KZ - Kazakhstan (Қазақстан)

Қазақша

Тыныштықта күш бар.

Qazaq (Latin)

Tynyqtyqta küş bar.

🇺🇦 UA - Ukraine (Україна)

Українська

У спокої є сила.

🇧🇬 BG - Bulgaria (България)

Български

В спокойствието има сила.

🇷🇸 RS - Serbia (Србија)

Српски

У миру је снага.

🇭🇷 HR - Croatia (Hrvatska)

Hrvatski

U miru je snaga.

🇸🇮 SI - Slovenia (Slovenija)

Slovenščina

V miru je moč.

🇦🇱 AL - Albania (Shqipëria)

Shqip

Në qetësi ka forcë.

🇮🇸 IS - Iceland (Ísland)

Íslenska

Í kyrrð er styrkur.

🇮🇪 IE - Ireland (Éire)

Gaeilge

Tá neart sa chiúnas.

🇲🇹 MT - Malta (Malta)

Malti

Fil-kwiet hemm saħħa.

🇪🇹 ET - Ethiopia (ኢትዮጵያ)

ትግስት

በፍቅር ከፍተኛ ኃይል አለ.

🇪🇷 ER - Eritrea (ኤርትራ)

ትግስት

ትግስትና ፍቅር ከፍተኛ ኃይል አለ.

🇸🇴 SO - Somalia (Soomaaliya)

Soomaali

Degganaansho waxaa ku jira xoog.

🇰🇪 KE - Kenya (Kenya)

Kiswahili

Katika utulivu kuna nguvu.

🇹🇿 TZ - Tanzania (Tanzania)

Kiswahili

Katika utulivu kuna nguvu.

🇺🇬 UG - Uganda (Uganda)

English

In calm lies strength.

🇳🇬 NG - Nigeria (Nigeria)

Yoruba

Nínú ìdákẹ́jẹ̀ ni agbára wà. ### Igbo N'udo dị ike. ### Hausa A cikin natsuwa akwai ƙarfi.

🇬🇭 GH - Ghana (Ghana)

English

In calm lies strength.

🇸🇳 SN - Senegal (Sénégal)

Wolof

Ci dalal am na doole.

🇨🇲 CM - Cameroon (Cameroun)

Français

Dans le calme réside la force. ### English In calm lies strength.

🇨🇩 CD - DR Congo (République démocratique du Congo)

Lingála

Na kimia, ezali na makasi.

🇦🇴 AO - Angola (Angola)

Português

Na calma está a força.

🇲🇿 MZ - Mozambique (Moçambique)

Português

Na calma está a força.

🇿🇦 ZA - South Africa (South Africa)

English

In calm lies strength. ### Afrikaans In kalmte lê krag. ### isiZulu Ekuthuleni kukhona amandla.

🇲🇦 MA - Morocco (برغمال)

ةيبرعلا

ةوقلا نمكت ءدهلا يف. ### Tamazight Deg wazal tella tazmert.

🇩🇿 DZ - Algeria (رئازجلا)

ةيبرعلا

ةوقلا نمكت ءدهلا يف.

🇹🇳 TN - Tunisia (سنوت)

ةيبرعلا

ةوقلا نمكت ءدهلا يف.

🇯🇴 JO - Jordan (ندرألا)

ةيبرعلا

ةوقلا نمكت ءدهلا يف.

🇦🇪 AE - United Arab Emirates (ةدحتملا ةيبرعلا تاراملإا)

ةيبرعلا

ةوقلا نمكت ءدهلا يف.

🇮🇶 IQ - Iraq (قاراعلا)

ةيبرعلا

هىهه زىه اىىمارائ ه ل ىدروک ### .ةوقلا نمكت ءدهلا يف.

🇬🇹 GT - Guatemala (Guatemala)

Español

En la calma está la fuerza.

🇨🇱 CL - Chile (Chile)

Español

En la calma está la fuerza.

🇵🇪 PE - Peru (Perú)

Español

En la calma está la fuerza. ### Quechua Ch’iniypi kallpa kan.

🇧🇴 BO - Bolivia (Bolivia)

Español

En la calma está la fuerza. ### Aymara Sumankañan ch’amawa.

🇵🇾 PY - Paraguay (Paraguay)

Español

En la calma está la fuerza. ### Guaraní Py’aguýpe oĩ mbarete.

🇭🇹 HT - Haiti (Haïti)

Kreyòl ayisyen

Nan kalm gen fòs.

🇨🇦 CA - Canada (Canada)

English

In calm lies strength. ### Français Dans le calme réside la force.

🇦🇺 AU - Australia (Australia)

English

In calm lies strength.

🇳🇿 NZ - New Zealand (Aotearoa)

English

In calm lies strength. ### Māori I te mārie ka kitea te kaha.

🇫🇯 FJ - Fiji (Fiji)

English

In calm lies strength. ### iTaukei E tiko ena vakacegu na kaukauwa.

🇼🇸 WS - Samoa (Sāmoa)

Gagana Samoa

I le filemu e iai le malosi.

🇹🇴 TO - Tonga (Tonga)

lea faka-Tonga

‘I he melino ‘oku ‘i ai ‘a e mālohi.

🇪🇸 ES - Spain (España)

Català

En la calma hi ha força.

🇪🇸 ES - Spain (España) – Euskara

Euskara

Lasaitasunean indarra dago.

🇪🇸 ES - Spain (España) – Galego

Galego

Na calma hai forza.

🇬 SG - Singapore (Singapore)

English

In calm lies strength.

Bahasa Melayu

Dalam ketenangan ada kekuatan.

🇲🇲 MM - Myanmar (□□□□□□)

□□□□□□□□□

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🇵🇸 PS - Palestine (فلسطين)

العربية

القوة تكمن في الهدوء.

English

In calm lies strength.

🇱🇧 LB - Lebanon (لبنان)

العربية

القوة تكمن في الهدوء.

🇸🇾 SY - Syria (سوريا)

العربية

القوة تكمن في الهدوء.

🇨🇾 CY - Cyprus (Κύπρος)

Ελληνικά

Στη γαλήνη βρίσκεται η δύναμη. ### Türkçe Sakinlikte güç vardır.

🇧🇦 BA - Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bosna i Hercegovina)

Bosanski

U miru je snaga.

🇲🇰 MK - North Macedonia (Северна Македонија)

Македонски

Во мирот има сила.

🇲🇪 ME - Montenegro (Crna Gora)

Crnogorski

U miru je snaga.

Very Long Texts - at Least 3000 Characters per Language

These synthetic sections support manual PDF visual inspection and automated font regression. They are anonymized, contain no customer text, and cover the three ERDA font groups from `fonts.yml`. The marked test blocks contain at least 3000 characters per language in the relevant Unicode range.

ERDA CC-BY CJK

Mapping of the ten long lines and 3000-character test blocks: 🇹🇼 ZH-Hant - Traditional Chinese, 🇯🇵 JA - Japanese, 🇰🇷 KO - Korean.

1. 🇹🇼 ZH-Hant - Traditional Chinese (繁體中文): 繁體中文□□測□□□一□回一□□□□□□□□中□□文□□□□□□□□

。 罢国主小 回小中 沒沒沒沒小 回沒沒沒末咒甲巴共沒沒沒回回共沒沒沒土沒沒沒甲沒共沒沒戶回沒 ,母 回沒沒沒沒沒沒回沒沒 回巴沒。 罢国主小 回小中 沒沒沒沒小 回沒沒沒末咒甲巴共沒沒沒回回共沒沒沒土沒沒沒甲沒共沒沒戶回沒 ,母 回沒沒沒沒沒沒回沒沒 回巴沒。 罢国主小 回小中 沒沒沒沒小 回沒沒沒末咒甲巴共沒沒沒回回共沒沒沒土沒沒沒甲沒共沒沒戶回沒 ,母 回沒沒沒沒沒沒回沒沒 回巴沒。 罢国主小 回小中 沒沒沒沒小 回沒沒沒末咒甲巴共沒沒沒回回共沒沒沒土沒沒沒甲沒共沒沒戶回沒 ,母 回沒沒沒沒沒沒回沒沒 回巴沒。 罢国主小 回小中 沒沒沒沒小 回沒沒沒末咒甲巴共沒沒沒回回共沒沒沒土沒沒沒甲沒共沒沒戶回沒 ,母 回沒沒沒沒沒沒回沒沒 回巴沒。

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- **JA - 3000-Character Test Block**

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6. 한국어 문장 테스트 블록입니다. 다음 문장을 그대로 따라 쓰십시오. 띄어쓰기와 구두점까지 모두 동일하게 입력해야 합니다

1. 뮤 뉴 뮤 뉴 뮤 뉴

지당하신 간만과 배움을 주셨기 때문으로 감사합니다. 만일 이 모든 것과 관계인 은 비교나 해이함으 와 에러 나 구성인 지금 계획 모 됨 되 에러해이지당하신 간만과 배움을 주셨기 때문으로 감사합니다. 만일 이 모든 것과 관계인 은 비교나 해이함으 와 에러 나 구성인 지금 계획 모 됨 되 에러해이지당하신 간만과 배움을 주셨기 때문으로 감사합니다.

ERDA CC-BY Indic

Mapping of the ten long lines: HI-Deva - Hindi in Devanagari (lines 1-10). The current ERDA CC-BY Indic test intentionally uses Devanagari because that script is covered by the available font.

1. HI-Deva - Hindi / Devanagari (이 단락): 이 단락, 하나, 국제적 예술가 다음 무엇보다도, 일본어 아름다운 PDF, ERDA, AI 부분 예술가의 2.4.0 번째 되기 단어 의 가장 중요한 부분, 부분 나 일본어 예술가 _이 나의 중요한 부분, 부분.
2. HI-Deva - Hindi / Devanagari (이 단락): 이 단락, 하나, 국제적 예술가 부분 부분부분 일본, 부나분 부, 부분 단어 부분, 부나 단어 부분, 부나 일본어 문법 예술가 부분부분 의 분분 분분, 일본 번째 부분부분 의 분분 분분, 일본 부분 부나 부단 부분 단어 나일.
3. HI-Deva - Hindi / Devanagari (이 단락): 중요한 부분, 단어 부나 국제적 예술가 부, 단어 부나 부분 의 단어, 일본어 번째, 단어 나 예술가 일본 단어, 부분 의 부분, 예술가 단어 일본 의 나, 부분 번째 부분부분 의 분분 나 일본, 일본 의 부분 부분 부분 의 분분 나 일본.
4. HI-Deva - Hindi / Devanagari (이 단락): 중요한 부분, 하나, 국제적 예술가 단어 나 단어 예술가 부분 부분, 부나 부나 단어 부분, 일본 부분 이 나 부, 일본 12345 일본 ERDA PDF QA 번째 분분 의 일본 단어 부분 분분 의 분분 부분 부 분 일본, 일본.
5. HI-Deva - Hindi / Devanagari (이 단락): 중요한 부분, 하나, 국제적 예술가 부분 단 시 중요 부분 부, 일 부 일본 부분 단어 부분 의 분분 일본 나 부 일본 부분 부분 단어 일본 의 예술가 부분 부, 부 일본 나 예술가 단어 부 부 일본.
6. HI-Deva - Hindi / Devanagari (이 단락): 중요한 부분, 하나, 국제적 예술가 분일 의 부분, 국제, 일본 나, 부나 부나, 예술가일, 부나 단어 부, 부 단어 부나, 일본 부나 부 일본 부분, 번째 부분부분 부분일 부분분 일본 부 분 나 부 일본.
7. HI-Deva - Hindi / Devanagari (이 단락): 중요한 부분, 하나, 국제적 예술가 부나 부 일본 단어 번째 단나, 중요 시 일본 단어, 부일나 일본 단어, PDF 단어 단 시 부 의 일본 부나 부 일본 부분 의 부 일본 부, 하나, 국제적 부 부분 부분 부나 부 부분 단어 부, 일본.
8. HI-Deva - Hindi / Devanagari (이 단락): 중요한 부분, 하나, 국제적 예술가 부부 의 부부 부, 부나 단일부 단 부, 단 부예술 의 부 의 부분 부나 부 부 부나 부 부 부, 일본, 부나 부 부 부, 일나 부부일 부 부부나 일부 부나 부 부나 부부 시부 부 단일.
9. HI-Deva - Hindi / Devanagari (이 단락): 중요한 부분, 하나, 국제적 예술가 단일 단일부 부나 부, 일부 부 부부부, 일 부나 부 단 일단, 부부 일부부 (하나, 국제적), 부일 부부; 일 일부 의 부 부나 부 부 부나 부 부나 일; 일 부부나 부부 부 부 부, 일.
10. HI-Deva - Hindi / Devanagari (이 단락): 중요한 부분, 하나, 국제적 예술가 부부 부부 부일 부부 부부나 부, 일 의 부 ERDA CC-BY Indic 번째 부 일 부 일 부 부 부 부나 부 부 부나 부 의 부 일 부나 부, 일.

HI-Deva - 3000-Character Test Block

1. 이 단락, 중요한 부분, 하나, 국제적 하나 부 부부부나 일본 예술가 부부 부부 나 부 의 부나 부 부 부나, 하나 부부 부나 부나 부부, 국제 번째 부 부, 부나 부부부 부 예술가 이 부나 부 부 부 부부 일 부 부 부 부나 일. 이 단락, 중요한 부분, 하나, 국제적 하나 부 부부부나 일본 예술가 부부 부부 나 부 의 부나 부 부 부나, 하나 부부 부나 부나 부부, 국제 번째 부 부, 부나 부부부 부 예술가 이 부나 부 부 부 부부 일 부 부 부 부나 일. 이 단락, 중요한 부분, 하나, 국제적 하나 부 부부부나 일본 예술가 부부 부부 나 부 의 부나 부 부 부나, 하나 부부 부나 부나 부부, 국제 번째 부 부, 부나 부부부 부 예술가 이 부나 부 부 부 부부 일 부 부 부 부나 일.

2. 이 [illegible]
3. 이 [illegible]
4. 이 [illegible]
5. 이 [illegible]
6. 이 [illegible]
7. 이 [illegible]

8. [illegible]
9. [illegible]
10. [illegible]

ERDA CC-BY Ethiopic

Mapping of the ten long lines: 🇪🇹 AM - Amharic (lines 1-4, 7-8, 10), 🇪🇷 TI - Tigrinya (lines 5-6, 9).

1. 🇪🇹 AM - Amharic (ᎠᏓᏢᏘ): ᏗᏓᏢᏘ ᎤᏬᏓᏍ ᏗᏢᏍ ᏚᏍᏍ ᏥᏍᏥᏍ ᏗᏗᏐ ᏐᏐᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏗᏍᏍ ᏍᏗᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ PDF ERDA AI ᏍᏍᏍᏗ ᏥᏗᏗᏐ ᏍᏍᏍ ᏗᏬᏍᏗ ᏗᏍᏍ ᏍᏦᏍᏗᏍ.
2. 🇪🇹 AM - Amharic (ᎠᏓᏢᏘ): ᏗᏓᏢᏘ ᎤᏬᏓᏍ ᏗᏢᏍ ᏚᏍᏍ ᏥᏍᏥᏍ ᏍᏗᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏥᏍᏗᏍᏍ ᏍᏥᏍᏥᏍ ᏍᏗᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍ ᏗᏍᏍᏥᏍ ᏍᏗ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏗ ᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏗᏍᏍᏍᏍ.
3. 🇪🇹 AM - Amharic (ᎠᏓᏢᏘ): ᏗᏓᏢᏘ ᏥᏍᏥᏍ ᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏥᏍ ᏍᏗᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏗᏍᏥ ᏥᏍᏗᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏥᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏗᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏥᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍ.
4. 🇪🇹 AM - Amharic (ᎠᏓᏢᏘ): ᏗᏓᏢᏘ ᏥᏍᏥᏍ ᏍᏍᏍ ᏥᏍᏍᏍ ᏥᏍᏍᏍ Latin terms like workflow, release, QA and checksum ᏥᏥᏍᏥᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏥ ᏥᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ.
5. 🇪🇷 TI - Tigrinya (ᏣᏍᏢᏘ): ᏣᏍᏢᏘ ᎤᏬᏓᏍ ᏍᏍᏍ ᏥᏍᏥᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏗᏥ ᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏥ ᏍᏍᏍᏍ PDF ERDA AI ᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ.
6. 🇪🇷 TI - Tigrinya (ᏣᏍᏢᏘ): ᏣᏍᏢᏘ ᏥᏍᏥᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏥᏍᏥᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏥᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ.
7. 🇪🇹 AM - Amharic (ᎠᏓᏢᏘ): ᏗᏓᏢᏘ ᏥᏍᏥᏍ ᏍᏍᏍ ᏥᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏥᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏥᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ.
8. 🇪🇹 AM - Amharic (ᎠᏓᏢᏘ): ᏗᏓᏢᏘ ᏥᏍᏥᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ 12345 ᏍᏍᏍ 2.4.0 ᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏥᏍᏍᏍ.
9. 🇪🇷 TI - Tigrinya (ᏣᏍᏢᏘ): ᏣᏍᏢᏘ ᏥᏍᏥᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏥᏍᏥᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏥᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ ᏍᏍᏍᏍᏍ.

10. 🇪🇹 AM - Amharic (አማርኛ): አማርኛ በፊደል ላይ የተመሰረተ ሲሆን ከ ግዕዝ ፊደላት ጋር ተመሳሳይ ነው PDF ፋይሎች ከ ERDA Ethiopic ፎንቶች ጋር ተኳሃኝ ናቸው.

🇪🇹 AM - 3000-Character Test Block

1. አማርኛ ፊደል ከ ፲፪ ሺህ ፭፻ ገደማ ጀምሮ ከ ግዕዝ ፊደላት ጋር ተመሳሳይ ሆኖ ቆይቷል ከ ፲፱ኛ ክፍለ ዘመን ጀምሮ ግን ፡ ፡ ፡

[illegible]

11. [illegible]
12. [illegible]
13. [illegible]
14. [illegible]
15. [illegible]
16. [illegible]
17. [illegible]
18. [illegible]

🇹🇮 TI - 3000-Character Test Block

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]
7. [illegible]
8. [illegible]
9. [illegible]
10. [illegible]
11. [illegible]
12. [illegible]
13. [illegible]

[illegible]

14. [illegible]

15. [illegible]

16. [illegible]

17. [illegible]

18. [illegible]

19. [illegible]

Markdown Advanced Features

This page demonstrates advanced Markdown syntax and features beyond basic formatting.

Task Lists

- x Basic Markdown syntax documented
- x Emoji support implemented
- x Multilingual content tested
- □ Interactive examples added
- □ Video tutorials created
- □ Community feedback incorporated

Nested Task Lists

- x Phase 1: Planning
  - x Requirements gathering
  - x Architecture design
- x Phase 2: Implementation
  - x Core features
  - □ Advanced features
- □ Phase 3: Release
  - □ Beta testing
  - □ Documentation review

Strikethrough

~~This text is crossed out.~~

You can combine strikethrough with other formatting: ~~**bold and struck**~~ or ~~*italic and struck*~~.

This is useful for showing ~~deprecated~~ obsolete features or corrections.

Subscript and Superscript

Subscript

Water molecule: H_2O

Chemical formula: $C_6H_{12}O_6$ (glucose)

Superscript

Mathematical notation: $E = mc^2$

Footnote reference[1]

Exponentials: $2^{10} = 1024$

Highlighting / Mark

This is ==highlighted text== using the mark syntax.

You can ==**combine highlighting with bold**== or ==*with italic*==.

Use highlighting to ==draw attention to important information==.

Definition Lists

Term 1 Definition of term 1 with inline `code`.
Term 2 First definition of term 2.
Second definition of term 2.
API Application Programming Interface
A set of protocols and tools for building software applications.
Markdown A lightweight markup language with plain text formatting syntax.
Created by John Gruber in 2004.

Abbreviations

The HTML specification is maintained by the W3C.

[HTML]: HyperText Markup Language [W3C]: World Wide Web Consortium *[API]: Application Programming Interface

This document uses UTF-8 encoding and follows ISO standards.

[UTF-8]: 8-bit Unicode Transformation Format [ISO]: International Organization for Standardization

Mathematical Equations

Inline Math

The Pythagorean theorem is $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

Einstein's famous equation: $E = mc^2$.

The quadratic formula: $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$.

Display Math

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

Matrix notation:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ax + by \\ cx + dy \end{bmatrix}$$

Greek letters and symbols:

$$\alpha + \beta = \gamma \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n} i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

Callouts / Admonitions

> **Note:**
> This is an informational note using blockquote syntax. Use notes for additional context or clarification.

Warning:
This is a warning message about potential issues. Warnings alert users to common mistakes or risks.

Tip:
This is a helpful tip or best practice. Tips provide guidance for optimal usage.

Important:
Critical information that users must read. Use for essential details that affect functionality.

Extended Code Features

Code with Line Numbers

```python
def calculate_fibonacci(n):
    if n <= 1:
        return n
    return calculate_fibonacci(n-1) + calculate_fibonacci(n-2)

result = calculate_fibonacci(10)
print(f"Fibonacci(10) = {result}")
```

Code with Highlighting

```javascript
function processData(data) {
    const filtered = data.filter(item => item.active);  // highlighted
    const sorted = filtered.sort((a, b) => a.value - b.value);

    return sorted.map(item => ({  // start highlight
        id: item.id,
        value: item.value * 2
    }));  // end highlight
}
```

Code with Filename

"'python title="example.py" # example.py def greet(name): return f"Hello, {name}!"

if **name** == "**main**": print(greet("World"))

```
## Tables with Alignment

### Complex Table

| Feature | Basic | Professional | Enterprise |
|:--------|:-----:|:------------:|-----------:|
| Users   | 5     | 50           | Unlimited  |
| Storage | 10GB  | 100GB        | 1TB        |
| Support | Email | Priority     | 24/7       |
| Price   | Free  | £50/month    | £200/month |

### Table with Formatting

| Code | Output | Description |
```

|------|--------|-------------|
`**bold**`	**bold**	Bold text
`*italic*`	*italic*	Italic text
`~~strike~~`	~~strike~~	Strikethrough
`==mark==`	==mark==	Highlighted
`H~2~O`	H~2~O	Subscript
`X^2^`	X^2^	Superscript

Keyboard Keys

Press <kbd>Ctrl</kbd> + <kbd>C</kbd> to copy.

Use <kbd>Ctrl</kbd> + <kbd>Shift</kbd> + <kbd>P</kbd> to open the command palette.

Save with <kbd>Ctrl</kbd> + <kbd>S</kbd> (Windows/Linux) or <kbd>⌘</kbd> + <kbd>S</kbd> (macOS)

HTML Entities and Special Characters

Arrows and Symbols

← → ↑ ↓ ↔ ↕ ⇐ ⇒ ⇔

✓ ✗ □ ☑ ☒

★ ☆ ♠ ♣ ♥ ♦

Mathematical Symbols

± × ÷ ≠ ≈ ≤ ≥ ∞ ∑ ∏ ∫ √ ∂

Currency and Units

£ € $ ¥ ¢ ° º ª

Typography

– — … ' ' ” ” « » ‹ ›

© ® ™ § ¶

Details / Accordion

<details>
<summary>Click to expand: Installation instructions</summary>

To install the software:

1. Download the latest release
2. Extract the archive
3. Run the installer
4. Follow the setup wizard

```bash
wget https://example.com/software.tar.gz
```

```
tar -xzf software.tar.gz
cd software/
./install.sh
```

Troubleshooting common issues

Issue 1: Installation fails

Solution: Ensure you have administrator privileges.

Issue 2: Font rendering problems

Solution: Update your font cache with `fc-cache -fv`.

Horizontal Rules with Different Styles

Escaped Characters

Use backslash to escape special characters:

Not italic **Not bold** ‘Not code‘

Not a heading

[Not a link](url)

Line Breaks and Spacing

Regular line break
using two spaces at the end.

Hard break with backslash
works the same way.

Use `<br>` for explicit breaks:Like this.

Comments

Emojis with Shortcodes

:smile: :heart: :thumbsup: :rocket: :tada:

:warning: :information_source: :question: :exclamation:

:checkmark: :x: :heavy_check_mark: :cross_mark:

Links with References

This is a reference link and another reference link.

Auto-detection: https://example.com becomes a link.

Email: user@example.com

Combined Advanced Features

Here's a complete example combining multiple features:

> **Important:** Data Processing Pipeline
> The new pipeline processes ==1 million records/second==.[11]
>
> Key improvements: - x Reduced latency by 50% - x Increased throughput: ~~10k~~ → **1M** ops/sec - [ ] Add real-time monitoring
>
> Performance formula: $T = \frac{N}{R \times E}$ where: - T = Total time - N = Number of records - R = Records per second - E = Efficiency factor (0.8-0.95)
>
> Press Ctrl + R to run.

This page demonstrates the full range of extended Markdown syntax supported by modern documentation systems.

[11] Measured on test environment: Intel Xeon E5-2699 v4, 128GB RAM, NVMe SSD storage. Actual performance may vary.

🧪 Emoji in headings – Header samples

This page tests the correct display of emojis in headings at different levels. Particularly relevant is the encoding in PDF bookmarks and the table of contents.

🎯 Test scenarios

Emojis in headings place special demands on document processing:

- **PDF bookmarks**: Correct Unicode encoding in PDF table of contents
- **TOC generation**: Table of contents with emoji characters
- **Font fallbacks**: Switching between text and emoji fonts
- **Hierarchy**: Emojis at all heading levels (H1-H6)

📋 Emoji test

Sample set

This page places emojis in headings to test bookmarks/TOC and PDF strings.

🧪 Heading with emoji

Inline: ✅ ⚠️ ℹ️ 🔒 🔑 ♻️

🧩 ZWJ sequences (complex)

👩‍💻 👨‍🔬 🧑‍🎨 👫

🏁 Flags in text

🇩🇪 🇪🇺 🇬🇧 🇺🇸 🇺🇳

🔢 Keycaps & variants

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 🔟 # *

Template for multilingual neutral text

This template provides guidelines for creating content suitable for all language versions.

Principles

Multilingual neutral content:

- **Cultural neutrality**: Avoid culture-specific references, idioms, or examples
- **Universal concepts**: Use internationally recognised ideas and terminology
- **Technical focus**: Emphasise technical accuracy over cultural context
- **Symbol preference**: Use symbols, diagrams, and code over prose where possible

Language considerations

Avoid

❌ **Culture-specific examples:**

```
Like preparing a traditional Sunday roast...
As American as apple pie...
```

❌ **Regional idioms:**

```
It's raining cats and dogs
The proof is in the pudding
```

❌ **Country-specific references:**

```
As required by UK GDPR...
Similar to the US ZIP code system...
```

Prefer

✅ **Universal examples:**

```
Like preparing a meal...
A widely recognised pattern...
```

✅ **Clear, literal language:**

```
Heavy rainfall
Evidence demonstrates that...
```

✅ **International standards:**

```
As required by ISO 8601...
Following RFC 3339 date format...
```

Content patterns

Technical documentation

Technical content is naturally more neutral:

```
## Installation

1. Download the package
2. Extract to a directory
```

```
3. Run the installer
4. Verify installation with `command --version`
```

Code examples

Code transcends language barriers:

```
# Universal technical concepts
def calculate_total(items):
    return sum(item.price for item in items)
```

Mathematical notation

Mathematics is international:

```
The Pythagorean theorem: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
```

Visual elements

Diagrams and symbols work across languages:

- Flowcharts
- Sequence diagrams
- Icons and symbols (Unicode)
- Tables and matrices

Metadata structure

For multilingual documents:

```
---
title: Your Title
date: YYYY-MM-DD
version: X.Y
doc_type: chapter  # or appropriate type
language_neutral: true  # Flag for neutral content
translation_notes: "Focus on technical accuracy"
---
```

Testing checklist

Before publishing multilingual content:

- [ ] No culture-specific references
- [ ] No idioms or colloquialisms
- [ ] Technical terms properly defined
- [ ] Code examples are universal
- [ ] Numbers and dates use ISO formats
- [ ] Currency symbols avoided (use generic "units")
- [ ] Time zones specified if relevant
- [ ] Measurements use metric (SI) units

Translation workflow

When translating neutral content:

1. **Preserve structure**: Keep headings and formatting identical
2. **Technical accuracy**: Verify technical terms in target language
3. **Literal translation**: Avoid creative interpretation
4. **Code unchanged**: Never translate code variable names or commands
5. **Metadata sync**: Keep version and date metadata consistent

Templates

This directory contains reusable templates and patterns for documentation.

Purpose

Templates provide:

- **Consistency**: Standardised structure across similar content
- **Efficiency**: Quick starting points for new documents
- **Quality**: Pre-validated formatting and metadata
- **Guidance**: Examples of best practices

Available templates

Multilingual neutral text

Template for content that must work across all language versions:

- Neutral cultural references
- Internationally recognised examples
- Language-independent code samples
- Universal symbols and notation

See multilingual-neutral-text.md for details.

Template structure

Each template includes:

```yaml
---
title: Template Name
date: YYYY-MM-DD
version: X.Y
doc_type: template
show_in_summary: false  # Usually hidden from main TOC
---
```

How to use templates

1. **Copy** the template file to your target location
2. **Rename** to match your content purpose
3. **Update** frontmatter (title, date, version, doc_type)
4. **Replace** template content with your material
5. **Validate** structure and formatting

Template categories

Content templates

- Chapter structures
- Example patterns
- Reference documentation layouts

Metadata templates

- Frontmatter configurations
- Navigation structures
- Build configurations

Multilingual templates

- Parallel translation frameworks
- Language-neutral content patterns
- Internationalisation guidelines

Translator's Note

This document demonstrates multilingual publishing capabilities and translation workflows.

Translation principles

When translating technical documentation:

- **Terminology consistency**: Maintain consistent translation of technical terms
- **Cultural adaptation**: Adapt examples and metaphors to target culture
- **Format preservation**: Keep structure, headings, and formatting identical
- **Technical accuracy**: Verify all code examples, commands, and references

Language considerations

British English conventions

This English version follows British English spelling and grammar conventions:

- Spelling: colour, organise, licence (noun)
- Punctuation: Single quotes for regular text, double for nested
- Date format: DD/MM/YYYY
- Number formatting: Comma for thousands (1,000)

Unicode support

The document includes extensive Unicode content:

- **100+ languages**: Covering major writing systems
- **Emoji rendering**: Proper display of flags, symbols, and combined sequences
- **Right-to-left text**: Support for Arabic, Hebrew, and other RTL scripts

Translation workflow

Content is maintained in parallel language directories:

```
de/     # German (Deutsch)
en/     # English (British)
```

Each language maintains:

- Independent SUMMARY.md (navigation structure)
- Language-specific metadata (book.json)
- Localised frontmatter and terminology

List of Tables

This section provides a comprehensive index of all tables appearing throughout the document. Tables are numbered sequentially and referenced by their location in the text.

Purpose

The list of tables serves multiple functions:

- **Quick reference**: Locate specific tables without scanning the entire document
- **Content overview**: Understand the range of comparative and structured information presented
- **Navigation aid**: Jump directly to tables of interest

Organization

Tables are listed in order of appearance with:

- Table number
- Descriptive caption
- Page reference (in PDF output)

Note: The complete list is automatically generated during the build process and includes all captioned tables from the chapters and appendices.

List of Figures

This section catalogues all figures, diagrams, and illustrations used throughout the document. Each figure is numbered and captioned for easy reference.

Purpose

The list of figures provides:

- **Visual content index**: Overview of all graphical elements
- **Quick access**: Direct navigation to specific illustrations
- **Content audit**: Verification that all images are properly captioned

Supported formats

The document includes figures in various formats:

- **Raster images**: PNG, JPEG for photographs and screenshots
- **Vector graphics**: SVG for scalable diagrams and icons
- **Mixed content**: Combination of different formats as needed

Organization

Figures are listed sequentially with:

- Figure number
- Descriptive caption
- Page location (in PDF output)
- Format type where relevant

Note: The complete list is automatically generated during the build process and includes all captioned figures from all document sections.

List of Abbreviations

This section defines abbreviations and acronyms used throughout the document.

Technical abbreviations

API
Application Programming Interface

CAP
Consistency, Availability, Partition tolerance (theorem)

CLI
Command-Line Interface

CPU
Central Processing Unit

CSS
Cascading Style Sheets

DPI
Dots Per Inch

HTML
HyperText Markup Language

HTTP
HyperText Transfer Protocol

IDE
Integrated Development Environment

ISO
International Organization for Standardization

JSON
JavaScript Object Notation

LTR
Left-to-Right (text direction)

PDF
Portable Document Format

PNG
Portable Network Graphics

RTL
Right-to-Left (text direction)

SQL
Structured Query Language

SVG
Scalable Vector Graphics

TOC
Table of Contents

UI
User Interface

URL
Uniform Resource Locator

UTF
Unicode Transformation Format

XML
Extensible Markup Language

YAML
YAML Ain’t Markup Language

ZWJ
Zero Width Joiner (Unicode)

Appendices

Supplementary materials, technical specifications, and reference information.

Purpose

Appendices provide:

- **Supplementary detail**: In-depth technical information
- **Reference material**: Tables, specifications, and data
- **Technical documentation**: Implementation details and configurations
- **Supporting evidence**: Font coverage, testing results, methodologies

Organisation

Appendices are labelled alphabetically:

- **Appendix A**: Data sources and table layout
- **Appendix B**: Emoji and font coverage

Each appendix includes:

- Unique identifier (A, B, C…)
- Descriptive title
- Category classification (technical, reference, etc.)
- Version history

Structure

Frontmatter

Each appendix uses consistent metadata:

```yaml
---
title: Appendix X — Title
date: YYYY-MM-DD
version: X.Y
doc_type: appendix
appendix_id: "X"
category: "technical" | "reference" | "legal"
---
```

Content patterns

Appendices typically include:

- Technical specifications
- Data tables and matrices
- Testing methodologies
- Configuration examples
- Detailed calculations
- Reference implementations

Navigation

Appendices appear:

- After main content chapters
- Before indices (table of contents, figures, etc.)
- In alphabetical order by identifier

They are accessible via:

- Table of contents links
- PDF bookmarks
- Cross-references from main text

Cross-referencing

Reference appendices from main text:

```
See [Appendix A](../appendices/appendix-a.md) for data sources.
Font coverage is detailed in [Appendix B](../appendices/emoji-font-coverage.md).
```

Types of appendices

Technical appendices

- Implementation details
- Algorithm specifications
- Configuration references
- Testing procedures

Reference appendices

- Data tables
- Glossaries
- Bibliography
- Standards references

Legal appendices

- Licence texts
- Compliance documentation
- Attribution details
- Legal notices

Appendix A – Data sources and table layout

This appendix documents the data sources and structural conventions used in tables throughout this document.

Table design principles

Readability

Tables are designed for:

- **Quick scanning**: Clear headers and consistent alignment
- **Data comparison**: Parallel structure for easy comparison
- **Reference use**: Complete information without requiring external context

Consistency

All tables follow:

- Consistent column ordering
- Uniform header formatting
- Standard alignment rules (left for text, right for numbers)
- Descriptive captions

Table types

Comparative tables

Structure for comparing options:

Feature	Option A	Option B	Option C
Performance	High	Medium	Low
Complexity	Low	Medium	High
Cost	Low	Medium	High

Reference tables

Data lookup format:

Key	Value	Description
Term 1	Definition	Detailed explanation
Term 2	Definition	Detailed explanation

Multi-level tables

Hierarchical information:

Category	Subcategory	Details
Type A	Variant 1	Specifications
	Variant 2	Specifications
Type B	Variant 1	Specifications

Data sources

Primary sources

Tables are compiled from:

- Official documentation and specifications
- Published standards (ISO, RFC, etc.)
- Peer-reviewed research where applicable
- Vendor documentation and release notes

Data verification

All tabulated data:

1. Cross-referenced with primary sources
2. Verified for current accuracy
3. Dated to indicate currency
4. Linked to source documentation where possible

Update policy

Tables are reviewed:

- During major version updates
- When underlying specifications change
- Following significant technology releases
- As corrections are identified

Formatting conventions

Numerical data

- **Integers**: No decimal separator (1000, not 1,000)
- **Decimals**: Period as decimal separator (3.14)
- **Percentages**: Number followed by % symbol (85%)
- **Ranges**: En dash between values (10–20)

Text alignment

- **Left-aligned**: Text, descriptions, category names
- **Right-aligned**: Numbers, dates, versions
- **Centre-aligned**: Yes/No, checkmarks, symbols

Special symbols

- ✓ = Supported/Yes
- ✗ = Not supported/No
- — = Not applicable
- ≈ = Approximately
- ≥/≤ = Greater/less than or equal

Caption format

Table captions include:

```
Table X.Y: Descriptive title
```

Where:

- X = Chapter number
- Y = Sequential table number within chapter
- Title describes content succinctly

Accessibility

Screen readers

Tables use:

- Proper Markdown table syntax for correct HTML rendering
- Descriptive headers that work when read sequentially
- Captions that provide context independent of surrounding text

Print readability

Table design considers:

- Page width constraints in PDF output
- Readability at standard print sizes
- Clear distinction between header and data rows

Example table

Item	Purpose
Heading	TOC/bookmarks
Table	list of tables

Example code block

```
python -m gitbook_worker.tools.workflow_orchestrator --help
```

Appendix B – Emoji & font coverage

This appendix documents font coverage for the diverse Unicode content used throughout this document, including emoji rendering and multilingual text support.

Font stack

The document uses a carefully configured font stack:

Primary text fonts

DejaVu Serif / DejaVu Sans

- **Coverage**: Latin, Cyrillic, Greek, basic IPA
- **Purpose**: Main body text and headings
- **Licence**: Free (Bitstream Vera derivative)
- **Unicode blocks**: ~3,000 glyphs covering common scripts

Emoji fonts

Twemoji Mozilla (COLRv1)

- **Coverage**: Full Emoji 13.0+ support
- **Format**: COLRv1 (colour font format)
- **Purpose**: Primary emoji rendering
- **Licence**: CC BY 4.0
- **Rendering**: Native colour in modern systems

Twitter Color Emoji (Fallback)

- **Coverage**: Emoji 12.0
- **Format**: CBDT/CBLC (bitmap colour)
- **Purpose**: Fallback for older systems
- **Licence**: CC BY 4.0 / MIT

Emoji categories tested

Comprehensive testing across all Unicode emoji categories:

😀 People & Emotions

- Faces: 😀 😃 😄 😁 😅
- Hands: 👋 🤚 🖐 ✋ 🖖
- People: 👶 👧 🧒 👦 👧
- Skin tones: 🏻 🏼 🏽 🏾 🏿

🐐 Animals & Nature

- Mammals: 🐐 🐏 🐂 🐄 🐖
- Birds: 🐔 🐓 🐤 🐣 🐥
- Plants: 🌲 🌳 🌴 🌵 🌾
- Weather: ☀️ ⛅ ☁️ ⛈ 🌧

🍕 Food & Drink

- Prepared food: 🍕🍔🍟🌭🥪
- Fruit: 🍎🍊🍋🍌🍉
- Drinks: ☕🧋🥤🍺🍷

⚽ Activities & Sports

- Sports: ⚽🏀🏈⚾🥎
- Games: 🎮🎯🎲🎰🎳
- Arts: 🎨🎭🎪🎬🎤

🚗 Travel & Places

- Vehicles: 🚗🚕🚙🚌🚎
- Buildings: 🏠🏡🏢🏬🏭
- Geography: 🏔⛰🌋🏝🏜

💡 Objects

- Tech: 💻⌨🖥🖨🖱
- Tools: 🔨⛏🛠⚒🔧
- Office: 📝✏📏🖊🖌

🔣 Symbols

- Math: ➕➖✖➗🟰
- Arrows: ⬆⬇⬅➡↔
- Shapes: ⬛⬜🔲🔳⬛

🏁 Flags

- Country flags: 🇬🇧🇩🇪🇫🇷🇪🇸🇮🇹
- Regional flags: 🏴☠ (requires ZWJ support)
- Special flags: 🏳🏴🏳🌈

Complex emoji sequences

Zero-Width Joiner (ZWJ) sequences

Testing compound emoji:

- **Family**: 👨‍👩‍👧‍👦 (requires ZWJ support)
- **Professions**: 👨‍💼👩‍🏫🧑‍🌾
- **Combinations**: 🏴☠🏳🌈

Skin tone modifiers

Fitzpatrick scale support:

- Type 1-2 (light): 👋🏻
- Type 3 (medium-light): 👋🏼
- Type 4 (medium): 👋🏽
- Type 5 (medium-dark): 👋🏾
- Type 6 (dark): 👋🏿

Flag sequences

Regional indicator symbols:

- 🇬 + 🇧 = 🇬🇧 (UK flag)
- 🇩 + 🇪 = 🇩🇪 (German flag)

Script coverage

Multilingual text support across 100+ languages:

Latin-based scripts

- Western European: English, German, French, Spanish
- Eastern European: Polish, Czech, Hungarian
- Special characters: Ā Ē Ī Ō Ū (macrons)

Cyrillic

- Russian: Привет мир
- Ukrainian: Привіт світ
- Bulgarian: Здравей свят

Greek

- Modern Greek: Γεια σου κόσμε
- Polytonic Greek: ἀρχή (archaic)

Asian scripts

- Chinese (Simplified): 你好世界
- Japanese: こんにちは世界 (Hiragana)
- Korean: 안녕하세요 세계 (Hangul)

Arabic & RTL scripts

- Arabic: مرحبا بالعالم (RTL)
- Hebrew: שלום עולם (RTL)
- Persian: سلام دنیا (RTL)

South Asian scripts

- Devanagari: नमस्ते दुनिया (Hindi)
- Tamil: வணக்கம் உலகம்
- Bengali: নমস্কার বিশ্ব

Other scripts

- Thai: สวัสดีชาวโลก
- Amharic: ሰላም ዓለም
- Georgian: გამარჯობა მსოფლიო

Testing methodology

Visual verification

All emoji and scripts:

1. Rendered in PDF output
2. Visually inspected for correctness
3. Checked for proper colour rendering (emoji)
4. Verified in both screen and print modes

Font fallback chain

The system tests fallback behaviour:

`Primary → Secondary → System fallback`

- If primary font lacks a glyph, system tries secondary
- Final fallback to system fonts if needed
- Missing glyphs indicated by □ (replacement character)

Known limitations

1. **ZWJ sequences**: Complex emoji may render as separate glyphs on older systems
2. **COLRv1 support**: Requires modern font rendering (Cairo 1.18+, FreeType 2.13+)
3. **RTL layout**: Simplified handling; complex bidirectional text may need adjustment
4. **Rare scripts**: Some scripts require additional font installation

Font configuration

See `fonts-storage/fonts.conf` for the complete fontconfig configuration.

Key settings:

- Emoji font priority ordering
- Script-specific font mappings
- Fallback chains
- Hinting and antialiasing preferences- YAML frontmatter (document metadata)
- Heading hierarchy (TOC / PDF bookmarks)
- Lists, code blocks, blockquotes
- Tables and references
- Stable navigation (SUMMARY.md)

Example table

Item	Purpose
Heading	TOC/bookmarks
Table	list of tables

Example code block

```
python -m gitbook_worker.tools.workflow_orchestrator --help
```

Legal Notice

This document serves as a demonstration of legal notice formatting in technical publications.

Publisher information

In a production document, this section would include:

- Publisher name and address
- Responsible parties
- Editorial team contact information
- ISBN/ISSN numbers where applicable

Copyright notice

Typical copyright statements include:

- Copyright year and holder
- Rights reserved statement
- Permitted use conditions
- Trademark acknowledgements

Licence terms

For open-source documentation:

- **Content licence**: Creative Commons or similar
- **Code licence**: MIT, Apache, GPL, or other open-source licence
- **Asset licences**: Individual licences for fonts, images, and third-party content

See LICENSE-CODE and LICENSE-FONTS for specific terms.

Liability disclaimer

Standard disclaimers typically cover:

- Accuracy of information
- Fitness for particular purpose
- Third-party content responsibility
- External link liability

Data protection

For digital publications:

- Data collection practices
- Privacy policy references
- Cookie usage (web versions)
- Analytics and tracking disclosure

Contact

In production, include:

- Technical support contact
- Editorial feedback address

- Legal enquiries contact

Glossary

Definitions of technical terms used throughout this document.

A

API (Application Programming Interface)
Interface that enables software components to communicate with each other.

Accessibility
Design of content that is usable by people with disabilities.

B

Bibliography
List of sources cited or referenced in a document.

Build Pipeline
Automated process for converting source files into output formats.

C

CI/CD (Continuous Integration / Continuous Deployment)
Practice of frequently integrating code and automatically deploying it.

COLRv1
Modern colour font format for vector graphics in fonts.

D

Documentation Framework
Structured system for creating and managing documentation.

E

Emoji
Pictographic characters from the Unicode Standard representing emotions and objects.

F

Fontconfig
Library for configuring and customising font access.

Frontmatter
Metadata block at the beginning of a Markdown file (YAML format).

G

Git
Distributed version control system for tracking code changes.

Glyph
Visual character representing one or more Unicode code points.

I

ISO 8601
International standard for date and time formats.

L

LaTeX
Typesetting system for high-quality typographic output.

Licence
Legal agreement regarding the use of software or content.

M

Markdown
Lightweight markup language for formatting text.

Metadata
Information about documents (title, author, date, etc.).

O

Open Source
Software with freely available source code.

OpenType
Modern font format with advanced typographic capabilities.

P

Pandoc
Universal document conversion tool.

PDF (Portable Document Format)
Platform-independent file format for documents.

R

Rendering
Process of visually displaying code or markup.

RTL (Right-to-Left)
Text direction from right to left (Arabic, Hebrew).

S

Semantic Versioning
Version numbering using the MAJOR.MINOR.PATCH scheme.

SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics)
Vector graphics format for scalable images.

U

Unicode
Universal character encoding standard for all writing systems.

V

Version Control
System for tracking and managing changes to files.

X

XeLaTeX
LaTeX engine with native Unicode and OpenType support.

Y

YAML (YAML Ain't Markup Language)
Human-readable data serialisation format.

Z

ZWJ (Zero Width Joiner)
Invisible Unicode character for combining emojis.

Note: This glossary contains terms relevant to this documentation framework. For complete definitions, please consult official specifications and standards.

Citations & further reading

Bibliography and additional resources for further reading.

Purpose

This bibliography:

- **Documents sources**: All cited references
- **Enables verification**: Readers can check original sources
- **Provides context**: Background information on topics
- **Extends knowledge**: Further reading materials

Citation style

This document uses **APA style** (7th edition):

```
Author, A. A. (Year). Title of work. Publisher.
```

For online resources:

```
Author, A. A. (Year). Title. Website Name. URL
```

Categories

Technical standards

Official specifications and standards:

- ISO, RFC, W3C specifications
- Unicode Consortium documents
- OpenType specifications

Documentation

Official tool and software documentation:

- Pandoc manual
- LaTeX/XeLaTeX references
- Git documentation
- Python libraries

Articles and tutorials

Best practices and guides:

- Technical blog posts
- Tutorial websites
- Community resources

Books

Technical books on relevant topics:

- Documentation methodology
- Typography and typesetting
- Software development

Example entries

Standards

Unicode Consortium. (2023). *The Unicode Standard, Version 15.0*. Unicode Consortium. https://www.unicode.org/versions/Unicode15.0.0/

Internet Engineering Task Force. (2018). *RFC 8259: The JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) Data Interchange Format*. IETF. https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc8259

Software documentation

Pandoc. (2023). *Pandoc User's Guide*. https://pandoc.org/MANUAL.html

LaTeX Project. (2023). *LaTeX2e: An unofficial reference manual*. https://latexref.xyz/

Articles

Semantic Versioning. (2023). *Semantic Versioning 2.0.0*. https://semver.org/

Markdown Guide. (2023). *Basic Syntax*. https://www.markdownguide.org/basic-syntax/

Further resources

Online communities

- **Stack Overflow**: Questions and answers on technical problems
- **GitHub**: Open-source projects and discussions
- **Reddit**: r/LaTeX, r/Markdown, r/technicalwriting

Learning platforms

- **Write the Docs**: Community for technical writers
- **Overleaf**: Online LaTeX editor with tutorials
- **GitHub Learning Lab**: Git and GitHub courses

Tools

- **Zotero**: Reference management
- **Grammarly**: Language checking
- **draw.io**: Diagram creation

Source verification

When using sources:

1. **Check currency**: Is the information still current?
2. **Assess authority**: Is the source trustworthy?
3. **Multiple sources**: Confirm information
4. **Primary sources**: Prefer official documentation

Contribution guidelines

When adding new references:

- Consistent citation style (APA)
- Complete bibliographic information

- Access date for online resources
- Categorisation for easy navigation

Note: This bibliography is continuously updated. Contributions and corrections are welcome.

Index

Alphabetical subject index for quick access to topics.

Purpose

The index enables:

- **Quick lookup**: Immediate access to specific terms
- **Cross-references**: Linking related concepts
- **Completeness**: Overview of covered topics
- **Navigation**: Alternative access pattern to table of contents

Structure

The index is organised:

- **Alphabetically**: Sorted by initial letter
- **Hierarchically**: Main and sub-terms
- **With page references**: Direct links to sections
- **Cross-referenced**: "See also" notes

Usage

In printed versions

The index appears:

- At the end of the document
- After appendices and lists
- With page numbers for each reference

In digital versions

The index provides:

- Clickable links to sections
- Search functionality within the index
- Integration with PDF bookmarks

Indexing

Entries

Typical index entries:

```
Term, Page
  Sub-term, Page
  Sub-term, Page
Another Term, Page
  see also: Related Term
```

Conventions

- **Bold**: Primary definition or main discussion
- *Italic*: Passing mention

- (Figure): Visual representation
- (Table): Tabular information

Automatic generation

This index can be automatically generated from:

- Explicit index markers in Markdown
- Headings and subsections
- Glossary entries
- Code example titles

Best practices

For effective indexing:

1. **Consistent terms**: Use uniform terminology
2. **Multiple entries**: Index concepts under different search terms
3. **Cross-references**: Connect related terms
4. **Avoid over-indexing**: Include only significant references

Maintenance

The index should be:

- Updated with each major version
- Include new terms from added chapters
- Remove obsolete references
- Check consistency with glossary

Note: A complete index is generated during the final build process and includes all indexed terms with precise page references.

Acknowledgments & Attributions

This document acknowledges the contributors, tools, and resources that made this publication possible.

Font attributions

This document uses the following open-source fonts:

Twemoji Mozilla

- **Licence**: CC BY 4.0
- **Source**: Mozilla's Twemoji COLRv1 implementation
- **Purpose**: Emoji rendering in text
- **Licence URL**: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

DejaVu Fonts

- **Licence**: Bitstream Vera Licence / Arev Licence
- **Purpose**: Base text rendering
- **Coverage**: Latin, Cyrillic, Greek, and extensive Unicode blocks

Twitter Color Emoji

- **Licence**: CC BY 4.0 (artwork) / MIT (code)
- **Source**: Twitter's open-source emoji set
- **Purpose**: Fallback emoji rendering

Software tools

Built with open-source software:

- **Python**: Core automation and orchestration
- **Pandoc**: Markdown to LaTeX conversion
- **XeLaTeX/LuaLaTeX**: PDF typesetting
- **GitBook**: Content structure and metadata

Python libraries

Key dependencies:

- **PyYAML**: Configuration and frontmatter parsing
- **GitPython**: Git repository management
- **Jinja2**: Template processing
- **svglib**: SVG handling and conversion

Content and methodology

Special acknowledgements:

- **Unicode Consortium**: For comprehensive character encoding standards
- **OpenType specification**: For modern font rendering capabilities
- **Markdown community**: For lightweight, readable markup language

Contributors

Gratitude to all who contributed:

- Content authors and editors
- Technical reviewers
- Translation teams
- Testing and quality assurance
- Documentation framework developers

Licence compliance

All third-party assets are used in accordance with their respective licences. See:

- LICENSE-CODE for code licencing
- LICENSE-FONTS for font licencing
- Individual attribution files in `fonts-storage/` for detailed font information

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This acknowledgements section demonstrates proper attribution practices for open-source documentation projects.

Errata

This section documents corrections and updates to the published document.

Purpose

The errata page serves to:

- Document errors discovered after publication
- Provide corrections for known issues
- Track version-specific changes
- Maintain document accuracy over time

How to report issues

If you discover an error:

1. Check this page to see if it's already documented
2. Note the version number, page/section, and nature of the issue
3. Report via the appropriate channel (issue tracker, email, etc.)

Errata format

Each entry includes:

- **Version**: Which version contains the error
- **Location**: Page number or section reference
- **Type**: Typographical, technical, factual, or formatting error
- **Description**: What is incorrect
- **Correction**: The correct information
- **Status**: Fixed in version X.X.X or pending

Version 1.0.0

No errata reported for this version.

Continuous improvement

This document is maintained as a living record. Regular reviews ensure:

- Technical accuracy
- Up-to-date references
- Correction of typographical errors
- Improvement of clarity

Check the release notes for the current version status.

Release Notes

This document tracks changes, improvements, and fixes across versions.

Version 1.0.0 (2024-06-01)

Initial release

First public version of the documentation framework.

Features:

- Multilingual support (English and German)
- Comprehensive emoji rendering across all Unicode categories
- 100+ language samples demonstrating font coverage
- Professional PDF generation with proper typography
- Structured navigation with table of contents
- Code examples and technical documentation patterns

Content structure:

- Core chapters demonstrating documentation patterns
- Examples section (emoji tests, image formats, language samples)
- Appendices (technical specifications, font coverage)
- Complete metadata framework (YAML frontmatter)

Technical foundation:

- Python-based build orchestration
- Markdown source format
- LaTeX/XeLaTeX PDF generation
- Unicode and OpenType font support
- Automated table of contents generation

Known limitations

- Some complex emoji sequences may render differently depending on font support
- RTL (right-to-left) text layout uses simplified handling
- Large SVG images may require optimization for faster rendering

Requirements

- Python 3.8+
- XeLaTeX or LuaLaTeX
- Required fonts: DejaVu, Twemoji Mozilla
- Git for version control

Version history format

Future releases will follow this structure:

Version X.Y.Z (YYYY-MM-DD)

Added:

- New features and capabilities

Changed:

- Modifications to existing functionality

Fixed:

- Bug fixes and corrections

Deprecated:

- Features marked for future removal

Removed:

- Discontinued features

Security:

- Security-related changes

Semantic versioning

This project follows Semantic Versioning:

- **MAJOR** (X.0.0): Incompatible changes
- **MINOR** (0.X.0): Backwards-compatible new features
- **PATCH** (0.0.X): Backwards-compatible bug fixes

Colophon

This document was created using a modern publishing workflow that transforms Markdown source files into professional PDF output.

Production details

Typography

- **Body text**: Professional serif typeface
- **Headings**: Sans-serif for clear hierarchy
- **Code**: Monospace font for technical content
- **Emoji**: Colour emoji font with extensive Unicode coverage

Software and tools

This document was produced using:

- **Python**: Workflow orchestration and document processing
- **Markdown**: Lightweight markup for source content
- **LaTeX**: Professional typesetting engine
- **Git**: Version control for source management

Document format

- **PDF/A compliance**: Archival-quality output
- **Embedded fonts**: Complete font embedding for consistency
- **Bookmarks**: Hierarchical navigation structure
- **Metadata**: Comprehensive document properties

Design principles

The visual design follows established principles:

- Clear typographic hierarchy
- Generous whitespace for readability
- Consistent formatting throughout
- Accessible colour contrasts

Licensing

See the licensing sections for details on content, code, and font licenses.

Revision

Version 1.0, January 2026