

Painting by Numbers

The visual style & mark-up guide
for the Research and Education
Space

April 2014 Edition

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Introduction

This document is the visual style and mark-up guide for the Research and Education Space (RES), a project being jointly undertaken by [Jisc](#), the [BUFVC](#) and the [BBC](#) with the aim of bringing large volumes of archive material to students and teachers in the UK.



This style guide is **not** intended for developers of applications of RES to conform to. Instead, it is being released in the hope that it may be useful to others, for example as the basis of a style guide for your own project.

Each section within this style guide includes a description of the visual style of the element, a sample of the element rendered in that style, the CSS styling rules for HTML documents required to render that style in a web browser, and, where appropriate, the HTML mark-up used for the sample and the DocBook equivalent. The styles themselves are intended to be generally portable to other environments.

You may re-use all or part of this document, including the accompanying [CSS stylesheets](#), under the terms of the [Open Government Licence v2.0](#). Note that the licence does *not* cover the use of the RES logo nor any web fonts or other images which have been licensed from third parties for use by the project itself.

The latest version of this document can always be found at <http://bbcarchdev.github.io/painting-by-numbers/>.

Table of contents

Introduction

- 1 Types of document
 - 1.1 Long-form works
 - 1.1.1 Cover pages and spine
 - 1.1.2 Front matter
 - 1.1.3 Body matter
 - 1.1.4 Back matter
 - 1.2 Multi-volume works
 - 1.3 Presentations
 - 1.4 Manual pages
 - 1.5 Web pages
 - 1.6 Other short-form works
- 2 Logo
 - 2.1 Logo variations
 - 2.2 Logo usage guidance
 - 2.3 Use in paged media
- 3 Colour palette
- 4 Type

- 5 Structural elements
 - 5.1 Document header & front matter
 - 5.1.1 Global navigation
 - 5.1.2 Masthead image
 - 5.1.3 Inside cover
 - 5.1.4 Legal notices
 - 5.1.5 Complete front matter example
 - 5.2 Document footer & back matter
 - 5.3 Sections, chapters and parts
 - 5.4 Body text
 - 5.5 Headings
 - 5.6 Lists
 - 5.6.1 Ordered lists
 - 5.6.2 Un-ordered lists
 - 5.6.3 Definition lists
 - 5.6.4 Simple lists
 - 5.6.5 Segmented lists
 - 5.6.6 Tables of contents
 - 5.7 Horizontal rules
 - 5.8 Code samples
 - 5.9 Tables
 - 5.10 Figures
 - 5.11 Call-outs
 - 5.12 Examples
 - 5.13 Quotations
 - 5.14 Footnotes
 - 5.15 Forms

6 In-line elements

6.1 Hyperlinks

6.2 Emphasis

6.3 Abbreviations and acronyms

6.4 Code literals

6.5 Quotations

6.6 Citations

6.7 Foreign phrases

7 Utilities

7.1 Bold and italic

7.2 Avoiding page-breaks

Index of HTML elements

1 Types of document

This style guide is intended to be applicable to a range of document types, produced in a variety of different environments. This section includes general guidance for certain common types of document, but it is not intended to be exhaustive.

Future editions of this visual style guide may expand upon the guidance given here as practical use dictates.

1.1 Long-form works

Long-form works, such as books, academic papers, and other substantial documents consisting of multiple ordered sections and conveying one or more narratives, are structured according to common conventions. They consist of various kinds of “front matter” (including tables of contents, introductions, copyright information, and so on), followed by the “body matter” (that is, the sections which constitute the bulk of the work), and may close with “back matter” (also called “end matter”, and which includes sections such as the glossary and the index).

1.1.1 Cover pages and spine

Cover pages are made up of a block of solid colour taken from the *Solarized* highlight palette which is 50% of the page height, laid on a white page background, running the full width of the page. Covers must be printed full-bleed.

The front and back cover overlays the central solid block with an illustration matching the style used for masthead images on web pages.

The upper quarter of the front cover consists of:

- The document title, set in the first-level heading style. The title is horizontally and vertically centered within the quarter.

- The complete full-colour logo placed in the top left corner of the page, with equal top and left-side margins. The size of the logo is such that a margin equal to that used for the top and left-side margins is present between the bottom of the logo and the top of the document title.
- The document sub-title, if present, is set in the second-level subhead style, centered horizontally on the page, and centered vertically within the available space between the bottom of the document title and top of the solid colour area.



TODO: Lower quarter, sample, back cover, spine

DocBook mark-up

Cover pages are constructed from the document `<title>`, `<subtitle>` (if present) and the contents of the top-level `<info>` element. See the front matter example for details.

HTML mark-up

Cover pages are not marked up in HTML documents: the document begins with the inner cover page instead.

1.1.2 Front matter

Front matter sections, if present, are generally included in the following order:

1. Global navigation (web pages only)
2. Masthead image (web pages only)
3. Inside cover (including title, subtitle, edition, authors)
4. Legal notices
5. Table of contents (see note below)
6. Foreword
7. Preface
8. Acknowledgements
9. Introduction
10. Prologue



For documents primarily intended for on-screen use, the table of contents should be placed after the introduction.

Front matter sections should be included depending upon the requirements of the document. It is entirely reasonable for front matter to consist solely of a title page if no other sections are required.

1.1.3 Body matter

“Body matter” refers to the one or more ordered sections which constitute the core content of the work.

HTML mark-up

In HTML documents, all body matter is contained within an `<article>` element which is a direct child of the `<body>` element.

1.1.4 Back matter



TODO

1.2 Multi-volume works



TODO

1.3 Presentations



TODO

1.4 Manual pages and other reference entries



TODO

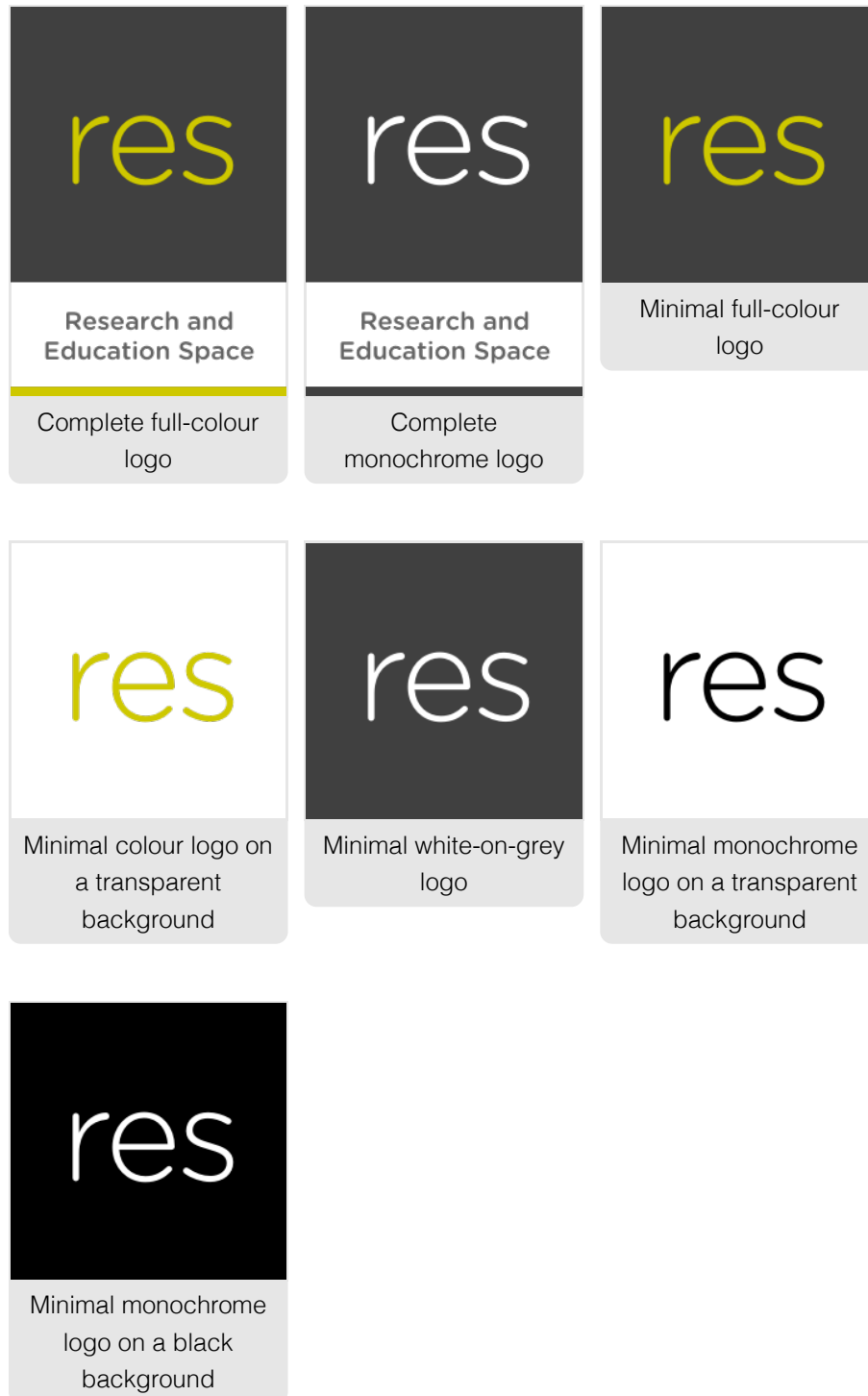
1.5 Other short-form works



TODO

2 Logo

2.1 Logo variations





TODO: Half-height minimal colour logo

2.2 Logo usage guidance

In order to ensure consistent presentation throughout all materials, both on-screen and print, the following guidelines have been developed. There are always exceptions, but you must always get a second opinion before you decide to deviate from them.

- Only the variants of the logo shown in the above section should be used;
- the aspect ratio and shape should be maintained: do not stretch or distort the logo;
- you should not try to re-create the logo using different typefaces or styles;
- the logo should not be cropped;
- the logo colours and opacity should not be modified;
- the logo should not sit flush with a page or containing element border;
- the logo should not have additional text or graphic elements overlaid upon it;
- the abbreviated version of the logo should not be combined with additional text (for example, in order to look similar to the full version);
- the white-on-black, white-on-grey, and black-on-white variants of the logo are intended for print media, and should not be employed in documents primarily for on-screen use;
- however, in page footers (for both display and print), it is reasonable to make use of the black-on-white logo with reduced opacity;
- the half-height minimal logo is **only** for use as part of a global navigation menu on a web page.

2.3 Use in paged media

Appropriate use of the logo in paged media (such as slide decks and word processed documents) differs from continuous media such as web pages. While on a web page the logo is typically presented only in the header and footer of the page, repeated use of variants of the logo is normal for paged media.

For presentations and documents with a cover slide or page, the full version of the logo should be used on that cover. If the deck or document concerns the project as a whole (for example, a slide deck containing an overview of the project), it is appropriate for the logo to be displayed prominently as the primary graphic element of the cover. In this case, the logo should be horizontally and vertically centered on the page with appropriate spacing between it and other elements.














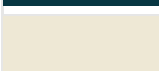
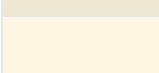
Where the above does not apply, the logo should be placed in a corner of the page, with even spacing between it and the nearest two page borders. For landscape media, the logo should be placed in the bottom left corner of the page; for portrait media, the logo should be placed in the top right.






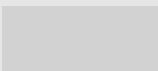
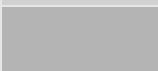
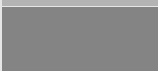


On subsequent pages, the logo should only be used in the footer of the page. The logo should **not** be combined with the page (section) title.

3 Colour palette



TODO: Explanation

Colour		RGB (Hex)	RGB (Decimal)
Primary palette			
	Olive green	#ceca13	206, 202, 19
	Dark olive green	#a29f06	162, 159, 6
	Pale orange	#ec7139	236, 113, 57
	Black	#000000	0, 0, 0
	White	#ffffff	255, 255, 255
Highlight palette			
	Green	#859900	133, 153, 0
	Yellow	#b58900	181, 137, 0
	Orange	#cb4b16	203, 75, 22
	Red	#dc322f	220, 50, 47
	Magenta	#d33682	211, 54, 130
	Violet	#6c71c4	108, 113, 196
	Blue	#268bd2	38, 139, 210
	Cyan	#2aa198	42, 161, 152
Code sample backgrounds			
	Base03	#002b36	0, 43, 54
	Base02	#073642	7, 54, 66
	Base2	#eee8d5	238, 232, 213
	Base3	#fdf6e3	253, 246, 227

Code sample foregrounds			
	Base01	#586e75	88, 110, 117
	Base00	#657b83	101, 123, 131
	Base0	#839496	131, 148, 150
	Base1	#93a1a1	147, 161, 161
Grey shades			
	Platinum	#e6e6e6	230, 230, 230
	Light grey	#d2d2d2	210, 210, 210
	Medium grey	#b2b2b2	178, 178, 178
	Dim grey	#848484	132, 132, 132
	Graphite	#636363	99, 99, 99
	Jet	#404040	64, 64, 64

4 Type

Type is split into three broad groupings, each with differing characteristics, described below:

Body text

Body text is set in a plain sans-serif face, at a size and with line spacing such that it can be read comfortably at a light weight. All font sizes, vertical margins, and most horizontal margins are specified as multipliers of the body text size. To avoid “wall of text” effects, body text is set with a ragged right edge (that is, left-justification).

Headings and titles

Headings and titles are set in a rounded sans-serif face. At smaller sizes, all-caps may be employed to ensure a clear visual distinction from body text.

Computer code, input and output

Code, input and output are set in a monospace typewriter-style face. Because monospace type generally appears taller than the same text in a proportional sans-serif face, it should be set at a smaller size to equivalent body text.

Serif text

Variable names are set in an italicised serif face.

5 Structural elements

5.1 Document header & front matter



See *Complete front matter example* for a detailed representative sample of how to mark up front matter.

Common CSS styling rules for HTML documents

```
body>header {
    margin: -13pt -13pt 1em -13pt;
    padding: 0;
    position: relative;
    border-bottom: solid #e2e2e2 1px;
}
section.legalnotice {
    font-size: 0.85em;
}

body.home>header {
    background: #000;
    color: #e2e2e2;
    border-bottom: none;
}
body.home>header h1 {
    display: none;
}
```

5.1.1 Global navigation

Global navigation is used exclusively in web pages, and allows ready navigation between documents comprising a website, or set of websites. It always appears at the very top of a page.

DocBook mark-up

Global navigation is not marked up in DocBook documents; it is added during conversion to HTML.

HTML mark-up

Global navigation is marked up as an un-ordered list within a `<nav>` element contained within the top-level `<header>`.

```
<header>
  <nav class="global"><div class="inner">
    <ul>
      <li class="logo"><a href="/">FrozWidget</a></li>
      <li><a href="/about">About us</a></li>
      <li><a href="/contact">Get in touch</a></li>
    </ul>
  </div></nav>
</header>
```

CSS styling rules for HTML documents

```
nav.global a:link, nav.global a:visited {
  color: inherit;
  text-decoration: inherit;
}
nav.global abbr {
  text-decoration: inherit !important;
  cursor: inherit !important;
  border: none !important;
}
nav.global {
  background: #636363;
  color: #ffffff;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  overflow: hidden;
  border-bottom: solid #404040 1px;
}
nav.global .inner {
  margin: 0 auto;
  padding: 0;
  max-width: 960px;
  height: 39pt;
  position: relative;
}
nav.global ul {
  display: block;
  float: right;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
}
nav.global li {
  font-family: 'Gotham Rounded SSm A', 'Gotham Rounded SSm B', 'Gotham
Rounded A', 'Gotham Rounded B', 'Gotham Rounded', sans-serif;
  font-style: normal;
  display: block;
```

```

        float: left;
        height: 39pt;
        margin: 0;
        color: #e2e2e2;
        border-right: solid #707070 1px;
    }
    nav.global li:last-child {
        border-right: none;
    }
    nav.global li>a {
        display: block;
        height: 39pt;
        line-height: 39pt;
        color: #b2b2b2;
        padding: 0 13pt;
        font-size: 0.85em;
        text-transform: lowercase;
    }
    nav.global li>a:hover {
        background: #b2b2b2;
        color: #404040;
    }
    nav.global li.logo {
        position: absolute;
        float: none;
        top: 0;
        left: 0;
        border: none;
    }
    nav.global li.logo>a {
        background: #636363;
        color: #ceca13 !important;
        font-size: 2.5em;
        margin-left: -13pt;
    }
    nav.global li.logo>a:hover {
        background: #636363;
        color: inherit;
    }

```

5.1.2 Masthead image



TODO

HTML mark-up

The masthead placeholder `<div>` element appears immediately following any global navigation within the top-level `<header>` element.

```
<header>
  <nav class="global">...</nav>
  <div class="masthead"></div>
</header>
```

CSS styling rules for HTML documents

```
body>header .masthead {
  display: none;
  margin: -1px 0 0 0;
  background: #b4b4b4;
  height: 2px;
}
body.book>header .masthead, body.index>header .masthead {
  height: 360px;
  border-bottom: solid #636363 1px;
}
body.home>header .masthead {
  height: 360px;
}
```

Note that the common styling rules for the masthead image specify `display: none;` and a default (grey) background. A document-specific stylesheet or in-line styling rules are expected to override this. A typical override might consist of:

```
body>header .masthead {
  display: block;
  background: #268bd2 url('images/masthead.png') 50% 50% no-repeat;
}
```

5.1.3 Inside cover



TODO

DocBook mark-up

With the exception of the document title, inside cover information forms part of the top-level `<info>` element. The subtitle (or tagline) is a `<para>` within a `<cover>` element which is part of `<info>`.

```
<title>Sample Book</title>
<info>
  <editor>
    <personname>
      <firstname>Mo</firstname>
      <surname>McRoberts</surname>
      <affiliation>
        <org>
          <orgname>BBC</orgname>
          <uri
type="website">http://www.bbc.co.uk/</uri>
        </org>
      </affiliation>
    </personname>
  </editor>
  <date>February 2014</date>
  <cover>
    <para role="tagline">The complete guide</para>
  </cover>
</info>
```

HTML mark-up

Inside cover information occurs within the top-level `<header>` element, and follows the global navigation and masthead image if either is present.

```
<header>
  <h1>Examples, Samples and Demonstrators</h1>
  <h2>A front matter example</h2>
</header>
```

5.1.4 Legal notices

Legal notices appear immediately following the inside cover, and are set in a smaller font than ordinary body text (0.85em). They include information about copyright, trademarks, warranties, the publisher, and formal cataloguing data.

DocBook mark-up

In DocBook, legal notices are contained within a `<legalnotice>` element which is part of the top-level `<info>` element.

```
<legalnotice>
  <para>Copyright © 2014 Fictitious Entity, Inc. All rights reserved.
</para>
  <para>FrozWidget™ is a trademark of Fictitious Entity, Inc.</para>
  <para>All other trademarks belong to their respective holders.</para>
  <para>The authors and publishers have taken care in preparation of
this book, but make no expressed or implied warranty of any kind and assume no
responsibility for errors or omissions. No liability is assumed for incidental
or consequential damages in connection with or arising out of the use of the
information contained herein.</para>
  <para>ISBN 0-123-12345-X</para>
</legalnotice>
```

HTML mark-up

In HTML documents, legal notices are contained within a top-level `<section>` with a class of `legalnotice`.

```
<section class="legalnotice">
  <p>Copyright © 2014 Fictitious Entity, Inc. All rights reserved.</p>
  <p>FrozWidget™ is a trademark of Fictitious Entity, Inc.</p>
  <p>All other trademarks belong to their respective holders.</p>
  <p>The authors and publishers have taken care in preparation of this
book, but make no expressed or implied warranty of any kind and assume no
responsibility for errors or omissions. No liability is assumed for incidental
or consequential damages in connection with or arising out of the use of the
information contained herein.</p>
  <p>ISBN 0-123-12345-X</p>
</section>
```

5.1.5 Complete front matter example

DocBook mark-up

```

<book version="5.0">
  <title>Examples, Samples and Demonstrators</title>
  <info>
    <date>February 2014</date>
    <cover>
      <para role="tagline">A front matter example</para>
    </cover>
  </info>
  <legalnotice>
    <para>Copyright © 2014 Fictitious Entity, Inc. All rights
reserved.</para>
    <para>FrozWidget™ is a trademark of Fictitious Entity, Inc.
</para>
    <para>All other trademarks belong to their respective holders.
</para>
    <para>The authors and publishers have taken care in
preparation of this book, but make no expressed or implied warranty of any
kind and assume no responsibility for errors or omissions. No liability is
assumed for incidental or consequential damages in connection with or arising
out of the use of the information contained herein.</para>
    <para>ISBN 0-123-12345-X</para>
  </legalnotice>
  <toc>
    <title>Table of contents</title>
    <tocentry>Foreword</tocentry>
    <tocentry>Preface</tocentry>
    <tocentry>Acknowledgements</tocentry>
    <tocdiv>
      <title>History of the FrozWidget™</title>
      <tocentry>The early years</tocentry>
    </tocdiv>
  </toc>
  <preface>
    <section>
      <title>Foreword</title>
    </section>

    <section>
      <title>Preface</title>
    </section>
  </preface>
  <acknowledgements>
    <para>
      I'd like to thank the many people who contributed to
this work.
    </para>
  </acknowledgements>
</book>

```

HTML mark-up

```

<html>
  <head>

```

```

<title>Examples, Samples and Demonstrators</title>
</head>
<body>
  <header>
    <nav class="global"><div class="inner">
      <ul>
        <li class="logo"><a
href="http://example.com">FrozWidget</a></li>
      </ul>
    </div></nav>
    <div class="masthead"></div>
    <h1>Examples, Samples and Demonstrators</h1>
    <h2>A front matter example</h2>
  </header>
  <section class="legalnotice">
    <p>Copyright © 2014 Fictitious Entity, Inc. All rights
reserved.</p>
    <p>FrozWidget™ is a trademark of Fictitious Entity,
Inc.</p>
    <p>All other trademarks belong to their respective
holders.</p>
    <p>The authors and publishers have taken care in
preparation of this book, but make no expressed or implied warranty of any
kind and assume no responsibility for errors or omissions. No liability is
assumed for incidental or consequential damages in connection with or arising
out of the use of the information contained herein.</p>
    <p>ISBN 0-123-12345-X</p>
  </section>
  <section class="toc">
    <h1>Table of contents</h1>
    <ol>
      <li class="frontmatter"><a
href="#foreword">Foreword</a></li>
      <li class="frontmatter"><a
href="#preface">Preface</a></li>
      <li class="frontmatter"><a
href="#acknowledgements">Acknowledgements</a></li>
      <li><a href="#history">History of the
FrozWidget™</a>
      <ol>
        <li><a href="#early-years">The
early years</a></li>
      </ol>
      </li>
    </ol>
  </section>

  <section id="foreword">
    <h1>Foreword</h1>
  </section>

  <section id="preface">
    <h1>Preface</h1>
  </section>

```

```
<section id="acknowledgements">
  <p>I'd like to thank the many people who contributed
to this work.</p>
</section>
</body>
</html>
```

5.2 Document footer & back matter



TODO

5.3 Body text

Body text is set in one of (in order of preference):

1. [Roboto](#)
2. [Helvetica](#)
3. [Helvetica Neue](#)
4. The browser-specified *sans-serif* face

It is set at the light weight (**300**) of the face at **13pt** for screen and **11pt** for print. The page background is white, while the text is by default black. On-screen, the page body is padded by **13pt** on all sides, with a gutter of **5%** of the viewport width. Paragraphs have top and bottom margins of **1em** and a line height of **1.4** times the base size. All body text has a ragged right edge (left-justification).

DocBook mark-up



TODO

`<para>`Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts. Separated they live in Bookmarksgrove right at the coast of the Semantics, a large language ocean. A small river named Duden flows by their place and supplies it with the necessary regelialia. It is a paradisematic country, in which roasted parts of sentences fly into your mouth. Even the all-powerful Pointing has no control about the blind texts it is an almost unorthographic life One day however a small line of blind text by the name of Lorem Ipsum decided to leave for the far World of Grammar.`</para>`

`<para>`The Big Oxmox advised her not to do so, because there were thousands of bad Commas, wild Question Marks and devious Semikoli, but the Little Blind Text didn't listen. She packed her seven versalia, put her initial into the belt and made herself on the way. When she reached the first hills of the Italic Mountains, she had a last view back on the skyline of her hometown Bookmarksgrove, the headline of Alphabet Village and the subline of her own road, the Line Lane.`</para>`

HTML mark-up



TODO

`<p>`Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts. Separated they live in Bookmarksgrove right at the coast of the Semantics, a large language ocean. A small river named Duden flows by their place and supplies it with the necessary regelialia. It is a paradisematic country, in which roasted parts of sentences fly into your mouth. Even the all-powerful Pointing has no control about the blind texts it is an almost unorthographic life One day however a small line of blind text by the name of Lorem Ipsum decided to leave for the far World of Grammar.`</p>`

`<p>`The Big Oxmox advised her not to do so, because there were thousands of bad Commas, wild Question Marks and devious Semikoli, but the Little Blind Text didn't listen. She packed her seven versalia, put her initial into the belt and made herself on the way. When she reached the first hills of the Italic Mountains, she had a last view back on the skyline of her hometown Bookmarksgrove, the headline of Alphabet Village and the subline of her own road, the Line Lane.`</p>`

Sample

example

Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts. Separated they live in Bookmarksgrove right at the coast of the Semantics, a large language ocean. A small river named Duden flows by their place and supplies it with the necessary regelialia. It is a paradisematic country, in which roasted parts of sentences fly into your mouth. Even the all-powerful Pointing has no control about the blind texts it is an almost unorthographic life One day however a small line of blind text by the name of Lorem Ipsum decided to leave for the far World of Grammar.

The Big Oxmox advised her not to do so, because there were thousands of bad Commas, wild Question Marks and devious Semikoli, but the Little Blind Text didn't listen. She packed her seven versalia, put her initial into the belt and made herself on the way. When she reached the first hills of the Italic Mountains, she had a last view back on the skyline of her hometown Bookmarksgrove, the headline of Alphabet Village and the subline of her own road, the Line Lane.

CSS styling rules for HTML documents

```
html {
    background-color: #fff;
    color: #000;
}
body {
    background: #fff;
    font-family: 'Roboto', 'Helvetica', 'Helvetica Neue', sans-serif;
    font-weight: 300;
    font-size: 13pt;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 13pt;
}
p {
    margin: 1em 0;
    line-height: 1.4;
}
section {
    clear: left;
}
article>section {
    margin: 1em 0;
    border-top: solid #e2e2e2 0.1em;
}
body>section {
    margin: 1em 0;
    border-top: solid #e2e2e2 0.1em;
}
body>header+section, header+article > section:first-child {
    border-top: none transparent 0;
}
body > section, body > article, body > nav {
    margin-left: auto;
    margin-right: auto;
    width: 100%;
    max-width: 960px;
}
```

CSS styling rules for HTML documents (for print)

```
html {  
    background: inherit;  
}  
body {  
    font-size: 11pt;  
    margin: 1em 1cm;  
    box-shadow: none;  
}  
.keep-together {  
    page-break-inside: avoid;  
}  
article>section, body>section {  
    page-break-after: always;  
    border-top: none;  
    border-bottom: none;  
}  
article>section:last-child {  
    page-break-after: avoid;  
}  
.screen-only {  
    display: none;  
}  
p, li, dt, dd, tr {  
    page-break-inside: avoid;  
}  
.refentry>header, .refentry>section, .refentry>article section {  
    page-break-after: inherit !important;  
}
```

5.4 Headings



TODO: Move mark-up detail to HTML-specific subsection

Headings follow a scale of multipliers of the base body text size, with **3em** at the largest size (used for the page title), and **0.75em** used for fifth — and sixth-level headings.

Section headings are always marked up using the `<h1>` element, with sub-headings using `<h2>` where needed. Sub-headings use the next size down in the scale, and are coloured in dark grey (`#636363`). Additional sub-heading levels (`<h3>`, `<h4>`, ...) may be used where needed, and follow the same pattern. Sub-heading text transformation always matches that of the corresponding `<h1>`: that is, sub-headings of a fifth-level heading (or less significant) are set in all-caps, while others are capitalised normally.

Section headings within an `<article>` are automatically numbered.

Sample

First-level: Gotham Rounded Light (300) 3em

Subhead: Gotham Rounded
Book (400) 1.875em

Second-level: Gotham Rounded Book (400) 1.875em

Subhead: Gotham Rounded Medium (500)
1.125em

Third-level: Gotham Rounded Medium (500) 1.125em

Subhead: Gotham Rounded Bold (700) 0.875em

Fourth-level: Gotham Rounded Bold (700) 0.875em

Subhead: Gotham Rounded Bold (700) 0.75em

FIFTH-LEVEL: GOTHAM ROUNDED BOLD (700) 0.75EM ALL-CAPS

SUBHEAD: GOTHAM ROUNDED BOLD (700) 0.75EM ALL-CAPS

DocBook mark-up

— TODO

```
<info>
  <title>First-level: Gotham Rounded Light (300) 3em</title>
  <subtitle>Subhead: Gotham Rounded Book (400) 1.875em</subtitle>
</info>
<chapter>
  <title>Second-level: Gotham Rounded Book (400) 1.875em</title>
  <subtitle>Subhead: Gotham Rounded Medium (500) 1.125em</subtitle>
</chapter>
```

HTML mark-up

— TODO

```
<header>
  <h1>First-level: Gotham Rounded Light (300) 3em</h1>
  <h2>Subhead: Gotham Rounded Book (400) 1.875em</h2>
</header>
<article>
  <section>
    <h1>Second-level: Gotham Rounded Book (400) 1.875em</h1>
    <h2>Subhead: Gotham Rounded Medium (500) 1.125em</h2>
  </section>
</article>
```

CSS styling rules for HTML documents

— TODO

```

h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6 {
    font-family: 'Gotham Rounded SSm A', 'Gotham Rounded SSm B', 'Gotham
Rounded A', 'Gotham Rounded B', 'Gotham Rounded', sans-serif;
    font-style: normal;
    padding: 0;
    margin: 13pt 0;
    line-height: 1.0;
}
h2, h3, h4, h5, h6 {
    color: #636363;
}
h1 {
    font-size: 3em;
    font-weight: 300;
}
h2, section h1 {
    font-size: 1.875em;
    font-weight: 400;
}
h3, section section h1, section h2 {
    font-size: 1.125em;
    font-weight: 500;
}
h4, section section section h1, section section h2, section h3 {
    font-size: 0.875em;
    font-weight: 700;
}
h5, h6, section section section section h1, section section section
section h3, section h4 {
    font-size: 0.75em;
    font-weight: 700;
}
h5, h6, section section section section section h1, section section section
section h2, section section section h3, section section h4 {
    text-transform: uppercase;
}

```

5.5 Lists

Lists are set with a **1em** top and bottom margin, except where an ordered or un-ordered list is contained within another ordered or un-ordered list. **1.5em** of padding is applied to the left-hand side. List items have a **0.25em** top and bottom margin.

Common CSS styling rules for HTML documents

A common set of rules used for both ordered and un-ordered lists is shown below:

```
ol, ul, dl {
    margin: 1em 0;
}
ol ol, ul ul, ol ul, ul ol {
    margin: 0;
}
ol, ul {
    padding: 0 0 0 1.5em;
}
li {
    margin: 0.25em 0;
    position: relative;
    line-height: 1.4;
}
li p {
    margin: 0.25em 0;
}
li>*:first-child {
    margin-top: 0;
}
li>*:last-child {
    margin-bottom: 0;
}
```

5.5.1 Ordered lists

Ordered lists are numbered, with the **1.5em** of left-hand padding applied to the parent used for the item number (i.e., the number has a negative **1.5em** left-hand margin). The item number is set in italics and followed by a full stop; the top-level list uses decimal numbering (*1.*, *2.*, *3.*, ...), the second-level uses lowercase latin (*a.*, *b.*, *c.*, ...), and third-level uses lowercase roman (*i.*, *ii.*, *iii.*, ...).

Sample

example

1. She packed her seven versalia, put her initial into the belt and made herself on the way.
2. When she reached the first hills of the Italic Mountains, she had a last view back on the skyline of her hometown Bookmarksgrove, the headline of Alphabet Village and the subline of her own road, the Line Lane.
3. Pityful a rethoric question ran over her cheek, then she continued her way. On her way she met a copy.
 - a. The copy warned the Little Blind Text, that where it came from it would have been rewritten a thousand times and everything that was left from its origin would be the word "and" and the Little Blind Text should turn around and return to its own, safe country.
 - b. But nothing the copy said could convince her and so it didn't take long until a few insidious Copy Writers ambushed her, made her drunk with Longe and Parole and dragged her into their agency, where they abused her for their projects again and again.
 - c. And if she hasn't been rewritten, then they are still using her.
4. Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts.

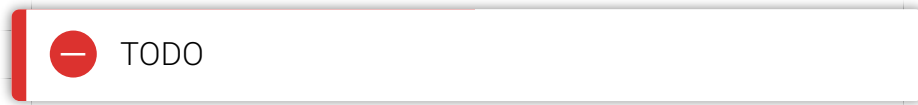
DocBook mark-up



TODO

```
<orderedlist>
  <listitem>
    <para>She packed her seven versalia, put her initial into the
    belt and made herself on the way.</para>
  </listitem>
  <listitem>
    <para>When she reached the first hills of the Italic
    Mountains, she had a last view back on the skyline of her hometown
    Bookmarksgrove, the headline of Alphabet Village and the subline of her own
    road, the Line Lane.</para>
  </listitem>
  <listitem>
    <para>Pityful a rethoric question ran over her cheek, then she
    continued her way. On her way she met a copy.</para>
    <orderedlist>
      <listitem>
        <para>The copy warned the Little Blind Text,
        that where it came from it would have been rewritten a thousand times and
        everything that was left from its origin would be the word "and" and the
        Little Blind Text should turn around and return to its own, safe country.
      </para>
    </listitem>
    <listitem>
      <para>But nothing the copy said could convince
      her and so it didn't take long until a few insidious Copy Writers ambushed
      her, made her drunk with Longe and Parole and dragged her into their agency,
      where they abused her for their projects again and again.</para>
    </listitem>
    <listitem>
      <para>And if she hasn't been rewritten, then
      they are still using her.</para>
    </listitem>
    </orderedlist>
  </listitem>
  <listitem>
    <para>Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the
    countries Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts.</para>
  </listitem>
</orderedlist>
```

HTML mark-up



The sample above was produced with the following mark-up:

```
<ol>
  <li>She packed her seven versalia, put her initial into the belt and
  made herself on the way.</li>
  <li>When she reached the first hills of the Italic Mountains, she had
  a last view back on the skyline of her hometown Bookmarksgrove, the headline
  of Alphabet Village and the subline of her own road, the Line Lane.</li>
  <li>Pityful a rethoric question ran over her cheek, then she continued
  her way. On her way she met a copy.
    <ol>
      <li>The copy warned the Little Blind Text, that where
      it came from it would have been rewritten a thousand times and everything that
      was left from its origin would be the word "and" and the Little Blind Text
      should turn around and return to its own, safe country.</li>
      <li>But nothing the copy said could convince her and
      so it didn't take long until a few insidious Copy Writers ambushed her, made
      her drunk with Longe and Parole and dragged her into their agency, where they
      abused her for their projects again and again.</li>
      <li>And if she hasn't been rewritten, then they are
      still using her.</li>
    </ol>
  </li>
  <li>Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries
  Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts.</li>
</ol>
```

CSS styling rules for HTML documents

```
ol {  
    counter-reset: listitem;  
    list-style-type: none;  
}  
ol>li:before {  
    position: absolute;  
    display: inline-block;  
    counter-increment: listitem;  
    content: counter(listitem, decimal) ". ";  
    font-style: italic;  
    width: 1.5em;  
    text-align: right;  
    margin-left: -2em;  
}  
ol>li>ol>li:before {  
    content: counter(listitem, lower-latin) ". ";  
}  
ol>li>ol>li>ol>li:before {  
    content: counter(listitem, lower-roman) ". ";  
}
```

5.5.2 Un-ordered lists

Sample

- She packed her seven versalia, put her initial into the belt and made herself on the way.
- When she reached the first hills of the Italic Mountains, she had a last view back on the skyline of her hometown Bookmarksgrove, the headline of Alphabet Village and the subline of her own road, the Line Lane.
- Pityful a rethoric question ran over her cheek, then she continued her way. On her way she met a copy.
 - The copy warned the Little Blind Text, that where it came from it would have been rewritten a thousand times and everything that was left from its origin would be the word "and" and the Little Blind Text should turn around and return to its own, safe country.
 - But nothing the copy said could convince her and so it didn't take long until a few insidious Copy Writers ambushed her, made her drunk with Longe and Parole and dragged her into their agency, where they abused her for their projects again and again.
 - And if she hasn't been rewritten, then they are still using her.
- Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts.

DocBook mark-up



TODO

```
<itemizedlist>
  <listitem>
    <para>She packed her seven versalia, put her initial into the
    belt and made herself on the way.</para>
  </listitem>
  <listitem>
    <para>When she reached the first hills of the Italic
    Mountains, she had a last view back on the skyline of her hometown
    Bookmarksgrove, the headline of Alphabet Village and the subline of her own
    road, the Line Lane.</para>
  </listitem>
  <listitem>
    <para>Pityful a rethoric question ran over her cheek, then she
    continued her way. On her way she met a copy.</para>
    <itemizedlist>
      <listitem>
        <para>The copy warned the Little Blind Text,
        that where it came from it would have been rewritten a thousand times and
        everything that was left from its origin would be the word "and" and the
        Little Blind Text should turn around and return to its own, safe country.
      </para>
    </listitem>
      <listitem>
        <para>But nothing the copy said could convince
        her and so it didn't take long until a few insidious Copy Writers ambushed
        her, made her drunk with Longe and Parole and dragged her into their agency,
        where they abused her for their projects again and again.</para>
      </listitem>
      <listitem>
        <para>And if she hasn't been rewritten, then
        they are still using her.</para>
      </listitem>
    </itemizedlist>
  </listitem>
  <listitem>
    <para>Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the
    countries Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts.</para>
  </listitem>
</itemizedlist>
```

HTML mark-up

The sample above was produced with the following mark-up:



TODO

```
<ul>
  <li>She packed her seven versalia, put her initial into the belt and
  made herself on the way.</li>
  <li>When she reached the first hills of the Italic Mountains, she had
  a last view back on the skyline of her hometown Bookmarksgrove, the headline
  of Alphabet Village and the subline of her own road, the Line Lane.</li>
  <li>Pityful a rethoric question ran over her cheek, then she continued
  her way. On her way she met a copy.
    <ul>
      <li>The copy warned the Little Blind Text, that where
      it came from it would have been rewritten a thousand times and everything that
      was left from its origin would be the word "and" and the Little Blind Text
      should turn around and return to its own, safe country.</li>
      <li>But nothing the copy said could convince her and
      so it didn't take long until a few insidious Copy Writers ambushed her, made
      her drunk with Longe and Parole and dragged her into their agency, where they
      abused her for their projects again and again.</li>
      <li>And if she hasn't been rewritten, then they are
      still using her.</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries
  Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts.</li>
</ul>
```

5.5.3 Definition lists

Sample

first

the initial item in a list; ahead of all others temporally or sequentially.

second

the item which immediately follows the first.

a unit of measurement of time; one second is one sixtieth of a minute.

last

the final or terminating item in a list; occurs after all others.

DocBook mark-up

TODO

```
<variablelist>
  <varlistentry>
    <term>first</term>
    <listitem>
      <para>the initial item in a list; ahead of all others
temporally or sequentially.</para>
    </listitem>
  </varlistentry>
  <varlistentry>
    <term>second</term>
    <listitem>
      <para>the item which immediately follows the first.
</para>
    </listitem>
    <listitem>
      <para>a unit of measurement of time; one second is one
sixtieth of a minute.</para>
    </listitem>
  </varlistentry>
  <varlistentry>
    <term>last</term>
    <listitem>
      <para>the final or terminating item in a list; occurs
after all others.</para>
    </listitem>
  </varlistentry>
</variablelist>
```

HTML mark-up

— TODO

```
<dl>
  <dt>first</dt>
  <dd>the initial item in a list; ahead of all others temporally or
sequentially.</dd>
  <dt>second</dt>
  <dd>the item which immediately follows the first.</dd>
  <dd>a unit of measurement of time; one second is one sixtieth of a
minute.</dd>
  <dt>last</dt>
  <dd>the final or terminating item in a list; occurs after all others.
</dd>
</dl>
```

CSS styling rules for HTML documents

```
dl {
  margin: 1em 0;
}
dt {
  margin: 1em 0 0.25em 0;
  font-weight: normal;
}
dd {
  margin: 0.25em 0 0.25em 1.5em;
}
```

— TODO: Simple lists

— TODO: Segmented lists

5.5.4 Tables of contents

— TODO

Sample

example

Table of contents

Introduction

1 Colour palette

2 Lists

2.1 Ordered lists

2.2 Un-ordered lists

2.3 Definition lists

2.4 Tables of contents

3 In-line elements



TODO: DocBook

HTML mark-up

The sample above was produced with the following mark-up:

```
<section class="toc">
  <h1>Table of contents</h1>
  <ol>
    <li class="frontmatter"><a href="#intro">Introduction</a></li>
    <li><a href="#colours">Colour palette</a></li>
    <li><a href="#lists">Lists</a>
      <ol>
        <li><a href="#ol">Ordered lists</a></li>
        <li><a href="#ul">Un-ordered lists</a></li>
        <li><a href="#dl">Definition lists</a></li>
        <li><a href="#tocs">Tables of contents</a>
      </ol>
    </li>
    <li><a href="#inline">In-line elements</a></li>
  </ol>
</section>
```

CSS styling rules for HTML documents

```

.toc {
    page-break-after: always;
}
.toc > ol li {
    position: relative;
}
.toc > ol li:before {
    position: absolute;
    left: -2.5em;
    min-width: 2em;
    text-align: right;
    content: counters(listitem, ".", decimal) " ";
    font-style: normal;
    display: inline;
    margin: 0;
}
.toc > ol li.frontmatter:before, .toc > ol li.backmatter:before {
    content: '';
    counter-reset: listitem;
}

article {
    counter-reset: section1;
}
aside.sample {
    counter-reset: section1 -1;
}

article > section > h1:before { counter-increment: section1; content: counter(section1) " "; }
article > section { counter-reset: section2; }
article > section > section > h1:before { counter-increment: section2; content: counter(section1) "." counter(section2) " "; }
article > section > section { counter-reset: section3; }
article > section > section > section > h1:before { counter-increment: section3; content: counter(section1) "." counter(section2) "." counter(section3) " "; }

.refentry>article section>h1::before {
    content: '';
}

@media screen and (min-width: 1080px), print {
    article > section h1 {
        position: relative;
    }
    article > section h1:before {
        position: absolute;
        left: -3em;
        min-width: 2.5em;
        text-align: right;
    }
}

```

5.6 Horizontal rules

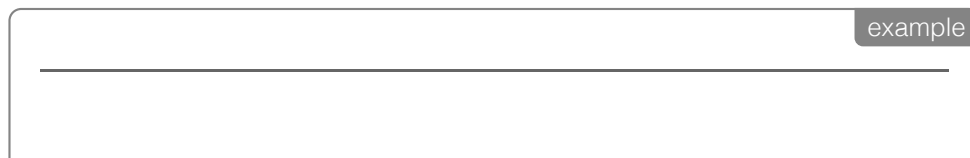
A horizontal rule consists of a single, medium grey (`#666666`), 0.1em horizontal line with 1em top and bottom margins running full width.



Rules and separators are automatically inserted between chapters. Explicit insertion of horizontal rules should generally be avoided.

Explicit horizontal rules are not supported in DocBook documents.

Sample



HTML mark-up

Horizontal rules are marked up using the `<hr>` element.

```
<hr>
```

CSS styling rules for HTML documents

```
hr {  
    border: none;  
    outline: none;  
    border-bottom: solid #666666 0.1em;  
    margin: 1em 0;  
}
```

5.7 Code samples



See also: In-line code literals

Code sample blocks are set in monospace type at single-spaced 0.75em, with a preference for *Inconsolata*, *DejaVu Sans Mono*, *Menlo* or *Consolas* ahead of the browser default typeface. Code is presented using the [Solarized](#) palette, using `base02` as the background colour and `base1` as the default foreground colour. When printed, the font size is reduced to 8pt, `base3` is used for the background, and `base00` for the default foreground.

The block has 1em margins on all sides, is padded by 0.5em, has a 6px 50% opacity shadow, and a 4px border on the left-hand side indicating the language or syntax used, which by default is dark grey (`#444444`). Scrolling is enabled for content which overflows the horizontal margins of the container. When printed, the shadow is removed and text is wrapped within the container in place of scrolling.

Computer output blocks are presented in a matching style, except with a `black` background instead of `base3`.

Code block sample

example

```
/* The canonical sample program */

#include <stdio.h>

int
main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    (void) argc;
    (void) argv;

    puts("hello, world.");

    return 0;
}
```

Computer output sample

example

```
sysop@host-10-47-63-1:~ $ sudo apt-get install emacs23-nox
[sudo] password for sysop: [your password]
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
  dbus emacs23-bin-common emacs23-common emacs23-nox emacsen-common libasound2
libdbus-1-3
  libgpm2 liblockfile-bin liblockfile1 libsystemd-login0
Suggested packages:
  dbus-x11 emacs23-el emacs23-common-non-dfsg libasound2-plugins gpm
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  dbus emacs23-bin-common emacs23-common emacs23-nox emacsen-common
libasound2
  libdbus-1-3 libgpm2 liblockfile-bin liblockfile1 libsystemd-login0
0 upgraded, 11 newly installed, 0 to remove and 4 not upgraded.
Need to get 23.2 MB of archives.
After this operation, 75.9 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue [Y/n]? y
```

DocBook mark-up

Code blocks are marked up as a `<programlisting>` element. The `language` attribute is used to indicate the language or syntax in use.

```
<programlisting language="c">/* The canonical sample program */

#include <stdio.h>

<type>int</type>
<function>main</function>(<type>int</type> <parameter>argc</parameter>,
<type>char **</type><parameter>argv</parameter>)
{
    (<type>void</type> <parameter>argc</parameter>;
    (<type>void</type> <parameter>argv</parameter>;

    <function>puts</function>(<literal>"hello, world."</literal>);

    return <literal>0</literal>;
}
</programlisting>
```


Output blocks are marked up as a `<screen>` element.

```
<screen><prompt>sysop@host-10-47-63-1:~ $</prompt> <userinput>sudo apt-get
install emacs23-nox</userinput>
<prompt>[sudo] password for sysop:</prompt> <userinput>[your password]
</userinput>
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
  dbus emacs23-bin-common emacs23-common emacsen-common libasound2 libdbus-1-3
  libgpm2 liblockfile-bin liblockfile1 libsystemd-login0
Suggested packages:
  dbus-x11 emacs23-el emacs23-common-non-dfsg libasound2-plugins gpm
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  dbus emacs23-bin-common emacs23-common emacs23-nox emacsen-common libasound2
  libdbus-1-3 libgpm2 liblockfile-bin liblockfile1 libsystemd-login0
0 upgraded, 11 newly installed, 0 to remove and 4 not upgraded.
Need to get 23.2 MB of archives.
After this operation, 75.9 MB of additional disk space will be used.
<prompt>Do you want to continue [Y/n]?</prompt> <userinput>y</userinput>
</screen>
```

HTML mark-up

Code blocks are marked up as a `<pre>` element with a `code` class applied, containing a `<code>` element. A class should also be applied to the `<pre>` element indicating the language or syntax in use; classes applied to individual `` elements within the block may be used for syntax highlighting.

The code sample above was produced with the following HTML:

```
<pre class="c code"><code><span class="comment">/* The canonical sample
program */</span>

<span class="preproc">#include <stdio.h></span>

<span class="type">int</span>
<span class="ident">main</span>(<span class="type">int</span> <span
class="param">argc</span>, <span class="type">char</span> **<span
class="param">argv</span>)
{
    (<span class="type">void</span> <span class="param">argc</span>;
    (<span class="type">void</span> <span class="param">argv</span>;

    <span class="ident">puts</span>(<span class="string">"hello, world."
</span>);

    <span class="keyword">return</span> 0;
}
</code></pre>
```

Output blocks are marked up as a `<pre>` element with an `output` class applied, containing a `<samp>` element. Within the body of the output, the `<kbd>` element is used to indicate portions of user input.

The output sample above was produced with the following HTML:

```
<pre class="output"><samp>sysop@host-10-47-63-1:~ $ <kbd>sudo apt-get install
emacs23-nox</kbd>
[sudo] password for sysop: <kbd>[your password]</kbd>
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
  dbus emacs23-bin-common emacs23-common emacsen-common libasound2 libdbus-1-3
  libgpm2 liblockfile-bin liblockfile1 libsystemd-login0
Suggested packages:
  dbus-x11 emacs23-el emacs23-common-non-dfsg libasound2-plugins gpm
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  dbus emacs23-bin-common emacs23-common emacs23-nox emacsen-common libasound2
  libdbus-1-3 libgpm2 liblockfile-bin liblockfile1 libsystemd-login0
0 upgraded, 11 newly installed, 0 to remove and 4 not upgraded.
Need to get 23.2 MB of archives.
After this operation, 75.9 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue [Y/n]? <kbd>y</kbd>
</samp></pre>
```

CSS styling rules for HTML documents

```
pre {
    margin: 1em;
    padding: 0.5em;
    box-shadow: 0 0 6px rgba(0,0,0,0.5);
    border-left: 0.5em solid #444;
    border-radius: 4px;
    line-height: 1.0;
    overflow: scroll;
}
pre.code {
    background: #002b36;
}
pre.output {
    background: #000;
}
pre > code, pre > samp {
    color: #93a1a1;
}
pre.output kbd {
    background: #404040;
    color: #fff;
}
pre.css.code { border-left-color: #2aa198; }
pre.html.code { border-left-color: #268bd2; }
pre.js.code { border-left-color: #2aa198; }
pre.c.code { border-left-color: #dc322f; }

pre.code .keyword { color: #268bd2; }
pre.code .type { color: #b58900; }
pre.code .ident { color: #2aa198; }
pre.code .param { font-weight: bold; }
pre.code .string, pre.code .number, pre.code .literal { color: #859900; }
pre.code .builtin { color: #cb4b16; }
pre.code .comment { color: #93a1a1; font-weight: italic; }
pre.code .preproc { color: #dc322f; font-style: italic; }

pre.code .css-el { color: #6c71c4; }
```

CSS styling rules for HTML documents (for print)

```
pre {
    page-break-inside: avoid;
}
pre.code, pre.output {
    box-shadow: none;
    margin: 1em 0;
    background: #fdf6e3;
    white-space: pre-wrap;
}
code {
    font-size: 8pt;
}
pre>code, pre>samp {
    color: #657b83;
}
pre.output kbd {
    background: #e6e6e6;
    color: #000;
}
```

5.8 Tables



TODO

Sample

example

		June	July	August
By programme type	TV requests	125	130	151
	Radio requests	42	45	46
By device type	Internet TV	3	3	3
	TV platform operators	21	21	22
	Games consoles	9	9	10
	Computers	96	103	113
	Tablets	13	14	17
	Mobile devices	15	17	22
	Unknown	9	9	10

All figures from the [BBC iPlayer Performance Pack June to August 2012](#)
iPlayer requests June-August 2012 (millions)



TODO: DocBook

HTML mark-up



TODO

```
<div class="table">
  <table class="numeric">
    <caption>iPlayer requests June-August 2012 (millions)</caption>
    <thead>
      <tr>
        <td colspan="2" class="empty"></td>
        <th scope="col">June</th>
        <th scope="col">July</th>
        <th scope="col">August</th>
```

```

        </tr>
    </thead>
    <tfoot>
        <th colspan="5">All figures from the <cite><a
href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/mediacentre/latestnews/2012/iplayer-performance-
jun-aug12.html">BBC iPlayer Performance Pack June to August 2012</a></cite>
    </th>
    </tfoot>
    <tbody>
        <tr>
            <th class="rowgroup" scope="row"
rowspan="2">By programme type</th>
            <th scope="row">TV requests</th>
            <td>125</td>
            <td>130</td>
            <td>151</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <th scope="row">Radio requests</th>
            <td>42</td>
            <td>45</td>
            <td>46</td>
        </tr>
    </tbody>

    <tbody>
        <tr>
            <th class="rowgroup" scope="row"
rowspan="7">By device type</th>
            <th scope="row">Internet TV</th>
            <td>3</td>
            <td>3</td>
            <td>3</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <th scope="row">TV platform operators</th>
            <td>21</td>
            <td>21</td>
            <td>22</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <th scope="row">Games consoles</th>
            <td>9</td>
            <td>9</td>
            <td>10</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <th scope="row">Computers</th>
            <td>96</td>
            <td>103</td>
            <td>113</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <th scope="row">Tablets</th>

```

```

        <td>13</td>
        <td>14</td>
        <td>17</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <th scope="row">Mobile devices</th>
        <td>15</td>
        <td>17</td>
        <td>22</td>
    </tr>

    <tr>
        <th scope="row">Unknown</th>
        <td>9</td>
        <td>9</td>
        <td>10</td>
    </tr>
</tbody>
</table>
</div>

```

CSS styling rules for HTML documents


```

table, td, tr, th {
    border-collapse: collapse;
    border: solid #e6e6e6 1px;
}
div.table {
    overflow: scroll;
}
table {
    table-layout: fixed;
    margin: 1em 0;
    border-top: 0.5em solid #636363;
    caption-side: bottom;
}
td {
    vertical-align: middle;
    padding: 0.5em;
}
thead, tfoot {
    background: #e6e6e6;
}
th {
    font-weight: normal;
    vertical-align: middle;
    padding: 0.5em;
}
tbody > tr > th {
    text-align: left;
}
caption {
    font-family: 'Gotham Rounded SSm A', 'Gotham Rounded SSm B', 'Gotham
Rounded A', 'Gotham Rounded B', 'Gotham Rounded', sans-serif;
    font-weight: normal;
    font-size: 0.85em;
    margin-bottom: 0.5em;
}
tfoot {
    font-size: 0.85em;
}
tfoot th {
    font-weight: 300;
}
table.numeric td, tbody.numeric td, tr.numeric td, td.numeric {
    text-align: right;
}

```

5.9 Figures



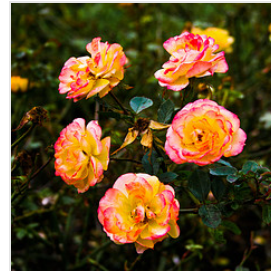
TODO

Sample

example

Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts. Separated they live in Bookmarksgrove right at the coast of the Semantics, a large language ocean. A small river named Duden flows by their place and supplies it with the necessary regelialia. It is a paradisematic country, in which roasted parts of sentences fly into your mouth. Even the all-powerful Pointing has no control about the blind texts it is an almost unorthographic life One day however a small line of blind text by the name of Lorem Ipsum decided to leave for the far World of Grammar.

The Big Oxmox advised her not to do so, because there were thousands of bad Commas, wild Question Marks and devious Semikoli, but the Little Blind Text didn't listen. She packed her seven versalia, put her initial into the belt and made herself on the way. When she reached the first hills of the Italic Mountains, she had a last view back on the skyline of her hometown Bookmarksgrove, the headline of Alphabet Village and the subline of her own road, the Line Lane.



Irish Rose

Available for re-use
under the terms of the
[Creative Commons](#)
[Attribution 2.0 License](#) on
[Flickr](#).



TODO: DocBook mark-up

HTML mark-up

```
<figure>
  
  <figcaption>
    <i>Irish Rose</i><br>
    <small>Available for re-use under the terms of the <a
href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/" rel="license">Creative
Commons Attribution 2.0 License</a> on <a
href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/nevali/sets/72157605898888517">Flickr</a>.
</small>
  </figcaption>
</figure>
<p>Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia and
Consonantia, there live the blind texts. Separated they live in Bookmarksgrove
right at the coast of the Semantics, a large language ocean. A small river
named Duden flows by their place and supplies it with the necessary
regalia. It is a paradisematic country, in which roasted parts of sentences
fly into your mouth. Even the all-powerful Pointing has no control about the
blind texts it is an almost unorthographic life One day however a small line
of blind text by the name of Lorem Ipsum decided to leave for the far World of
Grammar.</p>

<p>The Big Oxmox advised her not to do so, because there were thousands of bad
Commas, wild Question Marks and devious Semikoli, but the Little Blind Text
didn't listen. She packed her seven versalia, put her initial into the belt
and made herself on the way. When she reached the first hills of the Italic
Mountains, she had a last view back on the skyline of her hometown
Bookmarksgrove, the headline of Alphabet Village and the subline of her own
road, the Line Lane.</p>
```

CSS styling rules for HTML documents

```
figure {
  clear: right;
  float: right;
  display: inline-table;
  margin: 1em;
  padding: 0;
  border: solid #e6e6e6 1px;
  position: relative;
  page-break-inside: avoid;
  max-width: 30%;
  text-align: center;
  caption-side: bottom;
  box-sizing: border-box;
  vertical-align: top;
}
figure>*, figure img {
  display: block;
  max-width: 100%;
  box-sizing: border-box;
}
```

```

figure>figcaption {
    display: table-caption;
    background: #e6e6e6;
    color: #000;
    margin: 0;
    font-size: 9pt;
    line-height: 1.5;
    padding: 0.25em 0.5em;
    font-family: 'Gotham Rounded SSm A', 'Gotham Rounded SSm B', 'Gotham
Rounded A', 'Gotham Rounded B', sans-serif;
    font-weight: 300;
    text-align: center;
    border-bottom-left-radius: 6px;
    border-bottom-right-radius: 6px;
}

figure.stacked {
    float: left;
    clear: none;
    max-width: 100%;
}

figure.full {
    float: none;
    clear: none;
    max-width: 100%;
    margin-left: auto;
    margin-right: auto;
}

figure.half {
    float: none;
    max-width: 48%;
    margin-left: 1%;
    margin-right: 1%;
}

figure.half:nth-child(even) {
    clear: none;
}

figure.third {
    float: none;
    max-width: 30%;
    margin-left: 1%;
    margin-right: 1%;
}

figure.third:nth-child(3n+2), figure.third:nth-child(3n+3) {
    clear: none;
}

```


5.10 Call-outs





TODO


Sample


example

 This is an information call-out.

 This is a tip call-out.

 This is a warning call-out.

 This is an important call-out.

 This is a caution call-out.

DocBook mark-up

 TODO

```
<note>
  <para>This is a <tag class="element">note</tag> call-out.</para>
</note>

<tip>
  <para>This is a <tag class="element">tip</tag> call-out.</para>
</tip>

<warning>
  <para>This is a <tag class="element">warning</tag> call-out.</para>
</warning>

<important>
  <para>This is an <tag class="element">important</tag> call-out.</para>
</important>

<caution>
  <para>This is a <tag class="element">caution</tag> call-out.</para>
</caution>
```

HTML mark-up



TODO

```
<aside class="info">
  This is an information call-out.
</aside>

<aside class="tip">
  This is a tip call-out.
</aside>

<aside class="warning">
  This is a warning call-out.
</aside>

<aside class="important">
  This is an important call-out.
</aside>

<aside class="caution">
  This is a caution call-out.
</aside>
```

CSS styling rules for HTML documents

```
aside.info, aside.tip, aside.important, aside.warning, aside.caution {
  margin: 1em;
  padding: 0.75em 0.5em 0.75em 3em;
  box-shadow: 0 0 6px rgba(0,0,0,0.5);
  border-left: 0.5em solid #444;
  border-radius: 4px;
  position: relative;
  line-height: 1.4;
}
aside.tip { border-left-color: #859900; }
aside.tip:before {
  background: #859900;
  content: 'i';
  font: italic normal 1em serif;
  position: absolute;
  left: 0.75em;
  top: 50%;
  width: 1.5em;
  height: 1.5em;
  margin-top: -0.75em;
  line-height: 1.5em;
  text-align: center;
  border-radius: 0.75em;
  color: #fff;
}
```

```
aside.info { border-left-color: #268bd2; }
aside.info:before {
    background: #268bd2;
    content: 'i';
    font: italic normal 1em serif;
    position: absolute;
    left: 0.75em;
    top: 50%;
    width: 1.5em;
    height: 1.5em;
    margin-top: -0.75em;
    line-height: 1.5em;
    text-align: center;
    border-radius: 0.75em;
    color: #fff;
}
aside.warning { border-left-color: #b58900; }
aside.warning:before {
    background: #b58900;
    content: '!';
    font: normal bold 1em serif;
    position: absolute;
    left: 0.75em;
    top: 50%;
    width: 1.5em;
    height: 1.5em;
    margin-top: -0.75em;
    line-height: 1.5em;
    text-align: center;
    border-radius: 0.75em;
    color: #fff;
}
aside.important { border-left-color: #dc322f; }
aside.important:before {
    content: '!';
    font: normal normal 1em sans-serif;
    position: absolute;
    left: 0.75em;
    top: 50%;
    width: 1.5em;
    height: 1.5em;
    margin-top: -0.75em;
    line-height: 1.4em;
    text-align: center;
    background: #dc322f;
    border-radius: 0.75em;
    color: #fff;
}
aside.caution { border-left-color: #dc322f; }
aside.caution:before {
    content: '-';
    font: normal normal 1em sans-serif;
    position: absolute;
    left: 0.75em;
```

```
    top: 50%;
    width: 1.5em;
    height: 1.5em;
    margin-top: -0.75em;
    line-height: 1.4em;
    text-align: center;
    background: #dc322f;
    border-radius: 0.75em;
    color: #fff;
}
aside>p:first-child {
    margin-top: 0;
}
aside>p:last-child {
    margin-bottom: 0;
}
```

5.11 Examples



TODO

Sample

example

example

When she reached the first hills of the Italic Mountains, she had a last view back on the skyline of her hometown Bookmarksgrove, the headline of Alphabet Village and the subline of her own road, the Line Lane.

Sample paragraph

DocBook mark-up

In DocBook documents, examples are marked up using the `<example>` element, optionally including a `<title>`.

```
<example>
  <title>Sample paragraph</title>
  <para>When she reached the first hills of the Italic Mountains, she had a
last view back on the skyline of her hometown Bookmarksgrove, the headline of
Alphabet Village and the subline of her own road, the Line Lane.</para>
</example>
```

HTML mark-up

In HTML documents, examples consist of an `<aside>` with a `class` of `example`. If the example has a title, then it is marked up as an `<h1>` with a `class` of `example-title`.

```
<aside class="example">
  <h1 class="example-title">Sample paragraph</h1>
  <p>When she reached the first hills of the Italic Mountains, she had a last
view back on the skyline of her hometown Bookmarksgrove, the headline of
Alphabet Village and the subline of her own road, the Line Lane.</p>
</example>
```

CSS styling rules for HTML documents

```
aside.example {
  margin: 1em auto;
  padding: 1em;
  border: solid #e6e6e6 1px;
  position: relative;
  page-break-inside: avoid;
  border-top-left-radius: 6px;
  border-top-right-radius: 6px;
  _height: 1%;
  display: table;
  caption-side: bottom;
  width: 100%;
  box-sizing: border-box;
}
aside.example>h1.example-title {
  display: table-caption;
  background: #e6e6e6;
  color: #000;
  margin: 0;
  font-size: 9pt;
  line-height: 1.5;
  padding: 0.25em 0.5em;
  font-family: 'Gotham Rounded SSm A', 'Gotham Rounded SSm B', 'Gotham
```

```

Rounded A', 'Gotham Rounded B', sans-serif;
    font-weight: 300;
    text-align: center;
    border-bottom-left-radius: 6px;
    border-bottom-right-radius: 6px;
}
aside.example:after {
    content: ".";
    display: block;
    height: 0;
    clear: both;
    visibility: hidden;
}
aside.example:before {
    content: 'Example';
    background: #e6e6e6;
    color: white;
    position: absolute;
    margin: -1px -1px 0 0;
    top: 0;
    right: 0;
    font-size: 9pt;
    line-height: 1.5;
    padding: 0 0.5em;
    border-top-right-radius: 4px;
    border-bottom-left-radius: 4px;
    font-family: 'Gotham Rounded SSm A', 'Gotham Rounded SSm B', 'Gotham
Rounded A', 'Gotham Rounded B', sans-serif;
    font-weight: 300;
    text-transform: lowercase;
}
aside.example:hover {
    border: solid #848484 1px;
}
aside.example:hover:before {
    background: #848484;
}
aside.example:hover>h1.example-title {
    background: #848484;
}

```

5.12 Quotations



TODO

Sample

example

Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts. Separated they live in Bookmarksgrove right at the coast of the Semantics, a large language ocean. A small river named Duden flows by their place and supplies it with the necessary regelialia. It is a paradisematic country, in which roasted parts of sentences fly into your mouth. Even the all-powerful Pointing has no control about the blind texts it is an almost unorthographic life One day however a small line of blind text by the name of Lorem Ipsum decided to leave for the far World of Grammar.

The Big Oxmox advised her not to do so, because there were thousands of bad Commas, wild Question Marks and devious Semikoli, but the Little Blind Text didn't listen. She packed her seven versalia, put her initial into the belt and made herself on the way. When she reached the first hills of the Italic Mountains, she had a last view back on the skyline of her hometown Bookmarksgrove, the headline of Alphabet Village and the subline of her own road, the Line Lane.

[Blind text generator](#), 3rd January 2014

DocBook mark-up



TODO

```
<para>
```

Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts. Separated they live in Bookmarksgrove right at the coast of the Semantics, a large language ocean. A small river named Duden flows by their place and supplies it with the necessary regelialia. It is a paradisematic country, in which roasted parts of sentences fly into your mouth. Even the all-powerful Pointing has no control about the blind texts it is an almost unorthographic life One day however a small line of blind text by the name of Lorem Ipsum decided to leave for the far World of Grammar.

```
</para>
```

```
<blockquote>
```

```
<para>
```

The Big Oxmox advised her not to do so, because there were thousands of bad Commas, wild Question Marks and devious Semikoli, but the Little Blind Text didn't listen. She packed her seven versalia, put her initial into the belt and made herself on the way. When she reached the first hills of the Italic Mountains, she had a last view back on the skyline of her hometown Bookmarksgrove, the headline of Alphabet Village and the subline of her own road, the Line Lane.

```
</para>
```

```
<attribution><link
```

```
xlink:href="http://www.blindtextgenerator.com/lorem-ipsum">Blind text generator</link>, 3rd January 2014</attribution>
```

```
</blockquote>
```

HTML mark-up



TODO

```
<p>
```

```
    Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries
    Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts. Separated they live in
    Bookmarksgrove right at the coast of the Semantics, a large language ocean. A
    small river named Duden flows by their place and supplies it with the
    necessary regelialia. It is a paradisematic country, in which roasted parts of
    sentences fly into your mouth. Even the all-powerful Pointing has no control
    about the blind texts it is an almost unorthographic life One day however a
    small line of blind text by the name of Lorem Ipsum decided to leave for the
    far World of Grammar.
```

```
</p>
```

```
<blockquote>
```

```
    <p>
```

```
        The Big Oxmox advised her not to do so, because there were
        thousands of bad Commas, wild Question Marks and devious Semikoli, but the
        Little Blind Text didn't listen. She packed her seven versalia, put her
        initial into the belt and made herself on the way. When she reached the first
        hills of the Italic Mountains, she had a last view back on the skyline of her
        hometown Bookmarksgrove, the headline of Alphabet Village and the subline of
        her own road, the Line Lane.
```

```
    </p>
```

```
    <footer>
```

```
        <cite><a href="http://www.blindtextgenerator.com/lorem-
        ipsum">Blind text generator</a>, 3rd January 2014</cite>
```

```
    </footer>
```

```
</blockquote>
```

CSS styling rules for HTML documents

```
blockquote {
    margin: 1em 1em 1em 0em;
    padding: 0 0 0 1em;
    border-left: 0.5em solid #e6e6e6;
    line-height: 1.4;
    color: #404040;
}
```

5.13 Footnotes



TODO

Sample

example

Far far away, behind the word mountains¹, far from the countries Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts.

1: It is a paradisematic country, in which roasted parts of sentences fly into your mouth.



TODO: DocBook mark-up

HTML mark-up



TODO

```
<p>
    Far far away, behind the word mountains<sup id="ref-mountains"
class="footnote"><a href="#fn-mountains">1</a></sup>, far from the countries
Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts.
</p>

<footer>
    <div class="footnotes">
        <ul>
            <li id="fn-mountains" class="footnote"><a href="#ref-
mountains">1</a>: It is a paradisematic country, in which roasted parts of
sentences fly into your mouth.</li>
        </ul>
    </div>
</footer>
```

CSS styling rules for HTML documents

```
.footnote>a:link, .footnote>a:visited {
    color: #268bd2;
    text-decoration: none;
}
.footnote>a:hover, .footnote>a:active {
    color: #000;
}
.footnotes ul {
    list-style: none;
}
```

5.14 Forms

—

TODO

6 In-line elements

This section describes the styling of elements which appear *in-line*: that is, within body text. Typical in-line elements include those for creating hyperlinks, emphasis, and code literals.

6.1 Hyperlinks

Links may be in their default state, being hovered-over, or active (that is, in the process of being navigated). At the same time, they may be visited or as-yet unvisited.

Text links are always displayed with an underline text decoration, unless context means that it is obvious to all users that the link is navigable. Underlining links ensures they are visibly distinguished as such, even in cases where colour alone is not sufficient to make the distinction between links and non-link text (either due to the colouring of the non-link text, or the capabilities of the device or user).

Image links are displayed with a surrounding border, unless context means that it is obvious to all users that the link is navigable.

In all cases, the mouse cursor, if applicable, must be set to the system– or browser-default for links (typically a “pointing finger” cursor).

Sample

example

- [Un-visited link](#)
- [Visited link](#)
- [Hovered-over/active link](#) (simulated)

CSS styling rules for HTML documents


```
a:link {
    color: #a29f06;
}
a:visited {
    color: #ec7139;
}
a:hover, a:active {
    color: #e43744;
}
```

CSS styling rules for HTML documents (for print)

```
a:link, a:visited {
    color: #00f;
}
a[href^="#"] {
    color: inherit !important;
    text-decoration: inherit !important;
}
```

6.2 Emphasis

Emphasis is marked up using the `` element, with *strong* emphasis using the `` element. Emphasised text is presented in italics, with strongly-emphasised text presented at medium-weight (*500*). *Very strong emphasis* is marked up using the `` and `` elements together and is presented in medium-weight italics.



Emphasis does **not** have the same effect as applying boldface and italics directly. Non-visual media, such as screen-readers, will interpret emphasis appropriately to the medium (for example, by altering the pitch and tone of the synthesised voice), whereas styling changes do not have the same effect.

Sample

example

Un-emphasised text

Emphasised text

Strongly-emphasised text

DocBook mark-up



TODO

```
<para>Un-emphasised text</para>

<para><emphasis>Emphasised text</emphasis></para>

<para><emphasis role="strong">Strongly-emphasised text</emphasis></para>
```

HTML mark-up



TODO

The sample above was produced with the following HTML:

```
<p>Un-emphasised text</p>

<p><em>Emphasised text</em></p>

<p><strong>Strongly-emphasised text</strong></p>
```

CSS styling rules for HTML documents

```
em {
    font-style: italic;
}
strong {
    font-weight: 500;
}
```

6.3 Abbreviations and acronyms

Sample

example

SSH is a protocol for establishing encrypted connections between Internet or local network hosts. Connections may be established using IPv4 or IPv6, and SSH clients and servers are available for many platforms, ranging from aged PCs running DOS, through mobile phones, to supercomputers.

DocBook mark-up

DocBook documents use separate elements for (pronounceable) acronyms—`<acronym>`—and other abbreviations—`<abbrev>`. There is no defined attribute or child element for conveying the expansion of the abbreviation.

```
<para>
    <abbrev>SSH<alt>Secure Shell</alt></abbrev> is a protocol for
    establishing encrypted
    connections between Internet or local network hosts. Connections may
    be
    established using <abbrev>IPv4<alt>Internet Protocol, version 4</alt>
</abbrev> or <abbrev>IPv6<alt>Internet Protocol, version 6</alt></abbrev>, and
    <abbrev>SSH</abbrev> clients and servers are available for many
    platforms,
    ranging from aged <abbrev>PCs</abbrev> running
    <acronym>DOS<alt>Microsoft's MS-DOS, and compatible equivalents, was the
    operating system shipped with most PCs prior to Windows 95's release</alt>
</acronym>,
    through mobile phones, to supercomputers.
</para>
```

HTML mark-up

Abbreviations and acronyms are both marked up using the `<abbr>` in-line element; the `title` attribute is used to convey the expansion of the abbreviation.

The sample above was produced with the following HTML:

```
<p>
    <abbr title="Secure Shell">SSH</abbr> is a protocol for establishing
    encrypted
    connections between Internet or local network hosts. Connections may
    be
    established using <abbr title="Internet Protocol, version
    4">IPv4</abbr> or
    <abbr title="Internet Protocol, version 6">IPv6</abbr>, and
    <abbr>SSH</abbr>
    clients and servers are available for many platforms, ranging from
    aged
    <abbr>PCs</abbr> running
    <abbr title="Microsoft's MS-DOS, and compatible equivalents, was the
    operating system shipped with most PCs prior to Windows 95's
    release">DOS</abbr>,
    through mobile phones, to supercomputers.
</p>
```

CSS styling rules for HTML documents

```
abbr[title] {  
    border-bottom: dotted #000 1px;  
    cursor: help;  
}
```

6.4 Code literals

There are various kinds of “code literal” which may be used in-line:

- generic code fragments, such as the names of HTML or XML elements, CSS classes, and similar;
- variables, either in a mathematical or computing context;
- sample computer output;
- sample computer input

Code fragments, computer variables, and sample computer output are set in a monospace typeface, using (by preference) one of the following:

- [Inconsolata](#)
- [DejaVu Sans Mono](#)
- [Menlo](#) (installed by default on Mac OS X, based upon Bitstream Vera Sans Mono)
- [Consolas](#) (installed on Windows Vista or newer, or where Office has been installed)
- The browser-specified *monospace* face

In-line variables names are set in italic sans-serif in one of the following:

- [Arapey](#)
- The browser-specified *sans-serif* face

Computer input is set in italics at medium weight in the face of the surrounding text.

Sample

example

The variable x denotes the horizontal coordinate in the plot. The formula in `calcplot()` is used to calculate the value based upon the supplied value of y : `return cos(2 * y);`

To establish a *Secure Shell* (SSH) connection to a remote host, one types the `ssh` command at the shell prompt (typically ending with `$`). Alternatively, select the **Terminal → New Remote Connection...** menu option.

Once connected, the *Message of the Day* (stored in `/etc/motd`) is printed, and will typically indicate the version of the operating system running on the host you've connected to, such as `3.2.46-1 x86_64`.

DocBook Mark-up



TODO

<para>

The variable <varname> x </varname> denotes the horizontal coordinate in the plot. The formula in <code>calcplot()</code> is used to calculate the value based upon the supplied value of <varname> y </varname>: <code>return cos(2 * <varname> y </varname>)</code>

</para>

<para>

To establish a <application>Secure Shell</application> (SSH) connection to a remote host, one types the <command>ssh</command> command at the shell prompt (typically ending with <prompt>\$</prompt>). Alternatively, select the <menuchoice><shortcut><keycombo>Cmd+Shift+K</keycombo></shortcut> <guimenu>Terminal</guimenu><guimenuitem>New Remote Connection...</guimenuitem> </menuchoice> menu option.

</para>

<para>

Once connected, the <phrase>Message of the Day</phrase> (stored in <filename>/etc/motd</filename>) is printed, and will typically indicate the version of the operating system running on the host you've connected to, such as <computeroutput>3.2.46-1 x86_64</computeroutput>.

</para>

HTML Mark-up



TODO

<p>

The variable <var>x</var> denotes the horizontal coordinate in the plot. The formula in <code>calcpplot()</code> is used to calculate the value based upon the supplied value of <var>y</var>: <code>return cos(2 * <var>y</var>);</code>

</p>

<p>

To establish a <cite>Secure Shell</cite> (SSH) connection to a remote host, one types the <kbd>ssh</kbd> command at the shell prompt (typically ending with <samp>\$</samp>). Alternatively, select the <kbd><kbd><samp>Terminal</samp></kbd> → <kbd><samp>New Remote Connection...</samp></kbd></kbd> menu option.

</p>

<p>

Once connected, the <cite>Message of the Day</cite> (stored in <code>/etc/motd</code>) is printed, and will typically indicate the version of the operating system running on the host you've connected to, such as <samp>3.2.46-1 x86_64</samp>.

</p>

CSS styling rules for HTML documents

```

code, samp {
    font-family: Inconsolata, 'DejaVu Sans Mono', Menlo, Consolas,
monospace;
    font-size: 0.75em;
    font-weight: normal;
}
code samp, samp code, code code, samp samp {
    font-size: inherit;
}
var {
    font-family: Arapey, serif;
    font-weight: normal;
    font-size: 1em;
    font-style: italic;
    color: inherit;
}
kbd {
    font-family: inherit;
    font-weight: normal;
    font-size: 1em;
    font-style: italic;
    color: inherit;
}
code {
    color: #cb4b16;
}
samp {
    color: #586e75;
}
code var, kbd samp {
    font-family: inherit;
    font-size: inherit;
    color: inherit;
}
code var {
    font-weight: bold;
}

```

6.5 Quotations

Sample

example

And so, she began to read from her book. "Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts". Pausing, she glanced up at the wide-eyed boy before continuing. "Separated they live in Bookmarksgrove right at the coast of the Semantics, a large language ocean. A small river named Duden flows by their place and supplies it with the necessary regelialia".

6.6 Citations



TODO

6.7 Foreign Phrases



TODO

7 Utilities

7.1 Bold and italic



Bold and italic text is **not** the same as applying emphasis. Bold and italic are purely a stylistic intervention for use where generic styling is not applicable; emphasis, on the other hand, affects how the document is interpreted in non-visual media (such as screen-readers).

HTML documents support applying boldface and italics to text for stylistic purposes, conveying no particular semantic intent.



TODO



TODO: Index of DocBook elements

Index of HTML elements

`<a>`

Hyperlinks

`<abbr>`

Abbreviations and acronyms

`<acronym>`

Abbreviations and acronyms

`<article>`

Body matter

`<blockquote>`

Quotations

`<cite>`

Citations

`<code>`

Code samples

Code literals

`<dl>`, `<dt>`, `<dd>`

Definition lists

``

Emphasis

`<figure>`, `<figcaption>`

Figures

`<footer>`

Document footer & back matter

`<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>`, `<h4>`, `<h5>`, `<h6>`

Headings

`<header>`

Document header & front matter

`<hr>`

<kbd>

Code literals

Figures

Ordered lists

Un-ordered lists

<nav>

Global navigation

Ordered lists

<p>

Body text

<pre>

Code samples

<q>

Quotations

<samp>

Code samples

Code literals

<section>

Document header & front matter

Body matter

Document footer & back matter

<table>

Tables

Un-ordered lists

Emphasis

<var>

Code literals

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