

# Technical Docs

Formalauthorized

Version v0.1, 2025-10-01

# Table of Contents

Antora .....	1
Antora Intro.....	1
Antora UI .....	3
Pages .....	5
Antora snippets .....	13
AsciiDoc primer .....	15
AsciiDoc for STEM .....	24
use mermaid .....	25
Make pdf.....	32
install .....	32
asciidoctor-pdf .....	32
antora .....	32

# Antora

This is practice website to try out antora and asciidoc.

## Antora Intro

This is personal notes from [docs.antora.org](https://docs.antora.org). Just things I find useful.

### Content Sources

#### Symlinks

Thing from [here](#).

*commands for \*nix*

```
ln -s target.adoc link.adoc
```

If They are not in the same dir: 1. go to the directory when the link should be. 2. specify the relative form

*When the target is not in the same dir*

```
ln -s ../../path/to/target.adoc link.adoc
```

### Component Versions

These are fmor the **Configure Component Sources** section.

#### versions

You can use refname as version: [refname-projection](#).

Below is the same example from the docs

*refname projection*

```
name: colorado
version:
  v(?<version>+({0..9}).+({0..9})).x: $<version>
  feature/(*)/*: $1
```

#### attributes in antora.yml

Set asciidoc attributes in **antora.yml**:

*example from docs.antora.org*

```
name: light
title: Data Light
version: '2.3'
asciidoc:
  attributes:
    table-caption: Data Set
    hide-uri-scheme: ''
    page-level: Advanced
    page-category: Statistics; Cloud Infrastructure
nav:
  - modules/ROOT/nav.adoc
```

Also it is useful to know one can "soft set" attributes by attaching the @ modifier to the end. So that they can be overridden from a page.

*example of soft set*

```
asciidoc:
  attributes:
    table-caption: Data Set@
    hide-uri-scheme: '@'
```

Summary:

1. Hard setting a component version attribute using a string value with no trailing @ modifier (e.g., value or ") prevents a page from changing or unsetting the attribute.
2. Soft setting a component version attribute using a string value with a trailing @ modifier (e.g., value@ or '@') allows a page to change or unset the attribute.
3. Hard unsetting a component version attribute using the tilde symbol (~) prevents a page from setting the attribute.
4. Soft unsetting a component version attribute using a false value allows a page to set the attribute.

## Resource ID

### resource ID coordinates syntax and order

A resource ID contains five coordinates:

1. version
2. component
3. module
4. family
5. file

They are put together in the following manner:

```
version@component:mudule:family$file.ext
```

*examples xref with resource id*

```
xref:v0.1@technical-docs::index.adoc[back to v0.1 index]
xref:index.adoc[index of the current version]
```

The above examples will give the link below:

- [back to v0.1 index](#)
- [index of the current version](#)

Note that the Family coordinate omits "s" from the family's name, like `page$`, `image$`, `partial$`, etc. Also, the xref does not require if it is from a pages family. When it is required refer to this [docs](#).

So, if you want to have assets for all the content sources, one way to do it is `assets` content source. Then add it to the `antora-playbook.yml`.

*example from other content source*

```
image:assets::favicon-32x32.png[test picture: a green cat alien from formalhaut]
```

The example above .

## Antora UI

### Supplemental UI

To make a few adjustments to the UI bundle. To see more, visit the [antora docs](#).

The supplemental UI is overlaid onto the files in the loaded UI bundle. (either add or replace)

Under `ui` category, put `supplementa_files` key. The key accepts either (exclusive)

- path of a directory
- a map of virtual files

#### Supplemental\_files with directory

You can specify with a relative or absolute filesystem path.

For relative paths:

- `~`: relative to the user's home directory
- `..`: relative to the location of the playbook file

- `~+` or no prefix: relative to the current working directory

*Example of supplemental\_files with directory*

```
ui:
  supplemental_files: ./supplemental-ui
```

The files in the specified directory will be added to the loaded UI bundle. The directory is assumed to be the root

## Supplemental\_files with virtual files

If the given value is an array, it is assumed to be a virtual file.

A virtual file entry has two keys: - `path`: relative path of the file in the UI - `contents`: three possibility  
- omit the `contents` key: create an empty file - file path: a single line ends with a file extension - the contents of the file will be assigned to the virtual file - contents: - use the given value as the contents

*Example for the file path*

```
ui:
  supplemental_files:
    - path: partials/head-meta.hbs
      contents: ./supplemental-ui/partials/head-meta.hbs
```

*Example for the contents*

```
ui:
  supplemental_files:
    - path: partials/head-meta.hbs
      contents: |
        {{#with site.keys.googleSiteVerification}}
        <meta name="google-site-verification" content="{{this}}">
        {{/with}}
```

## Static files

Publish files to the root of the published site: static files

The static files are identified using `ui.yml`

*Example for favicon*

```
ui:
  supplemental_files:
    - path: favicon.ico
      contents: ./supplemental-ui/favicon.ico
    - path: ui.yml
      contents: |
```

```
static_files:
- favicon.ico
```

## github troubleshoot

### github pages no css

Github Pages runs all files through **Jekyll**, which will remove all files with `_`. This will remove all the css and js files generated with antora.

To disable this **Jekyll** feature, you have to put `.nojekyll` file to the root of the published site.

For more detailed explanation, checkout [this page](#).

One way suggested is to use the supplemental UI:

*antora-playbook.yml that adds .nojekyll file*

```
ui:
  bundle:
    url: <url-of-bundle-goes-here>
  supplemental_files:
  - path: ui.yml
    contents: |
      static_files:
      - .nojekyll
  - path: .nojekyll
```

For a brief explanation:

1. the first item under `supplemental_files` adds `ui.yml` file:

*ui.yml added by supplemental\_files*

```
static_files:
- .nojekyll
```

Note that the `static_files` means that the list of files will be placed in the root of the site. So, it will place the `.nojekyll` file on the root of the site

2. the second item under `supplemental_files` adds `.nojekyll` file, which is empty

## Pages

Here are all about [pages section](#).

### file name

The following files in the pages family directory will be ignore it

- a file name begins with a dot (.)
- a file name ends without a file extension

The following files will be cataloged but will not published:

- a file name starts with an underscore (\_):

Recommended (some are required) file name style:

- ends with `.adoc` file extension
- only URL-compliant characters
- all lowercase
- no space (`` ``)

## header and body

```
= Page Title
Optional Author <option@auth.com>; Directly Under Title <optional@email.com>; Output
to MetaTag
:description: A description of the page stored in an HTML meta tag. \
Break description into multiline if too long with ``.
:keywords: comma-separated values, stored, in an HTML, meta, tag
// comment
// AsciiDoc Attributes
:sectanchors:
:url-repo: https://my-git-repo.com
:page-tags: name of a tag, name of a tag

// a blank line ends the page header
page body
```

- sectanchors, url-repo: optional asciidoc attributes

## page title

About page title:

- can contain text formatting
- page title **must not** contain resource references (xref, image, etc)

## asciidoc document attributes

To circulate information in and out of pages, such as settings, styles, metadata.

Two kinds of attributes:

- built-in attributes



- defined by asciidoc
- intrinsic attributes: defined by Antora
- custom attributes
  - defined by author

Page attributes are prefixed with `page-`. They can be accessed using `page.attributes.<name>` in a UI templates.

*Types of page attributes:*

- custom
- predefined
- intrinsic

## Built-in attribute

Here are examples of built-in attributes

*Built-in attribute*

```
= Page Title
:toc: // set the table of content
:!toc: // unset the table of content
:table-caption:
:sectanchors: // adds an anchor to each section title
:sectanchors!: // To unset
:!sectanchors: // To unset
:xrefstyle: short // short, full, basic
```

Some AsciiDoc attributes are **not** applicable in the Antora environment:

- data-uri
- allow-uri-read
- docinfo
- linkcss
- noheader
- nofooter
- webfonts
- outfilesuffix
- imagesdir: set by Antora, cannot be overridden

## Custom attribute

To store frequently used text and URLs.

*Attribute name:*

- only contains word characters (A-Z, a-z, 0-9, or \_) and hyphens
  - no dot (.) or a space
- begins with a word character
- recommended
  - to use only lowercase letters
  - avoid starting the name with a number

*Attribute values can:*

- be any inline content
- contain line breaks, but only if an explicit line continuation (+) is used.

*Custom attribute*

```
= Page Title
:url-repo: https://gitlab.com/antora/demo/docs-site
```

Use the set value like {url-repo}

## Precedence rules

The Attributes which are hard set or hard unset in the playbook or component escriptor (antora.yml) take precedence over attributes defined in a page.

## Page attributes

The name of the attribute must begin with **page-**. If you need to access the attribute from the UI template, you need the prefix.

*Page attribute examples*

```
= Page Title
:page-category: DevOps
:page-edition: Enterprise
:page-custom-attribute: custom value
:product-name: Name of My Product
:page-product-name: {product-name}
// attribute reference is resolved immediately
```

Main content.

Custom page attributes should be defined in the page header and start the name with **page-**.

Page attributes can also be defined site-wide in the Antora playbook or per component version in the component version descriptor.

## predifined page attribute

### Predefined Page attribute examples

```
= Page Title
// configure alternate resource IDs
// value: comma-separated list of resource IDs
:page-aliases: old-page-name.adoc, v0.1@technical-docs::test-page1.adoc, assets::test-page2.adoc
// specify which UI template to apply
:page-layout: home
```

## Access page attributes from the UI template

Here is an example for `toclevels`

*antora-playbook.yml or antora.yml*

```
asciidoc:
  attributes:
    page-toclevels: 3@
    // trailing @: to be able to override in a page header
    page-pagination: ''
    // hardset (cannot be turned off by a page)
```

### page header

```
= Page Title
:page-toclevels: 2
```

The page attributes can be referred like `tocleves` (without prefix `page-`):

### use tocleves

```
{{page.attributes.toclevels}}
```

### use pagination

```
{{#unless (eq page.attributes.pagination undefined)}}
<nav class="pagination">
...
</nav>
{{/unless}}
```

### access non-page attribute from the UI model

```
{{#with (resolvePage page.relativeSrcPath model=false)}}
{{./asciidoc.attributes.policy-number}}
```

```
{{/with}}
```

## intrinsic attributes

Automatically assigned runtime environment information by Antora. Read-only and should not be reassigned. Not visible to the component descriptor (antora.yml)

### intrinsic environment attributes:

*intrinsic environment attributes:*

- env=site
- env-site
- site-gen=antora
- site-gen-antora

### Example usage

```
ifndef::site-gen-antora[]  
include::local-preview-settings.adoc[]  
endif::[]
```

## site and config attributes

*site and config attributes*

- attribute-missing=warn
- !data-uri
- icons=font
- sectanchors
- source-highlighter=highlight.js
- site-title
- site-url

highlight.js is the only syntax highlighter that Antora currently supports.

You can check the list of intrinsic page attributes [here](#).

### Access intrinsic page attributes

*To access the values:*

- In AsciiDoc: use the attribute reference syntax ([technical-docs](#))
- In the UI model: use a template variable ([page.attributes.component-name](#))

### Example in a page

```
This page belongs to the *{page-module} module in the *{page-component-title} {page-
```

```
component-version}* component version.
```

## Some useful attributes

Here are some examples of attributes

### *Set ref text*

```
= My Page
:reftext: This text will be used in xref
:navtitle: This will be used for nav
```

If they are not set, the default is page title.

### *Create a redirect with page-aliases*

```
= Title of Target Page
:page-aliases: source-page-filename.adoc, version@component:module:source-page-
filename.adoc
```

### *Page aliases split across multiple lines*

```
= Title of Target Page
:page-aliases: source-page-filename.adoc, \
version@component:module:source-page-filename.adoc
```

One can redirect a deleted page to a custom 404 page.

## xref

cross reference

### *structure of an xref macro*

```
xref:version@component:module:file.adoc#elementID[optional link text]
```

If the version is not specified (and target page and current page belong to different docs components), Antora uses the latest version.

When the fragment (elementID) was specified, the link text is **not** automatically populated. You need to specify the link text for a fragment.

Xrefs in a navigation has one additional feature. Navigation files use the **navtitle** value to populate missing link text. If the **navtitle** is not set, then **reftext** value is used. By default Antora assigns a page's title to the **reftext** attribute at runtime.

*example same component different version different module*

```
xref:5.2@get-started:tour.adoc[excursions]
```

The same component (colorado) was omitted, The module **get-started** was specified.

## include

*Example of include*

```
include::version@component:module:file-coordinate-of-target-page.adoc[optional  
attribute]
```

The brackets of the include can contain optional attributes, such as lines, tag, or tags.

To include content by line ranges, refer to [this page](#).

*Include content by line ranges*

```
include::antora-docs.adoc[lines=10..17]  
include::antora-docs.adoc[lines=10..17;22..26;120..-3]
```

You may find that the include directive resolves the target page when the ./ token isn't used in the file coordinate. However, we strongly recommend using the ./ token when referencing a target page that is stored in the same subdirectory as the current page.

*Include placement*

```
A paragraph in the page.  
  
include::resource-id-of-target-page.adoc[tag=value]  
  
A line of content.  
include::resource-id-of-target-page.adoc[]  
Another line of content.
```

The second include will be a block with the line above and below.

## page-partial attribute

About the order of process. See [docs](#)

In short, the **page-partial** attribute in the included page instructs Antora to retain the AsciiDoc source until all pages have been converted. It is (soft) set by default, so it will just work.

It may, however, increase the peak heap usage. So, one can revert it in playbook file so that the page-partial is no longer set globally:

*playbook.yml*

```
asciidoc:
  attributes:
    page-partial: false
```

You **must** set the page-partial attribute on any page to be included

*Shared page*

```
= Shared Page
:page-partial:

Page contents.
```

*Other page*

```
include::shared-page.adoc[]
```

## Antora snippets

These are just taken from the official docs.antora.org.

### images

[docs](#)

Let's say you have an image file in **assets** component.

*image location*

```
assets
|-- README.md
|-- antora.yml
'-- modules
    '-- ROOT
        '-- images
            '-- example-image.png
```

*Image examples*

below is a block image example.

```
image::assets::example-image.png[]
```

You can also put inline `image::assets::example-image.png[]`.

The image can link using `xref: image:assets::example-image.png`[The image alt

```
text,xref=antora-pages.adoc].
```

The image can link using xref: `image:assets::example-image.png[The image alt text,30,40,xref=antora-pages.adoc]`.

```
image::assets::example-image.png[The image alt text,50,50,xref=antora-pages.adoc]
```

The image with link:



The image macro has positional attributes (optional). Assign them before setting named attributes such as `xref`. The example above is `alt`, `width`, and `height`.

*Current page deep link*

```
image::panorama.png[xref=#elevation]
```

The range can be traversed by Cottonwood Pass, Independence Pass, or Hagerman Pass.

```
[#elevation]  
== Pass elevations
```

The passes usually open in late spring.

One can also link to self:  
`image::panorama.png[link=self]`

## partials

Reusable

A partial is not required to be an AsciiDoc file.

*Example partials*

```
[plantuml,my-schema,svg]  
....  
include::partial$diagrams/my-schema.puml[]  
....
```

## attachment

Unlike pages, attachments don't have default reference text, so it's always good to specify link text to ensure a good reader experience.



Download `xref:attachment$practice-project.zip` [the sample project] to try it out!

## AsciiDoc primer

AsciiDoc Primer note from [antora docs](#).

### header

Header examples

```
= Page Title
:description: A description of this page.
:docrole: home
```

### Text emphasis, punctuation, typography

*bold example*

```
Make a *word* or *a phrase of text* bold in a single set of asterisks.
Bounded characters with a set of double asterisks. Like cha**act**ers, not
cha*act*ers.
```

Make a **word** or a **phrase of text** bold in a single set of asterisks.

Bounded characters with a set of double asterisks. Like cha**acters**, not cha*\*act\**ers.

The style of bold text depends on the font and the CSS styles for `<strong>` HTML tag.

*example mixed formatting*

```
`*_monospace bold italic phrase_*` & ``**__char__**``acter``**__s__**``
```

*italic example*

```
An italic _word_, and an italic _phrase of text_.
```

```
Italic c__hara__cter__s__ within a word.
```

The style of bold text depends on the font and the CSS styles for `<em>` HTML tag.

*monospace example*

```
A monospace `word`, and a monospace `phrase of text`.
```

```
Monospace c``hara``cter``s`` within a word.
```

The style of bold text depends on the font and the CSS styles for `<code>` HTML tag.

*highlight example*

```
Let's #highlight this phrase# and the i and s in th##is##.
```

The style of bold text depends on the font and the CSS styles for `<mark>` HTML tag.

*quotation raw text*

```
.quotation mark
* 'normal single quote'
* "normal double quote"
* '`single quote and backtick.`'
* "`double quote and backtick.`"
```

*quotation mark*

- 'normal single quote'
- "normal double quote"
- ‘single quote and backtick.’
- “double quote and backtick.”

*apostrophes raw*

```
* The ``80s.
* The students`` books.
* I can't find Joey's house.
* I can't find Joey\'s house.
```

*apostrophes*

- The '80s.
- The students' books.
- I can't find Joey's house.
- I can't find Joey's house.

## special characters

Some special characters are replaced with the appropriate character or unicode entity. The three special characters, `<`, `>`, and `&`, are always replaced first.

See the full table [here](#) Also [this](#)

*characters*

```
&sect;
&#167;
```

```

&amp;
(C)
(R)
(TM)
...
<=
<-
=>
->

```

- §
- &
- ©
- ®
- ™
- ...
- ⇐
- ←
- ⇒
- →

Note that some special characters won't work for asciidoctor-pdf. It will work, however, if you use the numeric reference. [discuss](#)

For example, `&sect;` will not work, but `&#167;` will work fine with asciidoctor-pdf.

### escape replacement

If you don't want to replace into special character, escape with `\`.

### ref

For example, `.\...` will show normal four periods `....` instead of 3+1 `....`.

### escape

```

'\.\...\.\...\.\...'
'\&sect;'\&#167;'

```

`.\... .. . . . . . . . . &sect; &#167;`

### subscript and superscript

#### subscript superscript examples

The chemical formula for water is H<sub>2</sub>O.

What is the answer to  $E=mc^2$ ?

The chemical formula for water is  $H_2O$ . What is the answer to  $E=mc^2$ ?

## internal xref

Inline reference example here.

*create internal xref*

```
=== special characters

[#in-page-xref-example]
.apostrophes raw
[,adoc]
----
* The ``80s.
* The students`` books.
* I can't find Joey's house.
* I can't find Joey\'s house.
----

Inline referenc example [#inline-ref]#here#.
```

*create internal xref*

```
.How to in-page cross reference:
* <<special characters>>
* <<special-characters>>
* <<special characters,go to the section>>

.Link to above block
<<in-page-xref-example>>
<<in-page-xref-example>>

.Inline reference
* <<inline-ref>>
* <<inline-ref,go to inline example>>
```

Below is the same from above block, but rendered. Note the deferences.

*How to in-page cross reference:*

- [special characters](#)
- [\[asciidoc-primer:::special-characters\]](#)
- [this uses section's title](#)
- [this uses implicit ID](#)

*Link to above block*

- [apostrophes raw](#)
- [go to the example block](#)

#### *Inline reference*

- [\[asciidoc-primer:::inline-ref\]](#)
- [go to inline example](#)

## URL

link to an external URL

Links that start with [https](#), [ftp](#), [mailto](#), etc. will automatically turned into hyperlinks.

To escape a URL, so that it is not active, prepend it with a backslash `\`.

#### *URL examples*

Visit the `https://chat.antora.org`[Antora chat room].

This URL is displayed, `\https://gitlab.com`, but isn't clickable.

Note that a URL with characters like `_` or `^` might not display correctly. See this [troubleshooting](#)

#### *troubleshoot url*

```
= Page Title
:url-peak: https://www.google.com/maps/place/Antora+Peak/@38.3249976,-
106.2355882,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x871572433f469bd7:0xd2bdf15e615cd269!8m2!3d38
.3249994!4d-106.2180786!5m1!1e4

{url-peak}[This URL] was complicated, but a page attribute came to our rescue!

pass:macros[URL goes between these brackets]
Anyone want to climb this 13er with me?
(pass:macros[https://www.14ers.com/13ers/peak.php?peakkey=4740])
```

## Lists

#### *Ordered list example*

```
. Step 1
. Step 2
.. Details
... Mini-details
.... Micro-details
..... We're really down in the weeds now.
.. More details
. Step 3
```

```
[lowergreek]
```

- . alpha
- . beta
- . gamma

```
[start=4]
```

- . Picking up where we left off.
- . Add one more ingredient.
- . Mix and serve!

1. Step 1

2. Step 2

a. Details

i. Mini-details

A. Micro-details

I. We're really down in the weeds now.

b. More details

3. Step 3

α. alpha

β. beta

γ. gamma

4. Picking up where we left off.

5. Add one more ingredient.

6. Mix and serve!

*Unordered list example*

```
* Item A
* Item B
** Item B1
*** Details
**** More details
***** Details about the details
** Item B2
* Item C
```

• Item A

• Item B

◦ Item B1

▪ Details

▪ More details

- Details about the details
  - Item B2
- Item C

### Complex ordered and unordered lists

```
* A list item can contain two or more paragraphs or blocks of content.
+
[source,yaml]
----
  artifacts:
    expire_in: 1 week
----
+
====
An example block
====

** A literal paragraph doesn't require a list continuation.

$ antora antora-playbook.yml

* You can also mix list item types in the same list.
** Unordered list item
... Ordered list item
.... Another ordered list item
+
term:: A description list term and content.
```

- A list item can contain two or more paragraphs or blocks of content.

```
artifacts:
  expire_in: 1 week
```

An example block

- A literal paragraph doesn't require a list continuation.

```
$ antora antora-playbook.yml
```

- You can also mix list item types in the same list.
  - Unordered list item
    - i. Ordered list item
      - A. Another ordered list item

## term

A description list term and content.

Alternatively, when a list item contains multiple blocks, you can wrap them in a delimited open block (--). Then you only need a single list continuation line to attach the open block to the list item.

### *example open block*

```
* A list item that includes several blocks wrapped in an open block.
+
--
[source,yaml]
----
  artifacts:
    expire_in: 1 week
----

====
An example block
====

Another paragraph
--
```

- A list item that includes several blocks wrapped in an open block.

```
artifacts:
  expire_in: 1 week
```

An example block

Another paragraph

### *Description list*

```
Keyboard::
Used to enter text or control items on the screen.
Mouse:: Used to point to and select items on your computer screen.

term 1::
This description needs two paragraphs.
To attach them both to term 1, use a list continuation (+) on the line separating the
paragraphs.
+
This is the second paragraph for term 1.
```



term 2:: This description includes an admonition block.  
Like additional paragraphs, blocks also need to be connected with a +.  
+  
NOTE: An admonition block that is part of term 2's description.

term 3::  
\* unordered list item  
.. ordered list item  
... another ordered list item

## Keyboard

Used to enter text or control items on the screen.

## Mouse

Used to point to and select items on your computer screen.

### term 1

This description needs two paragraphs. To attach them both to term 1, use a list continuation (+) on the line separating the paragraphs.

This is the second paragraph for term 1.

### term 2

This description includes an admonition block. Like additional paragraphs, blocks also need to be connected with a +.



An admonition block that is part of term 2's description.

### term 3

- unordered list item
  - a. ordered list item
    - i. another ordered list item

## and so on

More things covered by antora docs' asciidoc primer:

- Lists: Description Lists, Checklists
- Embed a Video
- UI Macros: Things like button, Keybinding and Menu syntax
- Source Blocks
- Admonitions
- Examples
- Sidebars
- Comments

For more asciidoc stuff Read further form the [antora doc](#). Or visit the [asciidoc](#).

## AsciiDoc for STEM

This page is just a note for [asciidoc stem documentation](#).

### Activate

To activate STEM, you should put the `stem` attribute in the header.

*To activate STEM support*

```
= My Diabolical Mathematical Opus
Jamie Moriarty
// By default, assumes AsciiMath equations if not specified
:stem:
```

*To use LaTeX notation by default*

```
= My Diabolical Mathematical Opus
Jamie Moriarty
:stem: latexmath
```

These are just to set the default, so by setting explicitly onc can use both `asciimath` or `latexmath`.

### using with Antora

By default, the STEM will **not** work with the default Antora setup and default Antora UI.

#### Mathjax

One way to use it is, using `mathjax`.

*For Detailed instruction:*

- [the npm package](#)
- [For Antora](#)

Here is a short instruction:

1. install Mathjax
  - global installation: `npm i -g @djencks/asciidoctor-mathjax`
  - local installation: add `@djencks/asciidoctor-mathjax` to your dev dependencies
2. add the extension to the playbook

```
asciidoc:
  extensions:
```

```
- '@djencks/asciidoctor-mathjax'
```

## Examples

### Inline stem

```
stem:[sqrt(4) = 2]
```

```
Water (stem:[H_2O]) is a critical component.
```

```
A matrix can be written as stem:[[[a,b],[c,d]]((n),(k))].
```

$\sqrt{4} = 2$

Water ( $H_2O$ ) is a critical component.

A matrix can be written as  $[[a,b],[c,d]]((n),(k))$ .

## use mermaid

Here I show how to set up mermaid chart for antora.

### mermaid with antora

It is from [antora-mermaid extension](#).

### setup

#### npm install

```
npm i -D @sntke/antora-mermaid-extension
```

Then update the `antora-playbook.yml`:

#### antora-playbook.yml

```
antora:
  extensions:
    - require: '@sntke/antora-mermaid-extension' ①
      mermaid_library_url:
        https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/mermaid@10/dist/mermaid.esm.min.mjs ②
      script_stem: header-scripts ③
      mermaid_initialize_options: ④
        start_on_load: true
```

① npm package name: @sntke/antora-mermaid-extension (required)

② URL of Mermaid.js library (optional)

- ③ Stem that exists in the handlebar templates of UI bundle where HTML script element for mermaid.js is placed. (optional)
- ④ The argument to mermaid.initialize(). (optional) Make sure to convert the Mermaid config keys to snake case, e.g., startOnLoad → start\_on\_load or themeVariables → theme\_variables. Refer to the Antora docs for details.

If you don't need any options, just simply put as following:

*antora-playbook.yml*

```
antora:
  extensions:
    - '@sntke/antora-mermaid-extension'
```

Now you can put mermaid diagram and it will show in the browser.

### use mermaid

This extension visualized Listing Blocks (....) and Literal Blocks (----) of **mermaid** on HTML files.

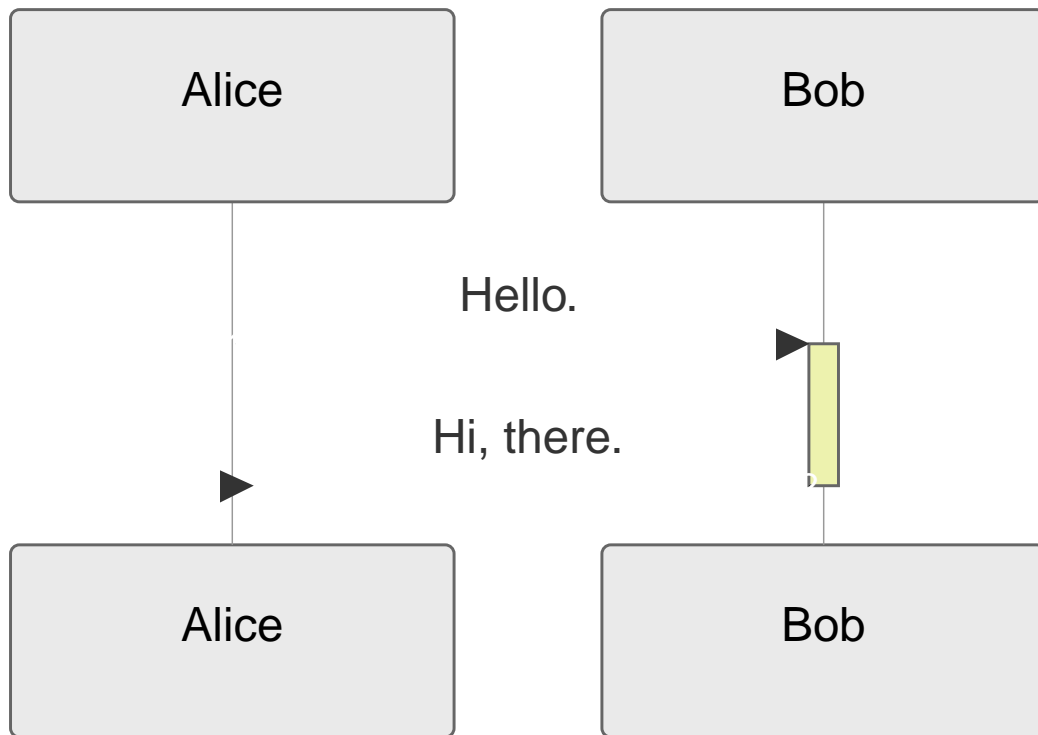
*example mermaid*

```
[mermaid]
....
sequenceDiagram
autonumber

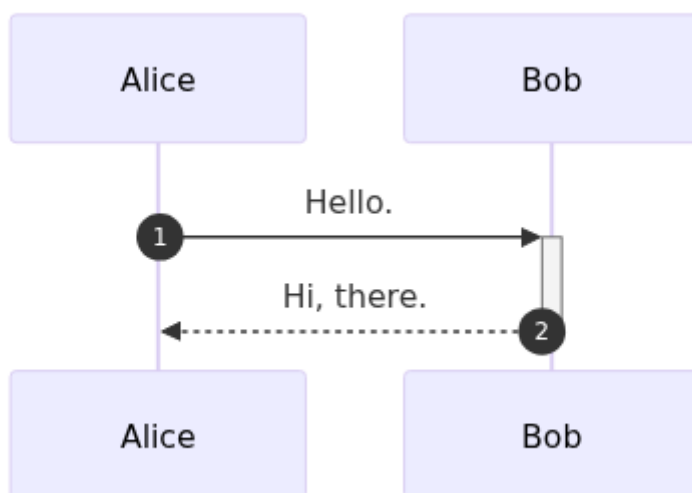
participant a as Alice
participant b as Bob

a ->>+ b : Hello.
b -->>- a : Hi, there.
....
```

Below is with the **format=svg**:



Below is with the `format=png`:



## mermaid to pdf

If you also want to create a pdf with antora, the mermaid diagram will not render out of the box. You need to set up couple of things.

- `asciidoctor-diagram`
- `mermaid-cli`: `mmdc` this will render diagram
- update the command for assembler
- `mmdc` uses puppeteer with chromium, so set up for it...
  - either download dependencies
  - or download chromium

- also chromium sandbox (for docker)
  - either no-sandbox (dangerous)
  - or set it up properly

## setup

### install asciidoctor-diagram

*Install asciidoctor-diagram*

```
gem install asciidoctor-diagram
```

You can as well use `asciidoctor-kroki`. The difference is that kroki uses kroki server, while `asciidoctor-diagram` renders locally. So if you want to use `asciidoctor-diagram` with mermaid, you need to install `mermaid-cli`.

### install mermaid-cli

Here I install mermaid-cli globally.

*Install mermaid-cli*

```
npm install -g @mermaid-js/mermaid-cli
```

This will enable the command `mmdc`. You can try out with `mmdc -i input.mmd -o output.png` to see it works properly. Note that `mmdc` needs chromium to render (at least for now), so we will install chromium later.

### update antora-assmebler.yml

Now you have to tell the antora-assembler, who is making the pdf file, to use the asciidoctor-diagram. So, update the `antora-assembler.yml` file.

*Update antora-assembler.yml*

```
build:  
  command: asciidoctor-pdf -r asciidoctor-diagram
```

If you are using Bundler to manage gems (if Gemfile.lock), and you want to customize the command, make sure you prefix the command with `bundle exec`.

*Update antora-assembler.yml*

```
build:  
  command: bundle exec asciidoctor-pdf -r asciidoctor-diagram
```

Depending on your setting, this may be enough.

## chromium for mermaid-cli

But if you are using docker, the mermaid-cli `mmdc` might not work, due to lacking libs.

### option 1. install libraries for chromium

Here is a possible fix (for debian), (it is from gpt, so might be not 100% correct)

*Install dependencies for `mmdc` and `chromium`*

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install -y \
  libgl2.0-0 \
  libnss3 \
  libx11-6 \
  libatk1.0-0 \
  libatk-bridge2.0-0 \
  libcups2 \
  libdrm2 \
  libdbus-1-3 \
  libxcomposite1 \
  libxdamage1 \
  libxfixes3 \
  libxrandr2 \
  libgbm1 \
  libpango-1.0-0 \
  libcairo2 \
  libasound2 \
  libxkbcommon0 \
  libxkbcommon-x11-0
```

### option 2. install chromium

Alternatively, just install chromium. This may be better for people with apple silicon. Cause we can specify this chromium for the puppeteer, which will smooth out some problems.

*Install chromium*

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install -y chromium
```

## Sandbox problem (docker)

Also, the mermaid-cli might still say that `No usable sandbox!`.

### option 1. no-sandbox

The easy way to fix it is adding no-sandbox to the mmdc. [how-to-no-sandbox](#).

Only use this option, if you make your own charts.

First, make `puppeteerConfig.json` file:

example `puppeteerConfig.json`

```
{
  "executablePath": "/usr/bin/chromium", ①
  "args": ["--no-sandbox", "--disable-dev-shm-usage"] ②
}
```

① you can specify the chromium to use.

② In containers, /dev/shm is tiny, disable-dev-shm-usage avoids crashes

Then specify this config in your `antora-assembler.yml`. Note that puppeteer-config is prefixed with `mermaid-: ref`

example `antora-assembler.yml`

```
build:
  command: asciidoctor-pdf -r asciidoctor-diagram -a mermaid-puppeteer-config=<path-to>/puppeteerConfig.json
```

## option 2. docker run with seccomp profile

To allow the docker to use chromium, you need the right setting.

For more info, refer to this [blog post](#).

Long story short, you have to

1. download the [chrome.json](#)
2. run the image with `--security-opt seccomp=chrome.json`

example commands

```
curl -L -o chrome.json
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/jfrazelle/dotfiles/master/etc/docker/seccomp/chrome.json ①

# example run
docker run -it \
  --init \
  --security-opt seccomp=<path to seccomp profile>/chrome.json \ ②
dieters877565/chromedriver:latest

docker run -it \
  --pids-limit=200 \ ③
  --cpus=1 \ ④
  --cap-drop=ALL \ ⑤
  --security-opt seccomp=chrome.json \ ⑥
  --security-opt no-new-privileges \ ⑦
```



```
--tmpfs /tmp:rw,noexec,nosuid,nodev,size=128m \  
--rm -p 8080:8080 -v "$PWD/dropbox":/mnt/dropbox \  
$IMAGENAME:$VERSION bash --login
```

- ① download the chrome.json
- ② give the downloaded chrome.json
- ③ no fork-bombs, stops it from spawning zombie processes
- ④ throttle CPU greed, keeps it from hogging all your cores
- ⑤ drop every Linux capability
- ⑥ specify the path you downloaded chrome.json
- ⑦ block privilege escalation

In this docker container, you can drop the `--no-sandbox` in the `puppeteerConfig.json`

*example puppeteerConfig.json*

```
{  
  "executablePath": "/usr/bin/chromium",  
  "args": ["--disable-dev-shm-usage"]  
}
```

Now, it is supposed to work... [Download PDF](#)

[Download PDF](#)

# Make pdf

Formal authorized — version v0.1, 2025-10-01

To build pdf using antora and asciidoctor-pdf

References:

1. [docs.antora.org/assembler/latest/](https://docs.antora.org/assembler/latest/)
2. [docs.asciidoctor.org/pdf-converter/latest/](https://docs.asciidoctor.org/pdf-converter/latest/)

## install

You need to install asciidoctor, asciidoctor-pdf and antora's pdf extension. Note that asciidoctor will install ruby so, you can use gem.

Here I assume debian.

*Setup*

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt install asciidoctor
gem install asciidoctor-pdf
// For syntax highlight
gem install rouge
// install antora pdf-extension either locally or globally depending your settings
npm i -g @antora/pdf-extension
```

## asciidoctor-pdf

To use asciidoctor-pdf, you can run

*Setup*

```
asciidoctor-pdf basic-example.adoc
```

## antora

To use antora to build pdf, you need to register the pdf-extension in your antora playbook. It is also good to add the site url for the links to work

*antora-playbook.yml*

```
site:
  url: https://docs.example.org
antora:
  extensions:
```

```
- '@antora/pdf-extension'  
# ...
```

You can have the configurations for pdf generation in `antora-assembler.yml` or add your own config file under `config_file` key.