

Asciidoc Book Skeleton

The **AsciiDoc Document Skeleton** a helper for setting up a base file and folder structure for **multi-chapter** AsciiDoc projects based on *Jekyll* and *J1 Template*. You need **both** to use this skeleton to create AsciiDoc documents from it.



The AsciiDoc Document Skeleton is fully **relocateable** and can be placed in any subfolder of your Jekyll site.

The skeleton can be used to create HTML output (backend **html5**) and PDF output (backend **pdf**) as well. *J1 Template* comes with the full support of *AsciiDoctor PDF*, a Ruby-based implementation for *AsciiDoctor* based on the PDF converter *Prawn*.

Happy Jekylling!

Introduction

[From Wikipedia](#)

In an essay, article, or book, an introduction (also known as a prolegomenon) is a beginning section which states the purpose and goals of the following writing. This is generally followed by the body and conclusion.

The introduction typically describes the scope of the document and gives the brief explanation or summary of the document. It may also explain certain elements that are important to the essay if explanations are not part of the main text. The readers can have an idea about the following text before they actually start reading it.

In technical writing, the introduction typically includes one or more standard subsections: abstract or summary, preface, acknowledgments, and foreword. Alternatively, the section labeled introduction itself may be a brief section found side-by-side with abstract, foreword, etc. (rather than containing them). In this case the set of sections that come before the body of the book are known as the front matter. When the book is divided into numbered chapters, by convention the introduction and any other front-matter sections are unnumbered and precede chapter 1.

Keeping the concept of the introduction the same, different documents have different styles to introduce the written text. For example, the introduction of a Functional Specification consists of information that the whole document is yet to explain. If a Userguide is written, the introduction is about the product. In a report, the introduction gives a summary about the report contents.

Chapter 1

[From Wikipedia](#)

A chapter is one of the main divisions of a piece of writing of relative length, such as a book of prose, poetry, or law. A chapter book may have multiple chapters and these can be referred to by the things that may be the main topic of that specific chapter.

In each case, chapters can be numbered or titled or both. An example of a chapter that has become well known is *Down the Rabbit-Hole*, which is the first chapter from Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.

Chapter 1.1

[From Wikipedia](#)

Many novels of great length have chapters. Non-fiction books, especially those used for reference, almost always have chapters for ease of navigation. In these works, chapters are often subdivided into sections. Larger works with a lot of chapters often group them in several **parts** as the main subdivision of the book.

The chapters of reference works are almost always listed in a table of contents. Novels sometimes use a table of contents, but not always. If chapters are used they are normally numbered sequentially; they may also have titles, and in a few cases an epigraph or prefatory quotation.

In older novels it was a common practice to summarise the content of each chapter in the table of contents and/or in the beginning of the chapter.

Chapter 2

[From Wikipedia](#)

In ancient civilizations, books were often in the form of papyrus or parchment scrolls, which contained about the same amount of text as a typical chapter in a modern book. This is the reason chapters in recent reproductions and translations of works of these periods are often presented as "Book 1", "Book 2" etc.

In the early printed era, long works were often published in multiple volumes, such as the Victorian triple decker novel, each divided into numerous chapters. Modern omnibus reprints will often retain the volume divisions.

In some cases the chapters will be numbered consecutively all the way through, such that "Book 2" might begin with "Chapter 9", but in other cases the numbering might reset after each part (i.e., "Book 2, Chapter 1"). Even though the practice of dividing novels into separate volumes is rare in modern publishing, many authors still structure their works into "Books" or "Parts" and then subdivide them into chapters.


A notable example of this is *The Lord of the Rings* which consists of six 'Books', each with a recognizable part of the story, although it is usually published in three volumes.

References

Don't leave any main chapter with a **White Section**. By the **References** chapter you can give your readers a huge added value, if you (clearly) reference the sources you have used for writing.


Intro

Table 1. References - Intro

Author	Title	Year	Level	Cite	Source
Wikipedia	Introduction (writing)	Unknown		✓	✓

Chapter 1

Table 2. References - Intro

Author	Title	Year	Level	Cite	Source
Chapter 1	Chapter 1	2021		✓	✓

Chapter 1

Table 3. References - Intro


Author	Title	Year	Level	Cite	Source
Chapter 2	Chapter 2	2021		✓	✓

Sources of Information

Don't leave any main chapter with a **White Section**. By the **Sources of Information** chapter you can give your readers a huge added value, if you mention all sources you have used for writing.


Articles

Table 4. Sources - Articles

Author	Title	Year	Level	Cite	Source
Alvin M. Liberman	Why is Speech so Much Easier than Reading and Writing?	1995		✓	✗


HowTos

Table 5. Sources - HowTos

Author	Title	Year	Level	Cite	Source
Belle Beth Cooper	6 of the Best Pieces of Advice from Successful Writers	2016		✓	✗

Blogs and Platforms

Table 6. Sources - Blogs and Platforms

Author	Title	Year	Level	Cite	Source
Stoyan Stefanov	AsciiDoc	2012		✓	✗