# **DocBook Installation for Ubuntu**

Ubuntu 16.04, 18.04 and 20.04

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### Introduction

This document is a guide to installing DocBook [https://docbook.org/whatis] on Ubuntu 16.04, 18.04 and 20.04. An installation on Fedora or CentOS will be similar but it is not the same due to different package names and different paths.

The installation requires eight components and it includes the DocBook stylesheets, XML and FO translators and processors, linters and checkers. fop-hyphenate is an additional but optional component.

The guide installs DockBook 4.5 and not version 5. If you want DockBook v5 then install docbook5 and docbook-xsl-ns instead of docbook and docbook-xsl. You will also need to change some URI's to use version 5 paths.

Be careful when copying and pasting from this document. If you copy and paste commands from the document to the terminal then the dash used in commands may be translated into hyphens (em dash) used in typesetting. They are not the same thing in the terminal, and it usually leads to obscure failures when installing packages.

## **Components**

DocBook requires a DTD, XSLTPROC, and FOP. In addition, Apache's FOP requires a Java subsystem. The components are as follows:

1. DocBook DTD – DocBook entity definitions

- DocBook XSL DocBook stylesheets
- XMLLINT XML validator and formatter
- XSLTPROC XML processor which reads the XML source and produces Formatted Objects (FOs)
- 5. Java Runtime environment for Apache FOP
- 6. FOP Apache's Formatted Object Processor which transforms FOs to output file types such as HTML, PS, and PDF
- 7. FOP-HYPH used by FOP to hyphenate words in a DocBook
- 8. GhostScript used to optimize a PDF produced by DocBook
- 9. QPDF used to validate a PDF produced by DocBook or GhostScript

#### DockBook DTD

The DockBook DTD provides entity definitions. The DTD defines the structure, elements and attributes of an XML document. It is provided by the docbook package. To install the package on Ubuntu issue the following.

```
$ sudo apt-get install docbook
```

#### DockBook XSL

The DockBook XSL provides stylesheets. The stylesheets are used to transform and format the XML document for display. They are provided by the <code>docbook-xsl</code> and <code>docbook-xsl</code>-doc-pdf packages. To install the packages issue the following.

```
$ sudo apt-get install docbook-xsl docbook-xsl-doc-pdf
```

The stylesheets are installed in /usr/share/.../fo/ directory. The important one is doc-book.xsl.

```
$ ls /usr/share/xml/docbook/stylesheet/docbook-xsl/fo/
admon.xsl
                   division.xsl info.xsl
                                                     refentry.xsl
annotations.xsl
                   docbook.xsl
                                 inline.xsl
                                                     sections.xsl
autoidx-kimber.xsl ebnf.xsl
                                 keywords.xsl
                                                     spaces.xsl
                  footnote.xsl
                                 lists.xsl
autoidx-kosek.xsl
                                                     synop.xsl
autoidx-ng.xsl
                  fop.xsl
                                 math.xsl
                                                     table.xsl
```

### XML lint

The XML lint provides validation and formatting of XML source files. It is provided by the <code>libxml2-utils</code> package. To install the package on Ubuntu issue the following.

```
$ sudo apt-get install libxml2-utils
```

After you install the program you should run hash -r to clear Bash's program cache.

## **XML** processor

The XML processor translates XML source and produces Formatted Object (FO). It is provided by the xsltproc package. To install the package on Ubuntu issue the following.

```
$ sudo apt-get install xsltproc
```

After you install the program you should run hash -r to clear Bash's program cache.

### Java JRE & JDK

The Java runtime environment is needed by Apache FOP. You can use the Runtime Environment (JRE) or the Development Kit (JDK). They are provided by the <code>openjdk-8-jre</code> or <code>openjdk-8-jdk</code> package on Ubuntu 16, and the <code>openjdk-11-jre</code> or <code>openjdk-11-jdk</code> package on Ubuntu 18. To install the package on Ubuntu issue the following.

```
$ sudo apt-get install openjdk-11-jdk
```

JRE and JDK versions change over time as distros move forward. To determine which JREs or JDKs are available on a Ubuntu system issue the following command.

```
$ apt-cache search '^openjdk' | grep -E '\-jre|\-jdk'
openjdk-11-jdk - OpenJDK Development Kit (JDK)
openjdk-11-jdk-headless - OpenJDK Development Kit (JDK)
openjdk-11-jre - OpenJDK Java runtime, using Hotspot JIT
openjdk-11-jre-headless - OpenJDK Java runtime, using Hotspot JIT
openjdk-11-jre-zero - Alternative JVM for OpenJDK, using Zero
...
```

After installing the JRE you can export JAVA\_HOME from your login script. In the code below, JAVA\_HOME is setup for Ubuntu 18. If you are using Ubuntu 16, then JAVA\_HOME is /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64.

```
# .bashrc or .bash_profile
JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-amd64
export JAVA_HOME
```

After setting JAVA\_HOME in the Bash startup file, source it to make the changes take effect now.

```
$ source ~/.bash_profile
$ echo $JAVA_HOME
/usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-amd64
```

If you wish to automate the setting of  ${\tt JAVA\_HOME}$ , then the following can be used in .bashrc or .bash profile.

```
JAVA_HOME=$(readlink -f $(command -v java) | sed "s|/bin/java||")
export JAVA HOME
```

After you install Java you should run hash -r to clear Bash's program cache.

## **FO** processor

The Formatted Object Processor (FOP) is an Apache binary. Ubuntu provides fop and fop-doc packages. You can download the Apache binary or install the FOP package.

To install the packages issue the following.

```
$ sudo apt-get install fop fop-doc
```

If you are happy with Ubuntu's version of FOP then you are finished. You can move on to the next section.

Alternatively, you can install the latest Apache FOP by downloading the binary from the Apache website. This can be useful if Ubuntu's version of FOP has trouble. To manually install FOP perform the following.

```
$ wget https://mirror.cogentco.com/pub/apache/xmlgraphics/
fop/binaries/fop-2.8-bin.tar.gz
$ tar -xzf fop-2.8-bin.tar.gz
$ chmod +x fop-2.8/fop/fop
$ sudo mv fop-2.8 /usr/local/bin
```

Once fop is installed locally, add a wrapper script to execute it. In the cat below, JAVA\_HOME is setup for Ubuntu 18. If you are using Ubuntu 16, then use /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-open-jdk-amd64.

After you install the processor you should run hash -r to clear Bash's program cache.

# FO hyphenate

You can add hyphenation to the book by installing FOP XML Hyphenation Patterns. Download the *compiled binary* for FOP XML Hyphenation Patterns from the Objects For Formatting

Objects (OFFO) website [http://offo.sourceforge.net/]. Install fop-hyph.jar in FOP's lib/directory.

```
$ sudo cp fop-hyph.jar /usr/local/bin/fop-2.8/fop/lib/
$ ls /usr/local/bin/fop-2.8/fop/lib/*.jar
...
/usr/local/bin/fop-2.8/fop/lib/commons-io-2.11.0.jar
/usr/local/bin/fop-2.8/fop/lib/commons-logging-1.0.4.jar
/usr/local/bin/fop-2.8/fop/lib/fontbox-2.0.24.jar
/usr/local/bin/fop-2.8/fop/lib/fop-hyph.jar
/usr/local/bin/fop-2.8/fop/lib/serializer-2.7.2.jar
/usr/local/bin/fop-2.8/fop/lib/xml-apis-1.4.01.jar
/usr/local/bin/fop-2.8/fop/lib/xml-apis-ext-1.3.04.jar
...
```

## **GhostScript**

The GhostScript package is used to optimize the PDF created by DocBook. To install the package on Ubuntu issue the following.

```
$ sudo apt-get install ghostscript
```

After you install the program you should run hash -r to clear Bash's program cache.

### **QPDF**

The QPDF package is used to validate the PDF created by DocBook and GhostScript. To install the package on Ubuntu issue the following.

```
$ sudo apt-get install gpdf
```

After you install the program you should run hash -r to clear Bash's program cache.

# **Testing**

You should test the installation using command -v. The Posix command is the standard way to check availability of a program.

```
$ command -v xmllint
/usr/bin/xmllint
$ command -v xsltproc
/usr/bin/xsltproc
$ command -v fop
/usr/local/bin/fop
```

You should also verify the version of fop.

```
$ fop -version
FOP Version 2.8
```

If the version is unexpected then verify the shell script located in /usr/local/bin/fop, and ensure it is executable. If the script is correct then run hash -r to clear the Bash program cache.

### **Fedora**

If you install on Fedora then you should install the packages docbook-dtds, docbook-style-xsl, docbook-utils and docbook-utils-pdf.

You may need to manually tune the path to the DocBook stylesheets. If the book builds using make-book.sh then you are finished. If the book does not build then open the file custom.xsl.in and locate the line <xsl:import href="!!DOCBOOK\_XSL\_FILE!!"/>. Change !!DOCBOOK\_XSL\_FILE!! to the location of the stylesheet, like /usr/share/sgml/docbook/xsl-stylesheets-1.79.2/fo/docbook.xsl.

The new location will depend on the package you install. The location /usr/share/sgml/... is due to installing the Fedora package docbook-style-xsl, which is Norman Walsh's XSL stylesheets for DocBook.

Fedora also uses a JAVA\_HOME path that changes over time. The current JAVA\_HOME path for Fedora 32 is /usr/lib/jvm/jre-11-openjdk-11.0.8.10-2.fc32.x86\_64/. Since JAVA\_HOME changes over time, the fop script is more robust when it is crafted like shown below.

Running the script will set JAVA HOME to the current version of the JVM.

```
$ find /usr/lib/jvm -name 'java-11-openjdk-*' | head -n 1
/usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-11.0.8.10-2.fc32.x86_64
```