

# **DK Schema 2.0 Specification**

**Working Draft**

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## **DK Schema 2.0 Specification: Working Draft**

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# Chapter 1. Common Schema

## When to use?

Common schema should be used whenever possible as it allows best interoperability.

## DK Common Attributes

xml:id attribute is used to provide a unique identifier for a given block.

DK Schema allows for a set of attributes that can be used anywhere in the XML structure.

These attributes are Docbook common attributes [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/common>] and DK specific attributes.

condition and cref attributes are used for profiling (marking content for a specific use). Refer to the section called “Profiling” for more details.

metaref attribute is used to link to additional metadata about the subject. Refer to the section called “Metadata Presets” for more details.

role attribute is used to classify portions of the content. Refer to the section called “role attribute” for more details.

lat and lon are used to associate geocoding information. Refer to the section called “Geocoding” for more details.

rend attribute is used to provide strictly presentational hints to the rendering system. Refer to the section called “Highlighting” for more details.

## Address elements

### Example 1.1. address - address.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?oxygen RNGSchema="http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-meta-enumerations.rnc" type="compact"?>
<!-- This is how an address would be marked up as per Docbook 5.0 -->
<!-- Reference title: Children's Medical Guide, pg. 344, USEFUL ADDRESSES (Screenshot not available, please refer to the book) -->
<book xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" version="5.0"
xml:id="CHIMED">
  <title>Children's Medical Guide</title>
  <article xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
version="5.0" remap="directory" xml:id="CHIMED344USEADD" role="directory">
    <title>USEFUL ADDRESSES</title>
    <section xml:id="CHIMED344USEADD_001" role="dir_section">
      <title>Allergies</title>
      <section xml:id="CHIMED344USEADD_002" role="dir_entry">
        <title>Allergy UK</title>
        <address xml:id="address">
          <otheraddr>Deepdene House</otheraddr>
          <street>30 Bellegrove Road</street>
          <otheraddr>Welling</otheraddr>
          <city>Kent</city>
          <postcode>DA16 3PY</postcode>
          <country metaref="GB">UK</country><!-- illustrates the usage of ISO-3166 alpha 2 - proposed for country classification -->
          <phone>020 8303 8525</phone>
          <uri>www.allergyuk.org</uri>
          <email>info@www.allergyuk.org</email>
        </address>
      </section>
    </section>
    <section xml:id="CHIMED344USEADD_003" role="dir_section">
      <title>Breastfeeding</title>
      <section xml:id="CHIMED344USEADD_004" role="dir_entry">
        <title>La Leche League</title>
        <address>
          <pob>PO Box 29</pob>
        </address>
      </section>
    </section>
  </article>
</book>
```

```

<otheraddr>West Bridgford</otheraddr>
<city>Nottingham</city>
<postcode>NG2 7NP</postcode>
<country metaref="GB">UK</country> -->
<phone>020 7242 1278</phone>
<uri>www.laleche.org.uk</uri>
<email>l11lgb@wsds.co.uk</email>
</address>
</section>
<!-- text removed for sample purposes -->
</section>
</article>
<!-- Reference title: RG to Lost Symbol, pg. 171 (Screenshot included) -->
<article xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
version="5.0" xml:id="RG_LOSSYM171SCORIT">
<title>Scottish Rite Temple</title>
<para>John Russell Pope's .... Shaw district
  (<address>
<street>1733 16th St NW</street></address>; Mon- Thurs: library and museum
  10am-4.30pm, tours on the hour 10am-4pm; <address><phone>202/232-3579</phone></address>
  , <uri>www.srmason-sj.org</uri>). .... and truth.</para>
<!-- text removed for sample purposes -->
</article>
<article>
<info>
<title>DK Schema Specification</title>
<author>
<orgname>Penguin Group UK</orgname>
<address>
<city>London</city>
<street>80 Strand</street>
<postcode>WC2 0RL</postcode>
<country metaref="GB">United Kingdom</country> <!-- The country element can be used twice, if the
<country>UK</country><!-- illustrates the usage of ISO-3166 alpha 2 - proposed for country classification -->
</address>
<email>dk-schema@dk.com</email>
</author>
</info>
<section>
<title>Another example</title>
<para/>
</section>
</article>
</book>

```

Figure 1.1. address - address.jpg

## LOCATIONS

## SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE

John Russell Pope's Scottish Rite Temple, also known as the 'House of the Temple', is located halfway between Downtown and the Shaw district (1733 16th St NW; Mon–Thurs: library and museum 10am–4.30pm, tours on the hour 10am–4pm; ☎202/232-3579, 🌐www.srmason-sj.org). It's one of DC's most eye-catching buildings; indeed, in the 1930s the American Institute of Architects voted it one of the five finest structures in the world. If you're anywhere in the vicinity, you can't possibly miss it. Its towering Ionic columns, ziggurat-like roof and huge base are part of an overall design inspired by the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Built in 1915 out of limestone and granite, the

The standard Docbook elements address [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/address.html>] (and constituent elements - street [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/street.html>], city [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/city.html>], state [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/state.html>], country [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/country.html>], pob [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/>]



html/pob.html], postcode [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/postcode.html], otheraddr [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/otheraddr.html]) should be used.

The Docbook elements (street [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/street.html], city [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/city.html] etc) as well as additional elements: phone [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/phone.html], fax [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/fax.html], email [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/email.html] are allowed inside the address [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/address.html] wrapper.

Where necessary, single, inline address [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/address.html] elements can be used, wrapped within an address [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/address.html] element

See the section called “Cross-references” for details on marking-up urls.

The following attributes from the Docbook v5.x Schema: continuation, format, linenumbering are not allowed.

## Date

Dates should be captured using a phrase [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/phrase.html] element, with a role="date" attribute value. For date ranges, see the section called “Ranges”. For more descriptive tagging options see the section called “Metadata Presets”

## Directory

### Example 1.2. directory - directory.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?oxygen RNGSchema="http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-extensions.rnc" type="compact"?>
<book xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" version="5.0"
  xml:id="ENCHOM">
  <!-- Sample mark-for directory articles as per the Docbook schema -->
  <!-- Reference title: Encyclopedia of Homeopathy, pg. 312 -->
  <title>Encyclopedia of Homeopathy</title>
  <chapter>
    <title>Introduction</title>
    <section xml:id="ENCHOM312HOWFIN_001" role="directory">
      <title>Useful Addresses</title>
      <section xml:id="ENCHOM312HOWFIN_002" role="dir_section">
        <title>United States</title>
        <section xml:id="ENCHOM312HOWFIN_003" role="dir_section">
          <title>Organizations</title>
          <para>The following organizations can help you find a homeopathic practitioner
            in a particular area:</para>
          <section xml:id="ENCHOM312HOWFIN_004" role="dir_entry">
            <title>Council for Homeopathic Certification</title>
            <address>
              <otheraddr>PMB 187</otheraddr>
              <street>16915 SE 272nd Street, Ste. #100</street>
              <city>Covington</city>
              <postcode>WA 98042</postcode>
              <phone>(866) 242-3399</phone>
              <uri>http://www.homeopathicdirectory.com</uri>
            </address>
            <para>Dummy dummy.</para>
          </section>
        </section>
        <!-- text removed -->
      </section>
    </chapter>
  </book>
```

**Figure 1.2. directory - directory\_Homeopathy.jpg**

## USEFUL ADDRESSES

### United States

#### Organizations

The following organizations can help you find a homeopathic practitioner in a particular area:

#### Council for Homeopathic Certification

PMB 187  
16915 SE 272nd Street, Ste. #100  
Covington, WA 98042  
(866) 242-3399  
<http://www.homeopathicdirectory.com>

#### Homeopathic Academy of Naturopathic Physicians

P.O. Box 8341  
Covington, WA 98042  
(253) 630-3338  
<http://www.hanp.net>

#### North American Society of Homeopaths

P.O. Box 450039  
Sunrise, FL 33345-0039  
(206) 720-7000  
<http://www.homeopathy.org>

Hahnemann Laboratories, Inc.  
1940 Fourth Street  
San Rafael, CA 94901  
(888) 427-6422  
<http://www.hahnemannlabs.com>

WALA/Raphael Pharmacy  
4003 Bridge  
Fair Oaks, CA 95628  
(916) 962-1099

Boiron Homeopathy  
Boiron Borneman, Inc.  
6 Campus Boulevard, Building A  
Newtown Square, PA 19073  
(610) 325-7464  
<http://www.boiron.com>

Hylands Standard Homeopathics  
Atlantis Herbs  
P.O. Box 873  
Evergreen, CO 80437  
<http://atlantisherbals.com>

### Canada

#### Organizations

The Canadian Academy of Homeopathy  
1173 boul. du Mont-Royal  
Outremont, QC H2V 2H6  
(514) 279-6629  
<http://www.homeopathy.ca>

#### Homeopathic College of Canada

280 Eglinton Avenue East  
Toronto, ON M4P 1L4  
(416) 481-8816  
<http://www.homeopathy.edu>

#### Homeopathic Medical Council of Canada

20 Eglinton Avenue East  
Suite 340  
Toronto, ON M4P 1A9  
(416) 638-4622  
<http://www.hmcc.ca>

Content that contains a directory of contact addresses, further information, phone book listing etc. should be captured with a role attribute indicating a directory entry container element.

Use article [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/article.html>] with a role="directory" attribute if the directory exists as a top-level entry in the structure of the book or section [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/section.html>] with a role="directory" attribute if the directory exists below the chapter level.

Individual entries should be captured using a block level element such as section [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/section.html>] with a role="dir\_entry" attribute.

Directory can be further subdivided using a block level element such as section [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/section.html>] with a role="dir\_section" attribute.

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/directory/directory.xml>]

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/directory/directory\\_Homeopathy.jpg](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/directory/directory_Homeopathy.jpg)]

A directory listing containing referential type of information should be captured using section [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/section.html>] elements with a role attribute indicating a directory entry container element.

## Table of Contents

**Example 1.3. toc - toc.xml**

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?oxygen RINGSchema="http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-extensions.rnc" type="compact"?>
<book xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" version="5.0"
  xml:id="ENCAQU">
  <title>Animal Encyclopedia</title>
  <toc>
    <title>Contents</title>
    <tocentry pagenum="10">Preface</tocentry>
```

```

<tocentry pagenum="11">How to use this book</tocentry>
<tocdiv pagenum="12">
  <title>INTRODUCTION TO FISHKEEPING</title>
  <tocentry pagenum="14">Diversity</tocentry>
  <tocentry pagenum="16">What is a fish?</tocentry>
  <!-- text removed for brevity -->
</tocdiv>
</toc>
<!-- text removed for brevity -->
</book>

```

Figure 1.3. toc - contents.jpg

Preface 10		
How to use this book 11		
INTRODUCTION TO FISHKEEPING 12	INTRODUCTION TO FRESHWATER FISH 24	Maintenance 47
 	What to consider 26	Feeding the fish 48
Diversity 14	Setting up the tank 29	Routine tasks 50
What is a fish? 16	Choosing the tank 30	Illness and treatment 53
Evolution and classification 20	Lighting and heating 32	Health concerns 54
The popularity of fishkeeping 22	Filtration and aeration 34	Breeding 59
	Choosing plants 36	Reproductive behaviour 60
	Preparing the tank 38	Breeding in aquaria 64
	Brackish water 43	Fish genetics 70
	Choosing and introducing fish 44	
	Checking the water 46	

Under normal circumstances, Table of Contents should not be captured by hand. Instead, the structure of the book must be captured using a hierarchy of parts, chapters and sections. The Table of Contents will be automatically generated from that.

If there is a specific case where an alternative Table of Contents needs to be produced that does not reflect the hierarchy of the XML, use toc [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/toc.html>] element.

## Index

### Example 1.4. index - index.xml

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?oxygen RNGSchema="http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-extensions.rnc" type="compact"?>
<!-- Reference title: EWC Tree -->
<book xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" version="5.0"
  xml:id="EWC_TREE">
  <title>EWC Tree</title>
  <index xml:id="EWC_TREE350INDEX">
    <indexdiv xml:id="EWC_TREE350INDEX_001">
      <title>A</title>
      <indexentry>
        <primaryie>Abiu 320</primaryie>
      </indexentry>
      <indexentry>
        <primaryie>Abies</primaryie>
        <secondaryie>alba 76</secondaryie>
        <secondaryie>grandis 76</secondaryie>
      </indexentry>
    </indexdiv>
  </index>
</book>

```

Figure 1.4. index - index\_ewc\_tree.jpg

# Index

## A

Abiu 320  
 Abies  
   *alba* 76  
   *grandis* 76  
   *koreana* 76  
   *nordmanniana* 76  
   *procera* 77  
 Acacia  
   False 207  
   Prickly 187  
 Acacia  
   *aneura* 185  
   *dealbata* 185  
   *farnesiana* 185  
   *longifolia* 186  
   *mangium* 186  
   *mearnsii* 186  
   *melanoxylon* 186  
   *nilotica* 187  
   *pycnantha* 188  
   *seyal* 188  
   *xanthophloea* 188,  
     190–191  
 Acer  
   *campestre* 285  
   *negundo* 285  
   *palmatum* 286  
     *palmatum dissectum* 290–291  
   *pseudoplatanus* 287  
   *rubrum* 287  
   *saccharum* 288  
 acid rain 27  
 Adansonia

*Aloe*  
   *bainesii* 126  
   *dichotoma* 125  
 Aloe Tree 126  
 Alpine Ash 156  
*Alstonia scholaris* 325  
 Ambarella 299  
 American Beech 245  
 American Black Birch 258  
 American Chestnut 243  
 American Elder 339  
 American Hornbeam 260  
*Amherstia nobilis* 189  
*Anacardium occidentale* 296  
 Anatto 269  
 angiosperms 110  
   primitive 112  
 Angel's Trumpets 327  
 Angsana 207  
*Annona*  
   *cherimola* 116  
   *glabra* 116  
   *muricata* 116  
 Antarctic Beech 243  
*Antiaris toxicaria* 231  
 Apple  
   Flowering 211  
   Pond 116  
   Star 318  
   Turkish Crab 211  
   Wild 211  
   Wood 311  
 Apricot 212, 214–215  
*Aquilaria malaccensis* 285

Aspen 172, 174–175  
   Canadian 172  
   Big-tooth 168  
 aspirin 50, 51  
   and White Willow 173  
 Atlas Cedar 77  
 Australian Rosewood 303  
*Averrhoa*  
   *bilimbi* 184  
   *carambola* 184  
 Avocado 121  
 Ayurvedic medicine 301  
*Azadirachta indica* 301

## B

Babaco 268  
 Babul 187  
 bacteria, nitrifying 21  
*Baccaurea ramiflora* 177  
 Balata 319  
 Balsa 275  
 Balsam Poplar 169  
 Banyan 233  
 Baobab 42, 270, 272–273  
 bark 18, 37  
 Bark  
   Cassia 119  
   Winter's 113  
 barren lands 34  
 Basket Willow 173  
 Bastard Cedar 275  
*Bauhinia variegata* 189  
 Bay, Bull 115

If it is desirable to auto-generate an index, individual terms may be marked-up at the point-of-reference in the text using the `indexterm` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/indexterm.html>] element.

Otherwise, capture the index using the `index` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/index.html>] element inside a `book` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/book.html>] or `part` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/part.html>] element.

## Set element

`Set` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/Set.html>] element is used to group books from one series to allow validation of crossreferences.

In normal circumstances `set` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/set.html>] may not be used and `book` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/book.html>] should be used to capture a single title.

## Book element

`Book` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/Book.html>] should be the default top-level (root) element for a title.

The DK book model follows docbook specification, although it does not allow colophon [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/colophon.html>] and bibliography [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/bibliography.html>].

A version attribute must be used to indicate which version of the schema is being used (5 at the time of writing).

# Frontmatter

## Book covers

### Example 1.5. frontmatter - TT\_SANFRA-frontmatter.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?oxygen RNGSchema="http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-extensions.rnc" type="compact"?>
<book xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" version="5.0"
  xml:id="TT_SANFRA">

  <info>
    <title>DK Eyewitness Top 10 Travel Guides San Francisco</title>
    <cover condition="prt">
      <mediaobject>
        <imageobject>
          <imagedata fileref="print_cover.jpg"/>
        </imageobject>
      </mediaobject>
    </cover>
    <cover condition="dig">
      <mediaobject>
        <imageobject>
          <imagedata fileref="digital_cover.jpg"/>
        </imageobject>
      </mediaobject>
    </cover>
    <publisher>
      <publishername>Dorling kindersley Limited</publishername>
      <address>
        <city>London</city>
        <street>80 Strand</street>
        <postcode>WC2R 0RL</postcode>
        <country>United Kingdom</country>
        <otheraddr role="website">www.dk.com</otheraddr>
      </address>
    </publisher>
    <authorgroup>
      <!-- authors can be grouped together -->
      <author role="main">
        <personname>
          <firstname>Jeffrey</firstname>
          <surname>Kennedy</surname>
        </personname>
      </author>
      <editor>
        <personname>
          <firstname>Zoë</firstname>
          <surname>Ross</surname>
        </personname>
      </editor>
    </authorgroup>
    <titleabbrev>TT</titleabbrev>
    <!-- can be used to conjure a unique ID used in epub OPF file -->
    <biblioset>
      <biblioid class="isbn" condition="prt">9781405348348</biblioid>
      <!-- to indicate ISBN of the printed book-->
      <biblioid class="isbn" condition="dig">9781405333559</biblioid>
      <!-- isbn for the epub -->
      <bibliosource class="isbn">9781405348348</bibliosource>
      <!-- to indicate the edition of the book that the epub has been sourced from -->
      <revhistory>
        <revision>
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        earthquake notwithstanding; and most visitors, after a few days of taking in the
        sights and sounds of this magnificent city, will agree. Ask anyone who has been here
        and they will tell you it's their favorite US city. The geographical setting evokes
        so much emotional drama, the light seems clearer, the colors more vivid, the
        cultural diversity of the ethnic neighborhoods so captivating and inviting, that
        it's a place almost everyone can fall in love with at first sight.</para>
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    bound by South China Printing Co. Ltd., China First published in Great Britain in 2003
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        <para>Native San Franciscan Jeffrey Kennedy now lives mainly in Italy and Spain. A
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        <para>Produced by Sargasso Media Ltd, London</para>
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        Proofreader Stewart J Wild Indexer Hilary Bird Editorial Assistance Tracy Becker
        Main Photographer Robert Vente Additional Photography Trevor Hill, Neil Lukas,
        Andrew McKinney, Rough Guides/Angus Oborn, Dan Rubin Illustrator chrisorr.com Fact
        Checkers Dan Rubin, AnneLise Sorensen</para>
        <para> For Dorling Kindersley Publishing Managers Ian Midson, Scarlett O'Hara Publisher
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        <para>Sherry Collins, Conrad Van Dyk, Nicola Erdresser, Claire Jones, Jude Ledger, Sam
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            <para>DK India: Managing Editor Aruna Ghose; Senior Cartographer Uma Bhattacharya;
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            Lehrbaum, Paul Brown, Phyllis Butler, Nini Dibble, Jolie Chain, Helen Craddick,
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<email>business.development@pearson.com.au</email></para>
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### biblioid

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        <email>general@tourmaline.ca</email> (in Australia)
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                <country>United Kingdom</country>
                <otheraddr role="website">www.dk.com</otheraddr>
            </address>
        </publisher>
        <authorgroup>
            <!-- authors can be grouped together -->
            <author role="main">
                <personname>
                    <firstname>Jeffrey</firstname>
                    <surname>Kennedy</surname>
                </personname>
            </author>
            <editor>
                <personname>
                    <firstname>Zoë</firstname>
                    <surname>Ross</surname>
                </personname>
            </editor>
        </authorgroup>
        <titleabbrev>TT</titleabbrev>
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            <!-- to indicate ISBN of the printed book -->
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            <!-- isbn for the epub -->
        </biblioset>
    </info>

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  <title>San Francisco's Top 10</title>
  <chapter role="article" xml:id="TT_SANFRA006-007SANFRA">
    <title>San Francisco's Highlights</title>
    <para role="intro" xml:id="TT_SANFRA006SANFRA_011">San Franciscans will, rather candidly, admit that they are the most fortunate people on earth, the occasional earthquake notwithstanding; and most visitors, after a few days of taking in the sights and sounds of this magnificent city, will agree. Ask anyone who has been here and they will tell you it's their favorite US city. The geographical setting evokes so much emotional drama, the light seems clearer, the colors more vivid, the cultural diversity of the ethnic neighborhoods so captivating and inviting, that it's a place almost everyone can fall in love with at first sight.</para>
  </chapter>
</part>
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  <title>Copyright</title>
  <para>Produced by Sargasso Media Ltd, London Reproduced by Colourscan, Singapore Printed and bound by South China Printing Co. Ltd., China First published in Great Britain in 2003 by Dorling Kindersley Limited 80 Strand, London WC2R 0RL A Penguin Company Reprinted with revisions 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 Copyright 2003, 2010 © Dorling Kindersley Limited, London All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner. A CIP catalogue record is available from the British Library ISBN 978-1-40534-834-8 Within each Top 10 list in this book, no hierarchy of quality or popularity is implied. All 10 are, in the editor's opinion, of roughly equal merit. Floors are referred to throughout in accordance with American usage; ie. the "first floor" is at ground level.</para>
</appendix>
<appendix role="acknowledgments">
  <title>Acknowledgments</title>
  <section>
    <title>Main Contributors</title>
    <para>Native San Franciscan Jeffrey Kennedy now lives mainly in Italy and Spain. A graduate of Stanford University, he spends his time producing, writing and acting. He is also co-author of Top 10 Rome and author of Top 10 Mallorca and Top 10 Miami &quot; The Keys.</para>
    <para>Produced by Sargasso Media Ltd, London</para>
    <para>Editorial Director Zoë Ross Art Editor Janis Utton Picture Research Helen Stallion Proofreader Stewart J Wild Indexer Hilary Bird Editorial Assistance Tracy Becker Main Photographer Robert Vente Additional Photography Trevor Hill, Neil Lukas, Andrew McKinney, Rough Guides/Angus Oborn, Dan Rubin Illustrator chrisorr.com Fact Checkers Dan Rubin, AnneLise Sorensen</para>
    <para> For Dorling Kindersley Publishing Managers Ian Midson, Scarlett O'Hara Publisher Douglas Amrine Revisions Coordinators Rose Hudson, Mani Ramaswamy, Ros Walford, Hugo Wilkinson Assistant Revisions Coordinators Mary Ormandy, Pollyanna Poulter Senior Cartographic Editor Casper Morris DTP Jason Little Production Melanie Dowland Picture Librarian David Saldanha </para>
  </section>
  <section>
    <title>Additional Design and Editorial Assistance</title>
    <para>Sherry Collins, Conrad Van Dyk, Nicola Erdpresser, Claire Jones, Jude Ledger, Sam Merrell, Pete Quinlan, Karen Villabona</para>
    <formalpara>
      <title>Maps</title>
      <para>DK India: Managing Editor Aruna Ghose; Senior Cartographer Uma Bhattacharya;

```

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        Cartographic Researcher Suresh Kumar.</para>
</formalpara>
<formalpara>
  <title>Special Assistance</title>
  <para>The author would like to thank the following people for their assistance:
    Patricia Perez-Arce and Ed, Sonal Bhatt, Bruce and Celeste Joki, Margaret Casey
    and Mark Trahan, Robert Vente, Angela Jackson, Sandy Barnes, Harriet and Rick
    Lehrbaum, Paul Brown, Phyllis Butler, Nini Dibble, Jolie Chain, Helen Craddick,
    Vivian Deuschl, Marr Goodrum, and Isabelle Lejano.</para>
</formalpara>
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  <title>Picture Credits</title>
  <para>t-top, tl-top left; tlc-top left center; tc-top center; tr-top right; cla-
    center left above; ca-center above; cra-center right above; cl-center left;
    c-center; cr-center right; clb-center left below; cb-center below; crb-center
    right below; bl- bottom left, b-bottom; bc-bottom center; bcl-bottom center
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    subsequent edition of this publication. The publishers would like to thank the
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    to reproduce their photographs:</para>
  <para> ABSINTHE BRASSERIE &quot; BAR: 105tl; ALAMY IMAGES: Jim Gold- stein 40tl; ANA
    MANDARA: 97tl. BAMBUDDHALOUGE.COM: 70tl; BANCROFT LIBRARY, BERKELEY UNIVERSITY:
    36tr; BRIAN BIGGS: 120tr. CABLE CAR MUSEUM: 11b; CALI- FORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIEN-
    CES: 22b; Dong Lin 22tl, 22tr, 23br, 23tr; CAMPTON PLACE HOTEL: 114tl; THE CLIFT
    HOTEL: Ian Schragger Hotels, Nikolas Koerno: 114tr; CORBIS: 1, 4-5, 8cl, 9, 10b,
    12-13, 14-15, 16tl, 16b, 17c, 17b, 27c, 34t, 36tl, 37tr, 37br, 39, 40tr, 52tl,
    52tr, 54tl, 54tr, 54b, 55r, 74b, 76tr, 78tl, 78tr, 79t, 80-81, 86-7, 102-03,
    118-19, 130-31; COST PLUS WORLD MARKET: 96tr. DE YOUNG MUSEUM: Mark Darley 21c.
    ENCHANTED CRYSTAL: photo by David J Landry 104tl; EXECUTIVE SUITES: 149tl;
    Courtesy of the FINE ARTS MUSEUM OF SAN FRAN-CISCO: 114tl; FREY NOR- RIS
    GALLERY: 42tl; GETTY IM- AGES: Ronald Martinez 73r; HOUSERSTOCK: Jan Butchofsky
    - Houser 18t; Dave G Houser 15cr, 18-19, 75tl; THE LARK CREEK INN: 129tl;
    TERRENCE MC- CARTHY: 56b; SEAN MORIARTY: 74tr; MUSEUM OF CRAFT &quot; FOLK ART:
    Baby Frog 2001, blown and sand-carved glass, 11 x 103#4 x 8 inches Archie Noise
    Cat photo Lee Fatheree 42b. NOVA BAR AND RESTAURANT: 66tr. Courtesy of OAKLAND
    MUSEUM OF CALIFORNIA: 126tc, 126tr. PINK CLUB: Christian Horan Photography 71tl.
    REDFERN: David Redfern 54tc; REX FEATURES: 37cl, 53tl; RON- ALD GRANT ARCHIVE:
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    FRANCISCO MUSEUM OF MODERN ART: Cali- fornia Artist, 1982 © Estate of Robert
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    Jeff Koons 27bl; SAN FRAN- CISCO ZOO: Jason Langer 114c. TABLESPOON: 3tr. ROBERT
    VENITE: 20b, 32c, 32b, 33t, 34tr, 35t, 61r, 72b, 74tl, 148tl, 149. YANK SING:
    91tl; JERRY YULSMAN: 52b. For jacket credits see Contents page All other images
    are © Dorling Kindersley. For further information see: www.dkimages.com. </para>
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<section>
  <title>Special Editions of DK Travel Guides</title>
  <para>DK Travel Guides can be purchased in bulk quantities at discounted prices for use
    in promotions or as premiums. We are also able to offer special editions and
    personalized jackets, corporate imprints, and excerpts from all of our books,
    tailored specifically to meet your own needs. To find out more, please contact: (in
    the US) <email>specialsales@dk.com</email> (in the UK)
    <email>travelspecialsales@uk.dk.com</email> (in Canada) DK Special Sales at
    <email>general@tourmaline.ca</email> (in Australia)
    <email>business.development@pearson.com.au</email></para>
</section>
</appendix>
</book>

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Any front or back-matter book level construct that does not fit into the standard part [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/part.html] / chapter [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/chapter.html] / section [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/section.html] structure should be captured using the appendix [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/appendix.html] element.

Use the role attribute to indicate the type of content captured, for example acknowledgments (see the section called “role attribute”).

# Chapter

## Example 1.9. chapter - chapter.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?oxygen RNGSchema="http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-extensions.rnc" type="compact"?>
<!-- Reference title: Animal; Chapter mark-up as per Docbook 5.0 -->
<book xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" version="5.0"
  xml:id="ANIMAL">
  <title>Animal Encyclopedia</title>
  <!-- text removed -->
  <part xml:id="ANIMAL082-597ANIKIN">
    <title>The Animal Kingdom</title>
    <chapter xml:id="ANIMAL084-257MAMMAL">
      <title>Mammals</title>
      <section role="article" xml:id="ANIMAL086MAMMAL">
        <title>Mammals</title>
        <para role="intro"><emphasis role="leadin">MAMMALS, THE MOST FAMILIAR</emphasis>
          group ..... complex societies.</para>
        <!-- text removed for brevity -->
      </section>
      <section xml:id="ANIMAL090EGGMAM" role="article">
        <title>Egg-laying Mammals</title>
        <para role="intro"><emphasis rend="leadin">ALSO KNOWN AS</emphasis> monotremes, this
          ..... New Guinea.</para>
        <!-- text removed for brevity -->
        <section xml:id="ANIMAL090SHOECH" role="entry">
          <title>Short-nosed Echidna</title>
          <simplelist xml:id="ANIMAL090SHOECH_001" role="dataset">
            <member role="latin_name" remap="data">Tachyglossus aculeatus</member>
            <!-- text removed -->
          </simplelist>
          <mediaobject xml:id="ANIMAL090SHOECH_002" role="locator">
            <imageobject>
              <imagedata fileref="animal090shoech_002.jpg"/>
            </imageobject>
          </mediaobject>
          <para>The spines of the short-nosed ..... external neck.</para>
          <mediaobject xml:id="ANIMAL090SHOECH_003">
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          <!-- content removed -->
        </section>
      </section>
      <!-- content removed -->
      <section xml:id="ANIMAL116PRIMAT" role="article">
        <title>Primates</title>
        <para role="intro"><emphasis rend="leadin">MEMBERS OF THE ORDER PRIMATES</emphasis>
          - prosimians, ..... since 1990.</para>
        <!-- text removed for brevity -->
        <section xml:id="ANIMAL118PROSIM">
          <title>PROSIMIANS</title>
          <para role="intro"><emphasis rend="leadin">MORE PRIMITIVE</emphasis> than
            monkeys ..... especially the lemurs.</para>
          <!-- text removed for brevity -->
        </section>
        <section xml:id="ANIMAL122MONKEY">
          <title>MONKEYS</title>
          <para role="intro"><emphasis rend="leadin">THIS LARGE,</emphasis> diverse .....
            laboratory research. </para>
          <!-- text removed for brevity -->
        </section>
        <!-- content removed -->
      </section>
    </chapter>
    <!-- content removed -->
  </part>
  <!-- content removed -->
</book>
```



Figure 1.5. chapter - contents\_animal.jpg

Part	THE ANIMAL KINGDOM	82
Section 12	MAMMALS	84
Chapter	EGG-LAYING MAMMALS	90
Section	MARSUPIALS	91
	INSECTIVORES	102
	BATS	108
	FLYING LEMURS	114
	ELEPHANT-SHREWS	114
	TREE SHREWS	115
	PRIMATES	116
	PROSIMIANS	118
	MONKEYS	122
	APES	132
	ANTEATERS AND RELATIVES	138
	RODENTS	144
	SQUIRREL-LIKE RODENTS	146
	MOUSE-LIKE RODENTS	150
	CAVY-LIKE RODENTS	157
	CETACEANS	160
	BALLEN WHALES	162
	TOOTHED WHALES	166
	CARNIVORES	178
	DOGS AND RELATIVES	180
	BLAIR	188
	RACCOONS AND RELATIVES	194
	MUSTELIDS	196
	CHIVETS AND RELATIVES	204
	HYENAS AND AARDWOLF	206
	CATS	208
	SEALS AND SEALIONS	216
	ELEPHANTS	220
	AARDVARK	222
	HYRAXES	222
	DUGONG AND MANATEES	223
	HOOVED MAMMALS	224
	HORSES AND RELATIVES	226
	TOOTHED RODENTS	228
	TAPIRS	231
	PIGS	232
	HIPPOCOTAMUSES	234
	CAMELS AND RELATIVES	236
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	PRONGHORNS	241
	GIRAFFE AND OKAPI	242

chapter [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/chapter.html>] should be the default top-level book division for content that runs over more than a single spread. It may contain a number of section [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/section.html>] elements, or nested section [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/section.html>] elements if more granular division is required.

## Part elements

### Example 1.10. book\_part - book.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?oxygen RNGSchema="http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-extensions.rnc" type="compact"?>
<!-- Reference title: DK Animal; Book structure and hierarchy as per Docbook 5.0 -->
<book xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" version="5.0">
  <title>Animal Encyclopedia</title>
  <part>
    <title>Introduction</title>
    <!-- text removed for brevity -->
    <article>
      <title>What are animals?</title>
      <para>Dummy.....</para>
      <!-- text removed for brevity -->
    </article>
    <!-- text removed for brevity -->
  </part>
  <part>
    <title>Habitats</title>
    <!-- text removed for brevity -->
    <article>
      <title>World Habitats</title>
      <para>Dummy.....</para>
      <!-- text removed fro brevity -->
    </article>
    <!-- text removed for brevity -->
  </part>
  <part>
    <title>The Animal Kingdom</title>
    <chapter>
      <title>Mammals</title>
      <section role="article">
        <title>Mammals</title>
        <para>Dummy.....</para>
      </section>
      <section>
        <title>Egg-laying Mammals</title>
        <para>Dummy.....</para>
        <!-- text removed for brevity -->
      </section>
      <section>

```

```

<title>Primates</title>
<para>Dummy.....</para>
<!-- text removed for brevity -->
<section>
  <title>PROSIMIANS</title>
  <para>Dummy.....</para>
</section>
<section>
  <title>MONKEYS</title>
  <para>Dummy.....</para>
</section>
</chapter>
<chapter>
  <title>Birds</title>
  <section role="article">
    <title>Birds</title>
    <para>Dummy.....</para>
  </section>
  <!-- text removed for brevity -->
</chapter>
</part>
</book>

```

Figure 1.6. book\_part - contents\_animal.jpg

CONTENTS			
PREFACE .....	8		
ABOUT THIS BOOK .....	10		
<b>INTRODUCTION 12</b>			
WHAT ARE ANIMALS? .....	14		
EVOLUTION .....	16		
CLASSIFICATION .....	18		
ANIMAL GROUPS .....	20		
ANATOMY .....	24		
BEHAVIOUR .....	26		
LIFE CYCLES .....	28		
ANIMALS IN DANGER .....	30		
CONSERVATION .....	32		
<b>HABITATS 34</b>			
WORLD HABITATS .....	36		
GRASSLAND .....	38		
DESERT .....	42		
TROPICAL FOREST .....	46		
TEMPERATE FOREST .....	50		
CONIFEROUS FOREST .....	54		
MOUNTAINS .....	58		
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FRESH WATER .....	66		
OCEANS .....	70		
COASTS AND CORAL REEFS .....	74		
URBAN AREAS .....	78		
<b>THE ANIMAL KINGDOM 82</b>			
			
<b>MAMMALS 84</b>			
MAMMALS .....	86	RODENTS .....	144
EGG-LAYING MAMMALS .....	90	SCURREL-LIKE RODENTS .....	146
MARSUPIALS .....	91	MOUSE-LIKE RODENTS .....	150
INSECTIVORES .....	102	CAVE-LIKE RODENTS .....	157
BATS .....	108	CETACEANS .....	160
FLYING LEMURS .....	114	BALEEN WHALES .....	162
ELEPHANT-SHREWS .....	114	TOOTHED WHALES .....	166
TREE SHREWS .....	115	CARNIVORES .....	178
PRIMATES .....	116	DOGS AND RELATIVES .....	180
PROSIMIANS .....	118	BIRDS .....	188
MONKEYS .....	122	RACCOONS AND RELATIVES .....	194
APES .....	132	MUSTELIDS .....	196
ANTEATERS AND RELATIVES .....	138	CHIVETS AND RELATIVES .....	204
PANGOLINS .....	140	HYENAS AND AARDWOLF .....	206
RABBITS, HARES, AND PIKAS .....	141	CATS .....	208
		SEALS AND SEALIONS .....	216
		ELEPHANTS .....	220
		AARDVARK .....	222
		HYRAXES .....	222
		DUGONG AND MANATEES .....	223
		HOOVED MAMMALS .....	224
		HORSES AND RELATIVES .....	226
		RHINOCEROS .....	228
		TAPIRS .....	231
		PIGS .....	232
		HIPPOTAMUSES .....	234
		CAMELS AND RELATIVES .....	236
		DEER .....	238
		PRONGHORNS .....	241
		GIRAFFE AND OKAPI .....	242
		CATTLE AND RELATIVES .....	244
		MAMMALS IN DANGER .....	257
			
		<b>BIRDS 258</b>	<b>REPTILES 260</b>
		BIRDS .....	260
		OSTRICH .....	264
		REBEAS .....	264
		CASSOWARIES AND EMUS .....	265
		KIWIS .....	265
		TINAMOUS .....	265
		PENGUINS .....	266
		DIVERS .....	268
		GREBES .....	268
		ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS .....	270
		PELICANS AND RELATIVES .....	272
		HERONS AND RELATIVES .....	277
		FLAMINGOS .....	280
		WATERFOWL .....	282
		BIRDS OF PREY .....	286
		GAMEBIRDS .....	295
		CRANES AND RELATIVES .....	298
		WADERS, GULLS, AND AUKS .....	302
		PIGEONS .....	309
		SANDGROUSE .....	310
		PARROTS .....	311
		CUCKOOS AND TURACOS .....	315
		OWLS .....	316
		NIGHTJARS AND FROGMOUTHS .....	321
		HUMMINGBIRDS AND SWIFTS .....	323
		MOUSEBIRDS .....	326
		REPTILES .....	260
		TORTOISES AND TURTLES .....	264
		TUATARAS .....	264
		SNAKES .....	265
		BOAS, PYTHONS, AND RELATIVES .....	265
		COLUBRIDS .....	265
		ELAPIDS .....	266
		VIBERS .....	268
		BLIND AND THREAD SNAKES .....	268
		LIZARDS .....	270
		IGUANAS AND RELATIVES .....	272
		GECKOS AND SNAKE-LIZARDS .....	277
		SKEINS AND RELATIVES .....	280
		ANGUILLIFORM LIZARDS .....	282
		AMPHIBIANS .....	286
		CROCODILES AND ALLIGATORS .....	295
		REPTILES IN DANGER .....	298
		<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>	
		AMPHIBIANS .....	286
		NEWTS AND SALAMANDERS .....	295
		CAECILIANS .....	298
		FROGS AND TOADS .....	302
		AMPHIBIANS IN DANGER .....	309

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## Article

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Article is sometimes equivalent to a page spread.

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# Glossary

## Example 1.11. glossary - glossary-submarine.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?oxygen RNGSchema="http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-extensions.rnc" type="compact"?>
<!-- Reference title: EWG Submarine -->
<book xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" version="5.0"
  xml:id="EWG_SUBMAR">
  <title>Eyewitness Guides: Submarine</title>
  <glossary xml:id="EWG_SUBMAR070GLOSSA">
    <title>Glossary</title>
    <glossentry xml:id="EWG_SUBMAR070GLOSSA_001">
      <glossterm>Attack centre</glossterm>
      <glossdef>
        <para>Space on a modern military submarine in ..... and missile guidance
          systems.</para>
      </glossdef>
    </glossentry>
    <glossentry xml:id="EWG_SUBMAR070GLOSSA_002">
      <glossterm>Ballast tank</glossterm>
      <glossdef>
        <para>Tank used to hold seawater ballast; when full, it ..... the submarine to
          surface.</para>
      </glossdef>
    </glossentry>
    <!-- text removed -->
    <!-- glossee and glossealso generate the necessary crossref text like 'See', 'See also' etc. on its own -->
    <glossentry xml:id="EWG_SUBMAR070GLOSSA_003">
      <glossterm>Boomer</glossterm>
      <glossdef>
        <para>Slang for large missile carrier, or SSBN.</para>
        <glossealso otherterm="EWG_SUBMAR070GLOSSA_004">SSBN</glossealso>
      </glossdef>
    </glossentry>
    <!-- text removed -->
    <glossentry xml:id="EWG_SUBMAR070GLOSSA_004">
      <glossterm>SSBN (Ship Submersible Ballistic Nuclear)</glossterm>
      <glossdef>
        <para>Huge missile&#x002D;carrying submarine, designed to deter enemies.</para>
      </glossdef>
    </glossentry>
    <!-- text removed for brevity -->
  </glossary>
</book>
```

Figure 1.7. glossary - glossary\_1.jpg



Glossary [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/Glossary.html>] would normally be used as a child of the book [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/book.html>] element.

If a glossary occurs at a lower level (such as chapter [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/chapter.html>] or article [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/article.html>]), use glosslist [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/glosslist.html>].

## Section elements

Example 1.12. section - section.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!--?oxygen RNGSchema="http://dk-schema/googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-extensions.rnc" type="compact"? - for offline testing-->
<?oxygen RNGSchema="http://dk-schema/googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-extensions.rnc" type="compact"?>
<!-- Reference title: Animal, part 'Animal Kingdom'-->
<!-- Please note that the IDs for sections have been derived from their own heads, since they serve as divisioning
elements in the Docbook model (except for the last level, which map to the regular sections
appearing inside an article as per the old model )-->
<book xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" version="5.0"
  xml:id="ANIMAL">
  <title>Animal</title>
  <!-- text removed for brevity -->
  <part xml:id="ANIMAL082-597ANIKIN">
    <title>The Animal Kingdom</title>
    <chapter xml:id="ANIMAL084-257MAMMAL">
      <title>Mammals</title>
      <!-- text removed for brevity -->
      <!-- sections used for creating divisions inside the parent component (chapter) -->
      <section xml:id="ANIMAL090EGGMAM">
        <title>Egg-laying Mammals</title>
        <para>Dummy....</para>
        <!-- text removed for brevity -->
      </section>
      <section xml:id="ANIMAL091MARSUP">
        <title>Marsupials</title>
        <para>Dummy....</para>
        <!-- text removed for brevity -->
      </section>
      <!-- text removed -->
      <section xml:id="ANIMAL116PRIMAT">
        <title>Primates</title>
        <para>Dummy....</para>
        <!-- text removed for brevity -->
      <section xml:id="ANIMAL118PROSIM">
```

```

<title>PROSIMIANS</title>
<para>Dummy.....</para>
</section>
<!-- section described along with its child/constituent components -->
<section xml:id="ANIMAL122MONKEY">
  <title>Monkeys</title>
  <para role="intro"><phrase role="leadin">THIS LARGE</phrase>, diverse .....
    research.</para>
  <section xml:id="ANIMAL122MONKEY_001">
    <title>Anatomy</title>
    <para>Monkeys are ..... social gestures.</para>
    <!-- text removed -->
  </section>
  <!-- text removed -->
  <section xml:id="ANIMAL123GRYWOL" role="entry">
    <title>Grey woolly monkey</title>
    <simplelist xml:id="ANIMAL123GRYWOL_001" role="dataset">
      <member role="length" remap="data">50-65cm (20- 26 in)</member>
      <!-- text removed -->
    </simplelist>
    <para>Woolly monkeys have thick..... when mature.</para>
    <!-- content removed -->
    <sidebar xml:id="ANIMAL123CONSER" remap="feature">
      <title>Conservation</title>
      <para>Monkeys such as ..... is prized.</para>
      <!-- text removed -->
      <mediaobject xml:id="ANIMAL123CONSER_001">
        <imageobject>
          <imagedata fileref="animal123conser_001.jpg"/>
        </imageobject>
      </mediaobject>
    </sidebar>
  </section>
  <!-- text removed -->
</section>
</chapter>
<!-- text removed for brevity -->
</part>
</book>

```

Figure 1.8. section - contents\_animal.jpg

Part	10	THE ANIMAL KINGDOM	82
Section 12	14	MAMMALS	84
Chapter	16	EGG-LAYING MAMMALS	86
Section	18	MARSUPIALS	90
	20	INSECTIVORES	91
	22	BATS	92
	24	FLYING LEMURS	93
	26	ELEPHANT-SHREWS	94
	28	TREE SHREWS	95
	30	PRIMATES	96
	32	PROSIMIANS	97
	34	APES	98
	36	ANTEATERS AND RELATIVES	99
	38	RODENTS	100
	40	SQUIRREL-LIKE RODENTS	101
	42	MOUSE-LIKE RODENTS	102
	44	CAVY-LIKE RODENTS	103
	46	CETACEANS	104
	48	BALEEN WHALES	105
	50	TOOTHED WHALES	106
	52	CARNIVORES	107
	54	DOGS AND RELATIVES	108
	56	BEARS	109
	58	RACCOONS AND RELATIVES	110
	60	MUSTELIDS	111
	62	CIVETS AND RELATIVES	112
	64	HYENAS AND AARDWOLF	113
	66	CATS	114
	68	SEALS AND SEALIONS	115
	70	ELEPHANTS	116
	72	AARDVARK	117
	74	HYRAXES	118
	76	DUGONG AND MANATEES	119
	78	HOOFED MAMMALS	120
	80	HORSES AND RELATIVES	121
	82	RHINOCEROSES	122
	84	TAPIRS	123
	86	PIGS	124
	88	HIPPOCOTAMUSES	125
	90	CAMELS AND RELATIVES	126
	92	DEER	127
	94	PRONGHORN	128
	96	GRAFFE AND GRAP	129

Section [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/Section.html>] elements are used to create logical subdivisions and to reflect the structure of the book [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/book.html>].

Section [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/Section.html>] elements can be nested. It may be helpful to use stylesheets (XSLT or CSS) or XML editing tool functions to ensure that the nesting is correct.

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/section/section.xml>]

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/section/contents\\_animal.jpg](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/section/contents_animal.jpg)]

The role attribute can be used to specify functions of a section [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/section.html>] (see the section called "role attribute").

role="feature" can be used to indicate standalone portions of information that can not be captured using article [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/article.html>] or sidebar [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/sidebar.html>].

role="entry" can be used to capture blocks equivalent to reference book entries.

## Sidebar

sidebar [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/sidebar.html>] should only be used to capture simple portions of information that are separated from the main flow of text.

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/sidebar/sidebar.xml>]

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/sidebar/feature.jpg>]

In more complex scenarios, where additional structure needs to be captured, use section [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/section.html>] with role="feature" attribute value.

## Title Abbreviations

### Example 1.13. titleabbrev - titleabbrev.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?oxygen RNGSchema="http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-extensions.rnc" type="compact"?>
<!-- Reference title: Your Toddler Month by Month -->
<!-- The titleabbrev text, i.e. 'Language development' can be used if an alternative version is needed for some p
xreflable can be used for alternative xref link text -->
<article xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
  version="5.0" xml:id="YOUTOD212COMTOD">
  <title>Communication with your Toddler</title>
  <section xml:id="YOUTOD212COMTOD_011" xreflabel="the section on Language development">
    <title>Language development - taught or caught?</title>
    <titleabbrev xml:id="YOUTOD212COMTOD_012">Language development</titleabbrev>
    <para>Until the late 1950s .....rules, such as making plurals.</para>
  </section>
  <!-- text removed -->
  <section xml:id="YOUTOD256WHATOD_004">
    <title>Tuning in to others</title>
    <para>Your child starts to understand ..... direction and pointing (see <phrase
      condition="dig" cref="YOUTOD256WHATOD_004CREF001">
      <xref linkend="YOUTOD212COMTOD_011"/></phrase>
      <phrase condition="prt" cref="YOUTOD256WHATOD_004CREF001">page 217</phrase>.</para>
  </section>
</article>
```



**Figure 1.9. titleabbrev - titleabbrev.jpg**

## Language development – taught or caught?

Until the late 1950s there was a common belief that children learned language on an individual basis, either by hearing and imitating sounds or by interpreting other people's responses to sounds. The linguistic expert Noam Chomsky believed that this was too simplistic to explain the complex process of learning the meaning, structure, and grammatical rules of language. He pointed out that children as young as three will show awareness of grammatical rules, such as making plurals.

---

## Tuning in to others

Now that your child can empathize with others, she will also start to develop her ability to understand that someone else may see things differently to her. This is an important and necessary part of learning to develop friendships and later social relationships. Psychologists call it “theory of mind”. It is the skill that enables us to learn to empathize with, understand, and predict the behaviour of others.

Your child starts to understand that she is a separate person with separate thoughts when she develops the ability to share attention with another person; for example, when she understands that someone else is sharing her interest by looking in the same direction and pointing (see page 217). This leads to her developing a more sophisticated understanding

Use the titleabbrev [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/titleabbrev.html>] element in block constructs such as section [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/section.html>] if there is a need to capture an abbreviated version of a title.

Note this should not be used in place of xreflabel (see the section called “Cross-references”).

## Cross-references

### Example 1.14. crossref - crossref.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?oxygen RINGSchema="http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-extensions.rnc" type="compact"?>
<book xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" version="5.0">
  <!-- sample mark-up to show xref and conditional formatting (Please see the html output called 'crossref_outp
  <!-- Reference title: EWG Insect, pg. 6. Please note that the content has been modified a bit for sample purp
  <article xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
    version="5.0" xml:id="EWG_INSECT006PARINS">
    <title>The Parts of an Insect</title>
    <section xml:id="EWG_INSECT006PARINS_014">
      <title>Antennae</title>
      <!-- The conditional formatting for xrefs will be done by creating two versions of the element
      block where the cross-ref appears, as shown for the following para. condition="dig"
      is equivalent to deftext, while condition="prt" is equivalent to alttext in the old mark-up.
      Matching id values on cref attributes is required. -->
      <para condition="dig" cref="EWG_INSECT006PARINS_015CREFP001">The antennae of insects (See
        <xref linkend="EWG_INSECT016TOUSME"/>, <xref linkend="EWG_INSECT018LEGWOR"/>)
        vary in ..... vibrations, and smells.</para>
```

```

        <para condition="prt" cref="EWG_INSECT006PARINS_015CREF001">The antennae of insects (See
            <link linkend="EWG_INSECT016TOUSME">pp. 16&#x2013;19</link>) vary in .....
            vibrations, and smells.</para>
    </section>
</article>
<article xml:id="EWG_INSECT016TOUSME">
    <title>Touch, Smell, and Hearing</title>
    <section xml:id="EWG_INSECT016TOUSME_001">
        <title>Section 1</title>
        <para>Contents of section 1.</para>
    </section>
</article>

<!-- xreflabel will be taken as the xref target text, wherever it is provided (Please see the html output cal
<article xml:id="EWG_INSECT018LEGWOR" xreflabel="Legwork - alternative text for link">
    <title>Legwork</title>
    <section xml:id="EWG_INSECT018LEGWOR_001">
        <title>Section 1</title>
        <para>Contents of section 1.</para>
    </section>
</article>

<!-- sample mark-up to show 'link' element (link surrounds the text that should be made "hot,"
    (unlike xref which must generate the text)) -->
<!-- Reference title: Your Toddler Month by Month -->
<article xml:id="YOUTOD032BEIOWN">
    <title>Being your Own Person</title>
    <section xml:id="YOUTOD032BEIOWN_005">
        <title>Avoiding comparisons and choosing advice</title>
        <para condition="dig" cref="YOUTOD032BEIOWN_006CREF001">....Unless there are <link
            linkend="YOUTOD292WHECHI">special needs</link> most children ..... start
            school.</para>
        <para condition="prt" cref="YOUTOD032BEIOWN_006CREF001">....Unless there are special
            needs (see <link linkend="YOUTOD292WHECHI">page 292</link>) most children .....
            start school.</para>
    </section>
    <!-- text removed -->
    <section xml:id="YOUTOD292WHECHI">
        <title>When a Child has Special Needs</title>
        <para>text</para>
    </section>
</article>
</book>

```



**Figure 1.10. crossref - xref.jpg**

ANTENNAE  
The antennae of  
insects (pp. 16–17)  
vary in size and shape  
from long and thin, as  
in crickets, to short  
and hair-like, as in  
some flies. But  
whatever their shape  
the antennae bear  
many sensory struc-  
tures that are able to  
detect air movements,  
vibrations, and smells.

The xref [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/xref.html>] element with the linkend attribute should be used to for internal document links and cross-references. This will allow the link text to be generated from the target element (usually from the title text).

Cross-references should point to the block elements such as article [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/article.html>] or section [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/section.html>] and not their respective title [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/title.html>] elements.

If an alternative or abbreviated link text is needed, use xreflabel attribute on the target element.

See metadata section for instances where the content linked by a xref [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/xref.html>] should be meta-tagged.

Use the link [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/link.html>] element with the linkend attribute when the rendering of the cross-reference should not be generated.

For external links (such as a website url) use link [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/link.html>] with a xlink:href attribute.

If useful to mark-up a website url semantically, but render as a plain text string, use the uri [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/uri.html] element.

## Footnotes

### Example 1.15. footnote - footnote.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?oxygen RNGSchema="http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-extensions.rnc" type="compact"?>
<!-- footnote mark-up as per the Docbook schema -->
<!-- Reference title: Re-imagine, pg. 45 -->
<book xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xml:id="REIMAG">
  <chapter xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
    version="5.0" xml:id="REIMAG041-052REIWOR">
    <title>Re-Imagining the World: All Bets are Off</title>
    <section xml:id="REIMAG041REIWOR_008">
      <title>Losing bet I: Systematic planning rituals</title>
      <!--text removed -->
      <!-- The footnotes will sit, wherever they have been referenced from, in the main text, as shown here -->
      <para>Meg Whitman has seen the faith in long-term strategy<footnote
        xml:id="REIMAG041REIWOR_022" role="buy_the_book">
          <formalpara><title>"Plan" to buy this book</title>
            <para><superscript>1</superscript>My favorite management book in the last 25
              years?</para></formalpara>
            <para>No contest. <emphasis>The Rise and Fall of Strategic Planning</emphasis>,
              by Henry Mintzberg.</para></footnote> come and go. She's .....several
              times a <emphasis>week</emphasis>."</para>
        </section>
      </chapter>
      <!-- Another example -->
      <chapter xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
        version="5.0" xml:id="REIMAG053-073CONALT">
        <title>Control Alt Delete: The Destruction Imperative</title>
        <sidebar xml:id="REIMAG060DOMAT" remap="feature">
          <title>Do the math (1+1=0)</title>
          <para>The table below summarizes the financial impact of the 10 biggest mergers of the
            1998-2002 period.</para>
          <informaltable xml:id="REIMAG060DOMAT_001">
            <tgroup cols="1">
              <thead>
                <row>
                  <entry>Recent Merger (Year)</entry>
                </row>
                <row>
                  <entry>Value Created (+) or Destroyed (-) Since Acquisition <footnote
                    xml:id="REIMAG060DOMAT_002"><para><superscript>*</superscript>As
                      of 1 July 2002. .... 2002.</para></footnote></entry>
                </row>
              </thead>
              <tbody>
                <row>
                  <entry>text removed</entry>
                </row>
              </tbody>
            </tgroup>
          </informaltable>
        </sidebar>
      </chapter>
    </book>
```

**Figure 1.11. footnote - footnote.jpg****Losing Bet I: Systematic Planning Rituals**

When my business career effectively began, in the mid-1970s, the once “invincible” United States was being economically humbled by a new breed of competitor ... and, in particular, by Japan. All things Japanese were “good”—that was the conventional wisdom. In response, the best minds in business offered their best ideas on how to survive in the new competitive environment. These were the big strategic “bets” of the late 20th century.

First, there was *The Strategic Planning Bet*. People believed in five-year plans. Ten-year plans. A strategy “guru,” completely cowed by Japan’s industrial success, claimed that one Japanese company (I think it was Canon) actually had a 500-year plan. Those of us enslaved by Wall Street’s crazy quarterly-earnings requirements wept openly. Imagine, we intoned as one ... a 500-year perspective!

Ah, those were the days.

Meg Whitman has seen the faith in long-term strategy<sup>1</sup> come and go. She’s CEO of the insanely successful eBay ... and a survivor of the dot-com conniptions. In the old days, she says, enterprise “strategy meetings” were held “once or twice a year.” Now, in eBay World, “strategy sessions” are “needed several times a *week*.”

Forget the 500-year plan: You’re lucky if you can write a five-week plan that makes any sense ... yes ... after five weeks.

**“PLAN” TO BUY THIS BOOK**

<sup>1</sup>My favorite management book in the last 25 years?

No contest. *The Rise and Fall of Strategic Planning*, by Henry Mintzberg.

To capture footnotes use footnote [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/footnote.html>] element inline in the text.

The whole content of the footnote should be captured within the footnote [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/footnote.html>] element.

The footnote [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/footnote.html>] element usually generates a mark (a superscript symbol or number) at the place in the flow of the document in which it occurs. The body of the footnote is then presented elsewhere, typically at the bottom of the page.

## Mathematical formulas, fractions, ranges and units

informalequation [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/informalequation.html>] and mathphrase [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/mathphrase.html>] element should be used to capture simple mathematical values, formulas, numbers, fractions, equations and similar numerical expressions.

Role attribute on the mathphrase [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/mathphrase.html>] can be used to indicate parts of the expression such as fraction.

For non inline math, use equation [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/equation.html>] element

For complex formulas use MathML or mediaobject [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/mediaobject.html>] to provide verbatim rendering.

alt [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/alt.html>] element inside the equation [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/equation.html>] or inlineequation [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/inlineequation.html>] can be used to indicate the most simple form of the expression.

## Ranges

Use range [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/range.html>] element to indicate the beginning and the end of a range.

Use class="startofrange" and xml:id attribute to indicate the beginning of a range.

Use class="endofrange" and startref attribute to point to the xml:id of the start of a range and indicate the end of a range.

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/fraction/unit.xml>]

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/metadata/entry\\_animal.jpg](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/metadata/entry_animal.jpg)]

## Units

### Example 1.16. fraction - unit.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?oxygen RNGSchema="http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-meta-enumerations.rnc" type="compact"?>
<book xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" version="5.0" xml:id="ANIMAL">
  <!-- Illustrated Encyclopedia of Animals sample to illustrate dataset metadata -->
  <title>Animal</title>
  <part xml:id="ANIMAL082-597ANIKIN">
    <title>The Animal Kingdom</title>
    <!-- text removed for sample purposes -->
    <chapter xml:id="ANIMAL084-257MAMMAL">
      <title>Mammals</title>
      <!-- text removed for sample purposes -->
      <section xml:id="ANIMAL090EGGMAM">
        <title>Egg-laying Mammals</title>
        <!-- text removed -->
        <section xml:id="ANIMAL090SHOECH" role="entry">
          <title>Short-nosed echidna</title>
          <simplelist xml:id="ANIMAL090SHOECH_001" role="dataset">
            <member metaref="DK_animal_length">
              <!-- illustrating ranges, profiling and granular mark-up with metaref for units -->
              <phrase xml:id="ANIMAL090SHOECH_002_metric" condition="metric"
                cref="ANIMAL090SHOECH_002_imperial">
                <range class="startofrange" xml:id="ANIMAL090SHOECH_002_range"/>
                <phrase metaref="SI_centimeter">30</phrase><phrase
                  metaref="SI_centimeter">45</phrase>
                <range class="endofrange" startref="ANIMAL090SHOECH_002_range"/>
                <phrase role="unit"> cm</phrase>
              </member>
              <phrase xml:id="ANIMAL090SHOECH_002_imperial" condition="imperial"
                cref="ANIMAL090SHOECH_002_metric"> (<phrase metaref="imperial_inch"
                  >15</phrase><phrase metaref="imperial_inch">18</phrase><phrase
                    role="unit"> in</phrase>) </phrase>
              </member>
              <!--text removed for sample purposes -->
            </simplelist>
          </section>
          <!-- text removed for sample purposes -->
        </chapter>
        <!-- text removed for sample purposes -->
      </part>
    </book>
```

In the event that it is necessary to apply very granular tagging to numerical values (such as weights and measures), use phrase [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/phrase.html>] element to

isolate each value, and metaref attribute and a metadata preset item/group to define the standard unit of measurement.

For example, units of measure as defined by International System of Units (SI) may be added as an item/group in metadata preset XML.

Note it is not expected that such granular tagging will be the norm. Often it is better (and far-less labour intensive), to isolate these values programmatically (e.g. through a regular expression algorithm), than to tag each value upfront.

See the section called “Metadata Presets” and the section called “Ranges”.

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/metadata/entry\\_animal.jpg](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/metadata/entry_animal.jpg)]

## Highlighting

### Example 1.17. emphasis - emphasis.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?oxygen RNGSchema="http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-extensions.rnc" type="compact"?>
<!-- hi tag has been replaced by emphasis in DB 5.0 based model. For subscript, superscript and
      foreign, dedicated tags should be used.
      On emphasis, rend attribute is used to give a hint to the rendering engine, role can be used to add semantic
-->
<!-- Reference title : EWG Insect, pg. 6-7 -->
<!-- emphasis with rend attribute (hi type "leadin") -->
<article xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
  version="5.0" xml:id="EWG_INSECT">
  <title>The Parts of an Insect</title>
  <para>
    <emphasis rend="leadin">An adult insect</emphasis> never grows any larger. It cannot,
    because it has a hard, external skeleton composed largely of a tough, horny substance called
    chitin. ....or chrysalis.</para>
  <!-- emphasis with role attribute (hi type "scientific"), and 10-11-->
  <section xml:id="EWG_INSECT010FIRINS_014">
    <title>Largest dragonfly</title>
    <para>This dragonfly (<emphasis rend="i" role="scientific">Tetracanthagyna
      plagiata</emphasis>) from Borneo is a member of the largest dragonfly species still
      in existence today. The largest dragonfly ever known is a fossilized specimen from the
      U.S.A., with a wing span of about 60 cm (24 in).</para>
  </section>
  <!-- Reference title : EWG China -->
  <!-- foreignphrase with xml:lang (hi type "foreign"), pg. 10-11 -->
  <section xml:id="EWG_CHINA010BEGCHI_002">
    <title>Pre&#x002D;Shang jades</title>
    <para>These ancient jades were probably used in Neolithic rituals concerned with death. The
      <foreignphrase xml:lang="zh">cong</foreignphrase> may have represented the earthly
      powers.</para>
  </section>
  <!-- emphasis with just rend "i" (similarly "b", "bi"), pg. 24-25 -->
  <section xml:id="EWG_CHINA024PAPPRI_019">
    <title>Prayers in print</title>
    <para>This Buddhist text, called the <emphasis rend="i">Diamond Sutra</emphasis>, is the
      earliest known printed book. ....</para>
  </section>
  <!-- Dummy section to show subscript (or superscript) mark-up-->
  <section xml:id="DUMMY_004">
    <title>Dummy section</title>
    <para>Hydrogen reacts with oxygen to form H<subscript>2</subscript>O.</para>
  </section>
</article>
```

**Figure 1.12. emphasis - emphasis.jpg**

Use `emphasis` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/emphasis.html>] element to capture text that should have a different visual representation.

The `rend` attribute can be used to give a hint to the rendering engine as to how the text may be displayed (e.g. bold or italic).

## Lists

**Example 1.18. lists - lists.xml**

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?oxygen RNGSchema="http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-extensions.rnc" type="compact"?>
<!-- Please note that the content used in the old mark-up sample could be different from this sample for some cases -->
<article xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
  version="5.0" xml:id="EWG_INSECT064DIDKNO">
  <!-- itemizedlist (to replace list type simple from DK DTD) -->
  <!-- Reference title: EWG Insect, pg. 64
    Reference screenshot: itemized_list_1, and itemized_list_2 -->
  <title>Did you Know</title>
  <itemizedlist xml:id="EWG_INSECT064AMAFAC_005" remap="list" mark="bug0001.png">
    <listitem>
      <para>A cockroach can live for up to three months without its head.</para>
    </listitem>
    <listitem>
      <para>The bombardier beetle defends itself by ..... off to safety.</para>
    </listitem>
    <listitem>
      <para>The colour a head louse will be as .....in which it lives.</para>
    </listitem>
  </itemizedlist>
  <!-- ordered list (to replace list type ordered)-->
  <!-- Reference screenshot: 'orderedlist' -->
  <!-- the default numeration digits are arabic, otherwise specify -->
  <orderedlist xml:id="EWG_ARMARM018FIRCRO_002" numeration="arabic">
    <listitem>
      <para>Freemasonry is a clandestine organization..... members of its higher
        degrees.</para>
    </listitem>
    <listitem>
      <para>The members of the organization, ..... faith or sect.</para>
    </listitem>
    <listitem>
      <para>The organization attracts members on ..... and its aims are unjust.</para>
    </listitem>
  </orderedlist>
  <!-- it is possible to restart, continue or inherit the numbering of the ordered list -->
  <orderedlist continuation="continues">
    <listitem>
      <para>New members participate ..... and orders.</para>
    </listitem>
  </orderedlist>

  <!-- simple list: An undecorated list of single words or short phrases
    Reference screenshot: 'simplelist.bmp' -->
```

```
<simplelist xml:id="DUMMY_001">
  <member>George Washington</member>
  <member>James Monroe</member>
  <member>Andrew Jackson</member>
  <member>James Polk</member>
  <!-- text removed -->
</simplelist>
<!-- Dummy segmented list: a list of sets of elements -->
<!--For example see pg. 280, 'Faiths and followers...', e.encyclopedia
Reference screenshot: segmentedlist.bmp-->
<segmentedlist xml:id="DUMMY_002">
  <title>Faiths and Followers (A rough guide based on censuses)</title>
  <segtitle>Beliefs</segtitle>
  <segtitle>Number of followers</segtitle>
  <seglistitem>
    <seg>Christianity</seg>
    <seg>1.9 billion</seg>
  </seglistitem>
  <seglistitem>
    <seg>Islam</seg>
    <seg>1.2 billion</seg>
  </seglistitem>
  <seglistitem>
    <seg>Nonreligious, etc.</seg>
    <seg>920 million</seg>
  </seglistitem>
  <!-- text removed -->
</segmentedlist>
<!-- Dummy variablelist list: A list with a set of one or more terms and an associated description -->
<!--For example see pg. 185, 'Circuit Definitions', e.encyclopedia
Reference screenshot: variablelist -->
<variablelist xml:id="DUMMY_003">
  <title>Circuit Definitions</title>
  <varlistentry>
    <term>Voltage</term>
    <listitem>
      <para>is the energy given to each unit of charge .....</para>
    </listitem>
  </varlistentry>
  <varlistentry>
    <term>Current</term>
    <listitem>
      <para>is the amount of electric charge ....</para>
    </listitem>
  </varlistentry>
  <varlistentry>
    <term>Wattage</term>
    <listitem>
      <para>PostScript fonts. .... systems.</para>
    </listitem>
  </varlistentry>
</variablelist>
</article>
```



Figure 1.13. lists - itemized\_list\_1.jpg

## AMAZING FACTS

 A cockroach can live for up to three months without its head.
 The bombardier beetle defends itself by firing boiling hot liquid from its abdomen. The gas is formed by a chemical reaction and irritates the eyes of the enemy, acting as a smokescreen while the beetle scuttles off to safety.
 The colour a head louse will be as an adult can be determined by the colour of the person's hair in which it lives.
 The tallest known insect nest is one built by a colony of African termites. It measured 12.8 m (42 ft) high.
 One of the most deadly species of insect on Earth is the desert locust, or *Schistocerca gregaria*. The danger lies not in a direct threat posed to humans but in the havoc wreaked on agriculture when a plague of locusts attacks a crop. The desert locust appears after heavy monsoon rains and devours every single plant in an area, often causing famine among local humans and animals.
 A swarm of desert locusts may contain up to 40 billion members. It can travel 1,036 sq km (400 sq miles) and eat 40,000 tons of plants a day, enough to feed a city with a population of 400,000 people for a year.

A man walks safely through a locust swarm



Killer bees, or Africanized honeybees

 Queen termites have been known to lay an egg a second – that adds up to an incredible 30 million eggs a year. This rate of reproduction is only possible because the queen termite grows to such a size that her whole body is filled with ovaries.

Care must be taken in choosing the most simple and appropriate list type.

simplelist [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/simplelist.html>] should be sufficient in majority of the cases. The type attribute can be used to further specify the presentation of the list.

itemizedlist [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/itemizedlist.html>] should normally be used for bulleted lists.

A phrase [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/phrase.html>] element can be used to highlight a heading or a keyword inside a list.

Variablelist [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/Variablelist.html>] should only be used to represent a list of term definitions.



segmentedlists [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/segmentedlists.html>] should only be used as a simple alternative to represent lists or series of data and only in basic cases where there are no empty fields (cells) and there is a one to one mapping between every item in the segmented list and its associated heading.

The following list types are allowed in DK-Schema:

simplelist [ <a href="http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/simplelist.html">http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/simplelist.html</a> ]	An undecorated list of single words or short phrases.
itemizedlist [ <a href="http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/itemizedlist.html">http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/itemizedlist.html</a> ]	A list in which each entry is marked with a bullet or other dingbat.  That bullet or dingbat can be specified via mark attribute that point to the URI of the image.
orderedlist [ <a href="http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/orderedlist.html">http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/orderedlist.html</a> ]	A list in which each entry is marked with a sequentially incremented label [ <a href="http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/label.html">http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/label.html</a> ].  It possible to specify orderedlist [ <a href="http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/orderedlist.html">http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/orderedlist.html</a> ] label [ <a href="http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/label.html">http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/label.html</a> ] to be arabic, roman and alphabetic, using numeration attribute.  The continuation attribute can specify to continue, restart or inherit the numbering from previous or parent list.  For more details please refer to The Definitive Guide Ordered List [ <a href="http://www.docbook.org/tdg5/en/html/orderedlist.html">http://www.docbook.org/tdg5/en/html/orderedlist.html</a> ] page.
variablelist [ <a href="http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/variablelist.html">http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/variablelist.html</a> ]	A list in which each entry is composed of a set of one or more terms and an associated description.
segmentedlist [ <a href="http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/segmentedlist.html">http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/segmentedlist.html</a> ]	A segmented list, a list of sets of elements.

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/lists/itemized\\_list\\_2.png](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/lists/itemized_list_2.png)]

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/lists/orderedlist.gif>]

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/lists/segmentedlist.gif>]

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/lists/simplelist.gif>]

## Keys

### Example 1.19. key - key\_encaqu.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?oxygen RNGSchema="http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-extensions.rnc" type="compact"?>
<!-- Reference title : Encyclopedia for Aquarium and Pond Fish -->
<!-- Sample mark-up to show how the keys (like key to symbols etc.) can be captured and the IDs can be used as li.
in the related blocks in the DB model -->
<book xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" version="5.0"
  xml:id="ENCAQU">
  <article xml:id="ENCAQU011HOWUSE">
    <title>How to Use This Book</title>
    <section xml:id="ENCAQU011HOWUSE_005">
      <title>Symbols and data</title>
```

```

<section xml:id="ENCAQU011HOWUSE_006">
  <title>Fish</title>
  <para>Core facts in each directory ..... symbols for quick reference.</para>
  <!-- The keys at the beginning of the book should be makred up as variablelists, and the specific
        can be called inside the entry dataset with xrefs-->
  <variablelist xml:id="ENCAQU011HOWUSE_007" role="key" xreflabel="Definitions">
    <varlistentry xml:id="ENCAQU011HOWUSE_007_001">
      <term>Origins</term>
      <listitem>
        <mediaobject xml:id="ENCAQU011HOWUSE_007_002">
          <imageobject>
            <imagedata fileref="small_globe.gif"/>
          </imageobject>
        </mediaobject>
        <para>the natural ..... in the wild.</para>
      </listitem>
    </varlistentry>
    <varlistentry xml:id="ENCAQU011HOWUSE_007_010">
      <term>Size</term>
      <listitem>
        <para>the typical adult size in ..... this is very different.</para>
      </listitem>
    </varlistentry>
  </variablelist>
</section>
</section>
<!-- text removed -->
</article>
<article xml:id="ENCAQU074CYPRIN">
  <title>Cyprinids</title>
  <section xml:id="ENCAQU074SILSHA" role="entry">
    <title>Silver Shark</title>

    <simplelist xml:id="ENCAQU074SILSHA_001" role="dataset">
      <member role="scientific_name">Balantiocheilos melanopterus</member>
      <member role="origins"><xref role="key_include" linkend="ENCAQU011HOWUSE_007_001"
        />South-east Asia, .... and Borneo.</member>
      <!-- use key_include to include and render the the key, otherwise use keyref and the key will be
            cm (12 in).</member>
    </simplelist>
    <para>A silvery body and a deeply forked ..... may prey on smaller
      companions.</para>
    <!-- content removed for brevity -->
  </section>
</article>
</book>

```

A key [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/key.html>] is a textual or a graphical list that is referred from another location in the document.

To capture a key [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/key.html>] use variablelist [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/variablelist.html>] with attribute role="key".

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/key/key\\_fishbrain.xml](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/key/key_fishbrain.xml)]

Attribute xreflabel can be used to define a title of the key (variablelist [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/variablelist.html>]) or the key entry (listitem [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/listitem.html>]). If no value is specified, a default word "Key" may be rendered by the transformation toolkit in place of the xref [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/xref.html>].

Variablelist [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/Variablelist.html>] for key must have an xml:id attribute.

All the varlistentry [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/varlistentry.html>] elements must have xml:id attribute.

If the key [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/key.html>] lists graphics, use mediaobject [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/mediaobject.html>] inside the listitem [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/listitem.html>] to capture that, give that mediaobject [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/mediaobject.html>] and xml:id and link directly to that mediaobject [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/mediaobject.html>].

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/key/key\\_encaqu.xml](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/key/key_encaqu.xml)]

The key [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/key.html>] should be placed at the beginning of the relevant XML fragment, usually the beginning of a section [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/section.html>] or a chapter [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/chapter.html>] or mediaobject [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/mediaobject.html>] caption [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/caption.html>].

To refer to a defined key [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/key.html>] use xref [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/xref.html>] element with a role attribute, so that custom processing can be applied.

Use role="keyref" to produce a link to the key.

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/key/key\\_brainweight.xml](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/key/key_brainweight.xml)]

Use role="key\_include" [[http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/role=key\\_include.html](http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/role=key_include.html)] to include/render that key or key entry where the link is.

## Graphics

### Media Objects

All media such as photos, graphs and the associated annotations, heads, and captions should be captured using mediaobject [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/mediaobject.html>] element and its children.

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/graphics/mediaobject-encaqu.xml>]

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/graphics/illustration\\_encaqu.jpg](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/graphics/illustration_encaqu.jpg)]

If the graphic object must be displayed inline, use inlinemediobject [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/inlinemediobject.html>].

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/graphics/inlinemediobject.xml>]

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/graphics/inline\\_icon\\_iPod.jpg](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/graphics/inline_icon_iPod.jpg)]

Textobject [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/Textobject.html>] can be used to provide a fallback text description of the object and any text that is not rendered along with the actual graphic media.

Use caption [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/caption.html>] for the image captions and other text that needs to be displayed alongside the media.

For images with callouts, see the section called "Callouts".

## Groups of illustrations

### Example 1.20. graphics - informalfigure.xml

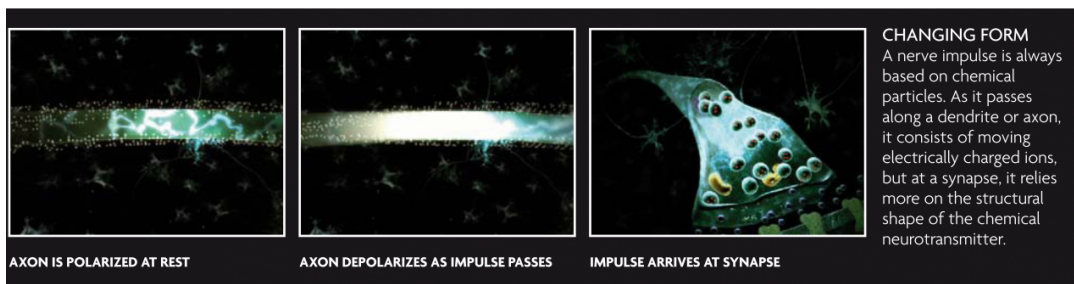
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?oxygen RINGSchema="http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-extensions.rnc" type="compact"?>
<article xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
  version="5.0">
  <title>Informal Figure Sample</title>
  <section>
    <title>BB Ilust Group</title>
    <informalfigure>
      <!-- To logically group media objects such as illustrations use figure. -->
      <!-- If the logical group does not have a title, use informalfigure. -->
      <mediaobject>
        <imageobject>
          <imagedata fileref="informalfigure/axon1.png"/>
        </imageobject>
        <caption>
```

```

        <para>Axon is polarized at rest.</para>
      </caption>
    </mediaobject>
  <mediaobject>
    <imageobject>
      <imagedata fileref="informalfigure/axon2.png"/>
    </imageobject>
    <caption>
      <para>Axon depolarizes as impulse passes.</para>
    </caption>
  </mediaobject>
  <mediaobject>
    <imageobject>
      <imagedata fileref="informalfigure/axon3.png"/>
    </imageobject>
    <caption>
      <para>Impulse arrives at synapse.</para>
    </caption>
  </mediaobject>
  <para><phrase role="title">Changing
    form</phrase><!-- this indicates that it is a title of the caption para rather than an illustration
    A nerve impulse is always based on chemical particles. (...) shape of the chemical
    neurotransmitter. </para>
  </informalfigure>
</section>
</article>

```

Figure 1.14. graphics - BB\_illust\_group.png



To logically group media objects such as illustrations use figure [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/figure.html>].

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/graphics/mediaobject-encacu.xml>]

If the group of illustrations does not have a title [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/title.html>], use informalfigure [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/informalfigure.html>].

## Callouts

### Example 1.21. graphics - butterfly.xml

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?oxygen RNGSchema="http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-extensions.rnc" type="compact"?>
<article xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
  version="5.0">
  <!-- TODO: REDO 5. 6. with key when the spec is finalised -->
  <title>Butterfly Sample</title>
  <section>
    <title>Callouts to Figures</title>
    <mediaobject>
      <!-- if the larger or background image has smaller areas or callouts, we nest mediaobjects inside the
      <imageobjectco>
        <areaspec>
          <!-- here we define optional coordinates for the callouts (CALS coordiantes) -->
          <area xml:id="ventral" coords=""/>
          <area xml:id="dorsal" coords=""/>
        </areaspec>
        <!-- the background or the master image -->
        <imageobject>
          <imagedata fileref="butterfly/BB_anno_section_image_bg.jpg"/>

```

```

</imageobject>
<calloutlist>
  <!-- arearefs are mandatory to identify callouts even if the coordinates (areaspec) are not u
  <callout arearefs="dorsal">
    <!-- use figure if the callout is also graphical (an image) and has a title, informalfigu
    <figure>
      <title>DORSAL</title>
      <!-- use formal para when you need a title for a lowest level block of text, otherwis
      <formalpara>
        <title>5. The Dorsal Route</title>
        <para>The information from the eyes is registered by the primary
          visual cortex and then sent forward along two pathways for
          further processing. The dorsal route...</para>
      </formalpara>

      <mediaobject>
        <imageobject>
          <imagedata fileref="dorsal1.jpg"/>
        </imageobject>
        <!-- use caption if the text is to be displayed alongside the image, for alternat
        <caption>
          <formalpara>
            <title>Motion</title>
            <para>Movement is processed along the dorsal pathway. It is
              the essential component of any (...)</para>
          </formalpara>

        </caption>
      </mediaobject>
      <mediaobject>
        <imageobject>
          <imagedata fileref="dorsal2.jpg"/>
        </imageobject>
        <caption>
          <formalpara>
            <title>Depth</title>
            <para>In order to calculate the depth of an object
              (...)</para>
          </formalpara>

        </caption>
      </mediaobject>
    </figure>
  </callout>
  <callout arearefs="ventral">
    <figure>
      <title>VENTRAL</title>
      <formalpara>
        <title>6. The Ventral Route</title>
        <para>The ventral route carries information from the primary visual
          cortex (...)</para>
      </formalpara>

      <mediaobject>
        <imageobject>
          <imagedata fileref="ventral1.jpg"/>
        </imageobject>
        <caption>
          <formalpara>
            <title>Form</title>
            <para>The brain has many ways of seeing (...)</para>
          </formalpara>

        </caption>
      </mediaobject>
      <mediaobject>
        <imageobject>
          <imagedata fileref="ventral2.jpg"/>
        </imageobject>
        <caption>
          <formalpara>
            <title>Colour</title>
            <para>Colour discrimination begins in the retinal cells
              (...)</para>
          </formalpara>

        </caption>
      </mediaobject>
    </figure>
  </callout>
</calloutlist>

</imageobjectco>

```

```
</mediaobject>
</section>

</article>
```

For images with annotations use `imageobjectco` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/imageobjectco.html>] inside the `mediaobject` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/mediaobject.html>] and `calloutlist` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/calloutlist.html>] with `callout` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/callout.html>] elements inside.

The `arearefs` attribute in a `callout` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/callout.html>] element is mandatory to uniquely identify a callout [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/callout.html>].

`areaspec` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/areaspec.html>] is an optional element available for use recording the areas on a graphic that a `callout` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/callout.html>] relates to.

When an `areaspec` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/areaspec.html>] is defined it will associate the callout [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/callout.html>] with an area of an image.

## Procedure

### Example 1.22. procedure - procedure-centrifuge.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?oxygen RNGSchema="http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-extensions.rnc" type="compact"?>
<article xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" version="5.0" xml:id="CENTRI_0001">
  <!-- procedure -->
  <!-- Reference screenshot: Procedure -->
  <title>CENTRIFUGING A MIXTURE</title>
  <para xml:id="CENTRI_0002">A centrifuge is like an extra-fast spin dryer. It spins a liquid so
    quickly that the particles separates out ...</para>
  <procedure xml:id="CENTRI_0003">
    <step xml:id="CENTRI_0004">

      <para><phrase role="stepnum">1</phrase>A microtube is filled with the blood to be
        separated. It is the heavier, red blood cells, that give blood its red colour </para>
      <mediaobject xml:id="CENTRI_0005">
        <imageobject>
          <imagedata fileref="step1.png"/>
        </imageobject>
      </mediaobject>
    </step>
    <step xml:id="CENTRI_0006">
      <para><phrase role="stepnum">2</phrase> The microtube is placed in a secure holder in
        the centrifuge. A centrifuge holds up to 50 microtubes </para>
      <mediaobject xml:id="CENTRI_0007">
        <imageobject>
          <imagedata fileref="step1.png"/>
        </imageobject>
      </mediaobject>
    </step>
    <step xml:id="CENTRI_0008">
      <para><phrase role="stepnum">3</phrase> The cover of the centrifuge is shut firmly, and
        the centrifuge spins at around 4,000 revolutions per minute </para>
      <mediaobject xml:id="CENTRI_0009">
        <imageobject>
          <imagedata fileref="step1.png"/>
        </imageobject>
      </mediaobject>
    </step>
    <step xml:id="CENTRI_0010">
      <para><phrase role="stepnum">4</phrase> The red blood cells settle to the bottom of the
        tube, and the yellow, liquid plasma rises to the surface </para>
      <mediaobject xml:id="CENTRI_0010">
        <imageobject>
          <imagedata fileref="step1.png"/>
        </imageobject>
      </mediaobject>
    </step>
  </procedure>
```

```

</procedure>

</article>

```

### Example 1.23. procedure - procedure-animal.xml

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?oxygen RNGSchema="http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-extensions.rnc" type="compact"?>
<article xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" version="5.0" xml:id="ANIMPROC_0001">
  <!-- procedure -->

  <title>Procedure sample</title>

  <procedure xml:id="ANIMPROC_0003">
    <title>Catching Prey from the air</title>
    <step xml:id="ANIMPROC_0004">
      <title>Closing in on the prey</title>
      <para><phrase role="stepnum">1</phrase>Using echolocation (...) </para>
      <mediaobject xml:id="ANIMPROC_0005">
        <imageobject>
          <imagedata fileref="step1.png"/>
        </imageobject>
      </mediaobject>
    </step>
    <step xml:id="ANIMPROC_0006">
      <title>Capture</title>
      <para><phrase role="stepnum">2</phrase>In one swift movement (...) </para>
      <mediaobject xml:id="ANIMPROC_0007">
        <imageobject>
          <imagedata fileref="step1.png"/>
        </imageobject>
      </mediaobject>
    </step>
    <step xml:id="ANIMPROC_0008">
      <title>Holding on</title>
      <para><phrase role="stepnum">3</phrase> The bat quickly transfers (...) </para>
      <mediaobject xml:id="ANIMPROC_0009">
        <imageobject>
          <imagedata fileref="step1.png"/>
        </imageobject>
      </mediaobject>
    </step>
    <step xml:id="ANIMPROC_0010">
      <title>Finding a place to feed</title>
      <para><phrase role="stepnum">4</phrase> In order to eat the fish (...) </para>
      <mediaobject xml:id="ANIMPROC_0010">
        <imageobject>
          <imagedata fileref="step1.png"/>
        </imageobject>
      </mediaobject>
    </step>
  </procedure>

</article>

```

### Example 1.24. procedure - procedure.xml

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?oxygen RNGSchema="http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-extensions.rnc" type="compact"?>
<book xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" version="5.0"
  xml:id="SURHAN">
  <title>Survival Handbook</title>
  <article xml:id="SURHAN205WILCOO">
    <title>Wild Cooking</title>
    <section xml:id="SURHAN205WILCOO_001">
      <title>Clay baking</title>
      <para>Baking food in clay ..... wrap them in leaves first.</para>
      <procedure xml:id="SURHAN205WILCOO_002">
        <step xml:id="SURHAN205WILCOO_003">
          <para>Wrap the food in a ..... non-toxic.</para>
          <mediaobject xml:id="SURHAN205WILCOO_004">
            <imageobject>
              <imagedata fileref="surhan205wilcoo_003.jpg"/>
            </imageobject>
          </mediaobject>
        </step>
      </procedure>
    </section>
  </article>

```

```

<step xml:id="SURHAN205WILCOO_005">
  <para>Cover the food parcel ..... it's well sealed.</para>
</step>
<step xml:id="SURHAN205WILCOO_006">
  <para>Place the parcel .....and remove the food.</para>
</step>
</procedure>
</section>
</article>
</book>

```

Figure 1.15. procedure - procedure\_centrifuge.png

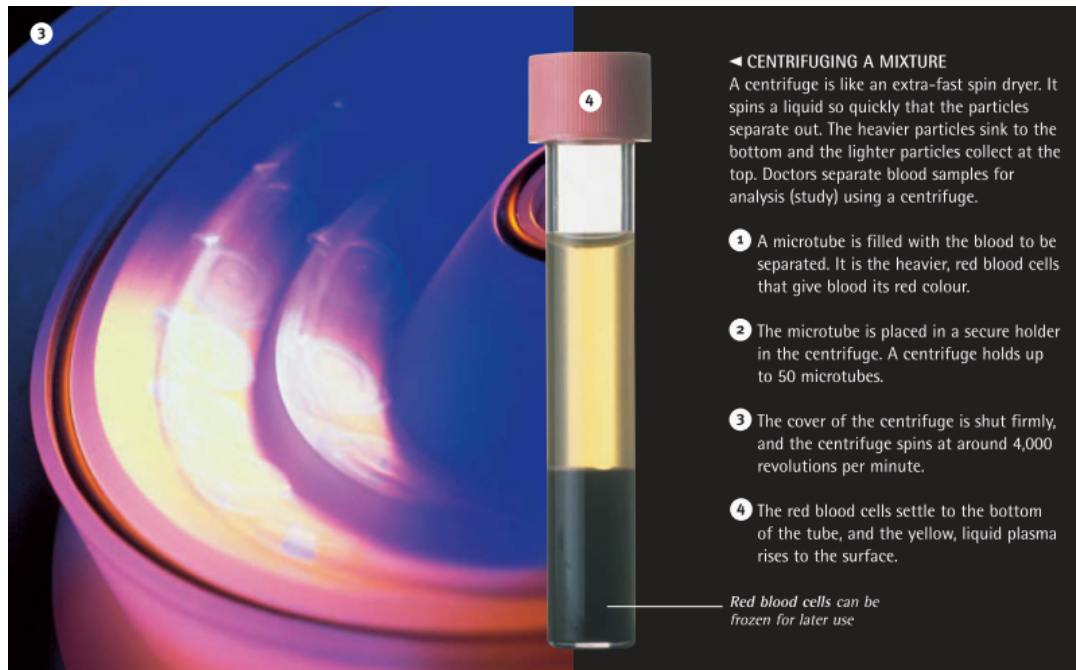
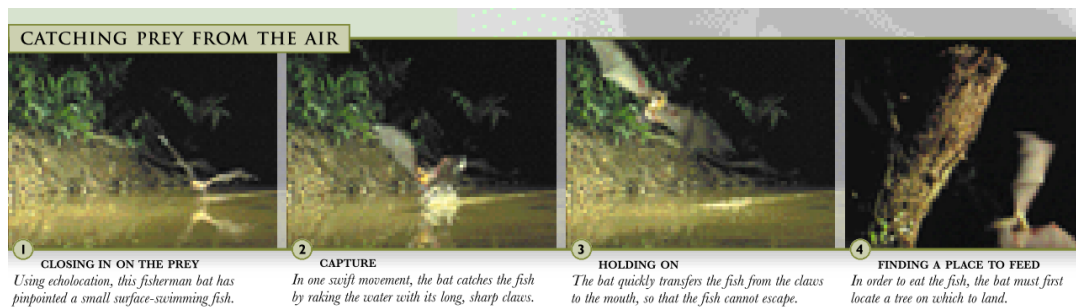


Figure 1.16. procedure - Animal\_illust\_group.png





**Figure 1.17. procedure - stepbystep\_survival.jpg**

WILD COOKING | 205

**CLAY BAKING**

Baking food in clay requires no cooking utensils. Animals must be cleaned and gutted first, but can otherwise just be covered in soft clay. When the meat is cooked, skin, spines, or feathers will remain embedded in the clay. Cooking root vegetables or fish in this way removes their skins, losing valuable nutrients, so it's best to wrap them in leaves first.

Protect nutritious skin of fish by wrapping in fresh leaves

Select long, wide green leaves

2 Cover the food parcel with an even layer of clay, making sure it's well sealed.

Layer of clay is 1 in (2.5 cm) thick

Build a fire on top of clay to increase the heat and decrease the cooking time

Heat from embers radiates through clay to the food

1 Wrap the food in a bundle of fresh green leaves and tie them in place with some long strands of grass to make a secure parcel. Use only leaves from plants that you have identified as non-toxic.

3 Place the parcel of clay in a bed of hot embers and build a fire up on top of it. Cooking time will be between 30 and 60 minutes, depending on the size of the food item. Break open the clay and remove the food.

Use procedure [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/procedure.html>] element to capture all lists where order is important, such as 'step by step', cooking instructions and other types of sequences.

When the numbering needs to be preserved rather than generated, please use phrase [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/phrase.html>] element with a role="stepnum" to specify the glyph associated with the step.

## Phrase

Where possible, use the best matching inline element to capture meaning; for instance foreignphrase [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/foreignphrase.html>] for latin words.

Where no useful element is present, the phrase [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/phrase.html>] element and an appropriate role attribute value can be used.

It may be useful to combine phrase [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/phrase.html>] with dk metadata attributes; see metadata section.

The phrase [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/phrase.html>] element may be used to indicate an inline heading or keywords.

## role attribute

The role attribute may be used re-define the semantics of any docbook element, this may occur on block and inline elements

It may be useful to combine role with dk metadata attributes; see metadata section.

The enumeration of role values and rules for their usage will be validated with a DK schematron.

## Paragraphs

para [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/para.html>] element is the default element to represent blocks of text.

DK Schema para [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/para.html] element is equivalent to a Docbook simplepara [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/simplepara.html] model.

para [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/para.html] should only contain text and inline formatting elements.

para [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/para.html] should not contain structural elements such as section [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/section.html].

para [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/para.html] should not contain block level elements such as blockquote [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/blockquote.html] and in such cases additional blocks should be captured outside of para [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/para.html] element.

## Formal Paragraph

### Example 1.25. formalpara - formalpara.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?oxygen RNGSchema="http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-extensions.rnc" type="compact"?>
<book xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" version="5.0"
  xml:id="YOUTOD">
  <!-- The sample shows title, subtitle, para with role "intro" and emphasis rend "leadin".
        It shows the cases for using formalpara OR phrase with role "inline_head" -->
  <title>Your Toddler</title>
  <subtitle>Month by Month</subtitle>
  <article xml:id="YOUTOD246PLALEA">
    <title>Playing and Learning</title>
    <para role="intro">
      <emphasis rend="leadin">Your toddler</emphasis> is much more independent ..... with
      another child.</para>
    <!-- text removed -->
    <!-- the example shows inline-headings, which run into the text. These should be marked with element 'phrase'.
          Reference screenshot: 'list_item_phrase.bmp' -->
    <section xml:id="YOUTOD246PLALEA_026">
      <title>Arts and crafts</title>
      <para>Children are much ..... help with include: <itemizedlist
        xml:id="YOUTOD246PLALEA_027">
          <listitem>
            <para><phrase role="inline_head">Making simple hand puppets</phrase> - then
              acting out a story.</para>
          </listitem>
          <!-- text removed -->
          <listitem>
            <para><phrase role="inline_head">Simple science</phrase> - such as creating
              .....</para>
          </listitem>
          <listitem><para><phrase role="inline_head">Cutting and sticking.</phrase></para>
          </listitem>
        </itemizedlist>
      </para>
    </section>
    <!-- the example shows distinct headings and associated text. These should be marked as 'formalpara' with
          Reference screenshot: 'list_item_formalpara.bmp' -->
    <section xml:id="YOUTOD246PLALEA_024">
      <title>Simple card and board games</title>
      <!-- text removed for brevity -->
      <itemizedlist xml:id="YOUTOD246PLALEA_024_001">
        <listitem>
          <formalpara>
            <title>Dominoes</title>
            <para>Teach children about numbers and matching.</para>
          </formalpara>
        </listitem>
        <!-- text removed -->
        <listitem>
          <formalpara>
            <title>Snakes and ladders</title>
            <para>Help children to get used to counting as well as the concepts of "up"
              and "down".</para>
          </formalpara>
        </listitem>
      </itemizedlist>
    </section>
  </article>
</book>
```

**Figure 1.18. formalpara - list\_item\_phrase.jpg**

## ARTS AND CRAFTS

Children are much more dextrous at this age and many develop a natural enjoyment for drawing, sticking, and other messy delights. All kinds of household items from cardboard boxes to string, pasta shapes, buttons, and pulses offer scope for making things (but do be careful that your toddler doesn't put anything in her mouth). Activities that she needs your help with include:

- ▶ **Making simple hand puppets** – then acting out a story.
- ▶ **Simple science** – such as creating a worm farm or growing seeds.
- ▶ **Cutting and sticking.**
- ▶ **Cooking together and measuring.**
- ▶ **Creating a treasure hunt** for playing at "pirates".

A formal paragraph - formalpara [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/formalpara.html>] should be used to capture blocks of text with an inline title [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/title.html>] or a heading.

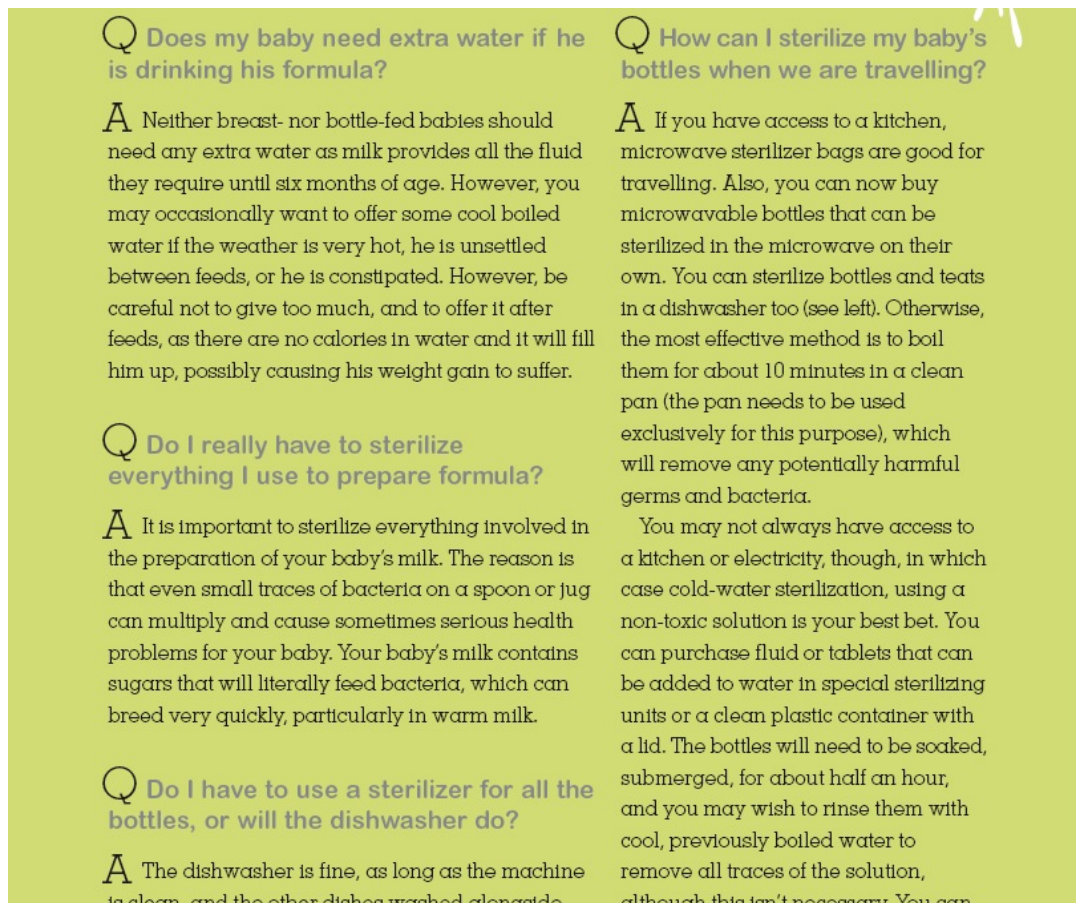
formalpara [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/formalpara.html] requires that both title [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/title.html] and para [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/para.html] elements are present and non-empty.

In cases where both the title [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/title.html] and the para [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/para.html] are not always consistently present, a para [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/para.html] with a phrase [http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/phrase.html] should be used to capture the content.

## Questions and Answers (Q&A)

### Example 1.26. qandaset - qandaset.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?oxygen RNGSchema="http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-extensions.rnc" type="compact"?>
<book xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" version="5.0"
  xml:id="FQA">
  <title>Your Feeding Questions Answered</title>
  <article xml:id="FQA030ALLABO">
    <title>All about Bottle-Feeding</title>
    <!-- The defaultlabel attribute generates the labels like 'Q', and 'A' etc. before the question and answer -->
    <qandaset xml:id="FQA030ALLABO_001" defaultlabel="qanda">
      <qandaentry xml:id="FQA030ALLABO_002">
        <question>
          <para>Does my baby need extra water if he is drinking his formula?</para>
        </question>
        <answer>
          <para>Neither breast- nor bottle-fed babies ..... weight gain to suffer.</para>
        </answer>
      </qandaentry>
      <qandaentry xml:id="FQA030ALLABO_003">
        <question>
          <para>Do I really have to sterilize everything I use to prepare formula?</para>
        </question>
        <answer>
          <para>It is important to sterilize ..... particularly in warm milk.</para>
        </answer>
      </qandaentry>
      <!-- text removed -->
    </qandaset>
  </article>
</book>
```

**Figure 1.19. qandaset - qandaset.jpg**

To handle sets of questions and answers, use Docbook qandaset [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/qandaset.html>] model.

Use qandaentry [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/qandaentry.html>] for each entry and question [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/question.html>] and answer [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/answer.html>] respectively.

## Tables

CALS Table format is used to capture any tabular data.

CALS Table model allows for complex table [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/table.html>] structures such as colspan [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/colspan.html>] and rowspan [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/rowspan.html>] and it is easy to convert to alternative representations such as HTML Table or CSV.

Table [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/Table.html>] should only be used to capture actual tabular data such as statistics or similar two-dimensional data-representations.

Table [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/Table.html>] should not be used for presentational purposes only such as fixing layout issues.

Use informaltable [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/informaltable.html>] if the table has no title [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/title.html>] that is visible and should be rendered or normal table [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/table.html>] element for a table [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/table.html>] with a title [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/title.html>].

Use tgroup [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/tgroup.html>] to specify number of columns and default formatting.

Colspec [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/Colspec.html>] is optional and is used to specify the width, sequence etc of a column. It is required if you're defining column spans. If you are declaring a colspec [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/colspec.html>], do so for all columns and you have to provide colname [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/colname.html>] for all columns.

Use namest and namend attributes on entry [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/entry.html>] element to specify cells spanning multiple columns.

Use morerows attribute to specify vertical spans.

For all other cases please refer to TDG section on CALS [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/table.html>] and CALS Table Model Specification [<http://www.oasis-open.org/specs/tm9502.html>].

## Quotations

### Example 1.27. blockquote - blockquote\_epigraph.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?oxygen RINGSchema="http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/dk-schema/common/dk-extensions.rnc" type="compact"?>
<chapter xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
  version="5.0" xml:id="RG_LOSSYM033-039CHARAC">
  <!-- sample mark-up for epigraph -->
  <!-- Reference title: RG to Lost Symbol, pg. 33 -->
  <title>The Characters</title>
  <subtitle>What&#x2019;s in a Name?</subtitle>
  <epigraph xml:id="RG_LOSSYM033CHARAC_001">
    <attribution>The Lost Symbol [chapter 22]</attribution>
    <!-- Do not include quotation marks in para- these will be generated. -->
    <para>My name is Dr Christopher Abaddon. ....not recognize the name.</para>
  </epigraph>
  <!-- text removed -->
  <!-- please note that the file is invalid since article needs to be allowed under chapter -->
  <!-- sample mark-up for quote -->
  <article xml:id="RG_LOSSYM033MALWOU">
    <title>Mal'akh the Would-Be God</title>
    <para>Zachary Solomon, alias Andros.....<quote xml:id="RG_LOSSYM033MALWOU_001">'He read of
      the great fallen angel ..... called Moloch....became Mal'akh'</quote>
    </para>
    <!-- text removed -->
  </article>
  <!-- text removed -->
  <!-- sample mark-up for blockquote and quotes -->
  <!-- Reference title: Your Toddler Month by Month, pg. 17 -->
  <article xml:id="YOUTOD017BEIPAR">
    <title>Being a Parent</title>
    <!-- text removed -->
    <blockquote xml:id="YOUTOD017BEIPAR_001">
      <attribution>Caroline, aged 28</attribution>
      <para>The first year was a challenge, but ..... worthwhile.</para>
    </blockquote>
    <!-- text removed -->
    <section xml:id="YOUTOD017BEIPAR_002">
      <title>Reflecting on your experiences</title>
      <!-- text removed -->
      <para>
        <quote xml:id="YOUTOD017BEIPAR_003">It's been perfect. We are so lucky.....
          couldn't have been easier.</quote> ..... mistaken for "bad"
          behaviour.</para>
    </section>
  </article>
</chapter>
```



**Figure 1.20. blockquote - epigraph.jpg**

# The Characters

## WHAT'S IN A NAME?

“My name is Dr Christopher Abaddon. I was hoping I might talk to you for a moment about your brother?” ... Katherine did not recognize the name.’

THE LOST SYMBOL [CHAPTER 22]

Katherine Solomon could have saved herself a lot of trouble had she recognized the meaning of Dr Christopher Abaddon's surname. Abaddon appears in the Bible's Book of Revelation 9:11 as the angel of the bottomless pit; his name means 'the destroyer'. Dr Abaddon is Mal'akh in disguise. He was born as Zachary Solomon, the son of Peter Solomon; for a time he called himself Andros Dareios before he finally transformed himself into the monstrous Mal'akh. The names Dan Brown gives his characters can be clues to the story, and they can enrich its meaning.

Use quote [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/quote.html>] element to capture inline quotations, citations and similar text structures.

Use blockquote [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/blockquote.html>] to capture quotations that are logically separate from the rest of the text and should be rendered as a separate block.

Where quotation is the first element in a chapter [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/chapter.html>], article [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/article.html>] or a similar division, this is usually an epigraph [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/epigraph.html>] and should be captured as an epigraph [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/epigraph.html>] element.

Do not include literal quotation characters in quotes. Their appearance can be controlled when publishing via XSL or otherwise.

## Profiling

Profiling is a technique to conditionally filter out portions of XML.

Use condition attribute on an element to mark it for profiling.

This is done by applying a condition attribute at the lowest possible level.

If there is no suitable element to apply the profiling, wrap the XML or text fragment in a phrase [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/phrase.html>] element, to keep it at the lowest level.

Every element that has profiling applied (condition attribute) needs to have a cref attribute to uniquely identify that XML portion.

If two blocks of XML represent the same content for different outputs, they need to have the same cref attribute value.

Nesting of profiling should be avoided in general to prevent confusing results. Nesting for the same type of condition will not work.

For example if a whole sentence is marked as print only (condition="prt") and a word inside as digital, the digital part will never show up in digital output as the whole sentence is profiled out.

Profiling should be used sparsely and only where necessary as it duplicates the XML and can have unforeseen consequences.

Linking: Conditional content might get stripped upon profiling. if possible links should point to parent element that isn't profiled. If that's not possible, stylesheet should translate links to the equivalent elements by matching on cref values.

Appropriate use cases include:

Output specific content: print vs digital. In this case point links and xrefs to digital variant or parent element.

Imperial vs Metric measurements. In this case, it can be decided to include only Metric

## Metadata Presets

A custom functionality has been introduced in DK Schema to allow straightforward classification and tagging of chunks of content using predefined presets.

Meta classification can be applied in the following ways:

meta [ <a href="http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/meta.html">http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/meta.html</a> ] element in an info [ <a href="http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/info.html">http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/info.html</a> ] block	This is the recommended behaviour. This means that the metadata will apply the the whole block.  Multiple meta [ <a href="http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/meta.html">http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/meta.html</a> ] elements are allowed.
---	--

Use metaref and point to the xml:id in the meta classification defined in the meta.xml

metaref attribute on any element	If the meta classification needs to be applied for a small portion of XML use metaref attribute on any element.
----------------------------------	---

If there is no suitable element, use phrase [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/phrase.html>] element with a metaref attribute.

metaref on a xref [ <a href="http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/xref.html">http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/xref.html</a> ] element	If a xref [ <a href="http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/xref.html">http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/xref.html</a> ] element is used to generate an image or text found in a key (see keys), and it is desirable to further classify the key information with metadata, the metaref attribute must be applied to the xref [ <a href="http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/xref.html">http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/xref.html</a> ] element.
---	---

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/metadata/metadata-animal.xml>]

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/metadata/entry\\_animal.jpg](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/metadata/entry_animal.jpg)]

## Meta XML file

The meta classification presets are stored in the meta.xml and can be extended by adhering to the meta.rnc RelaxNG schema.

The meta.xml file has a number of item [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/item.html>] and group [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/group.html>] elements that define a given classification.



At minimum every item [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/item.html>] and group [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/group.html>] needs to have a unique `xml:id` attribute that will be used to refer to that classification from individual XML files as well as a name [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/name.html>].

description [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/description.html>] helps by giving more details about a given classification.

source [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/source.html>] identifies the origin of classification, for example: "Rough Guides", "Navteq", "Natural History DB" etc..

## Geocoding

In order to associate geographic location with a portion of XML lat and long attributes are allowed on most elements.

## Customization

From the very beginning, one of the goals of DK-Schema has been that users should be able to produce customizations that are either subsets or extensions of common Dk-Schema.

In DK-Schema v2, we hope to take advantage of RELAX NGs more robust design (and its lack of pernicious determinism rules) to make customization easier.

Three schema design patterns in the underlying DocBook v5 design get us most of the way there.

## Logical Groupings

DocBook elements, particularly the inlines, can be divided into broad classes: general purpose, technical, error-related, operating-system related, bibliographic, publishing, etc. In DocBook V5.0, these are collected together in named patterns.

To add a new inline, `endpoint` for example, to the list of technical inlines, one need only extend the appropriate pattern. If an element should appear in several classes, they can all be extended in the same way:

```
db.technical.inlines |= endpoint
db.programming.inlines |= endpoint
db.os.inlines |= endpoint
```

Much the same concept was used in DocBook V4.x, where instead of patterns we had parameter entities. However, the constraints of DTD validation severely limit the circumstances under which an element can appear twice in a content model. That meant that adding an element to one parameter entity might make it an error to add it to another. Such constraints do not exist in RELAX NG which greatly simplifies the customization.

## Element Definitions

Each element in DocBook V5.0 is defined by its own pattern. To change the content model of an element, only that pattern need be redefined. To remove an element from DocBook, that pattern can be redefined as “`notAllowed`”.

## Attribute Definitions

Each attribute list in DocBook V5.0 is defined by its own pattern. To change the list of attributes available on an element, only that pattern need be redefined. To remove all the attributes, that pattern can be redefined as “`empty`”.

---

# Chapter 2. Phrase Book

## When to use?

Phrase Book variant should be used for all phrasebooks, dictionaries and multilingual content.

It allows typical Common DK-Schema content plus phrase book specific content based on TEI P5 dictionary model.

If no specific phrasebook element exists, use equivalent Common DK-Schema / Docbook element, for example quote [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/quote.html>].

To clarify the usage the following should be established:

1. What is the native language of the audience?

This language should be considered local.

Any portions of phrase entries in the local language should normally be captured inside the section called “Phrase Sense” structure and its children such as the section called “Phrase Definition” regardless of the order of appearance.

2. What is the language the audience doesn't understand?

This language should be considered foreign.

Any portions of phrase entries in the foreign language should normally be captured inside the section called “Phrase Form” structure and its children such as the section called “Phrase Ortographic Form” regardless of the order of appearance.

For example in a book for English readers with foreign phrases in German, all German phrases should be captured inside the section called “Phrase Form” structure and its children and their English equivalents inside the section called “Phrase Sense” structure and its children.

For more information on TEI p5 architecture please go to: TEI Reference [<http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/DI.html>]

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/phrasebook/rg\\_phrasebook.xml](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/phrasebook/rg_phrasebook.xml)]

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/phrasebook/RGPB\\_GERMAN\\_b.gif](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/phrasebook/RGPB_GERMAN_b.gif)]

## Phrase Entry

This is the main block and wrapper for a phrase entry.

A typical phrase entry should ideally consist of at least one portion in the source language using the form [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/form.html>] element and at least one portion in target language using the sense [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/sense.html>] element.

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/phrasebook/EW\\_ChinesePhraseBook.xml](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/phrasebook/EW_ChinesePhraseBook.xml)]

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/phrasebook/15MinutesChinese.gif>]

## Crossreferencing phrase entries

Whenever there is a crossreference inside a phrase\_entry [[http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/phrase\\_entry.html](http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/phrase_entry.html)] element, use standard Docbook linking elements: the section called “Cross-references”

Use `xref` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/xref.html>] for links to other portions of XML and `link` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/link.html>] to point to non-resolvable destination such as pages or parts of an image.

A role attribute value of `role="phrase_entry_include"` can be used to specify that the link phrase entry or its portion should be copied and included inline.

A role attribute value of `role="phrase_entry_ref"` can be used to specify that the link phrase entry or its portion should be referenced and a hyperlink created.

## Phrase Form

`Form` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/Form.html>] element groups all the information on the written and spoken forms of one headword.

`Form` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/Form.html>] should be used to capture content foreign to the audience, for more explanation go to: the section called “Phrase Entry”

For more information on TEI p5 form please go to: TEI Form Reference [<http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-form.html>]

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/phrasebook/EW\\_ChinesePhraseBook.xml](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/phrasebook/EW_ChinesePhraseBook.xml)]

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/phrasebook/15MinutesChinese.gif>]

## Inline Phrase Entry

This is the inline version of a phrase entry.

See the section called “Phrase Entry” for a full definition.

The inline version of the phrase entry is to be used inside blocks such as the section called “Paragraphs” or tables and the processing systems will by default not introduce any newlines or formatting.

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/phrasebook/EW\\_ChinesePhraseBook.xml](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/phrasebook/EW_ChinesePhraseBook.xml)]

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/phrasebook/15MinutesChinese.gif>]

## Phrase Sense

`Sense` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/Sense.html>] element groups together all information relating to one word sense in a dictionary entry, for example definitions, examples, and translation equivalents.

`Form` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/Form.html>] should be used to capture content local to the audience, for more explanation go to: the section called “Phrase Entry”

Whenever possible use `def` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/def.html>] to include the definition or the translation of the phrase.

For more information on TEI p5 sense please go to: TEI Sense Reference [<http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-sense.html>]

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/phrasebook/EW\\_ChinesePhraseBook.xml](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/phrasebook/EW_ChinesePhraseBook.xml)]

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/phrasebook/15MinutesChinese.gif>]

## Phrase Definition

Def [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/Def.html>] element contains definition text in a dictionary entry.

Whenever possible use def [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/def.html>] inside sense [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/sense.html>] element to include the definition or the translation of the phrase.

For more information on TEI p5 def please go to: TEI Def Reference [<http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-def.html>]

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/phrasebook/EW\\_ChinesePhraseBook.xml](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/phrasebook/EW_ChinesePhraseBook.xml)]

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/phrasebook/15MinutesChinese.gif>]

## Phrase Usage

Usg [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/Usg.html>] element contains usage or an example of a phrase text in an entry.

Whenever possible use usg [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/usg.html>] inside sense [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/sense.html>] element to include the usage of the phrase.

For more information on TEI p5 usg please go to: TEI Usg Reference [<http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-usg.html>]

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/phrasebook/rg\\_phrasebook.xml](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/phrasebook/rg_phrasebook.xml)]

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/phrasebook/RGPB\\_GERMAN\\_b.gif](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/phrasebook/RGPB_GERMAN_b.gif)]

## Phrase Ortographic Form

Orth [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/Orth.html>] gives the orthographic form of a dictionary headword or a phrase.

Use orth [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/orth.html>] to capture the main form of the phrase in the original or source language.

Whenever possible use orth [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/orth.html>] inside form [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/form.html>] element.

For more information on TEI p5 orth please go to: TEI Orth Reference [<http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-orth.html>]

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/phrasebook/EW\\_ChinesePhraseBook.xml](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/phrasebook/EW_ChinesePhraseBook.xml)]

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/phrasebook/15MinutesChinese.gif>]

## Phrase Pronunciation

Pron [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/Pron.html>] contains the pronunciation(s) of the word.

Whenever possible use pron [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/pron.html>] inside form [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/form.html>] element.

For more information on TEI p5 pron please go to: TEI Pron Reference [<http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-pron.html>]

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/phrasebook/EW\\_ChinesePhraseBook.xml](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/phrasebook/EW_ChinesePhraseBook.xml)]

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/phrasebook/15MinutesChinese.gif>]

## Grammatical Classification

Every phrase entry can be classified in the context of part of speech, number and gender. This classification should only be applied once in a given `Phrase_entry` [[http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/Phrase\\_entry.html](http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/Phrase_entry.html)] element.

The classification should be grouped under `gramGrp` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/gramGrp.html>] element.

The predefined classifications are:

`partofspeech` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/partofspeech.html>]

`phrase_number` [[http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/phrase\\_number.html](http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/phrase_number.html)]

`phrase_gender` [[http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/phrase\\_gender.html](http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/phrase_gender.html)]

If necessary further classification can be specified by using `phrase` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/phrase.html>] with a `role` attribute inside a `gramGrp` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/gramGrp.html>] element.

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/phrasebook/rg\\_phrasebook.xml](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/phrasebook/rg_phrasebook.xml)]

Example [[http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/phrasebook/RGPB\\_GERMAN\\_b.gif](http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/phrasebook/RGPB_GERMAN_b.gif)]

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# Chapter 3. Cookery

## Using Cookery Module

DK Schema Cookery variant should be used to capture any book containing recipes.

Typically, each recipe should be captured using `recipe` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/recipe.html>].

`Recipe` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/Recipe.html>] needs to have a `title` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/title.html>] and details about the recipe itself, such as:

`ingredients` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/ingredients.html>]

`nutrition` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/nutrition.html>]

`preparation` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/preparation.html>]

Capture any additional information such as serving size or preparation time using `metaref` or the section called “Keys”.

## Ingredients

A block containing a listing of ingredients used in a recipe.

Identify each individual ingredient using `role="ingredient"` attribute.

Use `metaref` attribute to identify units of measurement, see the section called “Units” for more information.

Use the section called “Profiling” to distinguish between imperial and metric units.

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/cookery/cookery-COOEXP.xml>]

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/cookery/cookery-COOEXP.png>]

## Nutrition

Whenever possible, capture the nutritional information about the recipe and its ingredients, such as calories count, amount of fat, sodium, etc.

If possible, wrap all nutrition information in a `nutrition` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/nutrition.html>] element.

Identify each individual nutritional ingredient using `role="nutrition"` attribute and `metaref` attribute from “nutrition” meta group.

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/cookery/cookery-COOEXP.xml>]

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/cookery/cookery-COOEXP.png>]

## Preparation

`Preparation` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/Preparation.html>] is the block for capturing the actual procedure of meal or recipe preparation, divided into steps.

An individual preparation step should be captured using `step` [<http://www.docbook.org/tdg/en/html/step.html>] element. If it is necessary to explicitly indicate the step number, use the `stepnum` attribute, otherwise the numbering will be generated automatically.

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/samples/cookery/cookery-COOEXP.xml>]

Example [<http://dk-schema.googlecode.com/hg/screenshots/cookery/cookery-COOEXP.png>]

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# Appendix A. Revision History

## DK Schema Version 2.0

This is the new version of the schema based on Docbook v5.x Publisher Subcommittee draft and it focuses on good interoperability with the Core Docbook schema.

## DK Schema Version 1.0

This is the initial version of the schema based on: Docbook v4.x DTD, TEI, CALS and other industry standards