
Stage three: Feature #107 Add and elements, and redefine and <i> in a more semantic manner

Add and elements to a new domain, and redefine and <i> in a more semantic manner.

Champion

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Tracking information

Event	Date	Links
Stage 1 proposal accepted	5 Mar 2018	https://lists.oasis-open.org/archives/dita/201803/msg00012.html
Stage 2 proposal submitted	23 Mar 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none">DITA version: https://tools.oasis-open.org/version-control/svn/dita/trunk/DITA-2.0/stage-2/Issue107-strong_and_em.ditaHTML version: https://lists.oasis-open.org/archives/dita/201803/msg00065.html
Stage 2 proposal discussed	16 October 2018	https://www.oasis-open.org/apps/org/workgroup/dita/download.php/64149/minutes20181016.txt
Stage 2 proposal approved	30 October 2018	https://www.oasis-open.org/apps/org/workgroup/dita/download.php/64192/minutes20181030.txt
Stage 3 proposal submitted to reviewers	2 March 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Bill BurnsScott Hudson
Stage 3 proposal (this document) submitted to TC	2 March 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none">DITA version: https://tools.oasis-open.org/version-control/svn/dita/trunk/DITA-2.0/stage-3/Issue107-stage3-strong_and_em.ditaHTML version: Pending

Approved technical requirements

1. Creation of a new domain ("emphasis") which will hold two new elements: and .
2. Clarification of the definitions for the existing elements and <i> within the highlighting domain, along with additional examples.

Dependencies or interrelated proposals

Not applicable.

Modified grammar files

highlightDomain.rng (before)

```
<define name="b.element">
  <element name="b" dita:longName="Bold">
    <a:documentation>The bold (<b>) element
is used to apply bold
highlighting to the content of the
element. Use this element
only when there is not some other more
proper element. For
example, for specific items such as GUI
controls, use the
<uicontrol> element. This element is part
of the DITA
highlighting domain. Category:
Typographic elements
</a:documentation>
    <ref name="b.attlist"/>
    <ref name="b.content"/>
  </element>
</define>
```

highlightDomain.rng (after)

```
<define name="b.element">
  <element name="b" dita:longName="Bold">
    <a:documentation>The bold (<xmlelement>b</xmlelement>)
element is used to draw attention to a
word or phrase
for utilitarian purposes without implying
that there
is any extra importance. There is also no
implication
of an alternate voice or mood, or that
its content
should be actionable. For example, it can
be used to
indicate product names within a review,
highlighting
roles within a process, or for use in
spans of text
where the typical presentation is
expected to be in a
boldface. Category: Typographic elements
</a:documentation>
    <ref name="b.attlist"/>
    <ref name="b.content"/>
  </element>
</define>
```

```
<define name="i.element">
  <element name="i" dita:longName="Italic">
    <a:documentation>The italic (<i>) element
is used to apply
italic highlighting to the content of the
element. Category:
Typographic elements</a:documentation>
    <ref name="i.attlist"/>
    <ref name="i.content"/>
  </element>
</define>
```

```
<define name="i.element">
  <element name="i" dita:longName="Italic">
    <a:documentation>The italic
(<xmlelement>i</xmlelement>)
element is used to indicate either an
alternate voice or
mood, or to otherwise offset it from the
content around
it to indicate a different quality of
text, to indicate
a taxonomic designation, a phrase from
another language,
or a ship name. Category: Typographic
elements
</a:documentation>
    <ref name="i.attlist"/>
    <ref name="i.content"/>
  </element>
</define>
```

taskMod.rng (new)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-model href="urn:oasis:names:tc:dita:rng:vocabularyModuleDesc.rng"
schematypens="http://relaxng.org/ns/structure/1.0"?>
<grammar xmlns:a="http://relaxng.org/ns/compatibility/annotations/1.0"
xmlns:dita="http://dita.oasis-open.org/architecture/2005/"
xmlns="http://relaxng.org/ns/structure/1.0">
  <moduleDesc xmlns="http://dita.oasis-open.org/architecture/2005/">
    <moduleTitle>DITA Emphasis Domain</moduleTitle>
    <headerComment>
MODULE: DITA Emphasis Domain VERSION: 2.0 DATE: November 2018

SYSTEM: Darwin Information Typing Architecture (DITA)
PURPOSE: Define elements and specialization attributes for Emphasis Domain
```

taskMod.rng (new)

ORIGINAL CREATION DATE: November 2018

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```
    </headerComment>
  <moduleMetadata>
    <moduleType>elementdomain</moduleType>
    <moduleShortName>emphasis</moduleShortName>
    <modulePublicIds>
      <dtdMod>--//OASIS//ELEMENTS DITA<var presep=" " name="ditaver"/> Emphasis Domain//EN</
dtdMod>
      <dtdEnt>--//OASIS//ENTITIES DITA<var presep=" " name="ditaver"/> Emphasis Domain//EN</
dtdEnt>
      <xsdMod>urn:oasis:names:tc:dita:xsd:emphasisDomain.xsd<var presep=":"
name="ditaver"/></xsdMod>
      <rncMod>urn:oasis:names:tc:dita:rnc:emphasisDomain.rnc<var presep=":"
name="ditaver"/></rncMod>
      <rngMod>urn:oasis:names:tc:dita:rng:emphasisDomain.rng<var presep=":"
name="ditaver"/></rngMod>
    </modulePublicIds>
    <domainsContribution>(topic emphasis-d)</domainsContribution>
  </moduleMetadata>
</moduleDesc>

<div>
  <a:documentation>DOMAIN EXTENSION PATTERNS</a:documentation>

  <define name="emphasis-ph">
    <choice>
      <ref name="strong.element"/>
      <ref name="em.element"/>
    </choice>
  </define>

  <define name="ph" combine="choice">
    <ref name="emphasis-ph"/>
  </define>
</div>
<div>
  <a:documentation>ELEMENT TYPE NAME PATTERNS</a:documentation>
  <define name="strong">
    <ref name="strong.element"/>
  </define>
  <define name="em">
    <ref name="em.element"/>
  </define>
</div>
<div>
  <a:documentation>ELEMENT TYPE DECLARATIONS</a:documentation>
  <div>
    <a:documentation>LONG NAME: Strong</a:documentation>
    <define name="strong.content">
      <zeroOrMore>
        <choice>
          <text/>
          <ref name="basic.ph"/>
          <ref name="data.elements.incl"/>
          <ref name="draft-comment" dita/>
          <ref name="foreign.unknown.incl"/>
          <ref name="required-cleanup" dita/>
        </choice>
      </zeroOrMore>
    </define>
    <define name="strong.attributes">
      <ref name="univ-atts"/>
      <optional>
        <attribute name="outputclass"/>
      </optional>
    </define>
  </div>
  <define name="strong.element">
```

taskMod.rng (new)

```
<element name="strong" dita:longName="Strong">
  <a:documentation>The strong (<xmlelement>strong</xmlelement>) element is used to
indicate
  the importance, seriousness, or urgency of content. Typically, it's content will
be
  rendered in boldface at output. This element is part of the emphasis domain. Use this
  element only when a more semantically appropriate element is not available. For
example,
  for a specific warning, consider using an appropriate element from the hazard
statement
  domain, such as <xmlelement>hazardstatement</xmlelement>. Category: Emphasis
elements
  </a:documentation>
  <ref name="strong.attlist"/>
  <ref name="strong.content"/>
</element>
</define>
<define name="strong.attlist" combine="interleave">
  <ref name="strong.attributes"/>
</define>
</div>
<div>
  <a:documentation>LONG NAME: Emphasis</a:documentation>
  <define name="em.content">
    <zeroOrMore>
      <choice>
        <text/>
        <ref name="basic.ph"/>
        <ref name="data.elements.incl"/>
        <ref name="draft-comment" dita/>
        <ref name="foreign.unknown.incl"/>
        <ref name="required-cleanup" dita/>
      </choice>
    </zeroOrMore>
  </define>
  <define name="em.attributes">
    <ref name="univ-atts"/>
    <optional>
      <attribute name="outputclass"/>
    </optional>
  </define>
  <define name="em.element">
    <element name="em" dita:longName="Emphasis">
      <a:documentation>The em (<xmlelement>em</xmlelement>) element is used to indicate
emphasis.
      A stress emphasis is designed to change the meaning of a phrase or sentence, or to
stress the
      importance of a particular noun, verb or adjective. Typically, it's content will
be rendered
      in italics at output. This element is part of the emphasis domain. Use this
element only when
      a more semantically appropriate element is not available. For example, when
indicating a
      different mood or voice, the <xmlelement>i</xmlelement> element may be more
relevant.
      Category: Emphasis elements
    </a:documentation>
    <ref name="em.attlist"/>
    <ref name="em.content"/>
  </element>
</define>
  <define name="em.attlist" combine="interleave">
    <ref name="em.attributes"/>
  </define>
</div>
<div>
  <a:documentation>SPECIALIZATION ATTRIBUTE DECLARATIONS</a:documentation>
  <define name="strong.attlist" combine="interleave">
    <ref name="global-atts"/>
    <optional>
      <attribute name="class" a:defaultValue="+ topic/ph emphasis-d/strong "/>
    </optional>
  </define>
</div>
```

taskMod.rng (new)

```
</optional>
</define>
<define name="em.attlist" combine="interleave">
  <ref name="global-atts"/>
  <optional>
    <attribute name="class" a:defaultValue="+ topic/ph emphasis-d/em "/>
  </optional>
</define>
</div>
</grammar>
```

Modified terminology

N/A

Modified specification documentation

The following changes are necessary for existing DITA 2.0 documentation:

1. Changed/expanded descriptions and accompanying example code for the redefined `` and `<i>` elements
2. New documentation plus examples to describe the emphasis domain and the `` and `` elements that belong to it

<code></code> element reference topic (before)	<code></code> element reference topic (after)
<p>Bold text is used to draw a reader's attention to a phrase without otherwise adding meaning to the content.</p> <p>Specialization hierarchy</p> <p>The <code></code> element is specialized from <code><ph></code>. It is defined in the highlighting-domain module.</p> <p>Attributes</p> <p>The following attributes are available on this element: .</p> <p>The following attributes are available on this element: , <code>@class</code>, <code>@keyref</code>, and <code>@outputclass</code>.</p> <p>Example</p> <p>The following code sample shows bold highlighting used to draw a reader's attention to a phrase:</p> <pre><p>Use the bold tag for visual emphasis only ; do not use it if another phrase-level element better signifies the reason for the emphasis.</p></pre>	<p>The bold element is used to draw attention to a word or phrase for utilitarian purposes without implying that there is any extra importance. There is also no implication of an alternate voice or mood, or that its content should be actionable. For example, it can be used to indicate product names within a review, highlighting roles within a process, or for use in spans of text where the typical presentation is expected to be in a boldface.</p> <p>Redefining this element brings DITA more into alignment with the equivalent element in the current HTML specification.</p> <p>Specialization hierarchy</p> <p>The <code></code> element is specialized from <code><ph></code>. It is defined in the highlighting-domain module.</p> <p>Attributes</p> <p>The following attributes are available on this element: .</p> <p>The following attributes are available on this element: , <code>@class</code>, <code>@keyref</code>, and <code>@outputclass</code></p> <p>Examples</p> <p>The <code></code> element can be used to indicate a product name within a review:</p> <pre><p>One of the best features of Mr. Flip-it is its ability to manipulate objects within a three-dimensional space so that you can see</pre>

 element reference topic (before)

 element reference topic (after)

```
the  
other side.</b>
```

The element can be used to highlight related concepts within a topic:

```
<p>The <b>Solid Waste Operations  
Manager</b> plans  
and manages the countywide transfer station  
and  
landfill operations, coordinates solid  
waste  
processing operations with the planning and  
engineering staff, and performs related  
duties as  
required.</p>
```

[... Lots of intervening text.]

```
<p>The <b>Sanitation Engineer</b> creates  
strategies for landfill sites that minimize  
the  
impact on the environment.</p>
```

The element can also be used in situations where boldfaced text is expected for stylistic purposes, such as when the house style for an article lede is to be rendered in boldface:

```
<p><b>Know where to get help.</b> Before  
proceeding to wrangle your first ostrich,  
ensure  
you know the location of the closest first  
aid  
station.</p>
```

<i> element reference topic (before)

<i> element reference topic (after)

Italic text is used to emphasize the key points in printed text, or when quoting a speaker, a way to show which words the speaker stressed.

Specialization hierarchy

The <i> element is specialized from <ph>. It is defined in the highlighting-domain module.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: .

The following attributes are available on this element: , @class, @keyref, and @outputclass.

Example

The following code sample shows italic highlighting that is used to emphasize the importance of unplugging the unit before using the screwdriver:

```
<p>Unplug the unit <i>before</i>  
placing  
the metal screwdriver against the
```

The italic element is used to indicate either an alternate voice or mood, or to otherwise offset it from the content around it to indicate a different quality of text, such as a taxonomic designation, a phrase from another language, or a ship name.

Redefining this element brings DITA more into alignment with the equivalent element in the current HTML specification.

Specialization hierarchy

The <i> element is specialized from <ph>. It is defined in the emphasis module.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: .

The following attributes are available on this element: , @class, @keyref, and @outputclass.

Examples

<i> element reference topic (before)

```
terminal  
screw.</p>
```

<i> element reference topic (after)

The <i> element can be used for indicating text in a different voice, such as when foreign words or phrases are used:

```
<note type="caution">Even highly  
experienced  
operators of heavy machinery should remain  
alert  
for dangerous situations. Having a  
<i>laissez-faire</i> attitude is a recipe  
for  
disaster.</note>
```

The <i> element can also be used to indicate different character voices:

```
<p><i>Edgar</i>: I know thee well—a  
serviceable  
villain, as duteous to the vices of thy  
mistress  
as badness would desire.</p>
```

```
<p><i>Gloucester</i>: What, is he dead?</p>
```

It can also be used to indicate a taxonomic designation:

```
<p>When wrangling ostriches (<i>Struthio  
camelus</i>)  
people are advised that while they are a  
type of bird  
(Class: <i>Aves</i>), they are thought to  
be  
descendants of their extinct dinosaur  
(Suborder:  
<i>Theropoda</i>) relatives and share the  
same type  
of temperament.</p>
```

The <i> element can also be used to designate the name of a ship:

```
<p>The <i>MV Rena</i> was a container ship  
that ran  
aground near Tauranga, New Zealand,  
resulting in an  
oil spill.</p>
```

 element reference topic

The strong element can be used to indicate content that is considered to be important or serious, or that has some form of urgency (without being a specific warning). Typically, its content will be rendered in bold at output. Use this element only when a more semantically appropriate element is not available. For example, for a specific warning, consider using an appropriate element from the hazard statement domain, such as <hazardstatement>.

This element is part of the emphasis domain. The addition of this element brings DITA more into alignment with its equivalent in the current HTML specification.

Specialization hierarchy

The element is specialized from <ph>. It is defined in the emphasis module.

Attributes

** element reference topic**

The following attributes are available on this element: .

The following attributes are available on this element: , @class, @keyref, and @outputclass.

Examples

The following examples show how it can be used.

Emphasizing an important detail:

```
<p>Your doctor prescribed this medicine to treat an infection. It is important that you
<strong>take all of
the medicine</strong> as described.</p>
```

Another example:

```
<p>When starting a car with a keyless ignition, you must <strong>step on the brake pedal</
strong> before
pressing the start button.</p>
```

Underscoring a serious point:

```
Use the word <em>very</em> <strong>sparingly</strong>. Where emphasis is necessary, use
words strong in
themselves.
```

Pointing out a critical/urgent detail:

```
<p>SERVICE HEADLIGHT-<strong>Black</strong> wire with <strong>red tracer</strong> from
handlebar toggle switch
to large terminal screw; <strong>red</strong> wire with <strong>yellow tracer</strong> from
handlebar toggle
switch to small terminal screw.</p>
```

** element reference topic**

The emphasis element can be used to indicate emphasis. A stress emphasis is designed to change the meaning of a phrase or sentence, or stressing the importance of a particular noun, verb or adjective. Typically, its content will be rendered in italics at output. Use this element only when a more semantically appropriate element is not available. For example, when indicating a different mood or voice, the <i> element may be more relevant.

Specialization hierarchy

The element is specialized from <ph>. It is defined in the emphasis module.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: .

The following attributes are available on this element: , @class, @keyref, and @outputclass.

Examples

The following examples show how it can be used.

Emphasizing meaning within a sentence:

```
<p>What was previously called <em>block-level</em> content up to HTML 4.1 is now called
<em>flow</em> content in HTML5.</p>
```

 element reference topic

Stressing the importance of a noun within a sentence:

```
<p>A <em>condenser</em> is an apparatus for condensing a large quantity of electricity on a comparatively small surface.</p>
```

Stressing the importance of a verb or actions within a sentence:

```
To remove a message from a pigeon, first <em>catch</em> the bird, then <em>hold</em> it in one hand, <em>extend</em> its leg, and <em>remove</em> the message holder with the other hand.
```

Stressing the importance of an adjective or adjectival phrase within a sentence:

```
<p>A good plan once adopted and put into execution <em>should not be abandoned</em> unless it becomes clear that it can not succeed.</p>
```

This element is part of the emphasis domain. The addition of this element brings DITA more into alignment with its equivalent in the current HTML specification.

Migration plans for backwards incompatibilities

Not applicable. Two new elements are created, and two existing ones are redefined but not substantially changed.

Element reference topic:

The bold element is used to draw attention to a word or phrase for utilitarian purposes without implying that there is any extra importance. There is also no implication of an alternate voice or mood, or that its content should be actionable.

Usage information

 can be used to indicate product names within a review, highlighting roles within a process, or for use in spans of text where the typical presentation is expected to be in a boldface.

Rendering expectations

Content enclosed within the element ought to be rendered using a bold font.

Processing expectations

N/A

Specialization hierarchy

The <i> element is specialized from <ph>. It is defined in the highlighting-domain module.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: .

The following attributes are available on this element: , @class, @keyref, and @outputclass

More specific contexts for using the bold element

The `` element can be used to indicate a product name within a review:

```
<p>One of the best features of <b>Mr. Flip-it</b>  
is its ability to manipulate objects within a  
three-dimensional space so that you can see the  
other side.</p>
```

The `` element can be used to highlight related concepts within a topic:

```
<p>The <b>Solid Waste Operations Manager</b> plans  
and manages the countywide transfer station and  
landfill operations, coordinates solid waste  
processing operations with the planning and  
engineering staff, and performs related duties as  
required.</p>  
  
[... Lots of intervening text.]  
  
<p>The <b>Sanitation Engineer</b> creates  
strategies for landfill sites that minimize the  
impact on the environment.</p>
```

The `` element can also be used in situations where boldfaced text is expected for stylistic purposes, such as when the house style for an article lede is to be rendered in boldface:

```
<p><strong>Know where to get help.</strong> Before  
proceeding to wrangle your first ostrich, ensure  
you know the location of the closest first aid  
station.</p>
```

The redefining of this element brings DITA more into alignment with the equivalent element in the current HTML specification.

Element reference topic: `<i>`

The italic element is used to indicate either an alternate voice or mood, or to otherwise offset it from the content around it to indicate a different quality of text, such as a taxonomic designation, a phrase from another language, or a ship name.

Usage information

The redefining of this element brings DITA more into alignment with the equivalent element in the current HTML specification.

Formatting expectations

Content enclosed within the `<i>` element ought to be rendered using an italic font.

Processing expectations

N/A

Specialization hierarchy

The `<i>` element is specialized from `<ph>`. It is defined in the highlighting-domain module.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: .

The following attributes are available on this element: , @class, @keyref, and @outputclass

More specific contexts for using the italics element

The italic element can be used for indicating text in a different voice, such as when foreign words or phrases are used:

```
<note type="caution">Even highly experienced operators of heavy machinery should remain alert for dangerous situations. Having a <i>laissez-faire</i> attitude is a recipe for disaster.</note>
```

The `<i>` element can also be used to indicate different character voices:

```
<p><i>Edgar</i>: I know thee well—a serviceable villain, as duteous to the vices of thy mistress as badness would desire.</p>
<p><i>Gloucester</i>: What, is he dead?</p>
```

It can also be used to indicate a taxonomic designation:

```
When wrangling ostriches (<i>Struthio camelus</i>) people are advised that while they are a type of bird (Class: <i>Aves</i>), they are thought to be descendants of their extinct dinosaur (Suborder: <i>Theropoda</i>) relatives and share the same type of temperament.
```

The `<i>` element can also be used to designate the name of a ship:

```
The <i>MV Rena</i> was a container ship that ran aground near Tauranga, New Zealand, resulting in an oil spill.
```

Emphasis elements

The emphasis elements are intended for marking up content that is important, serious, or requires emphasis. Its two elements (`` and ``) are designed as semantic alternatives to the bold (``) and italic (`<i>`) elements from the highlighting domain.

```
<strong>
```

The `` element is typically used to indicate content that is considered to be important or serious, or that has some form of urgency (without being a specific warning). This element is part of the emphasis domain.

```
<em>
```

The `` element is typically used to indicate content that should be stressed. This element is part of the emphasis domain.

Element reference topic:

The strong element can be used to indicate content that is considered to be important or serious, or that has some form of urgency (without being a specific warning). Typically, its content will be rendered in bold at output.

Usage information

Use this element only when a more semantically appropriate element is not available. For example, for a specific warning, consider using an appropriate element from the hazard statement domain, such as <hazardstatement>.

This element is part of the emphasis domain. The addition of this element brings DITA more into alignment with its equivalent in the current HTML specification.

Formatting expectations

Content enclosed within the element ought to be rendered using an bold font.

Processing expectations

N/A

Specialization hierarchy

The element is specialized from <ph>. It is defined in the emphasis-domain module.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: .

The following attributes are available on this element: , @class, @keyref, and @outputclass

How the strong element can be used in context

The following examples show how it can be used.

Emphasizing an important detail:

```
<p>Your doctor prescribed this medicine to treat an infection. It is important that you  
<strong>take all of  
the medicine</strong> as described.</p>
```

Another example:

```
<p>When starting a car with a keyless ignition, you must <strong>step on the brake pedal</  
strong> before  
pressing the start button.</p>
```

Underscoring a serious point:

```
Use the word <em>very</em> <strong>sparingly</strong>. Where emphasis is necessary, use words  
strong in  
themselves.
```

Pointing out a critical/urgent detail:

```
<p>SERVICE HEADLIGHT—<strong>Black</strong> wire with <strong>red tracer</strong> from handlebar toggle switch to large terminal screw; <strong>red</strong> wire with <strong>yellow tracer</strong> from handlebar toggle switch to small terminal screw.</p>
```

Element reference topic: ``

The emphasis element can be used to indicate emphasis. A stress emphasis is designed to change the meaning of a phrase or sentence, or stressing the importance of a particular noun, verb or adjective.

Usage information

Typically, its content will be rendered in italics at output. Use this element only when a more semantically appropriate element is not available. For example, when indicating a different mood or voice, the `<i>` element may be more relevant.

This element is part of the emphasis domain. The addition of this element brings DITA more into alignment with its equivalent in the current HTML specification.

Formatting expectations

Content enclosed within the `` element ought to be rendered using an italic font.

Processing expectations

N/A

Specialization hierarchy

The `` element is specialized from `<ph>`. It is defined in the emphasis-domain module.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: .

The following attributes are available on this element: , `@class`, `@keyref`, and `@outputclass`

How the `em` element can be used in context

The following examples show how it can be used.

Emphasizing meaning within a sentence:

```
<p>What was previously called <em>block-level</em> content up to HTML 4.1 is now called <em>flow</em> content in HTML5.</p>
```

Stressing the importance of a noun within a sentence:

```
<p>A <em>condenser</em> is an apparatus for condensing a large quantity of electricity on a comparatively small surface.</p>
```

Stressing the importance of a verb or actions within a sentence:

To remove a message from a pigeon, first `catch` the bird, then `hold` it in one hand, `extend` its leg, and `remove` the message holder with the other hand.

Stressing the importance of an adjective or adjectival phrase within a sentence:

`<p>`A good plan once adopted and put into execution `should not be abandoned` unless it becomes clear that it can not succeed.`</p>`