Review A: Basic topic elements, multimedia elements, alternative-titles domain

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1 Basic topic elements

The basic topic elements provide the structural framework for a topic: title, short description, prolog, body, and related links.

1.1

An abstract summarizes the content of the topic; it appears at the start of the topic. It can contain multiple short descriptions, as well as block-level content such as paragraphs, lists, and tables.

Usage information

The `<abstract>` element is designed for use in the following circumstances:

- The initial paragraph of a topic contains lists, tables, or other block-level elements that are not permitted in the content model of `<shortdesc>`.
- Only a portion of the content of the initial paragraph is suitable for a link preview or hover text.
- A topic needs to contain multiple short descriptions, to facilitate conditional processing.

When the initial paragraph is suitable as a link preview, simply place the content in a `<shortdesc>` element rather than in an `<abstract>` element.

Rendering expectations

When a contained `<shortdesc>` occurs within phrase-level content, processors treat it as phrase-level content and do not create a separate paragraph when the topic is rendered. When the contained `<shortdesc>` occurs as a peer to paragraph-level content, processors treat it as block-level content and create a separate paragraph when the topic is rendered. When multiple `<shortdesc>` elements are included in an `<abstract>`, they are concatenated when used for link previews or link summaries (separated by spaces).

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: universal attributes.

Examples

This section contains examples of how the `<abstract>` element can be used.

Figure 1: with phrase-level short description

The following code sample shows an `<abstract>` element that contains phrase-level content, in addition to a short description:

```
<abstract>
  <shortdesc>Use the wonderful Widget to automatically vacuum your house.
  </shortdesc> It requires a 1800 lithium ion battery.
</abstract>
```

While the complete content of the `<abstract>` element is rendered as the first paragraph of the topic, only the content of the `<shortdesc>` element is used for a link preview and hover text.

Figure 2: `<abstract>` with block-level short description

The following code sample shows an `<abstract>` element that contains block-level content, in addition to a short description:

```
<abstract>
  <shortdesc>You have many options for arranging lodging in Brussels:
      hotels, bed and breakfasts, youth hostels, and flats. You can select
      from a wide price range.</shortdesc>
  <p>The following table explains the symbols that are used to indicate the price
      categories of the lodging options:</p>
  <simpletable>
    <! -- ... -->
  </simpletable>
</abstract>
```

Figure 3: `<abstract>` with multiple short descriptions

The following code sample shows an `<abstract>` element that contains multiple short descriptions, which will be filtered when the topic is processed:

```
<abstract>
  <shortdesc platform="free-version">The free version of the platform
      provides a single e-mail list, storage for up to one gigabyte of
      files, and will support up to 100 users.</shortdesc>
  <shortdesc platform="premium-version">The premium version of the platform
      provides multiple e-mails lists, storage for up to 30 gigabytes of
      files, and will support up to 400 users.</shortdesc>
</abstract>
```

Related reference

shortdesc (7)

A short description is a sentence or group of sentences that describes the purpose or main point of the topic.

1.2 `<body>`

The body contains the main content of a topic.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: universal attributes.

Example

The following code sample shows a DITA topic that contains a title and a body.

```
<topic id="styleguidebold">
  <title>Mycompany Style Guide: the <xmlelement>b</xmlelement> element</title>
  <body><p>Use the bold tag <b>for visual emphasis only</b>. Do not use it if another
phrase-level element better signifies the reason for the emphasis.</p></body>
</topic>
```

1.3 <bodydiv>

A body division is a grouping of sequential elements within the body of a topic. There is no additional semantic meaning. It is useful primarily for reuse and as a specialization base.

Usage information

The `<bodydiv>` element cannot contain a title. If a title is required, use nested topics.

The `<bodydiv>` element is often used to group a sequence of related elements for reuse, so that another topic can reference the entire set with a single `@conref` or `@conkeyref` attribute.

The `<bodydiv>` element can nest itself, which makes it a good specialization base for general topic content. Because the `<bodydiv>` element allows `<section>`, it cannot be used within `<section>` elements. Use the `<div>` element to group content that might occur in both topic bodies and sections.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: universal attributes.

Example

The following code sample shows how the `<bodydiv>` element can be used to group a sequence of elements for reuse:

```
<topic id="sample" xml:lang="en">
 <title>Sample for bodydiv</title>
 <body>
  <bodydiv id="reuse">
   <p>This set of information is reusable as a group.</p>
   <p>Lists of three contain three items.</p>
   <ul>
    <li>This is one item.</li>
    <li>This is another item.</li>
    <li>This is the third item.</li>
   </ul>
  </bodydiv>
  <p>This concludes my topic.</p>
 </body>
</topic>
```

1.4 <dita>

The `<dita>` element is the root element for the ditabase document type.

Usage information

The ditabase document type is a container topic that can manage any sequence of any type of topic. It can be used to hold elements designed for reuse; it is also useful as an intermediate output for conversion operations.

The `<dita>` element cannot be specialized. Topic nesting rules can be configured in the document-type shell.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: `@xmlns:ditaarch`, `@DITAArchVersion`, and localization attributes.

Example

The following code sample shows a ditabase document that contains multiple topics. The `<concept>`, `<reference>`, and `<task>` elements are all specializations of `<topic>`.

```
<dita>
  <concept id="batintro">
    <title>Intro to bats</title>
    <conbody>
      <!-- ... -->
    </conbody>
  </concept>
  <task id="batfeeding">
    <title>Feeding a bat</title>
    <taskbody>
      <!-- ... -->
    </taskbody>
  </task>
  <reference id="batparts">
    <title>Parts of bats</title>
    <refbody>
      <!-- ... -->
    </refbody>
  </reference>
      <!-- ... -->
</dita>
```

1.5 <prolog>

The prolog contains metadata about the topic, for example, author information or subject category.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: universal attributes.

Example

The following code sample shows a `<prolog>` element that contains common metadata items:

```
<prolog>
  <author>Paul Norman</author>
  <copyright>
    <copyryear year="1930"/>
    <copyrholder>Paul Norman</copyrholder>
  </copyright>
</prolog>
```

1.6 <related-links>

Related links are a group of references to other topics or external information related to the current topic.

Rendering expectations

Related links usually are displayed at the end of the topic, although some web-based help systems might display them in a separate navigation frame.

Links specified within the `<related-links>` element typically are displayed together with any links that are generated based on the hierarchy of the DITA map.

PDF or print-oriented output commonly ignores hierarchical links such as those with roles of ancestor, parent, child, descendant, next, previous, or sibling.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: universal attributes, `@format`, `@scope`, `@type`, `@role`, and `@otherrole`.

Example

The following code sample shows how the `<related-link>` element is used to specify stable links to external and local information:

```
<related-links>
  <link href="http://www.example.org" scope="external" format="html">
    <linktext>Example 1</linktext>
  </link>
  <link href="additional-details.dita">
    <!-- Link to a local topic for more detail, with link text
         automated based on the target's title              -->
  </link>
</related-links>
```

1.7 <shortdesc>

A short description is a sentence or group of sentences that describes the purpose or main point of the topic.

Usage information

When present in topics, the short description is the first paragraph of the topic. It can also be used for hover text, link previews, search results, and more.

When present in maps, the `<shortdesc>` element is associated with `<topicref>` elements. This enables map authors to accomplish the following goals:

- Associate a short description with a non-DITA object
- Provide a short description that is specific to the map context and used for link previews

When a `<shortdesc>` element applies to an entire DITA map, it serves only as a description. DITA architects might use such a `<shortdesc>` element to store information about the purpose of the DITA map.

Rendering expectations

001 (24)	Processors **SHOULD** render the content of the `<shortdesc>` element as the initial paragraph of the topic.
002 (24)	When processors generate link previews that are based on the map context, they **SHOULD** use the content of the `<shortdesc>` that is located in the map rather than the `<shortdesc>` that is located in the DITA topic. However, when processors render the topic itself, they **SHOULD** use the content of the `<shortdesc>` element that is located in the DITA topic.

Processing expectations

When a `<shortdesc>` element occurs in a DITA map, it overrides the short description provided in the topic for the purpose of generating map-based link previews. It does not replace the `<shortdesc>` in the rendered topic itself. This means that generated map-based links to this topic will use the short

description from the map for any link previews provided with the link, while the rendered topic continues to use the short description located in the topic.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: universal attributes.

Examples

This section contains examples of how the `<shortdesc>` element can be used.

Figure 4: Short description in a topic

The following code sample shows how a `<shortdesc>` element can be used in a topic:

```
<topic id="intro-to-bird-calling">
 <title>Introduction to bird calling</title>
 <shortdesc>If you want to attract more birds to your Acme Bird Feeder,
learn the art of bird calling. Bird calling is an efficient way
to alert more birds to the presence of your bird feeder.</shortdesc>
 <body>
   <p>Bird calling requires learning:</p>
   <ul>
    <li>Popular and classical bird songs</li>
    <li>How to whistle like a bird</li>
   </ul>
 </body>
</topic>
```

Figure 5: Short description in a map

The following code sample shows how a short description can be used in a DITA map to provide information about a non-DITA resource. The content of the `<shortdesc>` element is used when a link preview to the Web site for the American Birding Association is generated.

```
<map>
  <title>Enjoying birds</title>
    <!-- ... -->
    <topicref href="birds-in-colorado.dita"/>
    <topicref href="bird-calling.dita"/>
    <topicref href="https://www.birding.example.com/" format="external" type="html">
      <topicmeta>
        <shortdesc>The American Birding Association is the only organization
        in North America that specifically caters to recreational birders.
        Its mission is to "inspire all people to enjoy and protect wild birds."
      </topicmeta>
    </topicref>
    <!-- ... -->
</map>
```

Related reference
abstract (3)

1.8 <title>

A title is a heading or label for an object. Titles can be associated with topics, maps, sections, examples, figures, tables, and other structures.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: universal attributes (without the metadata attribute group), `@base`, and `@rev`.

Example

The following code sample shows how titles are used for both the topic and a figure within the topic:

```
<topic id="topicid">
  <title>Monitoring your heart rate with ThisDevice</title>
  <body>
    <!-- ... -->
    <fig id="adjust-the-monitor">
      <title>Adjusting your monitor</title>
      <p>If the monitor is not reporting, follow the directions
        in the video to adjust your equipment.</p>
      <!-- ... -->
    </fig>
  </body>
</topic>
```

1.9 <titlealt>

An alternative title is used to convey information about a document in contexts other than straightforward display.

Usage Information

Alternative titles can be used in both maps and topics:

- When used in the `<topicmeta>` of a root `<map>` element, the alternative title applies to the map itself.
- When used inside a `<topicref>` element, the alternative title applies to the resource that is referenced by the `<topicref>` element.
- When the referenced resource is a DITA topic, the alternative titles from the `<topicref>` element are merged with those authored directly in the topic, with the alternative titles from the `<topicref>` element taking higher priority.

The roles of an alternative title are specified by the `@title-role` attribute. Multiple roles can be specified, separated by white space. An alternative title specifies at least one role. Other tokens for the `@title-role` attribute can be defined for specific purposes.

Some roles might not be meaningful in certain contexts. For example, a navigational alternate title is not meaningful in the context of a `<topicgroup>` element, since the element is not part of the navigation structure of a publication. Such alternate titles are ignored by processors.

The base DITA vocabulary contains an alternative titles domain that contains convenience elements that are equivalent to `<titlealt>` elements with the `@title-role` attribute set to the tokens outlined in Processing expectations (10).

Processing expectations

003 (24)

The processing of an alternative title depends on its roles. Processors **SHOULD** support the following tokens for the `@title-role` attribute:

linking
Specifies that the content of the `<titlealt>` element contains the title for use in references to the resources generated from DITA map structures, such as hierarchical parent/child/sibling links and links generated from relationship tables. In addition, this is the fallback alternative title for `navigation` and `search` roles. Custom title roles meant for use in link generation should also use this as a fallback.

navigation
Specifies that the content of the `<titlealt>` element contains the title for use in tables of content and other navigation aids. In some cases, when processing a `<topicref>` that has no `@href`, this is also used as the title of the generated topic, if applicable. If not present, this role is fulfilled by the `linking` role.

search
Specifies that the content of the `<titlealt>` element contains a title for use in search results for systems that support content search. If not present, this role is fulfilled by the `linking` role.

subtitle
Specifies that the content of the `<titlealt>` element contains a subtitle for the document.

hint
Specifies that the content of the `<titlealt>` element contains a hint about the referenced resource. This is intended for the benefit of map authors; it does not have an effect on processing or output.

-dita-use-conref-target
See for more information.

Alternative titles with the `@title-role` attribute set to tokens that are not recognized by the processor "SHOULD" be ignored and not appear in output.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: universal attributes and `@title-role`.

Examples

This section contains examples of how the `<titlealt>` element can be used.

Figure 6: Subtitles

The following code sample shows how a map can specify a subtitle for a publication:

```
<map>
  <title>Publication title</title>
  <topicmeta>
    <titlealt title-role="subtitle">Publication subtitle</titlealt>
  </topicmeta>
</map>
```

An identical result could be achieved by using the `<subtitle>` element that is provided by the alternative titles domain.

Figure 7: Multiple alternative titles and their roles

The following code sample shows how a topic reference can specify several alternative titles:

```
<topicref keys="about" href="about.dita">
  <topicmeta>
    <titlealt title-role="linking navigation">About the product</titlealt>
    <titlealt title-role="search">About</titlealt>
    <titlealt title-role="hint">About the Acme TextMax 5000</titlealt>
  </topicmeta>
</topicref>
```

1. "About the product" will be used for both linking and navigation titles, for example, when generating related links and rendering a table of contents.
2. "About" will be used for a search title, for example, when providing a title in systems that support dynamic content searches.
3. "About the Acme TextMax 500" provides a hint to map authors as to the contents of the referenced DITA resource. This title is not used in output.

If the alternative-titles domain is available, the following markup would be equivalent:

```
<topicref keys="about" href="about.dita">
  <topicmeta>
    <linktitle>About the product</navtitle>
    <searchtitle">About</searchtitle>
    <titlehint>About the Acme TextMax 5000</titlehint>
  </topicmeta>
</topicref>
```

1.10 <topic>

A topic is a standalone unit of information.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: universal attributes and architectural attributes.

For this element, the `@id` attribute is required.

Example

The following code sample shows the primary structural components of a topic: title, short description, prolog, body, and related links.

```
<topic id="topic">
  <title>The basic structure of a topic</title>
  <shortdesc>A topic has a well-established structure. </shortdesc>
  <prolog>
  <!-- Metadata can be stored here.-->
  </prolog>
  <body>
    <p>A typical topic contains a title, short description, and body.</p>
  </body>
    <related-links>
      <!--Related links can be defined directly in a topic or by using
         a relationship table.--></related-links>
</topic>
```

2 Multimedia elements

The multimedia elements are used to reference audio or video content. The elements in this domain are modeled on the HTML5 `<audio>` and `<video>` elements.

2.1 <audio>

Audio is sound that the human ear is capable of hearing.

Usage information

The `<audio>` element is modeled on the HTML5 `<audio>` element.

An audio resource can be referenced by `@href`, `@keyref`, and nested `<media-source>` elements.

Playback behaviors such as auto-playing, looping, and muting are determined by attributes. When not specified, the default behavior is determined by the user agent that is used to present the media.

Rendering expectations

004 (24)   When an audio resource cannot be rendered in a meaningful way, processors **SHOULD** present the contents of the `<fallback>` element, if it is present.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: universal attributes and the attributes defined below.

@autoplay
    Specifies whether the resource automatically plays when it is presented. The following values are recognized: "true", "false", and "-dita-use-conref-target ". The default value is "true".

@controls
    Specifies whether the presentation of the resource includes user interface controls. The following values are recognized: "true", "false", and "-dita-use-conref-target ". The default value is "true".

@format
    Specifies the MIME type for the resource. This attribute enables processors to avoid loading unsupported resources. If `@format` is not specified and `@keyref` is specified, the effective type for the key named by the `@keyref` attribute is used as the value. If an explicit `@format` is not specified on either the `<audio>` element or key definition, processors can use other means, such as the URI file extension, to determine the effective MIME type of the resource.

@href
    Specifies the absolute or relative URI of the audio resource. If `@href` is specified, also specify `@format`.

@keyref
    Specifies a key reference to the audio resource.

@loop
    Specifies whether the resource loops when played. The following values are recognized: "true", "false", and "-dita-use-conref-target ". The default value is "true".

@muted
> Specifies whether the resource is muted. The following values are recognized: "true", "false", and "-dita-use-conref-target ". The default value is "true".

@scope
> Specifies the closeness of the relationship between the current document and the target resource. Resources in the same information unit are considered "`local`"; resources in the same system as the referencing content but not part of the same information unit are considered "`peer`"; and resources outside the system, such as Web pages, are considered "`external`".

@tabindex
> Specifies whether the audio resource can be focused and where it participates in sequential keyboard navigation. See `@tabindex` in the HTML specification (WHATWG version).

Examples

Figure 8: An <audio> element that uses direct addressing

In the following code sample, an audio resource is referenced using direct addressing. The `@type` attribute specifies the MIME type of the audio resource.

```
<audio href="message.mp3" format="audio/mp3"/>
```

Figure 9: An <audio> element that uses indirect addressing

In the following code sample, the audio resource is addressed using a key reference:

```
<audio keyref="message"/>
```

Both the URI and the MIME type are specified on the key definition:

```
<keydef keys="message" href="message.mp3" format="audio/mp3"/>
```

Figure 10: An <audio> element with multiple formats

In the following code sample, `<media-source>` elements are used to specify the different audio formats that are available.

```
<audio>
  <media-source href="message.mp3" format="audio/mp3"/>
  <media-source href="message.wav" format="audio/wav"/>
</audio>
```

Figure 11: Example of a complex <audio> element

The following code sample specifies an audio resource and defines multiple presentational details. It also provides fallback behavior for when the audio resource cannot be rendered.

```
<audio autoplay="true"
               controls="true"
               loop="false"
               muted="false">
  <desc>A sound file narrating the performance of this procedure.</desc>
  <fallback>The audio track walking through this procedure is not available.</fallback>
  <!-- Multiple formats, with URI and MIME type referenced using a key -->
  <media-source keyref="walkthrough-mp3"/>
  <media-source keyref="walkthrough-wav"/>
</audio>
```

2.2 <media-source>

The media source specifies the location of an audio or video resource.

Usage information

The media source is modeled on the `<source>` element used in HTML5 media elements.

Rendering expectations

When multiple `<media-source>` elements are present, the user agent evaluates them in document order and selects the first resource that can be played.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: universal attributes and the attributes defined below.

@format
Specifies the format of the resource being addressed.

@href
Specifies the URI of the media resource.

@keyref
Specifies a key reference to the media resource.

@scope
Specifies the closeness of the relationship between the current document and the target resource. Resources in the same information unit are considered "`local`"; resources in the same system as the referencing content but not part of the same information unit are considered "`peer`"; and resources outside the system, such as Web pages, are considered "`external`".

Example

See `<audio>` (13) and `<video>` (17).

2.3 <media-track>

Media track settings specify the location of supplemental, text-based data for the referenced media, for example, subtitles or descriptions.

Usage information

The media track settings are modeled on the `<track>` element used in HTML5 media elements. They refer to track resources that use Web Video Text Track Format (WebVTT).

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: universal attributes and the attributes defined below.

@format
Specifies the format of the resource being addressed.

@href
Specifies the URI of the track resource.

@keyref
　　Specifies a key reference to the track resource.

@kind
　　Specifies the usage for the track resource. This attribute is modeled on the `@kind` attribute on the
　　HTML5 `<track>` element, as described by the *HTML specification, WHATWG version*. The values
　　for this attribute are derived from the HTML5 standard:

　　captions
　　　　Transcription or translation of the dialogue, sound effects, relevant musical cues, and other
　　　　relevant audio information. This is intended for use when the soundtrack is unavailable, for
　　　　example, because it is muted or because the user is hard-of-hearing. This information is
　　　　rendered over the video and labeled as appropriate for hard-of-hearing users.

　　chapters
　　　　Chapter titles, which are intended to be used for navigating the media resource. The chapter
　　　　titles are rendered as an interactive list in the interface for the user agent.

　　descriptions
　　　　Textual descriptions of the video component of the media resource. This is intended for audio
　　　　synthesis when the visual component is unavailable, for example, because the user is
　　　　interacting with the application without a screen or because the user is blind. Descriptions are
　　　　synthesized as separate audio tracks.

　　metadata
　　　　Tracks intended for use from script. This metadata is not displayed by the user agent.

　　subtitles
　　　　Transcription or translation of the dialogue, suitable for when the sound is available but not
　　　　understood, for example, because the user does not understand the language of the soundtrack.
　　　　Subtitles are rendered over the video.

　　-dita-use-conref-target
　　　　See for more information.

@scope
　　Specifies the closeness of the relationship between the current document and the target resource.
　　Resources in the same information unit are considered `"local"`; resources in the same system as
　　the referencing content but not part of the same information unit are considered `"peer"`; and
　　resources outside the system, such as Web pages, are considered `"external"`.

@srclang
　　Specifies the language of the track resource.

Example

See Examples (17) in the `<video>` topic.

2.4 `<video>`

A video is a recording of moving visual images.

Usage information

The `<video>` element is modeled on the HTML5 `<video>` element.

A video resource can be referenced by `@href`, `@keyref`, and nested `<media-source>` elements.

Playback behaviors such as auto-playing, looping, and muting are determined by attributes. When not specified, the default behavior is determined by the user agent that is used to present the media.

Rendering expectations

The video resource typically is rendered in the main flow of the content.

005 (24)   Processors **SHOULD** scale the video resource when values are provided for the `@height` and `@width` attributes. The following expectations apply:

- If a height value is specified and no width value is specified, processors **SHOULD** scale the width by the same factor as the height.
- If a width value is specified and no height value is specified, processors **SHOULD** scale the height by the same factor as the width.
- If both a height value and width value are specified, implementations **MAY** ignore one of the two values when they are unable to scale to each direction using different factors.

006 (25)   When a video resource cannot be rendered in a meaningful way, processors **SHOULD** render the contents of the `<fallback>` element, if it is present.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: universal attributes and the attributes defined below.

@autoplay
Specifies whether the resource automatically plays when it is presented. The following values are recognized: "true", "false", and "-dita-use-conref-target ". The default value is "true".

@controls
Specifies whether the presentation of the resource includes user interface controls. The following values are recognized: "true", "false", and "-dita-use-conref-target ". The default value is "true".

@format
Specifies the MIME type for the resource. This attribute enables processors to avoid loading unsupported resources. If `@format` is not specified and `@keyref` is specified, the effective type for the key named by the `@keyref` attribute is used as the value. If an explicit `@format` is not specified on either the `<video>` element or key definition, processors can use other means, such the URI file extension, to determine the effective MIME type of the resource.

@height
Indicates the vertical dimension for the resulting display. The value of this attribute is a real number expressed in decimal notation, optionally followed by a unit of measure. The following units of measurement are supported: cm, em, in, mm, pc, pt, and px (centimeters, ems, inches, millimeters, picas, points, and pixels, respectively). The default unit is px (pixels). Possible values include:"5", "5in", and "10.5cm".

@href
Specifies the absolute or relative URI of the video resource. If `@href` is specified, also specify `@format`.

@keyref
Specifies a key reference to the video resource.

@loop
> Specifies whether the resource loops when played. The following values are recognized: "true", "false", and "-dita-use-conref-target ". The default value is "true".

@muted
> Specifies whether the resource is muted. The following values are recognized: "true", "false", and "-dita-use-conref-target ". The default value is "true".

@poster
> Specifies the absolute or relative URI of the image that is rendered before video playback begins.

@posterkeyref
> Specifies a key reference for the poster image.

@scope
> Specifies the closeness of the relationship between the current document and the target resource. Resources in the same information unit are considered `"local"`; resources in the same system as the referencing content but not part of the same information unit are considered `"peer"`; and resources outside the system, such as web pages, are considered `"external"`.

@tabindex
> Specifies whether the video resource can be focused and where it participates in sequential keyboard navigation. See `@tabindex` in the HTML specification (WHATWG version).

@width
> Indicates the horizontal dimension for the resulting display. The value of this attribute is a real number expressed in decimal notation, optionally followed by a unit of measure. The following units of measurement are supported: cm, em, in, mm, pc, pt, and px (centimeters, ems, inches, millimeters, picas, points, and pixels, respectively). The default unit is px (pixels). Possible values include:"5", "5in", and "10.5cm".

Examples

This section contains examples of how the `<video>` element can be used.

Figure 12: Example of a <video> element that uses direct addressing

In the following code sample, a video resource is referenced using direct addressing. The `@format` attribute specifies the MIME type of the video.

```
<video href="video.mp4" format="video/mp4"/>
```

Figure 13: Example of a <video> element that uses indirect addressing

In the following code sample, the video resource is addressed using a key reference:

```
<video keyref="video"/>
```

The URI and the MIME type do not need to be specified on the `<video>` element, since they are specified on the key definition:

```
<keydef keys="video" href="video.mp4" format="video/mp4"/>
```

Figure 14: Example of a <video> element with multiple formats

In the following code sample, `<media-source>` elements are used to specify the different video formats that are available.

```
<video>
  <media-source href="video.mp4" format="video/mp4"/>
```

```
    <media-source href="video.ogg" format="video/ogg"/>
    <media-source href="video.webm" format="video/webm"/>
</video>
```

Figure 15: Example of a <video> element with multiple formats and multilingual subtitles

The following code sample defines multiple presentational details for a video that is available in multiple formats. The video is referenced using key reference and a fallback image is provided for use when the video cannot be displayed.

```
<video height="300px"
                loop="false"
                muted="false"
                poster="demo1-video-poster"
                width="400px">
  <desc>A video illustrating this procedure.</desc>
  <fallback>
    <image href="video-not-available.png">
      <alt>This video cannot be displayed.</alt>
    </image>
  </fallback>
  <!-- Multiple formats, referenced via key. The key definition
       specifies both the URI and the MIME type -->
  <media-source keyref="demo1-video-mp4"/>
  <media-source keyref="demo1-video-ogg"/>
  <media-source keyref="demo1-video-webm"/>
  <!-- Subtitle tracks in English, French and German.
       Each key definition provides a URI and sets type="subtitles". -->
  <media-track srclang="en" keyref="demo1-video-subtitles-en"/>
  <media-track srclang="fr" keyref="demo1-video-subtitles-fr"/>
  <media-track srclang="de" keyref="demo1-video-subtitles-de"/>
</video>
```

3 Domain elements

A domain is a grouping of related DITA elements that can be integrated into document-type shells. The base edition of DITA includes a variety of domains for use in topics and maps.

3.1 Alternative-titles domain elements

The alternative title elements are designed to provide alternative titles for resources. The elements in the alternative-titles domain are specialized from the `<titlealt>` element.

3.1.1 <linktitle>

A link title is an alternative title for a resource. It is designed for use when a hyperlink or a cross-reference to a resource is generated based on relationships described in a DITA map.

Usage information

The `<linktitle>` element is a convenience element. It is equivalent to a `<titlealt>` element with `@title-role` set to "linking".

Features of DITA maps, such as relationship tables and hierarchies created by nesting `<topicref>` elements, generate the following kinds of links:

- Links from a topic to its child topics in the map hierarchy
- Links from a topic to its parent topic in the map hierarchy
- Links between sibling topics when the `@collection-type` attribute of the parent `<topicref>` element is set to "sequence" or "family"

Processors might also use a link title for custom linking scenarios.

Processing expectations

Processing expectations are dictated by the rules for the `<titlealt>` element.

Specialization hierarchy

The `<linktitle>` element is specialized from `<titlealt>`. It is defined in the alternative-titles domain module.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: universal attributes and `@title-role`.

For this element, `@title-role` has a default value of "linking".

Examples

This section contains examples of how the `<linktitle>` element can be used.

Figure 16: Link title within a map

The following code sample shows how a `<linktitle>` element can be used to provide text for a related link to a non-DITA resource:

```
<topicref href="SQLJ-example.html" format="html" scope="local">
  <topicmeta>
    <linktitle>Accessing relational data with SQLJ</linktitle>
  </topicmeta>
</topicref>
```

Figure 17: Link title within a topic

The following code sample shows how a `<linktitle>` element can be used to provide text for generated links to a topic:

```
<topic id="topic">
  <title>Circuitry in the C-283 Drive Train</title>
  <prolog>
    <linktitle>Drive train circuitry</linktitle>
  </prolog>
```

Note that this link title might be overridden by a link title that is specified in a DITA map that references the topic.

3.1.2 <navtitle>

A navigation title is an alternative title for a resource. It is designed for situations where the topic title is unsuitable for use in a table of contents or navigation pane.

Usage information

The `<navtitle>` element is a convenience element. It is equivalent to a `<titlealt>` element with `@title-role` set to "navigation".

Processing expectations

Processing expectations are dictated by the rules for the `<titlealt>` element.

In some cases, when processing a `<topicref>` element that has no `@href` attribute, the navigation title can also be used as the title of the generated topic, if applicable.

Specialization hierarchy

The `<navtitle>` element is specialized from `<titlealt>`. It is defined in the alternative-titles domain module.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: universal attributes and `@title-role`.

For this element, `@title-role` has a default value of "navigation".

Examples

This section contains examples of how the `<navtitle>` element can be used.

Figure 18: <navtitle> in a topic

The following code sample shows a `<navtitle>` element used in a topic. The `<navtitle>` element contains a shorter title that processors render in a TOC or navigation pane when the topic is published.

```
<task id="publishing-dita">
  <title>Publishing a DITA information set in PDF</title>
  <shortdesc>You can quickly publish your DITA information to PDF.</shortdesc>
  <prolog>
    <navtitle>Publishing in PDF</navtitle>
  </prolog>
  <!-- ... -->
</task>
```

Figure 19: <navtitle> in a map

The following code sample shows a `<navtitle>` element used in a DITA map. The navigation title in the map takes precedence over a navigation title that is specified in the topic.

```
<map xml:lang="en">
  <title>Publishing a DITA information set</title>
  <topicref href="2378d670f2op78.dita">
    <topicmeta>
      <navtitle>Publishing to PDF</navtitle>
    </topicmeta>
  </topicref>
</map>
```

3.1.3 <searchtitle>

A search title is an alternative title that is displayed by search tools.

Usage information

A search title is useful when the topic has a title that makes sense in the context of a single information set, but might be too general in a list of search results. For example, a topic title of "Markup example" makes sense as part of a guide about DITA, but when found among thousands of unrelated topics, a search title of "DITA markup example" is more useful.

The `<searchtitle>` element is a convenience element. It is equivalent to a `<titlealt>` element with `@title-role` set to "search".

Processing expectations

Processing expectations are dictated by the rules for the `<titlealt>` element.

Specialization hierarchy

The `<searchtitle>` element is specialized from `<titlealt>`. It is defined in the alternative-titles domain module.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: universal attributes and `@title-role`.

For this element, `@title-role` has a default value of "search".

Examples

This section contains examples of how the `<searchtitle>` element can be used.

Figure 20: Search title used in a topic

In the following code sample, the title "Programming Example" is useful in a set of information about XSLT basics; however, the same title is not helpful among a set of search results from the entire Internet. In the latter case, a title of "Example of basic programming in XSLT" is more useful:

```
<topic id="programming-example">
  <title>Programming example</title>
  <prolog>
    <searchtitle>Example of basic programming in XSLT</searchtitle>
  </prolog>
  <body>
    <!-- ... -->
  </body>
</topic>
```

Figure 21: Search title used in a map

When `<searchtitle>` is used in maps, the element provides a new search title for the topic when used in that specific context. For example, if the following code sample is from a map that includes information about programming in many languages, searches among that information set will be most useful when they return "Example of programming in XSLT":

```
<topicref href="programming-example.dita">
  <topicmeta>
    <navtitle>Programming example</navtitle>
    <searchtitle>Example of programming in XSLT</searchtitle>
  </topicmeta>
</topicref>
```

3.1.4 <subtitle>

A subtitle is an subordinate title for a resource. It is designed to augment the information about the resource in certain display contexts.

Usage information

The `<subtitle>` element is a convenience element. It is equivalent to a `<titlealt>` element with `@title-role` set to "subtitle".

Processing expectations

Processing expectations are dictated by the rules for the `<titlealt>` element.

Specialization hierarchy

The `<subtitle>` element is specialized from `<titlealt>`. It is defined in the alternative-titles domain module.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: universal attributes and `@title-role`.

For this element, `@title-role` has a default value of "subtitle".

Examples

This section contains examples of how the `<subtitle>` element can be used.

Figure 22: Subtitle used within a map

The following code sample shows how a map can specify a subtitle for the publication:

```
<map>
  <title>Frankenstein</title>
  <topicmeta>
    <subtitle>The Modern Prometheus</subtitle>
  </topicmeta>
</map>
```

Figure 23: Subtitle used within a topic

The following code sample shows how a topic can specify a subtitle:

```
<topic id="topic">
  <title>Getting started</title>
  <prolog>
    <subtitle>An introduction to the Acme Inc. processing system</subtitle>
  </prolog>
```

3.1.5 <titlehint>

A title hint provides information to map authors about the title of the referenced resource. This is useful if the referenced resources are not available.

Usage information

The `<titlehint>` element is a convenience element. It is equivalent to a `<titlealt>` element with `@title-role` set to "hint".

Processing expectations

Processing expectations are dictated by the rules for the `<titlealt>` element.

Specialization hierarchy

The `<titlehint>` element is specialized from `<titlealt>`. It is defined in the alternative-titles domain module.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: universal attributes and `@title-role`.

For this element, `@title-role` has a default value of "hint".

Example

The following code sample shows how a `<titlehint>` element is used to show the title of a referenced topic to map authors. This might be especially helpful in the context of a CCMS with opaque URIs.

```
<topicref href="x-id://AOE82KJAW1B0">
  <topicmeta>
    <titlehint>Getting started</titlehint>
  </topicmeta>
</topicref>
```

A Aggregated RFC-2119 statements

This appendix contains all the normative statements from the DITA 2.0 specification. They are aggregated here for convenience in this non-normative appendix.

Item	Conformance statement
001 (7)	Processors **SHOULD** render the content of the `<shortdesc>` element as the initial paragraph of the topic.
002 (7)	When processors generate link previews that are based on the map context, they **SHOULD** use the content of the `<shortdesc>` that is located in the map rather than the `<shortdesc>` that is located in the DITA topic. However, when processors render the topic itself, they **SHOULD** use the content of the `<shortdesc>` element that is located in the DITA topic.
003 (10)	The processing of an alternative title depends on its roles. Processors **SHOULD** support the following tokens for the `@title-role` attribute: **linking** Specifies that the content of the `<titlealt>` element contains the title for use in references to the resources generated from DITA map structures, such as hierarchical parent/child/sibling links and links generated from relationship tables. In addition, this is the fallback alternative title for `navigation` and `search` roles. Custom title roles meant for use in link generation should also use this as a fallback. **navigation** Specifies that the content of the `<titlealt>` element contains the title for use in tables of content and other navigation aids. In some cases, when processing a `<topicref>` that has no `@href`, this is also used as the title of the generated topic, if applicable. If not present, this role is fulfilled by the `linking` role. **search** Specifies that the content of the `<titlealt>` element contains a title for use in search results for systems that support content search. If not present, this role is fulfilled by the `linking` role. **subtitle** Specifies that the content of the `<titlealt>` element contains a subtitle for the document. **hint** Specifies that the content of the `<titlealt>` element contains a hint about the referenced resource. This is intended for the benefit of map authors; it does not have an effect on processing or output. **-dita-use-conref-target** See for more information.
004 (12)	When an audio resource cannot be rendered in a meaningful way, processors **SHOULD** present the contents of the `<fallback>` element, if it is present.
005 (16)	Processors **SHOULD** scale the video resource when values are provided for the `@height` and `@width` attributes. The following expectations apply: • If a height value is specified and no width value is specified, processors **SHOULD** scale the width by the same factor as the height. • If a width value is specified and no height value is specified, processors **SHOULD** scale the height by the same factor as the width.

Item	Conformance statement
	• If both a height value and width value are specified, implementations **MAY** ignore one of the two values when they are unable to scale to each direction using different factors.
006 (16)	When a video resource cannot be rendered in a meaningful way, processors **SHOULD** render the contents of the `<fallback>` element, if it is present.

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