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Lightweight DITA is based on DITA 2.0, defined in Darwin Information Typing Architecture (DITA) Version 2.0, an OASIS Standard.

• Darwin Information Typing Architecture (DITA) Version 2.0
• Darwin Information Typing Architecture (DITA) Version 2.0, DITA for Technical Content

Abstract:
LwDITA is a simplified version of DITA, expressed in three file formats: XML, HTML5, and Markdown.

Status:
This document was last revised or approved by the OASIS Darwin Information Typing Architecture (DITA) TC on the above date. The level of approval is also listed above. Check the “Latest stage” location noted above for possible later revisions of this document. Any other numbered Versions and other technical work produced by the Technical Committee (TC) are listed at .

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1 Introduction

Lightweight DITA (LwDITA) is a simplified version of the Darwin Information Typing Architecture (DITA). In comparison to DITA, LwDITA has a smaller component and attribute set, stricter content models, and a reduced feature set. LwDITA also defines mappings between XML, HTML5, and Markdown, enabling authoring, collaboration, and publishing across different markup languages.

The core goals of LwDITA are the following:

- Provide a simpler DITA experience
- Provide mappings between XML, HTML5, and Markdown that enable individuals to:
  - Author content in the format of their choice
  - Easily exchange and publish content whose source exists in these different markup languages
- Foster the growth of new, low-cost tools and applications that support LwDITA

LwDITA is not a replacement for DITA. Organizations and teams that are already using DITA are encouraged to explore LwDITA, but they are not the primary audience for this lightweight standard. Organizations and individuals that have not adopted DITA, either because XML is not a tool used in their professional communities or they are not familiar with information typing, can rely on LwDITA as their introduction to structured authoring and content reuse.

1.1 About the Lightweight DITA specification

The Lightweight DITA specification includes grammar files and the written specification.

1.2 Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMEND", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC 2119] and [RFC8174] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

The DITA specification uses <keyword> elements with the @outputclass attribute set to "RFC-2119" for these key words. In general, normative statements that use such key words pertain to what is needed for interoperability.

These key words are rendered with bold formatting. These normative statements are indicated visually in the rendered specification by blue lines at the left and right of the statement:

```
004 (417)
if the root element of a map or a top-level topic has no value for the @xml:lang attribute, a processor SHOULD assume a default value. The default value of the processor can be either fixed, configurable, or derived from the content itself, such as the @xml:lang attribute on the root map.
```

In addition, a hyperlink is rendered to the left of the statement that contains the normative term. The link is to a generated appendix that groups all the normative statements that appear in the specification.

1.3 References

This section contains the normative and informative references that are used in this document.

While any hyperlinks included in this section were valid at the time of publication, OASIS cannot guarantee their long-term validity.
1.3.1 Normative references

The following documents are referenced in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document.

[DITA 1.3]

[GFM]

[HTML5]

[Markdown]

[Markdown-Extra]

[Pandoc]

/XML 1.1]

[YAML]

1.3.2 Non-normative references

The following referenced documents are not required for the application of this document but might assist the reader with regard to a particular subject area.

[LwDITA-intelligent-content]

[LwDITA-cross-format-content]

[LwDITA-Easy-Way]
1.4 Formatting conventions in the HTML5 version of the specification

Given the size and complexity of the specification, it is not generated as a single HTML5 file. Instead, each DITA topic is rendered as a separate HTML5 file.

The HTML5 version of the specification uses certain formatting conventions to aid readers in navigating through the specification and locating material easily: Link previews and navigation links.

1.4.1 Link previews

The DITA specification uses the content of the DITA `<shortdesc>` element to provide link previews for its readers. These link previews are visually highlighted by a colored background.

The link previews serve as enhanced navigation aids, enabling readers to more easily locate content. This usability enhancement is one of the ways in which the specification illustrates the capabilities of DITA and exemplifies DITA best practices.

The following screen capture illustrates how link previews are displayed in the HTML5 version of the specification:

**Figure 1: Link previews**
1.4.2 Navigation links
To ease readers in navigating from one topic to another, each HTML5 file generated by a DITA topic contains navigation links at the bottom.

**Parent topic**
- Takes readers to the parent topic, which is the topic referenced by the closest topic in the containment hierarchy

**Previous topic**
- Takes readers to the previous topic in the reading sequence

**Next topic**
- Takes readers to the next topic in the reading sequence

**Return to main page**
- Takes readers to the place in the table of contents for the current topic in the reading sequence

The following screen capture illustrates how navigation links are displayed in the HTML5 version of the specification:

**Figure 2: Navigation links**

When readers hover over the navigation links, the short description of the DITA topic is also displayed.
2 LwDITA authoring formats

Besides the XML structure provided by DITA, LwDITA adds support for structured authoring in HTML5 and Markdown.

LwDITA has three authoring formats:

**XDITA** *(11)*

An XML-based variant

**HDITA** *(11)*

An HTML5-based variant

**MDITA** *(12)*

A Markdown-based variant

These authoring formats enable and enhance collaboration across divisional silos. Documents authored in the various authoring formats can be aggregated and published as a single document collection. They also can easily integrate into DITA collections.

The XDITA and HDITA content models are designed to be functionally equivalent to each other, while MDITA is a compatible subset. XDITA and HDITA conform with the OASIS DITA and W3C HTML5 standards, respectively. In its core profile, MDITA aligns with the GitHub Flavored Markdown specification. In its extended profile, MDITA can incorporate extensions from PHP Markdown Extra (definition lists and footnotes), Pandoc (YAML front-matter headers) and HDITA element types and attributes to overcome Markdown limitations as a language for authoring structured and reusable content.

### 2.1 XDITA

XDITA is the authoring format of LwDITA that uses XML to structure information. XDITA is a subset of DITA, with new multimedia element types added to support interoperability with HTML5.

XDITA is designed for users who want to write DITA content but who do not want (or need) the full power of DITA.

Target users of XDITA include the following:

- Information developers who use an XML editor but who want a smaller set of elements and attributes with which to work
- Departments who want to reduce the cost of developing and maintaining style sheets
- Content developers who want their DITA content to be subsumed by a product documentation set that is based on Markdown or HTML5

### 2.2 HDITA

HDITA is the authoring format of LwDITA that uses HTML5 to structure information. It also uses custom data attributes to provide interoperability with DITA.

HDITA is designed for users who want to use HTML-authoring tools to write structured content.

Target users of HDITA include the following:

- Marketing writers who want to contribute to DITA-based product documentation without using an XML editor
- Software developers who want to contribute to documentation using HTML-authoring tools
• Teachers and trainers who want to create course content for a Web site or learning management system (LMS)
• Bloggers and content strategists who want to be able to create and edit content using mobile devices
• Authors who want to write content for the Web that does not require a transformation process
• Non-English-speaking content creators who are comfortable with HTML5 semantic elements

2.3 MDITA

MDITA is the authoring format of LwDITA that uses Markdown to structure information.

LwDITA includes two profiles for authoring MDITA topics:

Core profile

Aligns with the GitHub Flavored Markdown spec and includes markup common to most Markdown flavors.

Extended profile

Relies upon features only available in specific flavors of Markdown to enable a more consistent DITA-like experience.

MDITA is designed for users who want to write structured content with the minimum of overhead, but who also want to take advantage of the reuse mechanisms associated with the DITA standard and the multi-channel publishing afforded by standard DITA tooling.

Potential users of the MDITA core profile include the following:

• Software developers who want to contribute to DITA-based product documentation without using an XML editor
• Software developers who want to contribute to product documentation using the tools and markup of their choice
• Developers and writers in charge of documenting application programming interfaces (APIs) that need to share content with technical publications
• Individuals authoring content using a platform, such as a mobile device, that does not support an XML editor
• Individuals authoring content quickly that must be later refactored as structured content
• Non-English-speaking authors who want to take advantage of DITA reuse and publishing without depending on XML tags written in English

Potential users of the MDITA extended profile include the following:

• Content curators who receive occasional contributions from developers written in Markdown
• Technical editors who need to incorporate Markdown files in DITA or XDITA topic collections
• Content developers familiar with DITA or XDITA who want to use Markdown as an authoring language on devices that do not support XML editors

2.4 LwDITA capabilities

LwDITA shares some core capabilities for content structure and reuse with DITA. By design, it includes fewer capabilities than full DITA XML. LwDITA also includes some unique cross-format features.

LwDITA features the following capabilities:
Modular content

While LwDITA does not require the use of any particular writing practice, its modular approach to content supports a variety of best practices for creating both usable and reusable content. In LwDITA, each module is called a topic (17), which can be published directly or collected and organized for publication by a map (54). LwDITA topics can be authored and managed as XML (XDITA (11)), HTML (HDITA (11)), and Markdown (MDITA (12)) files as appropriate for diverse authoring communities and tool ecosystems.

Content collection and organization

In LwDITA, the document type of map (54) functions as a content collection and organization mechanism, which can be used to manage the linking, navigation and metadata for a group of topics. LwDITA maps can be created in the XDITA (11), HDITA (11), and MDITA (12) authoring formats, and they allow for cross-format collection and organization. For example, a map authored in XDITA can collect and organize topics created in any combination of LwDITA formats. The same can be accomplished with maps authored in HDITA and MDITA.

Linking

A LwDITA topic can link to another topic (or location in a topic) using the cross-reference (43) component. Links work across any of the LwDITA authoring formats.

Filtering

LwDITA supports metadata-based filtering (link to props topic) (83) within a topic to selectively include or exclude content for specific contexts.

Content references for reuse

In LwDITA, content can be reused across topics or maps using the content reference (link to conref!) (83) mechanism to pull block-level content, such as a paragraph or list item, from one location to another. This reuse by reference ensures that content will stay consistent and up to date across all the contexts in which it is reused. Content references work across any of the LwDITA authoring formats.

Variable management

In LwDITA, inline (variable) content can be defined in maps and reused in topics via the key reference mechanism (link to keyref). This reuse by reference ensures that variable content will stay consistent and up to date across all the contexts in which it is reused. Key references work across any of the LwDITA authoring formats.

Link redirection

LwDITA supports link redirection via the key reference (link to keyref) mechanism. A cross reference (link to xref) component can be combined with a key reference so authors can redirect links to a common topic. Link redirection works across any of the LwDITA authoring formats.

Specialization

LwDITA follows the same specialization architecture as DITA, although there are some limitations. Because LwDITA spans multiple authoring formats, coordination of the same specialization rules across markup languages poses some unique challenges. Not all LwDITA formats will support specialization to the same degree. For example, XDITA, the LwDITA authoring format based on XML, defines a default class attribute value for each component. This class attribute can be used as basis for specialization. In HDITA and MDITA—the LwDITA authoring formats based on HTML5 and Markdown, respectively—, there is no mechanism for specialization (link to topic).
3 Component reference

3.1 Basic topic components
The generic topic structure is used for untyped topics.

3.1.1 Body
The body contains the main content of a topic.

Syntax

XDITA

<body>

HDITA

<body>

MDITA (core and extended profiles)
There is no explicit markup for the body component in MDITA

Attributes
The following attributes are available on this element: localization attributes (81) and universal attributes (82).

Examples

Figure 3: XDITA example
The following example demonstrates the use of body in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<title>An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept</title>
<body>
  <p>Are you interested in investing with us? Welcome to our franchise information package.</p>
</body>
</topic>
```

Figure 4: HDITA example
The following example demonstrates the use of body in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept</title>
<body>
  <article id="franchise-intro">
    <h1>Are you interested in investing with us? Welcome to our franchise information package.</h1>
  </article>
</body>
```
Figure 5: MDITA example

The following example demonstrates the equivalent of the body component in an MDITA topic.

```
An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept
Are you interested in investing with us? Welcome to our franchise information package.
```

3.1.2 Short description

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

Syntax

**XDITA**

```
<shortdesc>
```

**HDITA**

First element in article, if it is a paragraph, after title

**MDITA (core and extended profiles)**

First block, if it is a paragraph, after title

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.

Rendering expectations

**001 (88)**

Processors SHOULD render the content of the `<shortdesc>` element as the initial paragraph of the topic.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: ID attributes (80), localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and @props (83).

Examples

Figure 6: XDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of a short description in an XDITA topic.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="install-and-setup">
<title>Installing and Setting up Remote Lighting</title>
<shortdesc>Installation of your lighting kit includes installing the light bulbs into light fixtures, preparing the remote control, and programming lighting groups.</shortdesc>
</topic>
```
Figure 7: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of a short description in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Installing and Setting up Remote Lighting</title>
</head>
<body>
<article id="install-and-setup">
<h1>Installing and Setting up Remote Lighting</h1>
<p>Installation of your lighting kit includes installing the light bulbs into light fixtures, preparing the remote control, and programming lighting groups.</p>
</article>
</body>
</html>
```

Figure 8: MDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of a short description in an MDITA topic.

```markdown
# Installing and Setting up Remote Lighting

Installation of your lighting kit includes installing the light bulbs into light fixtures, preparing the remote control, and programming lighting groups.
```

3.1.3 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.

Syntax

**XDITA**

```
<title> in <topic>, <section>, <example>, <fig>, and <simpletable>.
```

**HDITA**

```
002 (88) <h1> and <title> for topic (17) (The content for Title in an HDITA topic MUST map to both <title> and <h1>). <h2> for section (41) and example (27). <figcaption> in <figure>.<caption> for table (71). Title also applied to audio and video in HDITA as attribute???
```

**MDITA (core and extended profiles)**

```
# or === underline for topic (17); ## or ------ underline for section (41)
```

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: localization attributes (81) and universal attributes (82).
Examples

Figure 9: XDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of a title in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="install-and-setup">
  <title>Installing and Setting up Remote Lighting</title>
  <shortdesc>Installation of your lighting kit includes installing the light bulbs into light fixtures, preparing the remote control, and programming lighting groups.</shortdesc>
</topic>
```

Figure 10: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of a title in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Installing and Setting up Remote Lighting</title>
</head>
<body>
<article id="install-and-setup">
<h1>Installing and Setting up Remote Lighting</h1>
<p>Installation of your lighting kit includes installing the light bulbs into light fixtures, preparing the remote control, and programming lighting groups.</p>
</article>
</body>
</html>
```

Figure 11: MDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of a title in an MDITA topic using ATX headings.

```
# Installing and Setting up Remote Lighting

Installation of your lighting kit includes installing the light bulbs into light fixtures, preparing the remote control, and programming lighting groups.
```

Figure 12: MDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of a title in an MDITA topic using Setext headings.

```
Installing and Setting up Remote Lighting

Installation of your lighting kit includes installing the light bulbs into light fixtures, preparing the remote control, and programming lighting groups.
```

3.1.4 Topic

A topic is a standalone unit of information.

Syntax

XDITA

```xml
<topic>
```

HDITA

```xml
<article>
```
MDITA (core and extended profiles)

There is no specific syntax for topic in MDITA

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: architectural attributes (79), localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and @id (81).

For this element, the @id attribute is required.

Examples

Figure 13: XDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of a topic in XDITA.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?><!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd"><topic id="install-and-setup"><title>Installing and Setting up Remote Lighting</title><shortdesc>Installation of your lighting kit includes installing the light bulbs into light fixtures, preparing the remote control, and programming lighting groups.</shortdesc></topic>
```

Figure 14: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of a topic in HDITA.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html><html><head><title>Installing and Setting up Remote Lighting</title></head><body><article id="install-and-setup"><h1>Installing and Setting up Remote Lighting</h1><p>Installation of your lighting kit includes installing the light bulbs into light fixtures, preparing the remote control, and programming lighting groups.</p></article></body></html>
```

Figure 15: MDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of a topic in MDITA.

```md
# Installing and Setting up Remote Lighting

Installation of your lighting kit includes installing the light bulbs into light fixtures, preparing the remote control, and programming lighting groups.
```
3.2 Body components
The body components support the most common types of content authoring for topics: paragraphs, lists, phrases, figures, and other common types of exhibits in a document.

3.2.1 Alternate text
Alternate text is a textual description of an image. Systems often render the alternate text when the reader is using assistive technology or the image cannot be rendered.

Syntax
XDITA
<alt> inside <image> (31)

HDITA
@alt attribute on <img> (31)

MDITA (core and extended profiles)
Text inside square brackets ([ ]) in an Image (31)

Attributes
The following attributes are available on this element: localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and @keyref (82).

Examples
Figure 16: XDITA example
The following example demonstrates the use of alternate text in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "topic.dtd">
<topic id="intro-product">
  <title>Remote Lighting Overview</title>
  <body>
    <p>The Remote Lighting Network kit includes a wireless smart system that helps make the lighting in your home more energy efficient and easier to manage.</p>
    <fig>
      <image href="images/kit-package.jpg"><alt>Retail package for the Remote Lighting Network kit</alt></image>
    </fig>
  </body>
</topic>
```

Figure 17: HDITA example
The following example demonstrates the use of alternate text in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Home</title>
</head>
<body>
<article id="intro-product">
  <h1>Remote Lighting Overview</h1>
  <p>The Remote Lighting Network kit includes a wireless smart system that helps make the lighting in your home more energy efficient and easier to manage.</p>
  <figure>
    <img src="images/kit-package.jpg" alt="Retail package for the Remote Lighting Network kit">
  </figure>
</article>
</body>
</html>
```
The following example demonstrates the use of alternate text in an MDITA topic.

```
# Remote Lighting Overview
The Remote Lighting Network kit includes a wireless smart system that helps make the lighting in your home more energy efficient and easier to manage.
![Retail package for the Remote Lighting Network kit](images/kit-package.jpg)
```

### 3.2.2 Definition description
The definition description is the definition for an item in a definition list entry.

**Syntax**

**XDITA**

```
<dl>
  <dt>Initial investment:</dt>
  <dd><p>$700 (includes initial franchise fee)</p></dd>
</dl>
```

**HDITA**

```
<dl>
  <dt>Initial investment:</dt>
  <dd><p>$700 (includes initial franchise fee)</p></dd>
</dl>
```

**MDITA (extended profile)**

See the 3.2.5 Definition list (24) component

**Attributes**

The following attributes are available on this element: ID attributes (80), localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and @props (83).

**Examples**

**Figure 19: XDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of definition description in an XDITA topic.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?><!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd"><topic id="franchise-terms">
  <title>Profit, fun, and flavor under the same brand</title>
  <body>
    <dl>
      <dlentry>
        <dt>Initial investment:</dt>
        <dd><p>$700 (includes initial franchise fee)</p></dd>
      </dlentry>
      <dlentry>
        <dt>Franchise fee:</dt>
        <dd><p>$200</p></dd>
      </dlentry>
    </dl>
  </body>
</topic>
```
Figure 20: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of definition description text in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>Profit, fun, and flavor under the same brand</title>
<body>
<article id="franchise-terms">
<h1>Profit, fun, and flavor under the same brand</h1>
<dl>
<dt>Initial investment:</dt>
<dd>
<p>$700 (includes initial franchise fee)</p>
</dd>
<dt>Franchise fee:</dt>
<dd>
<p>$200</p>
</dd>
</dl>
</article>
</body>
```

### 3.2.3 Description

A description is a statement that describes or contains additional information about an object.

**Syntax**

**XDITA**

```
<desc> inside <audio> (62), <fig> (28), and <video> (68)
```

**HDITA**

```
@title attribute in <audio> (62) and <video> (68). There is no specific syntax for description in a figure component in HDITA.
```

**MDITA (core and extended profiles)**

There is no specific syntax for description in MDITA.

**Usage information**

The following list outlines common uses of the description component:

**Table and figure**

Provides more information than can be contained in the title

**Cross reference**

Provides a description of the target

**Rendering expectations**

| 003 (88) | When used in conjunction with figures, processors **SHOULD** consider the content of description components to be part of the content flow. When used in conjunction with cross references, processors often choose to render the content of description components as hover help or other forms of link preview. |
Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and @props (83).

Examples

Figure 21: XDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of description in a figure component in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "topic.dtd">
<topic id="intro-product">
  <title>Remote Lighting Overview</title>
  <body>
    <p>The Remote Lighting Network kit includes a wireless smart system that helps make the lighting in your home more energy efficient and easier to manage.</p>
    <fig>
      <desc>This image shows the retail package for version 2.3 of the Remote Lighting Network kit and does not represent any other versions</desc>
      <image href="images/kit-package.jpg"><alt>Retail package for the Remote Lighting Network kit</alt></image>
    </fig>
  </body>
</topic>
```

Figure 22: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of description in a video component in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>The Sensei Sushi Promise</title>
<body>
<article id="sensei-promise">
  <h1>The Sensei Sushi Promise</h1>
  <video height="300" width="400" title="Video about the Sensei Sushi promise" controls poster="sensei-video.jpg">
    <source src="sensei-video.mp4"/>
    <source src="sensei-video.ogg"/>
    <source src="sensei-video.webm"/>
    <track srclang="en" src="sensei-video.vtt"/>
    <img src="video-not-available.png" alt="This video cannot be displayed."/>
  </video>
</article>
</body>
```

3.2.4 Division

A division is a grouping of contiguous content within a topic. There is no additional semantic meaning.

Syntax

**XDITA**

```
<div>
</div>
```

**HDITA**

```
<div>
</div>
```

**MDITA (core and extended profiles)**

There is no specific support in MDITA core profile. If needed, use an HDITA snippet.
Attributes
The following attributes are available on this element: localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and @props (83).

Examples
Figure 23: XDITA example
The following example demonstrates the use of division in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<title>Profits, fun, and flavor under the same brand</title>
<body>
<dl>
<dlentry>
<dt>Initial investment:</dt>
<dd><p>$700</p></dd>
</dlentry>
<dlentry>
<dt>Franchise fee:</dt>
<dd>$200</dd>
</dlentry>
</dl>
<div id="initial-fee" data-class="fn">
<p>The initial investment price includes the first franchise fee payment</p>
</div>
</body>
</topic>
```

Figure 24: HDITA example
The following example demonstrates the use of division in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>Profits, fun, and flavor under the same brand</title>
<body>
<article id="franchise-terms">
<h1>Profits, fun, and flavor under the same brand</h1>
<dl>
<dt>Initial investment: </dt>
<dd>$700</dd>
<dt>Franchise fee: </dt>
<dd>$200</dd>
</dl>
<div id="initial-fee" data-class="fn">
<p>The initial investment price includes the first franchise fee payment</p>
</div>
</article>
</body>
```
3.2.5 Definition list
A definition list is a list of items and their corresponding definitions.

Syntax
XDITA
<dl>

HDITA
<dl>

MDITA (extended profile)
A single-line term followed by a colon (:) and the definition for that term, following the PHP Markdown Extra syntax for definition list

Attributes
The following attributes are available on this element: ID attributes (80), localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and @props (83).

Examples
Figure 25: XDITA example
The following example demonstrates the use of a definition list in an XDITA topic.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="franchise-terms">
<title>Profit, fun, and flavor under the same brand</title>
<body>
<dl>
<dlentry>
<dt>Initial investment:</dt>
<dd><p>$700 (includes initial franchise fee)</p></dd>
</dlentry>
<dlentry>
<dt>Franchise fee:</dt>
<dd><p>$200</p></dd>
</dlentry>
</dl>
</body>
</topic>
```

Figure 26: HDITA example
The following example demonstrates the use of a (need article??) definition list in an HDITA topic.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>Profit, fun, and flavor under the same brand</title>
<body>
<article id="franchise-terms">
<h1>Profit, fun, and flavor under the same brand</h1>
<dl>
<dt>Initial investment:</dt>
<dd><p>$700 (includes initial franchise fee)</p></dd>
<dt>Franchise fee:</dt>
<dd><p>$200</p></dd>
</dl>
</article>
```


Figure 27: MDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of a definition list text in an MDITA extended profile topic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profit, fun, and flavor under the same brand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial investment: $700 (includes initial franchise fee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franchise fee: $200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2.6 Definition list entry

A definition list entry is a group within a definition list. It contains an item and its definitions.

**Syntax**

**XDITA**

```xml
<dlentry> inside <dl> (24)
```

**HDITA**

There is no specific syntax for definition list entry in HDITA. See the 3.2.5 Definition list (24) component.

**MDITA (extended profile)**

See the 3.2.5 Definition list (24) component.

**Attributes**

The following attributes are available on this element: ID attributes (80), localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and @props (83).

**Examples**

**Figure 28: XDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of definition list entry in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<title>Profit, fun, and flavor under the same brand</title>
<body>
<dl>
  <dlentry>
    <dt>Initial investment:</dt>
    <dd><p>$700 (includes initial franchise fee)</p></dd>
  </dlentry>
  <dlentry>
    <dt>Franchise fee:</dt>
    <dd><p>$200</p></dd>
  </dlentry>
</dl>
</body>
</topic>
```
3.2.7 Definition term
A definition term is the item that is defined in a definition list entry.

Syntax

**XDITA**

```xml
<dt> inside <dl> (24)
```

**HDITA**

```xml
<dt> inside <dl> (24)
```

**MDITA (extended profile)**

See the 3.2.5 Definition list (24) component

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: **ID attributes** (80), **localization attributes** (81), **universal attributes** (82), and **@props** (83).

Examples

**Figure 29: XDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of definition term in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="franchise-terms">
  <title>Profit, fun, and flavor under the same brand</title>
  <body>
    <dl>
      <dlentry>
        <dt>Initial investment:</dt>
        <dd><p>$700 (includes initial franchise fee)</p></dd>
      </dlentry>
      <dlentry>
        <dt>Franchise fee:</dt>
        <dd><p>$200</p></dd>
      </dlentry>
    </dl>
  </body>
</topic>
```

**Figure 30: HDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of definition term in an HDITA topic.

```html
<title>Profit, fun, and flavor under the same brand</title>
<article id="franchise-terms">
  <h1>Profit, fun, and flavor under the same brand</h1>
  <dl>
    <dlentry>
      <dt>Initial investment:</dt>
      <dd><p>$700 (includes initial franchise fee)</p></dd>
    </dlentry>
    <dlentry>
      <dt>Franchise fee:</dt>
      <dd><p>$200</p></dd>
    </dlentry>
  </dl>
</article>
```
3.2.8 Example
An example illustrates the subject of the topic or a portion of the topic.

Syntax
XDITA
<example>
HDITA
<div data-class="example">
MDITA (extended profile)
A level-two heading marked by ## or ------ underline and the class value {.example} following the Pandoc syntax for header attributes.

Attributes
The following attributes are available on this element: display attributes (80), link relationship attributes (81), localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and @props (83).

Examples
Figure 31: XDITA example
The following example demonstrates the use of example in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<title>Considerations for planning your lighting network</title>
<body>
<p>Whether you have only one wireless light bulb or you are replacing your entire home with wireless light bulbs, you should plan how you want the lighting on your network to behave with the lighting kit.</p>
</body>
</topic>
```

Figure 32: HDITA example
The following example demonstrates the use of example in an HDITA topic.

```html
<html>
<head>
<title>Considerations for planning your lighting network</title>
</head>
<body>
<article id="intro-considerations">
<h1>Considerations for planning your lighting network</h1>
<p>Whether you have only one wireless light bulb or you are replacing your entire home with wireless light bulbs, you should plan how you want the lighting on your network to behave with the lighting kit.</p>
</article>
</body>
</html>
```
with wireless light bulbs, you should plan how you want the lighting on your network to behave with the lighting kit.

- If you only have one light bulb you might want to place it in a central location that would be optimum for turning on and off when you are away or arrive home.
- If you have multiple light bulbs, you might want to set them up in rooms and lighting groups to be able to better manage them across your home.

**Figure 33: MDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of example in an MDITA topic.

```xml
# Considerations for planning your lighting network
Whether you have only one wireless light bulb or you are replacing your entire home with wireless light bulbs, you should plan how you want the lighting on your network to behave with the lighting kit.

## Examples
- If you only have one light bulb you might want to place it in a central location that would be optimum for turning on and off when you are away or arrive home.
- If you have multiple light bulbs, you might want to set them up in rooms and lighting groups to be able to better manage them across your home.

### 3.2.9 Figure
A figure is a container for a variety of objects, including artwork, images, code samples, equations, and tables.

**Syntax**

**XDITA**

```xml
<fig>
</fig>
```

**HDITA**

```xml
<figure>
</figure>
```

**MDITA (core and extended profiles)**

There is no specific syntax for figure in MDITA.

**Usage information**

A `<fig>` component enables associating other components, such as a title or description, with the contents of the figure component.

**Attributes**

The following attributes are available on this element: display attributes (80), link relationship attributes (81), localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and `@props` (83).
Examples

Figure 34: XDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of figure in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "topic.dtd">
<topic id="intro-product">
  <title>Remote Lighting Overview</title>
  <body>
    <p>The Remote Lighting Network kit includes a wireless smart system that helps make the lighting in your home more energy efficient and easier to manage.</p>
    <fig>
      <image href="images/kit-package.jpg"><alt>Retail package for the Remote Lighting Network kit</alt></image>
    </fig>
  </body>
</topic>
```

Figure 35: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of figure in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Home</title>
</head>
<body>
<article id="intro-product">
  <h1>Remote Lighting Overview</h1>
  <p>The Remote Lighting Network kit includes a wireless smart system that helps make the lighting in your home more energy efficient and easier to manage.</p>
  <figure>
    <img src="images/kit-package.jpg" alt="Retail package for the Remote Lighting Network kit" />
  </figure>
</article>
</body>
</html>
```

3.2.10 Footnote

A footnote is ancillary information that typically is rendered in the footer of a page or at the end of an online article. Such content is usually inappropriate for inline inclusion.

Syntax

XDITA

<fn>. The footnote component is composed of two elements: the cross-reference that calls it, and the actual footnote content.

HDITA

<span data-class="fn">. The footnote division should have a unique @id attribute. In the body of the text, where the footnote is called from, an internal cross-reference in the form of <a href="#footnote-id"> should include the text that you want to make clickable for the footnote.

MDITA (extended profile)

A footnote is composed of two elements: a marker in the text that will become a superscript number; a footnote definition that will be placed in a list of footnotes at the end of the document, following the PHP Markdown Extra syntax for footnotes.
Usage information

There are two types of footnotes: single-use footnote and use-by-reference footnote.

Single-use footnote
This is produced by a footnote component that does not specify a value for the @id attribute.

Use-by-reference footnote
This is produced by a footnote component that specifies a value for the @id attribute. It must be used in conjunction with a cross reference component with @type set to “fn”.

To reference a footnote that is located in another topic, the conkeyref mechanism is used.

Rendering expectations

The two footnote types typically produce different types of output:

Single-use footnote
When rendered, a superscript symbol (numeral or character) is produced at the location of the footnote component. The superscript symbol is hyperlinked to the content of the footnote, which is placed at the bottom of a PDF page or the end of an online article. The superscript symbol can be specified by the value of the @callout attribute. When no @callout value is specified, footnotes are typically numbered.

Use-by-reference footnote
Nothing is rendered at the location of the footnote component. The content of a use-by-reference footnote is only rendered when it is referenced by a cross reference with the @type attribute set to “fn”. If a cross reference with the @type attribute set to “fn” is present, a superscript symbol is rendered at the location of the cross reference component. Unless conkeyref is used, the footnote and cross reference components must be located in the same topic.

However, the details of footnote processing and formatting are implementation dependent. For example, a tool that renders DITA as PDF might lack support for the @callout attribute, or footnotes might be collected as end notes for certain types of publications.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: ID attributes (80), localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), @props (83), and the element listed below.

@callout
Specifies the character or character string that is used for the footnote link

Examples

Figure 36: XDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of footnote in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="franchise-terms">
  <title>Profits, fun, and flavor under the same brand</title>
  <body>
    <dl>
      <dlentry>
        <dt>Initial investment:</dt>
        <dd>
          <p>$700<xref href="#franchise-terms/initial-fee"/></p>
        </dd>
      </dlentry>
    </dl>
  </body>
</topic>
```
The initial investment price includes the first franchise fee payment.

The following example demonstrates the use of footnote in an HDITA topic. In this example, the clickable text is a number 1 in a superscript (48) (<sup>) component.

The following example demonstrates the use of footnote in an MDITA extended profile topic.

[^1]: The initial investment price includes the first franchise fee payment

### 3.2.11 Image

An image is a reference to artwork that is stored outside of the content.

**Syntax**

**XDITA**

<image>

In XDITA, <image> is always treated as an inline element; an <image> inside a <fig> (28) is treated as a block element.
Rendering expectations

The referenced image typically is rendered in the main flow of the content.

004 (88) Processors SHOULD scale the object 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.

Attributes

Examples

Figure 39: XDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of image in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="franchise-intro">
  <title>An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept</title>
  <shortdesc>Are you interested in investing with us? Welcome to our franchise information package.</shortdesc>
  <body>
    <p>We offer <image href="images/plus-sign.jpg" alt="Icon for a plus sign"/>
      than 30 exclusive creations for original rolls, from the California roll to sushi with BBQ chicken or grilled steak.</p>
  </body>
</topic>
```

Figure 40: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of image in an HDITA topic.

```html
<title>An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept</title>
<body>
  <article id="franchise-intro">
    <h1>An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept</h1>
    <p>Are you interested in investing with us? Welcome to our franchise information package.</p>
    <p>We offer <img src="images/plus-sign.jpg" alt="Icon for a plus sign" /> than 30 exclusive creations for original rolls, from the California roll to sushi with BBQ chicken or grilled steak.</p>
  </article>
```
Figure 41: MDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of image in an MDITA topic.

```
# An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept

Are you interested in investing with us? Welcome to our franchise information package.

We offer ![Icon for a plus sign](images/plus-sign.jpg) than 30 exclusive creations for original rolls, from the California roll to sushi with BBQ chicken or grilled steak.
```

3.2.12 List item
A list item is an item in either an ordered or unordered list.

Syntax

**XDITA**

```
<li> inside <ol> (35) or <ul> (42)
```

**HDITA**

```
<li> inside <ol> (35) or <ul> (42)
```

**MDITA (core and extended profiles)**

- , +, or * for unordered list, and 0-9 and . or ) for ordered list

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: ID attributes (80), localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and @props (83).

Examples

**Figure 42: XDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of list item in an XDITA topic.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "+//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="franchise-plan">
<title>Make a plan! Start your future today!</title>
<body>

<ol>
<li><p>Contact one of our franchise advisors</p></li>
<li><p>Pick a location for your restaurant</p></li>
<li><p>Follow our franchise guide</p></li>
</ol>
</body>
</topic>
```

**Figure 43: HDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of list item in an HDITA topic.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>Make a plan! Start your future today!</title>
```

lwdita
Standards Track Work Product
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26 September 2022
Figure 44: MDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of list item (ordered list) in an MDITA topic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># Make a plan! Start your future today!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Contact one of our franchise advisors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pick a location for your restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Follow our franchise guide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2.13 Note

A note is information that expands on or calls attention to a particular point.

Syntax

**XDITA**

```xml
<note>
</note>
```

**HDITA**

```xml
<div data-class="note">
</div>
```

**MDITA (core and extended profiles)**

There is no specific markup for note in MDITA.

Usage information

The nature of a note (for example, caution, danger, or warning) is indicated through the values selected for the `@type` attribute.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: [ID attributes](80), [localization attributes](81), [universal attributes](82), [@props](83), and the following attribute.

`@type`

Specifies the type of a note. This differs from the `@type` attribute on many other DITA elements. The following are the allowable values:

- "caution"
- "danger"
- "note"
Examples

Figure 45: XDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of note in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="franchise-terms">
  <title>Profits, fun, and flavor under the same brand</title>
  <body>
    <dl>
      <dlentry>
        <dt>Initial investment:</dt>
        <dd>
          <p>$700</p>
          <note type="notice">
            <p>The initial investment price includes the first franchise fee payment</p>
          </note>
        </dd>
      </dlentry>
      <dlentry>
        <dt>Franchise fee:</dt>
        <dd><p>$200</p></dd>
      </dlentry>
    </dl>
  </body>
</topic>
```

Figure 46: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of note in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>Profits, fun, and flavor under the same brand</title>
<body>
<article id="franchise-terms">
  <h1>Profits, fun, and flavor under the same brand</h1>
  <dl>
    <dlentry>
      <dt>Initial investment:</dt>
      <dd>
        <p>$700</p>
        <div data-class="note" data-type="notice">
          <p>The initial investment price includes the first franchise fee payment</p>
        </div>
      </dd>
    </dlentry>
    <dlentry>
      <dt>Franchise fee:</dt>
      <dd><p>$200</p></dd>
    </dlentry>
  </dl>
</article>
</body>
```

3.2.14 Ordered list

An ordered list is a list of items that are sorted by sequence or order of importance.

Syntax

XDITA

```
<ol>
```
**HDITA**

```xml
<ol>
```

**MDITA (core and extended profiles)**

See [3.2.12 List item](#) (33)

**Attributes**

The following attributes are available on this element: ID attributes (80), localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and `@props` (83).

**Examples**

**Figure 47: XDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of ordered list in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="franchise-plan">
  <title>Make a plan! Start your future today!</title>
  <body>
    <ol>
      <li><p>Contact one of our franchise advisors</p></li>
      <li><p>Pick a location for your restaurant</p></li>
      <li><p>Follow our franchise guide</p></li>
    </ol>
  </body>
</topic>
```

**Figure 48: HDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of ordered list in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>Make a plan! Start your future today!</title>
<body>
<article id="franchise-plan">
  <h1>Make a plan! Start your future today!</h1>
  <ol>
    <li>
      <p>Contact one of our franchise advisors</p>
    </li>
    <li>
      <p>Pick a location for your restaurant</p>
    </li>
    <li>
      <p>Follow our franchise guide</p>
    </li>
  </ol>
</article>
</body>
```

**Figure 49: MDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of ordered list in an MDITA topic.

```
# Make a plan! Start your future today!
1. Contact one of our franchise advisors
2. Pick a location for your restaurant
3. Follow our franchise guide
```
3.2.15 Paragraph
A paragraph is a group of related sentences that support a central idea.

Syntax

XDITA
<p>

HDITA
<p>

MDITA (core and extended profiles)
One or more consecutive lines of text, separated by one or more blank line.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: ID attributes (80), localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and @props (83).

HDITA attributes
Blah blah HDITA that is not reused from DITA spec

MDITA attributes
Blah blah MDITA that is not reused from DITA spec

Examples

Figure 50: XDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of paragraph in an XDITA topic.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="franchise-intro">
  <title>An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept</title>
  <body>
    <p>We offer more than 30 exclusive creations of original rolls, from the California roll to sushi with BBQ chicken or grilled steak.</p>
  </body>
</topic>
```

Figure 51: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of paragraph in an HDITA topic.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept</title>
<body>
  <article id="franchise-intro">
    <h1>An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept</h1>
    <p>We offer more than 30 exclusive creations of original rolls, from the California roll to sushi with BBQ chicken or grilled steak.</p>
  </article>
```

Figure 52: MDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of paragraph in an MDITA topic.

```
# An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept
We offer more than 30 exclusive creations of original rolls, from the California roll to sushi with BBQ chicken or grilled steak.
```

3.2.16 Phrase

A phrase is a small group of words that stand together as a unit, typically forming a component of a clause.

Syntax

XDITA

```
<ph>
```

HDITA

```
<span>
```

MDITA (core and extended profiles)

There is no specific support in MDITA core profile. If needed, use an HDITA snippet.

Usage information

The phrase component often is used to enclose a phrase for reuse or conditional processing.

The phrase component frequently is used as a specialization base, to create phrase-level markup that can provide additional semantic meaning or trigger specific processing or formatting. For example, all highlighting domain elements are specializations of phrase.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), @keyref (82), @props (83), and the attribute listed below.

Examples

Figure 53: XDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of phrase in an XDITA topic.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="franchise-offer">
  <title>What we offer</title>
  <body>
    <ul>
      <li><p><ph translate="no">Know-how</ph> license</p></li>
      <li><p>Warranty of territory exclusivity</p></li>
      <li><p>Initial training</p></li>
      <li><p>Support through online, email, and telephone channels</p></li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</topic>
```
Figure 54: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of phrase in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>What we offer</title>
<body>
<article id="franchise-offer">
<h1>What we offer</h1>
<ul>
<li><p><span translate="no">"Know-how"</span> license</p></li>
<li><p>Warranty of territory exclusivity</p></li>
<li><p>Initial training</p></li>
<li><p>Support through online, email, and telephone channels</p></li>
</ul>
</article>
</body>
```

Figure 55: MDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of phrase, via an HDITA snippet, in an MDITA topic.

```
# What we offer
- "Know how" license
- Warranty of territory exclusivity
- Initial training
- Support through online, email, and telephone channels
```

3.2.17 Preformatted text

Preformatted text is text that contains line breaks and spaces that are intended to be preserved at publication time.

Syntax

XDITA

```xml
<pre>
</pre>
```

HDITA

```xml
<pre>
</pre>
```

MDITA (core and extended profiles)

Fenced code blocks (e.g. ```text``` ) or indented code blocks (e.g. text) (how to indicate an indent???)
Rendering expectations

Processors SHOULD preserve line the breaks and spaces that are present in preformatted text.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: ID attributes (80), localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), @props (83), and the attribute listed below.

@xml:space

Specifies how to handle white space in the current element. It ensures that parsers respect white space that is part of the data in those elements, including line-end characters. When defined, it has a fixed value of "preserve", making it a default property of the element that cannot be changed or deleted by authors.

Examples

**Figure 56: XDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of preformatted text in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">  
<topic id="sensei-promise">
  <title>The Sensei Sushi Promise</title>
  <body>
    <pre>
      Sensei Sushi cares about tradition
      Sensei Sushi cares about the customer
      Sensei Sushi cares about fun.
    </pre>
  </body>
</topic>
```

**Figure 57: HDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of preformatted text in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>The Sensei Sushi Promise</title>
<body>
<article id="sensei-promise">
  <h1>The Sensei Sushi Promise</h1>
  <pre>
    Sensei Sushi cares about tradition
    Sensei Sushi cares about the customer
    Sensei Sushi cares about fun.
  </pre>
</article>
</body>
```

**Figure 58: MDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of preformatted text in an MDITA topic.

```markdown
# The Sensei Sushi Promise

- Sensei Sushi cares about tradition
- Sensei Sushi cares about the customer
```
3.2.18 Section
A section is an organizational division in a topic. Sections are used to organize subsets of information that are directly related to the topic.

Syntax

XDITA

```
<section>
</section>
```

HDITA

```
<section>
</section>
```

MDITA (core and extended profiles)

A level-two heading marked by `##` or `-----` underline

Usage information

Multiple sections within a single topic do not represent a hierarchy, but rather peer divisions of that topic. Sections cannot be nested. Sections can have titles.

Rendering expectations

006 (88) Processors SHOULD treat the presence of more than one title component in a section component as an error.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: ID attributes (80), localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and `@props` (83).

Examples

Figure 59: XDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of section in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="franchise-offer">
  <title>What we offer</title>
  <body>
    <p>We offer warranty of territory exclusivity, initial training, and support through online, email, and telephone channels.</p>
    <section id="terms">
      <title>Terms and conditions</title>
      <p>Support is reserved for franchises that are without bills past due payment.</p>
    </section>
  </body>
</topic>
```
Figure 60: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of section in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>What we offer</title>
<body>
<article id="franchise-offer">
<h1>What we offer</h1>
<p>We offer warranty of territory exclusivity, initial training, and support through online, email, and telephone channels.</p>
<section id="terms">
<h2>Terms and conditions</h2>
<p>Support is reserved for franchises that are without bills past due payment.</p>
</section>
</article>
</body>
```

Figure 61: MDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of section in an MDITA topic.

```markdown
# What we offer

We offer warranty of territory exclusivity, initial training, and support through online, email, and telephone channels.

## Terms and conditions

Support is reserved for franchises that are without bills past due payment.
```

3.2.19 Unordered list

An unordered list is a list in which the order of items is not significant.

**Syntax**

**XDITA**

```
<ul>
```

**HDITA**

```
<ul>
```

**MDITA (core and extended profiles)**

See 3.2.12 List item (33)

**Attributes**

The following attributes are available on this element: ID attributes (80), localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and @props (83).

**Examples**

Figure 62: XDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of an unordered list in an XDITA topic.

```
<xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
Figure 63: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of an unordered list in an HDITA topic.

```xml
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>What we offer</title>
<body>
<article id="franchise-offer">
<h1>What we offer</h1>
<ul>
<li><p>“Know-how” license</p></li>
<li><p>Warranty of exclusive territory</p></li>
<li><p>Initial training</p></li>
<li><p>Support through online, email, and telephone channels</p></li>
</ul>
</article>
</body>
```

Figure 64: MDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of an unordered list in an MDITA topic.

```
# What we offer
- “Know-how” license
- Warranty of exclusive territory
- Initial training
- Support through online, email, and telephone channels
```

3.2.20 Cross reference

A cross reference is an inline link. A cross reference can link to a different location within the current topic, another topic, a specific location in another topic, or an external resource such as a PDF or web page.

Syntax

**XDITA**

```xml
<xref/>
```

**HDITA**

```xml
<a href/>
```

**MDITA (core and extended profiles)**

```xml
[link](/URI "title")
```
Attributes
The following attributes are available on this element: link relationship attributes (81), localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), @keyref (82), and @props (83).

Examples
Figure 65: XDITA example
The following example demonstrates the use of a cross reference in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="franchise-offer">
<title>What we offer</title>
<body>
<ul>
<li><p>"Know-how" license</p></li>
<li><p>Warranty of territory exclusivity</p></li>
<li><p>Initial training</p></li>
<li><p>Support through online, email, and telephone channels</p></li>
<li><p>Access to our knowledge base</p></li>
</ul>
</body>
</topic>
```

Figure 66: HDITA example
The following example demonstrates the use of a cross reference in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>What we offer</title>
<body>
<article id="franchise-offer">
<h1>What we offer</h1>
<ul>
<li><p>"Know-how" license</p></li>
<li><p>Warranty of territory exclusivity</p></li>
<li><p>Initial training</p></li>
<li><p>Support through online, email, and telephone channels</p></li>
<li><p>Access to our knowledge base</p></li>
</ul>
</article>
</body>
```

Figure 67: MDITA example
The following example demonstrates the use of a cross reference in an MDITA topic.

```md
# What we offer
- "Know-how" license
- Warranty of territory exclusivity
- Initial training
```
3.3 Highlighting components

The highlighting components are used to highlight text with styles (such as bold, and italic). Never use these elements when a semantically specific element is available. These elements are not intended for use by specializers, and are intended solely for use by authors when no semantically appropriate element is available and a formatting effect is required.

3.3.1 Bold text

Bold text is text that is used to draw a reader’s attention to a phrase without otherwise adding meaning to the content.

Syntax

**XDITA**

```xml
<b>
```

**HDITA**

```xml
<b>
```

**MDITA (core and extended profiles)**

There is no specific support in MDITA core profile. If needed, use an HDITA snippet.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and `@keyref` (82).

Examples

**Figure 68: XDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of bold text in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="franchise-intro">
  <title>An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept</title>
  <body>
    <p>We offer more than 30 exclusive creations of original rolls, from sushi with <b>BBQ chicken</b> to <b>grilled steak</b>.</p>
  </body>
</topic>
```

**Figure 69: HDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of bold text in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept</title>
<body>
  <article id="franchise-intro">
    <h1>An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept</h1>
    <p>We offer more than 30 exclusive creations of original rolls, from sushi with <b>BBQ chicken</b> to <b>grilled steak</b>.</p>
  </article>
</body>
```
3.3.2 Italic text

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

Syntax

XDITA

<i>

HDITA

<i>

MDITA (core and extended profiles)

There is no specific support in MDITA core profile. If needed, use an HDITA snippet.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and @keyref (82).

Examples

Figure 70: XDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of italic text in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="design">
    <title>Designs inspired by Japanese originals</title>
    <p>Our franchise decoration is inspired by Japanese sushi bars. You can say <i>sayonara</i> to boring restaurants!</p>
</topic>
```

Figure 71: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of italic text in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>Designs inspired by Japanese originals</title>
<body>
    <article id="design">
        <h1>Designs inspired by Japanese originals</h1>
        <p>Our franchise decoration is inspired by Japanese sushi bars. You can say <i>sayonara</i> to boring restaurants!</p>
    </article>
</body>
```
3.3.3 Subscript
A subscript is text that is printed below the line. It is frequently used in chemical and mathematical formulas.

Syntax

XDITA

    <sub>

HDITA

    <sub>

MDITA (extended profile)

    There is no specific support in MDITA core profile. If needed, use an HDITA snippet.

Attributes
The following attributes are available on this element: localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and @keyref (82).

Examples

Figure 72: XDITA example
The following example demonstrates the use of a subscript in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">  
<topic id="food-additives">  
    <title>Food Additives for pH Control</title>  
    <body>  
        <p>In very rare occasions, our Sensei Sushi kitchen lab technicians can use Sulfuric Acid, FCC (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) to control pH during processing. Ask your supervisor for more information.</p>  
    </body>  
</topic>
```

Figure 73: HDITA example
The following example demonstrates the use of a subscript n in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
    <title>Food Additives for pH Control</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
    <article id="food-additives">  
        <h1>Food Additives for pH Control</h1>  
        <p>In very rare occasions, our Sensei Sushi kitchen lab technicians can use Sulfuric Acid, FCC (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) to control pH during processing. Ask your supervisor for more information.</p>  
    </article>  
</body>  
</html>
```
3.3.4 Superscript
A superscript is text that is printed above the line. It is frequently used in chemical and mathematical formulas.

Syntax
XDITA

<sup>

HDITA

<sup>

MDITA (extended profile)
There is no specific support in MDITA core profile. If needed, use an HDITA snippet.

Attributes
The following attributes are available on this element: localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and @keyref (82).

Examples
Figure 74: XDITA example
The following example demonstrates the use of superscript in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="requirements">
  <title>Franchise Requirements</title>
  <body>
    <p>Franchised restaurants should be located in areas of at least 200 ft<sup>2</sup>.</p>
  </body>
</topic>
```

Figure 75: HDITA example
The following example demonstrates the use of superscript in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Franchise Requirements</title>
</head>
<body>
  <article id="requirements">
    <h1>Franchise Requirements</h1>
    <p>Franchised restaurants should be located in areas of at least 200 ft<sup>2</sup>.</p>
  </article>
</body>
</html>
```

3.3.5 Underline
An underline, also called an underscore, is a line immediately below a portion of text.

Syntax
XDITA

<u>
MDITA (core and extended profiles)

There is no specific support in MDITA core profile. If needed, use an HDITA snippet.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and @keyref (82).

Examples

Figure 76: XDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of Underline in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="install-and-setup">
  <title>Installing and Setting up Remote Lighting</title>
  <shortdesc>Installation of your <u>Remote Lighting Network</u> kit includes installing the light bulbs into light fixtures, preparing the remote control, and programming lighting groups.</shortdesc>
</topic>
```

Figure 77: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of a short description in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Installing and Setting up Remote Lighting</title>
</head>
<body>
  <article id="install-and-setup">
    <h1>Installing and Setting up Remote Lighting</h1>
    <p>Installation of your <u>Remote Lighting Network</u> kit includes installing the light bulbs into light fixtures, preparing the remote control, and programming lighting groups.</p>
  </article>
</body>
</html>
```

3.4 Emphasis components

The emphasis elements are used to emphasize text that is important or serious.

3.4.1 Emphasized text

Emphasis indicates special meaning or particular importance.

Syntax

XDITA

```
<em>
```

HDITA

```
<em>
```
MDITA (core and extended profiles)

* or _

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and @keyref (82).

Examples

Figure 78: XDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of emphasized text in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="franchise-intro">
  <title>An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept</title>
  <body>
    <p>We offer more than 30 <em>exclusive</em> creations of original rolls, from the California roll to sushi with BBQ chicken or grilled steak.</p>
  </body>
</topic>
```

Figure 79: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of emphasized text in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept</title>
<body>
<article id="franchise-intro">
  <h1>An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept</h1>
  <p>We offer more than 30 <em>exclusive</em> creations of original rolls, from the California roll to sushi with BBQ chicken or grilled steak.</p>
</article>
</body>
```

Figure 80: MDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of emphasized text in an MDITA topic.

```
# An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept

We offer more than 30 *exclusive* creations of original rolls, from the California roll to sushi with BBQ chicken or grilled steak.
```

3.4.2 Strong text

Strong text is text that is of greater importance than the surrounding text.

Syntax

XDITA

```xml
<strong>
```

HDITA

```xml
<em>
```
MDITA (core and extended profiles)

** or __

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and @keyref (82).

Examples

**Figure 81: XDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of strong text in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="franchise-plan">
  <title>Make a plan! Start your future today!</title>
  <body>
    <ol>
      <li><p>Contact one of our franchise advisors</p></li>
      <li><p>Pick a <strong>strategic</strong> location for your restaurant</p></li>
      <li><p>Follow our franchise guide</p></li>
    </ol>
  </body>
</topic>
```

**Figure 82: HDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of strong text in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>Make a plan! Start your future today!</title>
<body>
<article id="franchise-plan">
<h1>Make a plan! Start your future today!</h1>
<ol>
  <li><p>Contact one of our franchise advisors</p></li>
  <li><p>Pick a <strong>strategic</strong> location for your restaurant</p></li>
  <li><p>Follow our franchise guide</p></li>
</ol>
</article>
</body>
```

**Figure 83: MDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of strong text in an MDITA topic.

```
# Make a plan! Start your future today!

1. Contact one of our franchise advisors
2. Pick a **strategic** location for your restaurant
3. Follow our franchise guide
```
3.5 Map components
Map components include the core components of LwDITA maps, such as <topicref> and <reltable> (needs to be updated for LwDITA).

3.5.1 Key definition
A key definition provides a simple way to define a key without making the definition itself a part of rendered content.

Syntax
XDITA

<keydef>

HDITA

<div data-class="keydef">

MDITA (extended profile)
There is no specific support in MDITA core profile. If needed, use an HDITA snippet.

Usage information
The key definition component is a convenience component. It is equivalent to a topic reference component that defines a key while also setting @processing-role to "resource-only". Attributes defaulted on the key definition component ensure that key definitions do not appear in the TOC, do not add extra links, and are not rendered as topics.

Attributes
The following attributes are available on this element: localization attributes (81), link relationship attributes (81), universal attributes (82), @keys (82), @props (83), and @processing-role (83).

For this element:
• The @keys attribute is required.
• The @href attribute might be omitted when the key definition is used for variable text.
• The @processing-role attribute has a default value of "resource-only".

Examples
Figure 84: XDITA example
The following example demonstrates the use of key definition in an XDITA map.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE map PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Map//EN" "lw-map.dtd">
<map id="remote-main">
  <topicmeta>
    <navtitle>Remote Lighting Network</navtitle>
  </topicmeta>
  <keydef keys="product-name">
    <topicmeta>
      <keytext>Remote Network Lighting</keytext>
    </topicmeta>
  </keydef>
</map>
```
Figure 85: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of key definition in an HDITA map.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<title>Remote Lighting Network</title>
<nav>
<h1>Remote Lighting Network</h1>
<div class="keydef">
<span class="keytext" data-keys="product-name">Remote Lighting Network</span>
</div>
</nav>
</html>
```

Figure 86: MDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of key definition in an MDITA extended profile map.

```
# Remote Lighting Network
<keydef keys="product-name">
<topicmeta>
<linktext>Remote Network Lighting</linktext>
</topicmeta>
</keydef>
```

Replace with YAML!

3.5.2 Key text

Key text is variable or link text that is used when resolving key references. It also specifies alternate text for images that are referenced by keys.

**Syntax**

**XDITA**

```
<keytext>
```

**HDITA**

```
<topicmeta>
<span data-class="keytext">Remote Lighting Network</span>
</topicmeta>
```

**MDITA (extended profile)**

There is no specific support in MDITA core profile. If needed, use an HDITA snippet.

**Attributes**

**Examples**

**Figure 87: XDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of key text in an XDITA map.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE map PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Map//EN" "lw-map.dtd">
<map id="remote-main">
<topicmeta>
<navtitle>Remote Lighting Network</navtitle>
</topicmeta>
```
The following example demonstrates the use of key text in an HDITA map.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<title>Remote Lighting Network</title>
<nav>
<h1>Remote Lighting Network</h1>
<span class="keytext" data-keys="product-name">Remote Lighting Network</span>
</nav>
</html>
```

The following example demonstrates the use of key text in an MDITA extended profile map.

```
# Remote Lighting Network

Replace with YAML!
```

### 3.5.3 Map

A DITA map is the mechanism for aggregating topic references and defining a context for those references. It contains references to topics, maps, and other resources.

**Syntax**

**XDITA**

```
<map>
</map>
```

**HDITA**

```
<nav>
</nav>
```

**MDITA (core and extended profiles)**

A Markdown file with a title (16) and an unordered list (42) of titles for topics and their associated file names

**Usage information**

**Comment by Kristen J Eberlein on 02 December 2021**

Most of the information below was authored for DITA 1.0 and subsequently edited.
A map describes the relationships among a set of DITA topics. Nested topics create a hierarchical relationship. The topic that does the nesting is the parent, and the topics that are nested are the children.

Comment by Kristen J Eberlein on 10 November 2021

I moved this content about titles in maps from “Rendering expectations,” where I do not think it belonged. I think we probably ought to be clearer about the scenarios in which titles are rendered; certainly users get confused about this. And do we cover processing expectations for submaps somewhere?

Disposition: Unassigned

The title component can be used to provide a title for the map. In some scenarios the title is purely informational and is present only as an aid to the author. In other scenarios, the title might be useful or even required. In a map referenced by another map, the title might be discarded as topics from the submap are aggregated into a larger publication.

Rendering expectations

When rendering a map, processors might make use of the relationships defined in the map to create a table of contents (TOC), aggregate topics into a PDF document, or create links between topics in the output.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: architectural attributes (79), localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and @id (81).

Examples

Figure 90: XDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of map in XDITA.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE map PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Map//EN" "lw-map.dtd">
<map id="remote-main">
  <topicmeta>
    <navtitle>Remote Lighting Network</navtitle>
  </topicmeta>
  <topicref href="introduction.dita">
    <topicmeta>
      <navtitle>Introduction</navtitle>
    </topicmeta>
  </topicref>
  <topicref href="alternatives.dita">
    <topicmeta>
      <navtitle>Alternative lighting setups</navtitle>
    </topicmeta>
  </topicref>
</map>
```
Figure 91: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of map in HDITA.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<title>Remote Lighting Network</title>
<nav>
<h1>Remote Lighting Network</h1>
<ul>
<li><a href="introduction.html">Introduction</a></li>
<li><a href="alternatives.html">Alternative lighting setups</a></li>
<li><a href="low-power.html">Low power installation</a></li>
<li><a href="high-power.html">High power installation</a></li>
</ul>
</nav>
</html>
```

Figure 92: MDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of map in MDITA.

```
# Remote Lighting Network
- [Introduction](introduction.md)
- [Alternative lighting setups](alternatives.md)
  - [Low power installation](low-power.md)
  - [High power installation](high-power.md)
```

3.5.4 Navigation title
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.

Syntax

XDITA

```xml
<navtitle>
</navtitle>
```

HDITA

There is no specific markup for navigation title in HDITA

MDITA (core and extended profiles)

There is no specific markup for navigation title in MDITA

Usage information

Processing expectations
Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: localization attributes (81) and universal attributes (82).

Example

Figure 93: XDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of navigation title in an XDITA map.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE map PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Map//EN" "lw-map.dtd">
<map id="remote-main">
  <topicmeta>
    <navtitle>Remote Lighting Network</navtitle>
  </topicmeta>
  <topicref href="introduction.dita">
    <topicmeta>
      <navtitle>Introduction</navtitle>
    </topicmeta>
  </topicref>
  <topicref href="alternatives.dita">
    <topicmeta>
      <navtitle>Alternative lighting setups</navtitle>
    </topicmeta>
    <topicref href="low-power.dita">
      <topicmeta>
        <navtitle>Low power installation</navtitle>
      </topicmeta>
    </topicref>
    <topicref href="high-power.dita">
      <topicmeta>
        <navtitle>High power installation</navtitle>
      </topicmeta>
    </topicref>
  </topicref>
</map>
```

3.5.5 Topic metadata

Topic metadata is metadata that applies to a topic based on its context in a map.

Syntax

**XDITA**

```
<topicmeta>
```

**HDITA**

There is no explicit syntax for topic metadata in HDITA

**MDITA (core and extended profiles)**

There is no explicit syntax for topic metadata in MDITA

Usage information

The metadata specified in a topic metadata component is specific to a given context within a map. If a reference to a single resource appears more than once in a map or set of maps, unique metadata can be specified in each instance. For example, when the parent topic reference results in a link, components within the topic metadata component can be used to provide context-specific information about the link, such as link text or a navigation title.
Attributes
The following attributes are available on this element: localization attributes (81) and universal attributes (82).

Example
Figure 94: XDITA example
The following example demonstrates the use of topic metadata in an XDITA map.

3.5.6 Topic reference
A topic reference is the mechanism for referencing a topic (or another resource) from a DITA map. It can nest, which enables the expression of navigation and table-of-content hierarchies, as well as containment hierarchies and parent-child relationships.

Syntax
XDITA

```xml
<topicref>
</topicref>
```

HDITA

```xml
<a href> inside a <li> (33)
```

MDITA (core and extended profiles)

```xml
[link] (/URI "title") inside a list item (33)
```

Attributes
The following attributes are available on this element: ID attributes (80), link relationship attributes (81), localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), @keys (82), @keyref (82), and @props (83).

Examples
Figure 95: XDITA example
The following example demonstrates the use of a topic reference in an XDITA map.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE map PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Map//EN" "lw-map.dtd">
<map id="remote-main">
  <navtitle>Remote Lighting Network</navtitle>
  <topicmeta>
    <topicref href="introduction.dita">
      <navtitle>Introduction</navtitle>
    </topicmeta>
  </topicref>
  <topicref href="alternatives.dita">
    <navtitle>Alternative lighting setups</navtitle>
  </topicmeta>
  <topicref href="low-power.dita">
    <navtitle>Low power installation</navtitle>
  </topicmeta>
</map>
```
Figure 96: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of a topic reference in an HDITA map.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<title>Remote Lighting Network</title>
<nav>
  <h1>Remote Lighting Network</h1>
  <ul>
    <li><p><a href="introduction.html">Introduction</a></p></li>
    <li><p><a href="alternatives.html">Alternative lighting setups</a></p></li>
    <ul>
      <li><p><a href="low-power.html">Low power installation</a></p></li>
      <li><p><a href="high-power.html">High power installation</a></p></li>
    </ul>
  </ul>
</nav>
</html>
```

Figure 97: MDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of a topic reference in an MDITA map.

```md
# Remote Lighting Network
- [Introduction](introduction.md)
- [Alternative lighting setups](alternatives.md)
  - [Low power installation](low-power.md)
  - [High power installation](high-power.md)
```

3.6 Metadata components

Metadata components include information that is located within the `<topicmeta>` element (in maps) or `<prolog>` element (in topics), as well as indexing elements that can be placed in additional locations within topic content. (Needs to be updated for LwDITA)

3.6.1 Data

Data is a generic component that represents metadata within a topic or map. Complex metadata is represented by nested data structures.

Syntax

**XDITA**

```xml
<data>
</data>
```

**HDITA**

```xml
<meta> inside <head>
```
MDITA (extended profile)

There is no specific syntax for data in MDITA core profile. In MDITA extended profile, data is represented by any variables declared in a YAML front matter header. The front matter must be the first block in the file and must be set between triple-dashed lines.

Usage information

A metadata property specified using a `<data>` component usually applies to the structure that contains the `<data>` component.

**CAUTION** By default, processors do not render the content of the `<data>` component. Use the `<data>` component only for properties; do not use it to embed text as part of the content flow.

Rendering expectations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>007 (88)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By default, processors <strong>SHOULD</strong> treat a data component as unknown metadata. The contents of the data component <strong>SHOULD NOT</strong> be rendered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processors that recognize a particular data component <strong>MAY</strong> make use of it to trigger specialized rendering.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: data-element attributes (79), link relationship attributes (81), localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), `@keyref` (82), and `@props` (83).

Examples

**Figure 98: XDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of data in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<title>An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept</title>
<shortdesc>Are you interested in investing with us? Welcome to our franchise information package.</shortdesc>
<prolog>
  <data name="author" value="Victoria Fernando"/>
</prolog>
</topic>
```

**Figure 99: HDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of data in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
  <title>An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept</title>
  <meta name="author" content="Victoria Fernando"/>
</head>
<body>
<article id="franchise-intro">
  <h1>An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept</h1>
  <p>Are you interested in investing with us? Welcome to our franchise information package.</p>
</article>
```
The following example demonstrates the use of data in an MDITA extended profile topic.

```yaml
---
author: Victoria Fernando
---

# An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept
Are you interested in investing with us? Welcome to our franchise information package.
```

### 3.6.2 Prolog

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

**Syntax**

**XDITA**

```xml
<prolog>
</prolog>
```

**HDITA**

```html
<meta> inside <head>
```

**MDITA (extended profile)**

Any variables declared in a YAML front matter header. The front matter must be the first block in the file and must be set between triple-dashed lines.

**Attributes**

The following attributes are available on this element: localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and @props (83).

**Examples**

#### Figure 101: XDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of prolog in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<title>An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept</title>
<shortdesc>Are you interested in investing with us? Welcome to our franchise information package.</shortdesc>
<prolog>
  <data name="author" value="Victoria Fernando"/>
</prolog>
</topic>
```

#### Figure 102: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of prolog in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
<title>An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept</title>
<meta name="author" content="Victoria Fernando">
```
An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept

Are you interested in investing with us? Welcome to our franchise information package.

---

author: Victoria Fernando
---

# An innovative, attractive, and out of the ordinary concept

Are you interested in investing with us? Welcome to our franchise information package.

3.7 Multimedia components

The multimedia components are used to reference audio or video content.

3.7.1 Audio

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

Syntax

XDITA

<audio>

HDITA

<audio>

MDITA (core and extended profiles)

There is no specific support in MDITA core profile. If needed, use an HDITA snippet.

Usage information

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

An audio resource can be referenced by @href, @keyref, and nested media-source components.

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

008 (88) | 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: ID attributes (80), link relationship attributes (81), localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), @keyref (82), @props (83), and the attributes listed below.
@autoplay
Specifies whether the resource automatically plays when it is presented. The following values are recognized: "true" and "false". The default value is "true".

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

@loop
Specifies whether the resource loops when played. The following values are recognized: "true" and "false". The default value is "true".

@muted
Specifies whether the resource is muted. The following values are recognized: "true" and "false". The default value is "true".

@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).

For this element, the following considerations apply:

- The @format attribute 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.
- The @href attribute specifies the absolute or relative URI of the audio resource. If @href is specified, also specify @format.

Examples

**Figure 104: XDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of audio in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">  
<topic id="theme-song">  
  <title>Theme song for our podcast</title>  
  <body>  
    <audio autoplay="false" controls="true" loop="false" muted="false">  
      <desc>Theme song for the LwDITA podcast</desc>  
      <fallback>The theme song is not available.</fallback>  
      <media-source value="theme-song.mp3"/>  
      <media-track srclang="en" value="theme-song.vtt"/>  
    </audio>  
  </body>  
</topic>
```

**Figure 105: HDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of audio in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<title>Theme song for our podcast</title>  
<body>  
  <article id="theme-song">  
    <h1>Theme song for our podcast</h1>  
  </article>  
</body>  
```
3.7.2 Fallback

Fallback content is content to be presented when multimedia objects cannot be rendered.

Syntax

**XDITA**

```xml
<fallback>
</fallback>
```

**HDITA**

```
<???>
```

**MDITA (core and extended profiles)**

There is no specific support in MDITA core profile. If needed, use an HDITA snippet.

Processing expectations

The contents of this element are displayed only when the media that is referenced by the containing element cannot be displayed or viewed.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and `@props` (83).

Examples

**Figure 106: XDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of fallback in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="sensei-promise">
  <title>The Sensei Sushi Promise</title>
  <body>
    <video height="300px"
      loop="false"
      muted="false"
      poster="sensei-video.jpg"
      width="400px">
      <desc>Video about the Sensei Sushi promise.</desc>
      <fallback>
        <image href="video-not-available.png">
          <alt>This video cannot be displayed.</alt>
        </image>
      </fallback>
      <media-source href="sensei-video.mp4"/>
      <media-source href="sensei-video.ogg"/>
      <media-source href="sensei-video.webm"/>
      <media-track srclang="en" value="sensei-video.vtt"/>
    </video>
  </body>
</topic>
```
Figure 107: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of fallback in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>The Sensei Sushi Promise</title>
<body>
<article id="sensei-promise">
<h1>The Sensei Sushi Promise</h1>
<video height="300" width="400" title="Video about the Sensei Sushi promise" controls
poster="sensei-video.jpg">
<source src="sensei-video.mp4"/>
<source src="sensei-video.ogg"/>
<source src="sensei-video.webm"/>
<track srclang="en" src="sensei-video.vtt"/>
<img src="video-not-available.png" alt="This video cannot be displayed."/>
</video>
</article>
</body>
```

3.7.3 Source

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

**Syntax**

**XDITA**

```xml
<media-source> inside <audio> (62) or <video> (68)
```

**HDITA**

```xml
<source> inside <audio> (62) or <video> (68)
```

**MDITA (core and extended profiles)**

There is no specific support in MDITA core profile. If needed, use an HDITA snippet.

**Usage information**

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

**Rendering expectations**

When multiple `<media-source>` components 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: link relationship attributes (81), localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and @keyref (82).
Examples

Figure 108: XDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of source in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="sensei-promise">
  <title>The Sensei Sushi Promise</title>
  <body>
    <video height="300px"
      loop="false"
      muted="false"
      poster="sensei-video.jpg"
      width="400px">
      <desc>Video about the Sensei Sushi promise.</desc>
      <fallback>
        <image href="video-not-available.png">
          <alt>This video cannot be displayed.</alt>
        </image>
      </fallback>
      <media-source href="sensei-video.mp4"/>
      <media-source href="sensei-video.ogg"/>
      <media-source href="sensei-video.webm"/>
      <media-track srclang="en" value="sensei-video.vtt"/>
    </video>
  </body>
</topic>
```

Figure 109: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of source in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>The Sensei Sushi Promise</title>
<body>
<article id="sensei-promise">
  <h1>The Sensei Sushi Promise</h1>
  <video height="300" width="400" title="Video about the Sensei Sushi promise" controls
    poster="sensei-video.jpg">
    <source src="sensei-video.mp4"/>
    <source src="sensei-video.ogg"/>
    <source src="sensei-video.webm"/>
    <track srclang="en" src="sensei-video.vtt"/>
    <img src="video-not-available.png" alt="This video cannot be displayed."/>
  </video>
</article>
</body>
```

3.7.4 Track

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

Syntax

XDITA

```xml
<media-track> inside <audio> (62) or <video> (68)
```

HDITA

```xml
@track attribute on <audio> (62) or <video> (68)
```
**MDITA (core and extended profiles)**

There is no specific support in MDITA core profile. If needed, use an HDITA snippet.

**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)](https://www.w3.org/TR/webvtt/

**Attributes**

The following attributes are available on this element: [ID attributes](#), [localization attributes](#), [universal attributes](#), `@keyref` (82), and the attributes listed below.

- **@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](https://html.spec.whatwg.org/multipage/mediacapture-streams.html#dom-streamtype). 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.

- **@srclang**
  - Specifies the language of the track resource.

For this element, the `@href` attribute specifies the URI of the track resource.

**Examples**

**Figure 110: XDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of track in an XDITA topic.
Figure 111: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of track in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>The Sensei Sushi Promise</title>
<body>
<article id="sensei-promise">
<h1>The Sensei Sushi Promise</h1>
<video height="300" width="400" title="Video about the Sensei Sushi promise" controls
poster="sensei-video.jpg">
<source src="sensei-video.mp4"/>
<source src="sensei-video.ogg"/>
<source src="sensei-video.webm"/>
<track srclang="en" src="sensei-video.vtt"/>
<img src="video-not-available.png" alt="This video cannot be displayed."/>
</video>
</article>
</body>
```

3.7.5 Video

A video is a recording of moving visual images.

Syntax

**XDITA**

```
<video>
```

**HDITA**

```
<video>
```

**MDITA (core and extended profiles)**

There is no specific support in MDITA core profile. If needed, use an HDITA snippet.

Usage information

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

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

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.

009 (88) 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.

010 (88) 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: ID attributes (80), link relationship attributes (81), localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), @props (83), and the attributes listed below.

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

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

@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".

@loop
Specifies whether the resource loops when played. The following values are recognized: "true" and "false". The default value is "true".

@muted
Specifies whether the resource is muted. The following values are recognized: "true" and "false". 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.

@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".

For this element, the following considerations apply:

- The @format attribute 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 as the URI file extension, to determine the effective MIME type of the resource.
- The @href attribute specifies the absolute or relative URI of the video resource. If @href is specified, also specify @format.

Examples

Figure 112: XDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of video in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="sensei-promise">
  <title>The Sensei Sushi Promise</title>
  <body>
    <video height="300px" loop="false" muted="false" poster="sensei-video.jpg" width="400px">
      <desc>Video about the Sensei Sushi promise.</desc>
      <fallback>
        <image href="video-not-available.png">
          <alt>This video cannot be displayed.</alt>
        </image>
      </fallback>
      <media-source href="sensei-video.mp4"/>
      <media-source href="sensei-video.ogg"/>
      <media-source href="sensei-video.webm"/>
      <media-track srclang="en" value="sensei-video.vtt"/></video>
  </body>
</topic>
```

Figure 113: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of video in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>The Sensei Sushi Promise</title>
<body>
  <article id="sensei-promise">
    <h1>The Sensei Sushi Promise</h1>
    <video height="300" width="400" title="Video about the Sensei Sushi promise" controls poster="sensei-video.jpg">
      <source src="sensei-video.mp4"/>
      <source src="sensei-video.ogg"/>
      <source src="sensei-video.webm"/>
      <track srclang="en" value="sensei-video.vtt"/>
      <img src="video-not-available.png" alt="This video cannot be displayed."/>
    </video>
  </article>
</body>
```
3.8 Table components

Need a LwDITA-relevant shortdesc

3.8.1 Table

A simple table is a basic tabular environment that is designed to present organized content.

Syntax

XDITA

<simpletable>

HDITA

<table>

MDITA (core and extended profiles)

A table should contain a header row, a delimiter row, and zero or more rows with entries. Table entries inside a row should be separated by pipes (|), and the delimiter should contain hyphens (–), and optionally, a leading or trailing colon (:), or both, to indicate left, right, or center alignment respectively.

Usage information

The simpletable component is designed for close compatibility with HTML5 tables. It can contain a title and allows column and row spanning.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: ID attributes (80), localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and @props (83).

Examples

Figure 114: XDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of a table in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="fancy-roll">
  <title>Fancy Roll</title>
  <body>
    <simpletable>
      <title>Fancy roll ingredients</title>
      <thead>
        <stentry>Ingredient</stentry>
        <stentry>Amount</stentry>
        <stentry>Unit shipped</stentry>
      </thead>
      <tbody>
        <tr>
          <td>Ingredient</td>
          <td>Amount</td>
          <td>Unit shipped</td>
        </tr>
      </tbody>
    </simpletable>
  </body>
</topic>
```
Figure 115: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of a table in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>Fancy Roll</title>
<body>
<article id="fancy-roll">
<h1>Fancy Roll</h1>
<table>
<caption>Fancy roll ingredients</caption>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Unit shipped</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gohan rice</td>
<td>140 gms.</td>
<td>14 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soya paper sheet</td>
<td>1 pc.</td>
<td>10 pcs.</td>
</tr>
</table>
</article>
</body>
```
Figure 116: MDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of a table in an MDITA topic.

# Fancy Roll

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Unit shipped</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gohan rice</td>
<td>140 gms.</td>
<td>14 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soya paper sheet</td>
<td>1 pc.</td>
<td>10 pcs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table: Fancy roll ingredients

3.8.2 Table entry

A simple table entry represents a single cell within a simple table.

Syntax

**XDITA**

```xml
<stentry> inside <simpletable> (71)
```

**HDITA**

```
<th> for headers and <td> for regular cells inside <table> (71)
```

**MDITA (core and extended profiles)**

See Table (71)

Attributes

Examples

Figure 117: XDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of a table entry in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="fancy-roll">
  <title>Fancy Roll</title>
  <body>
    <simpletable>
      <title>Fancy roll ingredients</title>
      <sthead>
        <stentry>Ingredient</stentry>
        <stentry>Amount</stentry>
        <stentry>Unit shipped</stentry>
      </sthead>
      <strow>
        <stentry>Gohan rice</stentry>
        <stentry>140 gms.</stentry>
        <stentry>14 kgs.</stentry>
      </strow>
      <strow>
        <stentry>Soya paper sheet</stentry>
        <stentry>1 pc.</stentry>
        <stentry>10 pcs.</stentry>
      </strow>
    </simpletable>
  </body>
</topic>
```
Figure 118: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of a table entry in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>Fancy Roll</title>
<body>
<article id="fancy-roll">
<h1>Fancy Roll</h1>
<table>
<caption>Fancy roll ingredients</caption>
<tr>
<th><p>Ingredient</p></th>
<th><p>Amount</p></th>
<th><p>Unit shipped</p></th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><p>Gohan rice</p></td>
<td><p>140 gms.</p></td>
<td><p>14 kgs.</p></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><p>Soya paper sheet</p></td>
<td><p>1 pc.</p></td>
<td><p>10 pcs.</p></td>
</tr>
</table>
</article>
</body>
```
3.8.3 Table header
A simple table header is an optional header row for a simple table.

Syntax

**XDITA**

```xml
<sthead> inside <simpletable> (71)
```

**HDITA**

```xml
<th> inside <table> (71)
```

**MDITA (core and extended profiles)**

See Table (71)

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: **ID attributes** (80), **localization attributes** (81), **universal attributes** (82), and **@props** (83).

Examples

**Figure 119: XDITA example**

The following example demonstrates the use of a table header in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="fancy-roll">
<title>Fancy Roll</title>
<body>
<simpletable>
<title>Fancy roll ingredients</title>
<sthead>
  <stentry>
    <p>Ingredient</p>
  </stentry>
  <stentry>
    <p>Amount</p>
  </stentry>
  <stentry>
    <p>Unit shipped</p>
  </stentry>
</sthead>
<strow>
  <stentry>
    <p>Gohan rice</p>
  </stentry>
  <stentry>
    <p>140 gms.</p>
  </stentry>
  <stentry>
    <p>14 kgs.</p>
  </stentry>
</strow>
<strow>
  <stentry>
    <p>Soya paper sheet</p>
  </stentry>
  <stentry>
    <p>1 pc.</p>
  </stentry>
  <stentry>
    <p>10 pcs.</p>
  </stentry>
</strow>
</simpletable>
</body>
</topic>
```
Figure 120: HDITA example

The following example demonstrates the use of a table header in an HDITA topic.

```xml
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>Fancy Roll</title>
<body>
<article id="fancy-roll">
<h1>Fancy Roll</h1>
<table>
<caption>Fancy roll ingredients</caption>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Unit shipped</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gohan rice</td>
<td>140 gms.</td>
<td>14 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soya paper sheet</td>
<td>1 pc.</td>
<td>10 pcs.</td>
</tr>
</table>
</article>
</body>
```

### 3.8.4 Table row

A simple table row is a single row in a simple table.

**Syntax**

**XDITA**

```xml
<strow> inside <simpletable>> (71)
```

**HDITA**

```xml
<tr> inside <table> (71)
```

**MDITA (core and extended profiles)**

See [table] (71)
Attributes
The following attributes are available on this element: ID attributes (80), localization attributes (81), universal attributes (82), and @props (83).

Examples
Figure 121: XDITA example
The following example demonstrates the use of a table row in an XDITA topic.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE topic PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD LIGHTWEIGHT DITA Topic//EN" "lw-topic.dtd">
<topic id="fancy-roll">
  <body>
    <simpletable>
      <title>Fancy roll ingredients</title>
      <sthead>
        <stentry>
          <p>Ingredient</p>
        </stentry>
        <stentry>
          <p>Amount</p>
        </stentry>
        <stentry>
          <p>Unit shipped</p>
        </stentry>
      </sthead>
      <strow>
        <stentry>
          <p>Gohan rice</p>
        </stentry>
        <stentry>
          <p>140 gms.</p>
        </stentry>
        <stentry>
          <p>14 kgs.</p>
        </stentry>
      </strow>
      <strow>
        <stentry>
          <p>Soya paper sheet</p>
        </stentry>
        <stentry>
          <p>1 pc.</p>
        </stentry>
        <stentry>
          <p>10 pcs.</p>
        </stentry>
      </strow>
    </simpletable>
  </body>
</topic>
```

Figure 122: HDITA example
The following example demonstrates the use of a table row in an HDITA topic.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>Fancy Roll</title>
<body>
<article id="fancy-roll">
  <h1>Fancy Roll</h1>
  <table>
    <caption>Fancy roll ingredients</caption>
    <tr>
      <th>Ingredient</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Gohan rice</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Soya paper sheet</td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</article>
</body>
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Unit shipped</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gohan rice</td>
<td>140 gms.</td>
<td>14 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soya paper sheet</td>
<td>1 pc.</td>
<td>10 pcs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 Attributes

This chapter contains information about the attributes used in LwDITA.

4.1 Attribute groups

Many of the attributes used on DITA elements are defined in attribute groups. These attribute groups are used both in the grammar files and the specification.

Architectural attributes

This group includes a set of attributes that are defined for document-level elements such as `<topic>` and `<map>`:

@DITAArchVersion (architectural attributes)

Specifies the version of the DITA architecture that is in use. The default value increases with each release of DITA. This attribute is in the namespace http://dita.oasis-open.org/architecture/2005/. This attribute is defined with the XML data type CDATA, but it uses a default value of the current version of DITA. The current default is “2.0”.

@specializations (architectural attributes)

Specifies the attribute domain specializations that are included in the document-type shell. This attribute is set as a default within the document-type shell. The value varies depending on what domains are integrated into the document-type shell.

xmlns:ditaarch (architectural attributes)

Declares the default DITA namespace. Although this is a namespace rather than an attribute, it is specified as an attribute in the DTD-based grammar files that are distributed by OASIS. The value is fixed to “http://dita.oasis-open.org/architecture/2005/”.

Common map attributes

This group includes attributes that are frequently used on map elements:

@processing-role (common map attributes)

Describes the processing role of the referenced topic. The processing default is “normal”. If no value is specified but the attribute is specified on a containing element within a map or within the related-links section, the value cascades from the closest containing element. The following values are valid:

normal

Normal topic that is a readable part of the information.

resource-only

The topic is used as a resource for processing purposes. This topic should not be included in a rendered table of contents, and the topic should not be rendered on its own.

Data-element attributes

This group includes attributes that are defined on `<data>` and its specializations:

@name (data-element attributes)

Defines a unique name for the object.

@value (data-element attributes)

Specifies a value associated with the current property or element.
Display attributes
This group includes attributes that affect the rendering of many elements: @expanse, @frame, and @scale.

@expanse (display attributes)
Specifies the horizontal placement of the element. The following values are valid:

- column
  Indicates that the element is aligned with the current column margin.

- page
  Indicates that the element is placed on the left page margin for left-to-right presentation or the right page margin for right-to-left presentation.

- spread
  Indicates that the object is rendered across a multi-page spread. If the output format does not have anything that corresponds to spreads, then "spread" has the same meaning as "page".

- textline
  Indicates that the element is aligned with the left (for left-to-right presentation) or right (for right-to-left presentation) margin of the current text line and takes indentation into account.

Some processors or output formats might not support all values.

@frame (display attributes)
Specifies which portion of a border surrounds the element. The following values are valid:

- all
  Indicates that a line is rendered at the top, bottom, left, and right of the containing element.

- bottom
  Indicates that a line is rendered at the bottom of the containing element.

- none
  Indicates that no lines are rendered.

- sides
  Indicates that a line is rendered at the left and right of the containing element.

- top
  Indicates that a line is rendered at the top of the containing element.

- topbot
  Indicates that a line is rendered at the top and bottom of the containing element.

Some processors or output formats might not support all values.

@scale (display attributes)
Specifies the percentage by which fonts are resized in relation to the normal text size. The value of this attribute is a positive integer. The following values are valid: "50", "60", "70", "80", "90", "100", "110", "120", "140", "160", "180", and "200".

This attribute is primarily useful for print-oriented display. Some processors might not support all values.

If the @scale attribute is specified on an element that contains an image, the image is not scaled. The image is scaled only if a scaling property is explicitly specified for the <image> element.

ID and conref attributes
This group includes the attributes that enable the naming and referencing of elements:
@conref
   Specifies a URI that references a DITA element. The referenced content is used in place of the content of the current element.

@id
   Specifies an identifier for the current element. This ID is the target for references by href and conref attributes and for external applications that refer to DITA or LwDITA content. This attribute is defined with the XML data type NMTOKEN, except where noted for specific elements within the language reference.

@id
   Specifies an identifier for the current element. This ID is the target for references by href and conref attributes and for external applications that refer to DITA or LwDITA content. This attribute is defined with the XML data type NMTOKEN, except where noted for specific elements within the language reference.

Link relationship attributes
This group includes attributes whose values can be used for representing navigational relationships:

@format (link-relationship attributes)
   Specifies the format of the resource that is referenced.

@href (link-relationship attributes)
   Specifies a reference to a resource.

@scope (link-relationship attributes)
   Specifies the closeness of the relationship between the current document and the referenced resource. The following values are valid: "local", "peer", "external", and "-dita-use-conref-target". The following values are valid: "local", "peer", and "external".

Localization attributes
This group includes attributes that are related to translation and localization: @dir, @translate, and @xml:lang.

@dir
   Identifies or overrides the text directionality. The following values are valid:

   lro
      Indicates an override of the Unicode Bidirectional Algorithm, forcing the element into left-to-right mode.

   ltr
      Indicates left-to-right.

   rlo
      Indicates an override of the Unicode Bidirectional Algorithm, forcing the element into right-to-left mode.

   rtl
      Indicates right-to-left.

@translate
   Specifies whether the content of the element should be translated. The following values are valid: "yes", "no", and "-dita-use-conref-target".
@xml:lang
Specifies the language of the content contained in an element. The following values are valid: language tokens or the null string. The @xml:lang attribute and its values are described in the Extensible Markup Language 1.0 specification, fifth edition.

Metadata attributes
This group includes common metadata attributes. The @base and @props attributes can be specialized.

@props
Specifies metadata about the current element. New attributes can be specialized from the @props attribute. This is an attribute that supports conditional processing for filtering or flagging. If no value is specified but the attribute is specified on a containing element within a map or within the related-links section, the value cascades from the closest containing element.

The @props attribute takes a space-delimited set of values.

Universal attributes
This group defines a set of attributes that are available on almost all DITA elements. It includes all elements in the ID, localization, and metadata attribute groups, as well as the following attributes:

@class (not for use by authors)
This attribute is not for use by authors. If an editor displays @class attribute values, do not edit them. Specifies a default value that defines the specialization ancestry of the element. Its predefined values allow DITA and XDITA tools to work correctly with specialized elements. It is always specified with a default value, which varies for each element.

@outputclass
Specifies a role that the element is playing. The role must be consistent with the basic semantic and expectations for the element. In particular, the @outputclass attribute can be used for styling during output processing; HTML output will typically preserve @outputclass for CSS processing.

4.2 Common attributes
This topic defines the common attributes used in LwDITA that are not listed in an attribute group.

Comment by Kristen J Eberlein on 26 September 2022
These brief definitions have not been edited or reviewed for DITA 2.0
Disposition: Unassigned

@keys
Specifies one or more names for a resource.

@keyref
Specifies a key name that acts as a redirectable reference based on a key definition within a map.

Comment by robander
The definition above for @keyref should be synchronized with the definition in the linked section on keys.
Disposition: Unassigned
### @processing-role (common map attributes)
Describes the processing role of the referenced topic. The processing default is "normal". If no value is specified but the attribute is specified on a containing element within a map or within the related-links section, the value cascades from the closest containing element. The following values are valid:

- **normal**: Normal topic that is a readable part of the information.
- **resource-only**: The topic is used as a resource for processing purposes. This topic should not be included in a rendered table of contents, and the topic should not be rendered on its own.

### @props
Specifies metadata about the current element. New attributes can be specialized from the @props attribute. This is an attribute that supports conditional processing for filtering or flagging. If no value is specified but the attribute is specified on a containing element within a map or within the related-links section, the value cascades from the closest containing element.

The @props attribute takes a space-delimited set of values.

### 4.3 DITA 2.0 attributes in LwDITA
This topic lists the DITA 2.0 attributes that are available in LwDITA and how to represent them in XDITA and HDITA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component/Set</th>
<th>XDITA</th>
<th>HDITA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Architecture attributes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditaarch</td>
<td>@xmlns:ditaarch</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DITAArchVersion</td>
<td>@ditaarch:DITAArchVersion</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domains</td>
<td>@domains</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Localization attributes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction</td>
<td>@dir</td>
<td>@dir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>@xml:lang</td>
<td>@lang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translate</td>
<td>@translate</td>
<td>@translate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data definition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>@name</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>@value</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Figure display attributes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expanse</td>
<td>@expanse</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>@frame</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scale</td>
<td>@scale</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Filtering attribute</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Props</td>
<td>@props</td>
<td>@data-props</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Footnote control</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callout</td>
<td>@callout</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component/Set</td>
<td>XDITA</td>
<td>HDITA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image size</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>@height</td>
<td>@height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width</td>
<td>@width</td>
<td>@width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>@type</td>
<td>@data-type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing attribute</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output class</td>
<td>@outputclass</td>
<td>@class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference attributes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link target</td>
<td>@href</td>
<td>@href</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format of target resource</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@format</td>
<td>@type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing role</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@processing-role</td>
<td>@data-processing-role</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship of source to target</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@scope</td>
<td>@rel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reuse attributes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifier</td>
<td>@id</td>
<td>@id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content reference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@conref</td>
<td>@data-conref</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key definition</td>
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<tr>
<td>@keys</td>
<td>@data-keys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key reference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@keyref</td>
<td>@data-keyref</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video size</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>@height</td>
<td>@height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width</td>
<td>@width</td>
<td>@width</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Representing attributes in MDITA**

With the exception of key reference, attributes are not available in the MDITA core profile. In the MDITA extended profile, you can express attributes using their HDITA representation.

**Reuse attribute in MDITA**

In an MDITA core-profile topic, a key reference is represented using the GitHub Flavored Markdown syntax for shortcut reference links: `[key-value]`. There is no equivalent for content reference in the MDITA core profile.

**4.4 Lightweight DITA attributes, A to Z**

This topic contains links to all the LwDITA attributes. They are listed in alphabetical order.
5 Conformance

5.1 Authoring tool conformance
Specifies conformance requirements for Lightweight DITA (LwDITA) authoring tools.

The OASIS DITA Technical Committee designed LwDITA to be accessible to the largest possible set of content contributors. Hence, the conformance requirements for LwDITA authoring applications are intentionally minimally specified, particularly for the HDITA and MDITA authoring formats. Plain-text editors are considered viable tools for authoring HDITA and MDITA formats.

5.1.1 Conformance for XDITA authoring applications

011 (88) An application that supports XDITA authoring MUST:
- Constrain the set of available elements and attributes to those defined by this specification, with no or minimal configuration required.
- Generate valid LwDITA topics.
- Support authors in authoring valid XDITA maps, to define sets of LwDITA (XDITA, HDITA, or MDITA) topics.

012 (89) An application that supports XDITA authoring MAY:
- Support authors, possibly in a graphical user interface, in setting the @props filtering attribute.
- Support authors, possibly in a graphical user interface, in inserting valid content references.
- Show or preview representations of XDITA topics with content references resolved and filtering applied.
- keyref? authoring support preview?

5.1.2 Conformance for HDITA authoring applications

Text editors are considered viable authoring environments for HDITA. Any can create valid HTML5.

013 (89) Applications that support HDITA authoring MAY:
- Provide guided authoring for HDITA topics, by presenting HDITA components in valid order and number.
- Support authors in inserting valid HDITA components.
- Limit authors to HDITA components of HTML5, or flag components that, while valid according to the HTML spec, are not legal in HDITA topics. (must)
- Support authors in authoring HDITA maps to define sets of HDITA topics.

5.1.3 Conformance for MDITA authoring applications

014 (89) Applications that support MDITA authoring MAY: in addition to being an Mdown editor...
• Provide guided authoring for MDITA topics, by presenting MDITA components in valid order and number.
• Support authors in inserting components from the MDITA extended profile, where necessary, to use Lightweight DITA features that are not available in the MDITA core profile.
• Limit authors to components of GitHub Flavored Markdown that are legal in MDITA core profile topics, or flag components that are not legal in MDITA topics.
• Support authors in authoring MDITA maps to define sets of MDITA topics.

5.2 Processing tool conformance

Specifies conformance requirements for tools that process Lightweight DITA content, typically for publishing or rendering, but possibly for other content-driven processes.

Processing tools that claim conformance to Lightweight DITA should meet the mandatory and optional requirements specified here with no, or only trivial, configuration.

015 (89)  Tools that process Lightweight DITA content **MUST**:

• Validate XDITA topic and map content, and report XDITA validation errors.
• Follow the Processing Expectations and Rendering Expectations sections of this specification for each Lightweight DITA component.
• Aggregate topic collections as defined by XDITA, MDITA, and HDITA maps, following the rules and limitations for each authoring format. Specifically, XDITA maps may aggregate XDITA, MDITA, and HDITA topics. MDITA maps need only aggregate MDITA topics. HDITA maps need only aggregate HDITA topics.

016 (89)  Tools that process Lightweight DITA **MAY**:

• Identify and report HDITA and MDITA components that do not comprise legal HDITA or MDITA content. Cessation of processing is an acceptable response when a processing tool encounters such content. However, processing tools are encouraged to attempt graceful degradation on encountering HDITA or MDITA topic or map content that does not conform to the rules of this specification.
A Acknowledgements

(Non-normative) Many members of the OASIS DITA Technical Committee participated in the creation of this specification and are gratefully acknowledged.

Michael Priestley from IBM had the original idea of Lightweight DITA and has chaired or co-chaired the Lightweight DITA subcommittee with OASIS since its foundation in 2014.

Robert D. Anderson, Oracle
Jan Benedictus, Fonto Group BV
Deb Bissantz, Vasont Systems
Stan Doherty, Individual member
Kristen James Eberlein, Eberlein Consulting LLC
Carlos Evia, Virginia Tech
Mark Giffin, Individual member
Tim Grantham, Precision Content Authoring Solutions Inc.
Richard Hamilton, Individual member
Nancy Harrison, Individual member
Alan Houser, Individual member
Scott Hudson, The Boeing Company
Ullakaisa Kalandar, Citec
Eliot Kimber, Individual member
Tom Magliery, JustSystems Canada
Chris Nitchie, Individual member
Sabine Ocker, Comtech Services, Inc.
Keith Schengili-Roberts, Individual member
Jenifer Schlotfeldt, IBM
Dawn Stevens, Comtech Services, Inc.
Bob Thomas, Individual member
Frank Wegmann, Software AG
Leigh White, IXIASOFT

In addition, the OASIS DITA Technical Committee also would like to recognize the following people for their insights and support:

Jarno Elovirta
Kevin Lewis
Garen Torikian
# B 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Conformance statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001 (15)</td>
<td>Processors <strong>SHOULD</strong> render the content of the <code>&lt;shortdesc&gt;</code> element as the initial paragraph of the topic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>002 (16)</td>
<td><code>&lt;h1&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;title&gt;</code> for <strong>topic</strong> (17) <em>(The content for Title in an HDITA topic <strong>MUST</strong> map to both <code>&lt;title&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code>).</em> <code>&lt;h2&gt;</code> for <strong>section</strong> (41) and <strong>example</strong> (27). <code>&lt;figcaption&gt;</code> in <code>&lt;figure&gt;</code>. <code>&lt;caption&gt;</code> for <strong>table</strong> (71). Title also applied to audio and video in HDITA as attribute?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 003 (21) | When used in conjunction with figures, processors **SHOULD** consider the content of description components to be part of the content flow.  
When used in conjunction with cross references, processors often choose to render the content of description components as hover help or other forms of link preview. |
| 004 (32) | Processors **SHOULD** scale the object 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. |
| 005 (40) | Processors **SHOULD** preserve line the breaks and spaces that are present in preformatted text. |
| 006 (41) | Processors **SHOULD** treat the presence of more than one title component in a section component as an error. |
| 007 (60) | By default, processors **SHOULD** treat a data component as unknown metadata. The contents of the data component **SHOULD NOT** be rendered.  
Processors that recognize a particular data component **MAY** make use of it to trigger specialized rendering. |
| 008 (62) | When an audio resource cannot be rendered in a meaningful way, processors **SHOULD** present the contents of the `<fallback>` element, if it is present. |
| 009 (69) | 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. |
<p>| 010 (69) | When a video resource cannot be rendered in a meaningful way, processors <strong>SHOULD</strong> render the contents of the <code>&lt;fallback&gt;</code> element, if it is present. |
| 011 (85) | An application that supports XDITA authoring <strong>MUST</strong>: |</p>
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# C Revision history

The following table contains information about revisions to this document.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revision</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Editor</th>
<th>Description of changes</th>
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<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>22 July 2019</td>
<td>Kristen James Eberlein and Carlos Evia</td>
<td>Generated working draft #01</td>
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<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>19 May 2020</td>
<td>Carlos Evia</td>
<td>Generated working draft #02</td>
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<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>30 Aug 2021</td>
<td>Carlos Evia</td>
<td>Generated working draft #03</td>
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<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>26 September 2022</td>
<td>Kristen James Eberlein</td>
<td>Generated working draft #4, which includes the following changes:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated list of editors and citation format</td>
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<td>• Added appendix for aggregated RFC-2119 statements</td>
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<td>• Updates to OASIS boilerplate content</td>
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