

# **DITA Open Toolkit 3.0**



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# Part I

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## Installing the DITA Open Toolkit

---

The DITA-OT distribution package can be installed on Linux, macOS, and Windows. It contains everything that you need to run the toolkit except for Java.

### Before you begin

- Ensure that you have a Java Runtime Environment (JRE) or Java Development Kit (JDK), version 8 or later installed.

You can download the Oracle JRE or JDK from [oracle.com/technetwork/java](https://oracle.com/technetwork/java).

- If you want to generate HTML Help, ensure that you have HTML Help Workshop installed.

You can download the Help Workshop from [msdn.microsoft.com](https://msdn.microsoft.com).

### Procedure

1. Download the `dita-ot-3.0.4.zip` package from the project website at [dita-ot.org/download](https://dita-ot.org/download).
2. Extract the contents of the package to the directory where you want to install the DITA-OT.
3. Optional: Add the absolute path for the `bin` directory to the *PATH* system variable.

This defines the necessary environment variable to run the `dita` command from the command line.

**Tip:** This step is recommended, as it allows the `dita` command to be run from any location on the file system and makes it easier to transform DITA content from any folder.



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# Chapter 1

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## Prerequisite software

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The prerequisite software that the DITA-OT requires depends on the types of transformations that you want to use.

### Software required for core DITA-OT processing

The DITA-OT requires the following software applications:

**Java Runtime Environment (JRE) or Java Development Kit (JDK), version 8 or later**

Provides the basic environment for the DITA-OT. You can download the Oracle JRE or JDK from [oracle.com/technetwork/java](http://oracle.com/technetwork/java).

**Note:** This is the *only* prerequisite software that you need to install. The remaining required software is included in the distribution package.

**Apache Ant**

Provides the standard setup and sequencing of processing steps. DITA-OT includes Ant version 1.10.1. You can download Ant from <http://ant.apache.org>.

**XSLT processor**

Provides the main transformation services. It must be compliant with XSLT 2.0. DITA-OT includes Saxon version 9.8.0.7. You can download Saxon from <http://saxon.sourceforge.net>.

### Software required for specific transformations

Depending on the type of output that you want to generate, you might need the following applications:

**ICU for Java**

ICU for Java is a cross-platform, Unicode-based, globalization library. It includes support for comparing locale-sensitive strings; formatting dates, times, numbers, currencies, and messages; detecting text boundaries; and converting character sets. You can download ICU for Java from <http://site.icu-project.org/download>.

**Microsoft Help Workshop**

Required for generating HTML help. You can download the Help Workshop from [msdn.microsoft.com](http://msdn.microsoft.com).

**XSL-FO processor**

Required for generating PDF output. Apache™ FOP (Formatting Objects Processor) is included in the distribution package. You can download other versions from <http://xmlgraphics.apache.org/fop/download.html>. You can also use commercial FO processors such as Antenna House Formatter or RenderX XEP.



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# Chapter

# 2

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## Checking the DITA-OT version number

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You can determine the version number of the DITA Open Toolkit from a command prompt.

### Procedure

1. Open a command prompt or terminal session, and then change to the directory where the DITA Open Toolkit is installed.
2. Issue the following command:

Option	Description
<b>Linux or macOS</b>	<code>bin/dita --version</code>
<b>Windows</b>	<code>bin\dita --version</code>

**Tip:** Add the absolute path for `dita-ot-dir/bin` to the *PATH* environment variable to run the `dita` command from any location on the file system without typing the path.

### Results

The DITA-OT version number appears on the console:

```
DITA-OT version 3.0.4
```



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# Chapter

# 3

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## Building output using the `dita` command

---

You can generate output using the DITA Open Toolkit `dita` command-line tool. Build parameters can be specified on the command line or with `.properties` files.

### About this task

The DITA-OT client is a command-line tool with no graphical user interface. To verify that your installation works correctly, you can build output using the sample files included in the distribution package.

### Procedure

1. Open a terminal window by typing the following in the search bar:
  - On Linux and macOS, type `Terminal`.
  - On Windows, type `Command Prompt`.
2. At the command-line prompt, enter the following command:

```
dita-ot-dir/bin/dita --input=input-file --format=format
```

where:

- `dita-ot-dir` is the DITA-OT installation directory.
- `input-file` is the DITA map or DITA file that you want to process.
- `format` is the output format (transformation type). This argument corresponds to the common parameter `transtype`. Use the same values as for the `transtype` build parameter, for example, `html5` or `pdf`.

If processing is successful, nothing is printed in the terminal window. The built output is written to the specified output directory (by default, in the `out` subdirectory of the current directory).

**Tip:** Add the absolute path for `dita-ot-dir/bin` to the `PATH` environment variable to run the `dita` command from any location on the file system without typing the path.

### Example

Run from `dita-ot-dir/docsrc/samples`, the following command generates HTML5 output for the `sequence.ditamap` file:

```
dita-ot-dir/bin/dita --input=sequence.ditamap --format=html5
```

### What to do next

Most builds require you to specify more options than are described in this topic.



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# Part II

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## Alternative authoring formats

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As of release 3.0, DITA-OT supports several alternative input formats in addition to standard DITA XML, including Markdown and the proposed MDITA and HDITA authoring formats currently in development for Lightweight DITA.



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# Chapter

# 4

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## Markdown content

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[Markdown](#) is a lightweight markup language that allows you to write using an easy-to-read plain text format and convert to structurally valid markup as necessary.

In the words of its creators:

“The overriding design goal for Markdown’s formatting syntax is to make it as readable as possible. The idea is that a Markdown-formatted document should be publishable as-is, as plain text, without looking like it’s been marked up with tags or formatting instructions.”

DITA Open Toolkit now allows you to use Markdown files directly in topic references and export DITA content as Markdown.

These features enable lightweight authoring scenarios that allow subject matter experts to contribute to DITA publications without writing in XML, and support publishing workflows that include DITA content in Markdown-based publishing systems.

### Adding Markdown topics

To add a Markdown topic to a DITA publication, create a topic reference in your map and set the `@format` attribute to `markdown` so the toolkit will recognize the source file as Markdown and convert it to DITA:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE map PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD DITA Map//EN" "map.dtd">
<map>
  <topicref href="markdown-dita-topic.md" format="markdown"/>
</map>
```

The markdown format uses a relatively lenient document parsing approach to support a wide range of content and Markdown syntax constructs.

**Note:** The Markdown support is based on [CommonMark](#), a strongly defined, highly compatible specification of Markdown.



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# Chapter

# 5

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## Preview support for Lightweight DITA

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DITA-OT provides preview support for the MDITA and HDITA authoring formats proposed for [Lightweight DITA](#), or “*LwDITA*”. These proposed formats are alternative representations of DITA content in Markdown or HTML.

### MDITA

MDITA is the LwDITA authoring format based on Markdown.

Recent proposals for LwDITA include two profiles for authoring MDITA topics:

- The “*Core profile*” is based on [GitHub-Flavored Markdown](#) and includes elements that are common to many other Markdown implementations.
- The “*Extended profile*” borrows additional features from other flavors of Markdown to represent a broader range of DITA content with existing plain-text syntax conventions.

The Markdown DITA parser included in the `org.lwdita` plug-in provides preliminary support for these profiles and additional Markdown constructs as described in the syntax reference.

The `@format` attribute can be set to `mdita` to apply LwDITA-specific processing to Markdown topics:

```
<map>
  <topicref href="mdita-topic.md" format="mdita"/>
</map>
```

In this case, the first paragraph in the topic will be treated as a short description, for example, and additional metadata can be specified for the topic via a YAML front matter block.

**Note:** Setting the `@format` attribute to `mdita` triggers stricter parsing than the more lenient document parsing approach that is applied to `markdown` documents.

### HDITA

HDITA is the LwDITA authoring format based on HTML5, which is intended to support structured content authoring with tools designed for HTML authoring. HDITA also uses custom data attributes to provide interoperability with DITA.

The HDITA parser included in the `org.lwdita` plug-in provides preliminary support for these constructs.

The `@format` attribute can be set to `hdita` to apply LwDITA-specific processing to HTML topics:

```
<map>
  <topicref href="hdita-topic.html" format="hdita"/>
</map>
```



**Attention:** Since [Lightweight DITA](#) has not yet been released as a formal specification, the implementation for MDITA and HDITA authoring formats is subject to change. Future versions of DITA Open Toolkit will be updated as LwDITA evolves.



---

# Chapter

# 6

---

## Markdown DITA syntax reference

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Markdown DITA uses [CommonMark](#) as the underlying markup language.

Markdown DITA files must be UTF-8 encoded.

### Titles and document structure

Each header level will generate a topic and associated title:

```
# Topic title
## Nested topic title
```

```
<topic id="topic_title">
  <title>Topic title</title>
  <topic id="nested_topic_title">
    <title>Nested topic title</title>
  </topic>
</topic>
```

Pandoc [header\\_attributes](#) can be used to define id or outputclass attributes:

```
# Topic title {#carrot .juice}
```

```
<topic id="carrot" outputclass="juice">
  <title>Topic title</title>
```

If topic ID is not defined using header\_attributes, the ID is generated from title contents.

Pandoc [pandoc\\_title\\_block](#) extension can be used to group multiple level 1 headers under a common title:

```
% Common title
# Topic title
# Second title
```

```
<topic id="common_title">
  <title>Common title</title>
  <topic id="topic_title">
    <title>Topic title</title>
  </topic>
  <topic id="second_title">
    <title>Second title</title>
  </topic>
</topic>
```

## Topic content

In LwDITA compatible documents (MDITA) the first paragraph is treated as a `shortdesc` element. In generic Markdown documents all paragraphs appear inside the `body` element.

## Specialization types

The following class values in [header\\_attributes](#) have a special meaning on level 1 headers:

- `concept`
- `task`
- `reference`

They can be used to change the Markdown DITA topic type to one of the built-in structural specialization types.

```
# Task { .task }
```

```
Context
```

```
1. Command
```

```
Info.
```

```
<task id="task">
  <title>Task </title>
  <taskbody>
    <context>
      <p>Context</p>
    </context>
    <steps>
      <step>
        <cmd>Command</cmd>
        <info>
          <p>Info.</p>
        </info>
      </step>
    </steps>
  </taskbody>
</task>
```

## Sections

The following class values in [header\\_attributes](#) have a special meaning on header levels other than 1:

- `section`
- `example`

They are used to generate [section](#) and [example](#) elements:

```
# Topic title
## Section title { .section }
## Example title { .example }
```

```
<topic id="topic_title">
  <title>Topic title</title>
  <body>
    <section>
      <title>Section title</title>
    </section>
```

```

<example>
  <title>Example title</title>
</example>
</body>
</topic>

```

## Links

The format of local link targets is detected based on file extension. The following extensions are treated as DITA files:

extension	format
.dita	dita
.xml	dita
.md	markdown
.markdown	markdown

All other link targets use `format` from file extension and are treated as non-DITA files. Absolute links targets are treated as external scope links:

```

[Markdown](test.md)
[DITA](test.dita)
[HTML](test.html)
[External](http://www.example.com/test.html)

```

```

<xref href="test.md">Markdown</xref>
<xref href="test.dita">DITA</xref>
<xref href="test.html" format="html">HTML</xref>
<xref href="http://www.example.com/test.html" format="html"
  scope="external">External</xref>

```

## Images

Images used in inline content will result in inline placement. If a block level image contains a title, it will be treated as an image wrapped in figure:

```
An inline ![Alt](test.jpg).
```

```
![Alt](test.jpg)
```

```
![Alt](test.jpg "Title")
```

```

<p>An inline <image href="test.jpg"><alt>Alt</alt></image>.</p>
<image href="test.jpg" placement="break">
  <alt>Alt</alt>
</image>
<fig>
  <title>Title</title>
  <image href="test.jpg">
    <alt>Alt</alt>
  </image>
</fig>

```

## Key references

Key reference can be used with [shortcut reference links](#):

```
[key]
![image-key]
```

```
<xref keyref="key" />
<image keyref="image-key" />
```

## Inline

The following inline elements are supported:

```
**bold**
*italic*
`code`
~~strikethrough~~
```

```
<b>bold</b>
<i>italic</i>
<codeph>code</codeph>
<ph status="deleted">strikethrough</ph>
```

## Lists

Unordered can be marked up with either hyphen or ampersand:

```
* one
* two
  - three
  - four
```

```
<ul>
  <li>one</li>
  <li>two
    <ul>
      <li>three</li>
      <li>four</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
</ul>
```

Ordered can be marked up with either number or number sign, followed by a period:

```
1. one
2. two
  #. three
  #. four
```

```
<ol>
  <li>one</li>
  <li>two
    <ol>
      <li>three</li>
      <li>four</li>
    </ol>
  </li>
</ol>
```

```
</ul>
```

Definition lists use the [PHP Markdown Extra](#) format:

```
Term
:   Definition.
```

```
<dl>
  <delentry>
    <dt>Term</dt>
    <dd>Defintion.</dd>
  </delentry>
</dl>
```

Each definition entry must have only one term and contain only inline content.

## Tables

Tables use [MultiMarkdown](#) table extension format:

First Header	Second Header	Third Header
Content	*Long Cell*	Cell
Content	**Cell**	Cell

```
<table>
  <tgroup cols="3">
    <colspec colname="col1"/>
    <colspec colname="col2" align="center"/>
    <colspec colname="col3" align="right"/>
    <thead>
      <row>
        <entry>First Header </entry>
        <entry>Second Header </entry>
        <entry>Third Header </entry>
      </row>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
      <row>
        <entry>Content </entry>
        <entry namest="col2" nameend="col3"><i>Long Cell</i></entry>
      </row>
      <row>
        <entry>Content </entry>
        <entry><b>Cell</b></entry>
        <entry>Cell </entry>
      </row>
    </tbody>
  </tgroup>
</table>
```

Table cells may only contain inline content and column spans; block content and row spans are not supported by Markdown DITA.

## Metadata

[YAML](#) metadata block as defined in Pandoc [pandoc\\_metadata\\_block](#) can be used to specify different metadata elements. The supported elements are:

- author

- source
- publisher
- permissions
- audience
- category
- keyword
- resourceid

Unrecognized keys are output using data element.

```
---
author:
  - Author One
  - Author Two
source: Source
publisher: Publisher
permissions: Permissions
audience: Audience
category: Category
keyword:
  - Keyword1
  - Keyword2
resourceid:
  - Resourceid1
  - Resourceid2
workflow: review
---

# Sample with YAML header
```

```
<title>Sample with YAML header</title>
<prolog>
  <author>Author One</author>
  <author>Author Two</author>
  <source>Source</source>
  <publisher>Publisher</publisher>
  <permissions view="Permissions"/>
  <metadata>
    <audience audience="Audience"/>
    <category>Category</category>
    <keywords>
      <keyword>Keyword1</keyword>
      <keyword>Keyword2</keyword>
    </keywords>
  </metadata>
  <resourceid appid="Resourceid1"/>
  <resourceid appid="Resourceid2"/>
  <data name="workflow" value="review"/>
</prolog>
```

---

# Part

# III

---

## Building output

---

You can use either the `dita` command-line tool or Ant to transform DITA content to the various output formats that are supported by the DITA Open Toolkit.



---

# Chapter 7

---

## Building output using the `dita` command

---

You can generate output using the DITA Open Toolkit `dita` command-line tool. Build parameters can be specified on the command line or with `.properties` files.

### Procedure

At the command-line prompt, enter the following command:

```
dita-ot-dir/bin/dita --input=input-file --format=format options
```

where:

- `dita-ot-dir` is the DITA-OT installation directory.
- `input-file` is the DITA map or DITA file that you want to process.
- `format` is the output format (transformation type). This argument corresponds to the common parameter `transtype`. Use the same values as for the `transtype` build parameter, for example, `html5` or `pdf`.

You can create plug-ins to add new output formats; by default, the following values are available:

- `dita`
- `eclipsehelp`
- `html5`
- `htmlhelp`
- `markdown`, `markdown_gitbook`, and `markdown_github`
- `pdf`
- `tocjs`
- `troff`
- `xhtml`
- `options` include the following optional build parameters:

**`--output=dir`**

**`-o dir`**

Specifies the path of the output directory; the path can be absolute or relative to the current directory. This argument corresponds to the common parameter `output.dir`. By default, the output is written to the `out` subdirectory of the current directory.

**`--filter=file`**

Specifies filter file(s) used to include, exclude, or flag content.

This argument corresponds to the common parameter `args.filter`. Relative paths are resolved against the current directory and internally converted to absolute paths.

**`--temp=dir`**

**`-t dir`**

Specifies the location of the temporary directory.

This argument corresponds to the common parameter `dita.temp.dir`.

**--verbose****-v**

Verbose logging.

**--debug****-d**

Debug logging.

**--logfile=*file*****-l *file***

Write logging messages to a file.

**--parameter=*value*****-D*parameter=value***

Specify a value for a DITA-OT or Ant build parameter.

The GNU-style `--parameter=value` form is only available for parameters that are configured in the plug-in configuration file; the Java-style `-D` form can also be used to specify additional non-configured parameters or set system properties.

Parameters not implemented by the specified transformation type or referenced in a `.properties` file are ignored.

**Tip:** If you are building in different environments where the location of the input files is not consistent, set `args.input.dir` with the `dita` command and reference its value with `${args.input.dir}` in your `.properties` file.

**--propertyfile=*file***Use build parameters defined in the referenced `.properties` file.Build parameters specified on the command line override those set in the `.properties` file.

If processing is successful, nothing is printed in the terminal window. The built output is written to the specified output directory (by default, in the `out` subdirectory of the current directory).

**Tip:** Add the absolute path for `dita-ot-dir/bin` to the `PATH` environment variable to run the `dita` command from any location on the file system without typing the path.

## Example

For example, from `dita-ot-dir/docsrc/samples`, run:

```
dita --input=sequence.ditamap --format=html5 \
  --output=output/sequence \
  --args.input.dir=dita-ot-dir/docsrc/samples \
  --propertyfile=properties/sequence-html5.properties
```

This builds `sequence.ditamap` to HTML5 output in `output/sequence` using the following additional parameters specified in the `properties/sequence-html5.properties` file:

```
# Don't generate headings for sections within task topics:
args.gen.task.lbl = NO

# Directory that contains the custom .css file:
args.cssroot = ${args.input.dir}/css/

# Custom .css file used to style output:
args.css = style.css

# Copy the custom .css file to the output directory:
args.copycss = yes
```

```
# Location of the copied .css file relative to the output:
args.csspath = branding

# Generate a full navigation TOC in topic pages:
nav-toc = full

# Base name of the Table of Contents file:
args.xhtml.toc = toc
```

### What to do next

Usually, you will want to specify a set of reusable build parameters in a `.properties` file.

## Setting build parameters with `.properties` files

---

Usually, DITA builds require setting a number of parameters that do not change frequently. You can reference a set of build parameters defined in a `.properties` file when building output with the `dita` command. If needed, you can override any parameter by specifying it explicitly as an argument to the `dita` command.

### About `.properties` files

A `.properties` file is a text file that enumerates one or more name-value pairs, one per line, in the format `name = value`. The `.properties` filename extension is customarily used, but is not required.

- Lines beginning with the `#` character are comments.
- Properties specified as arguments of the `dita` command override those set in `.properties` files.

**Restriction:** For this reason, `args.input` and `transtype` can't be set in the `.properties` file.

- If you specify the same property more than once, the last instance is used.
- Properties not used by the selected transformation type are ignored.
- Properties can reference other property values defined elsewhere in the `.properties` file or passed by the `dita` command. Use the Ant `${property.name}` syntax.
- You can set properties not only for the default DITA-OT transformation types, but also for custom plugins.

### Procedure

1. Create your `.properties` file.

**Tip:** Copy `dita-ot-dir/docsrc/samples/properties/template.properties`; this template describes each of the properties you can set.

For example:

```
# Don't generate headings for sections within task topics:
args.gen.task.lbl = NO

# Directory that contains the custom .css file:
args.cssroot = ${args.input.dir}/css/

# Custom .css file used to style output:
args.css = style.css

# Copy the custom .css file to the output directory:
args.copycss = yes

# Location of the copied .css file relative to the output:
args.csspath = branding

# Generate a full navigation TOC in topic pages:
```

```
nav-toc = full

# Base name of the Table of Contents file:
args.xhtml.toc = toc
```

2. Reference your `.properties` file with the `dita` command when building your output.

```
dita --input=my.ditamap --format=html5 --propertyfile=my.properties
```

3. If needed, pass additional arguments to the `dita` command to override specific build parameters.

For example, to build output once with `<draft>` and `<required-cleanup>` content:

```
dita --input=my.ditamap --format=html5 --propertyfile=my.properties \
  --args.draft=yes
```

**Tip:** If you are building in different environments where the location of the input files is not consistent, set `args.input.dir` with the `dita` command and reference its value with `${args.input.dir}` in your `.properties` file.

## Migrating Ant builds to use the dita command

---

Although Ant builds are still supported in the DITA Open Toolkit, you might want to switch to use the new `dita` command.

### About this task

Building output with the `dita` command is often easier than using Ant. In particular, you can use `.properties` files to specify sets of DITA-OT parameters for each build.

You can include the `dita` command in shell scripts to perform multiple builds.

**Tip:** Add the absolute path for `dita-ot-dir/bin` to the `PATH` environment variable to run the `dita` command from any location on the file system without typing the path.

### Procedure

1. In your Ant build file, identify the properties set in each build target.

**Note:** Some build parameters might be specified as properties of the project as a whole. You can refer to a build log to see a list of all properties that were set for the build.

2. Create a `.properties` file for each build and specify the needed build parameters, one per line, in the format `name = value`.
3. Use the `dita` command to perform each build, referencing your `.properties` with the `--propertyfile=file` option.

### Example: Ant build

Sample build file: `dita-ot-dir/docsrc/samples/ant_sample/build-chm-pdf.xml`

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>

<project name="build-chm-pdf" default="all" basedir=".">

  <property name="dita.dir" location="${basedir}/../../../../.."/>

  <target name="all" description="build CHM and PDF" depends="chm,pdf"/>

  <target name="chm" description="build CHM">
    <ant antfile="${dita.dir}/build.xml">
```

```

    <property name="args.input" location=" ../sequence.ditamap" />
    <property name="transtype" value="htmlhelp" />
    <property name="output.dir" location=" ../out/chm" />
    <property name="args.gen.task.lbl" value="YES" />
  </ant>
</target>

<target name="pdf" description="build PDF">
  <ant antfile="${dita.dir}/build.xml">
    <property name="args.input" location=" ../taskbook.ditamap" />
    <property name="transtype" value="pdf" />
    <property name="output.dir" location=" ../out/pdf" />
    <property name="args.gen.task.lbl" value="YES" />
    <property name="args.rellinks" value="nofamily" />
  </ant>
</target>

</project>

```

### Example: .properties files with dita command

The following .properties files and dita commands are equivalent to the example Ant build.

Sample .properties file: *dita-ot-dir/docsrc/samples/properties/chm.properties*

```

output.dir = out/chm
args.gen.task.lbl = YES
args.breadcrumbs = yes

```

Sample .properties file: *dita-ot-dir/docsrc/samples/properties/pdf.properties*

```

output.dir = out/pdf
args.gen.task.lbl = YES
args.rellinks = nofamily

```

Run from *dita-ot-dir/docsrc/samples*:

```

dita --input=sequence.ditamap --format=htmlhelp \
  --propertyfile=properties/chm.properties
dita --input=taskbook.ditamap --format=pdf \
  --propertyfile=properties/pdf.properties

```

### Example: Call the dita command from an Ant build

In some cases, you might still want to use an Ant build to implement some pre- or post-processing steps, but also want the convenience of using the dita command with .properties files to define the parameters for each build. This can be accomplished with Ant's <exec> task.

This example uses a <dita-cmd> Ant macro defined in the *dita-ot-dir/docsrc/samples/ant\_sample/dita-cmd.xml* file:

```

<macrodef name="dita-cmd">
  <attribute name="input" />
  <attribute name="format" />
  <attribute name="propertyfile" />
  <sequential>
    <exec executable="${dita.dir}/bin/dita">
      <arg line="--input=@{input} --format=@{format} --
propertyfile=@{propertyfile}" />
    </exec>
  </sequential>
</macrodef>

```

You can use this macro in your Ant build to call the dita command and pass the input, format and propertyfile parameters as follows:

```
<dita-cmd input="sample.ditamap" format="pdf"
propertyfile="sample.properties"/>
```

This approach allows you to use Ant builds to perform additional tasks at build time while allowing the dita command to set the classpath and ensure that all necessary JAR libraries are available.

**Note:** The attributes defined in the Ant macro are required and must be supplied each time the task is run. To set optional parameters in one build (but not another), use different `.properties` files for each build.

Sample build file: `dita-ot-dir/docsrc/samples/ant_sample/build-chm-pdf-hybrid.xml`

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<project name="build-chm-pdf-hybrid" default="all" basedir=".">
  <description>An Ant build that calls the dita command</description>
  <include file="dita-cmd.xml"/><!-- defines the <dita-cmd> macro -->
  <target name="all" depends="pre,main,post"/>
  <target name="pre">
    <description>Preprocessing steps</description>
  </target>
  <target name="main">
    <description>Build the CHM and PDF with the dita command</description>
    <dita-cmd input="../sequence.ditamap" format="htmlhelp"
propertyfile="../properties/chm.properties"/>
    <dita-cmd input="../taskbook.ditamap" format="pdf" propertyfile="../
properties/pdf.properties"/>
  </target>
  <target name="post">
    <description>Postprocessing steps</description>
  </target>
</project>
```

---

# Chapter

# 8

---

## Building output using Ant

---

You can use Ant to invoke the DITA Open Toolkit and generate output. You can use the complete set of parameters that are supported by the toolkit.

### Related tasks

[Migrating Ant builds to use the dita command](#) on page 34

Although Ant builds are still supported in the DITA Open Toolkit, you might want to switch to use the new `dita` command.

## Ant

---

Ant is a Java-based, open-source tool that is provided by the Apache Foundation. It can be used to declare a sequence of build actions. It is well suited for both development and document builds. The toolkit ships with a copy of Ant.

The DITA-OT uses Ant to manage the XSLT scripts that are used to perform the various transformation; it also uses Ant to manage intermediate steps that are written in Java.

The most important Ant script is the `build.xml` file. This script defines and combines common pre-processing and output transformation routines; it also defines the DITA-OT extension points.

### Related tasks

[Migrating Ant builds to use the dita command](#) on page 34

Although Ant builds are still supported in the DITA Open Toolkit, you might want to switch to use the new `dita` command.

[Building output using Ant](#) on page 37

You can build output by using an Ant build script to provide the DITA-OT parameters.

[Creating an Ant build script](#) on page 38

Instead of typing the DITA-OT parameters at the command prompt, you might want to create an Ant build script that contains all of the parameters.

### Related reference

[DITA-OT parameters](#) on page 53

Certain parameters apply to all DITA-OT transformations. Other parameters are common to the HTML-based transformations. Some parameters apply only to specific transformation types. These parameters can be passed as options to the `dita` command using the `--parameter=value` syntax or included in build scripts as Ant properties.

[Apache Ant documentation](#)

## Building output using Ant

---

You can build output by using an Ant build script to provide the DITA-OT parameters.

### Procedure

1. Open a command prompt or terminal session, and then change to the directory where the DITA Open Toolkit is installed.

2. Issue the following command:

Option	Description
<b>Linux or macOS</b>	<code>bin/ant -f build-script target</code>
<b>Windows</b>	<code>bin\ant -f build-script target</code>

where:

- *build-script* is name of the Ant build script.
- *target* is an optional switch that specifies the name of the Ant target that you want to run.

If you do not specify a target, the value of the `@default` attribute for the Ant project is used.

### Related concepts

[Ant](#) on page 37

Ant is a Java-based, open-source tool that is provided by the Apache Foundation. It can be used to declare a sequence of build actions. It is well suited for both development and document builds. The toolkit ships with a copy of Ant.

### Related tasks

[Creating an Ant build script](#) on page 38

Instead of typing the DITA-OT parameters at the command prompt, you might want to create an Ant build script that contains all of the parameters.

[Migrating Ant builds to use the dita command](#) on page 34

Although Ant builds are still supported in the DITA Open Toolkit, you might want to switch to use the new `dita` command.

### Related reference

[DITA-OT parameters](#) on page 53

Certain parameters apply to all DITA-OT transformations. Other parameters are common to the HTML-based transformations. Some parameters apply only to specific transformation types. These parameters can be passed as options to the `dita` command using the `--parameter=value` syntax or included in build scripts as Ant properties.

[Apache Ant documentation](#)

## Creating an Ant build script

---

Instead of typing the DITA-OT parameters at the command prompt, you might want to create an Ant build script that contains all of the parameters.

### Procedure

1. Create an XML file that contains the following content:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<project name="%project-name%" default="%default-target%" basedir=".">

  <property name="dita.dir" location="%path-to-DITA-OT%" />

  <target name="%target-name%">
    <ant antfile="$ {dita.dir}/build.xml">
      <property name="args.input" value="%DITA-input%" />
      <property name="transtype" value="html5" />
    </ant>
  </target>

</project>
```

You will replace the placeholder content (indicated by the % signs) with content applicable to your environment.

2. Specify project information:

- a) Optional: Set the value of the @name attribute to the name of your project.
- b) Set the value of the @default attribute to the name of a target in the build script.

If the build script is invoked without specifying a target, this target will be run.

### 3. Set the value of the dita.dir property to the location of the DITA-OT.

This can be a fully qualified path, or you can specify it relative to the location of the Ant build script that you are writing.

### 4. Create the Ant target:

- a) Set the value of the @name attribute.
- b) Specify the value for the args.input property.
- c) Specify the value of the transtype property.

### 5. Save the build script.

## Example

The following Ant build script generates CHM and PDF output for the sample DITA maps.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>

<project name="build-chm-pdf" default="all" basedir=".">

  <property name="dita.dir" location="${basedir}/../../.."/>

  <target name="all" description="build CHM and PDF" depends="chm,pdf"/>

  <target name="chm" description="build CHM">
    <ant antfile="${dita.dir}/build.xml">
      <property name="args.input" location="../sequence.ditamap"/>
      <property name="transtype" value="htmlhelp"/>
      <property name="output.dir" location="../out/chm"/>
      <property name="args.gen.task.lbl" value="YES"/>
    </ant>
  </target>

  <target name="pdf" description="build PDF">
    <ant antfile="${dita.dir}/build.xml">
      <property name="args.input" location="../taskbook.ditamap"/>
      <property name="transtype" value="pdf"/>
      <property name="output.dir" location="../out/pdf"/>
      <property name="args.gen.task.lbl" value="YES"/>
      <property name="args.rellinks" value="nofamily"/>
    </ant>
  </target>

</project>
```

In addition to the mandatory parameters (args.input and transtype), the chm and pdf targets each specify some optional parameters:

- The args.gen.task.lbl property is set to YES, which ensures that headings are automatically generated for the sections of task topics.
- The output.dir property specifies where the DITA-OT writes the output of the transformations.

The pdf target also specifies that related links should be generated in the PDF, but only those links that are created by relationship tables and <link> elements.

Finally, the all target simply specifies that both the chm and pdf target should be run.

## What to do next

Another resource for learning about Ant scripts are the files in the `dita-ot-dir/docsrc/samples/ant_sample/` directory. This directory contains sample Ant build files for common output formats, as well as templates that you can use to create your own Ant scripts.

## Related concepts

[Ant](#) on page 37

Ant is a Java-based, open-source tool that is provided by the Apache Foundation. It can be used to declare a sequence of build actions. It is well suited for both development and document builds. The toolkit ships with a copy of Ant.

## Related tasks

[Building output using Ant](#) on page 37

You can build output by using an Ant build script to provide the DITA-OT parameters.

[Migrating Ant builds to use the dita command](#) on page 34

Although Ant builds are still supported in the DITA Open Toolkit, you might want to switch to use the new `dita` command.

## Related reference

[DITA-OT parameters](#) on page 53

Certain parameters apply to all DITA-OT transformations. Other parameters are common to the HTML-based transformations. Some parameters apply only to specific transformation types. These parameters can be passed as options to the `dita` command using the `--parameter=value` syntax or included in build scripts as Ant properties.

[Apache Ant documentation](#)

---

# Chapter

# 9

---

## DITA-OT transformations (output formats)

---

The DITA Open Toolkit ships with several core transformations that generate different output formats from DITA content. Each transformation represents an implementation of the processing that is defined by OASIS in the DITA specification.

### PDF

---

The pdf transformation generates output in Portable Document Format.

This transformation was originally created as a plug-in and maintained outside of the main toolkit code. It was created as a more robust alternative to the demo PDF transformation in the original toolkit, and thus was known as PDF2. The plug-in was bundled into the default toolkit distribution with release 1.4.3.

To run the PDF transformation, set the transtype parameter to pdf, or pass the `--format=pdf` option to the `dita` command line.

#### Related concepts

[Generating revision bars](#) on page 91

If you use Antenna House Formatter or RenderX XEP, you can generate revision bars in your PDF output by using the `@changebar` attribute of the DITAVAL `<revprop>` element.

#### Related reference

[Common parameters](#) on page 53

Certain parameters apply to all transformations that are supported by the DITA Open Toolkit.

[PDF parameters](#) on page 57

Certain parameters are specific to the PDF transformation.

### HTML5

---

The html5 transformation generates HTML5 output and a table of contents (TOC) file.

The HTML5 output is always associated with the default DITA-OT CSS file (`commonltr.css` or `commonrtl.css` for right-to-left languages). You can use toolkit parameters to add a custom style sheet that overrides the default styles, or generate a `<nav>` element with a navigation TOC in topic pages.

To run the HTML5 transformation, set the transtype parameter to html5, or pass the `--format=html5` option to the `dita` command line.

#### Related concepts

[Handling content outside the map directory](#) on page 77

By default, DITA-OT assumes content is located in or beneath the directory containing the DITA map file. The `generate.copy.outer` parameter can be used to adjust how output is generated for content that is located outside the map directory.

#### Related tasks

[Setting parameters for custom HTML](#) on page 73

For simple branded HTML pages, you can adjust the look and feel of the default output to match your company style by setting parameters to include custom CSS, header branding, or table-of-contents navigation in topics. (These changes do not require a custom plug-in.)

### Related reference

[Common parameters](#) on page 53

Certain parameters apply to all transformations that are supported by the DITA Open Toolkit.

[HTML-based output parameters](#) on page 59

Certain parameters apply to all HTML-based transformation types: HTML5, XHTML, HTML Help, Eclipse help, and TocJS.

[HTML5 parameters](#) on page 61

The HTML5 transformation shares common parameters with other HTML-based transformations and provides additional parameters that are specific to HTML5 output.

## Eclipse help

---

The eclipsehelp transformation generates XHTML output, CSS files, and the control files that are needed for Eclipse help.

In addition to the XHTML output and CSS files, this transformation returns the following files, where *mapname* is the name of the master DITA map.

File name	Description
plugin.xml	Control file for the Eclipse plug-in
<i>mapname</i> .xml	Table of contents
index.xml	Index file
plugin.properties	
META-INF/MANIFEST.MF	

To run the Eclipse help transformation, set the transtype parameter to eclipsehelp, or pass the --format=eclipsehelp option to the dita command line.

### Related concepts

[Handling content outside the map directory](#) on page 77

By default, DITA-OT assumes content is located in or beneath the directory containing the DITA map file. The generate.copy.outer parameter can be used to adjust how output is generated for content that is located outside the map directory.

### Related reference

[Common parameters](#) on page 53

Certain parameters apply to all transformations that are supported by the DITA Open Toolkit.

[HTML-based output parameters](#) on page 59

Certain parameters apply to all HTML-based transformation types: HTML5, XHTML, HTML Help, Eclipse help, and TocJS.

[Eclipse Help parameters](#) on page 64

Certain parameters are specific to the Eclipse help transformation.

### Related information

[Official Eclipse website](#)

## HTML Help

---

The `htmlhelp` transformation generates HTML output, CSS files, and the control files that are needed to produce a Microsoft Compiled HTML Help (.chm) file.

In addition to the HTML output and CSS files, this transformation returns the following files, where *mapname* is the name of the master DITA map.

File name	Description
<i>mapname</i> .hhc	Table of contents
<i>mapname</i> .hhk	Sorted index
<i>mapname</i> .hhp	HTML Help project file
<i>mapname</i> .chm	Compiled HTML Help file <b>Note:</b> The compiled file is only generated if the HTML Help Workshop is installed on the build system.

To run the HTML Help transformation, set the `transtype` parameter to `htmlhelp`, or pass the `--format=htmlhelp` option to the `dita` command line.

### Related concepts

[Handling content outside the map directory](#) on page 77

By default, DITA-OT assumes content is located in or beneath the directory containing the DITA map file. The `generate.copy.outer` parameter can be used to adjust how output is generated for content that is located outside the map directory.

### Related reference

[Common parameters](#) on page 53

Certain parameters apply to all transformations that are supported by the DITA Open Toolkit.

[HTML-based output parameters](#) on page 59

Certain parameters apply to all HTML-based transformation types: HTML5, XHTML, HTML Help, Eclipse help, and TocJS.

[Microsoft Compiled HTML Help parameters](#) on page 64

Certain parameters are specific to the Microsoft Compiled HTML Help (.chm) transformation.

## Markdown

---

Along with Markdown input, DITA-OT now provides three new transformation types to convert DITA content to Markdown, including the original syntax, GitHub-Flavored Markdown, and GitBook.

The new output formats can be used to feed DITA content into Markdown-based publishing systems or other workflows that lack the ability to process DITA XML.

### Generating Markdown output

Markdown output can be generated by passing one of the following transformation types to the `dita` command with the `--format` option:

- To publish Markdown DITA files, use the `markdown` transtype.
- To generate [GitHub-Flavored Markdown](#) files, use the `markdown_github` transtype.
- To publish GitHub-Flavored Markdown and generate a `SUMMARY.md` table of contents file for publication via [GitBook](#), use the `markdown_gitbook` transtype.

Run the `dita` command and set the value of the output `--format` option to the desired format:

```
dita-ot-dir/bin/dita --input=input-file --format=markdown
```

where:

- `dita-ot-dir` is the DITA-OT installation directory.
- `input-file` is the DITA map or DITA file that you want to process.

### Related reference

[Common parameters](#) on page 53

Certain parameters apply to all transformations that are supported by the DITA Open Toolkit.

## Normalized DITA

---

The `dita` transformation generates normalized topics and maps from DITA input. The normalized output includes the results of the DITA Open Toolkit pre-processing operations, which resolve map references, keys, content references, code references and push metadata back and forth between maps and topics.

In comparison to the source DITA files, the normalized DITA files are modified in the following ways:

- References from one DITA map to another are resolved
- Map-based links, such as those generated by map hierarchy and relationship tables, are added to the topics.
- Link text is resolved.
- Map attributes that cascade are made explicit on child elements.
- Map metadata such as index entries and copyrights are pushed into topics.
- Topic metadata such as navigation titles, link text and short descriptions are pulled from topics into the map.
- XML comments are removed.

### Applications

Normalized output may be useful in situations where post-processing of DITA content is required, but the downstream systems are limited in their ability to resolve DITA references.

### Generating normalized DITA output

Run the `dita` command and set the value of the output `--format` option to `dita`:

```
dita-ot-dir/bin/dita --input=input-file --format=dita
```

where:

- `dita-ot-dir` is the DITA-OT installation directory.
- `input-file` is the DITA map or DITA file that you want to process.

### Related reference

[Common parameters](#) on page 53

Certain parameters apply to all transformations that are supported by the DITA Open Toolkit.

## TocJS

---

The `tocjs` transformation generates XHTML output, a frameset, and a JavaScript-based table of contents with expandable and collapsible entries. The transformation was originally created by Shawn McKenzie as a plug-in and was added to the default distribution in DITA-OT release 1.5.4.

The `tocjs` transformation was updated so that it produces XHTML output and uses a default frameset.

To run the TocJS transformation, set the transtype parameter to tocjs, or pass the `--format=tocjs` option to the `dita` command line.

### Related reference

[Common parameters](#) on page 53

Certain parameters apply to all transformations that are supported by the DITA Open Toolkit.

## troff

---

The troff transformation produces output for use with the troff viewer on Unix-style platforms, particularly for programs such as the man page viewer.

Each DITA topic generally produces one troff output file. The troff transformation supports most common DITA structures, but it does not support `<table>` or `<simpletable>` elements. Most testing of troff output was performed using the Cygwin Linux emulator.

To run the troff transformation, set the transtype parameter to troff, or pass the `--format=troff` option to the `dita` command line.

### Related reference

[Common parameters](#) on page 53

Certain parameters apply to all transformations that are supported by the DITA Open Toolkit.

## XHTML

---

The xhtml transformation generates XHTML output and a table of contents (TOC) file. This was the first transformation created for the DITA Open Toolkit, and originally served as the basis for all HTML-based transformations.

The XHTML output is always associated with the default DITA-OT CSS file (`commonltr.css` or `commonrtl.css` for right-to-left languages). You can use toolkit parameters to add a custom style sheet to override the default styles.

To run the XHTML transformation, set the transtype parameter to xhtml, or pass the `--format=xhtml` option to the `dita` command line.

### Related concepts

[Handling content outside the map directory](#) on page 77

By default, DITA-OT assumes content is located in or beneath the directory containing the DITA map file. The `generate.copy.outer` parameter can be used to adjust how output is generated for content that is located outside the map directory.

### Related tasks

[Setting parameters for custom HTML](#) on page 73

For simple branded HTML pages, you can adjust the look and feel of the default output to match your company style by setting parameters to include custom CSS, header branding, or table-of-contents navigation in topics. (These changes do not require a custom plug-in.)

### Related reference

[Common parameters](#) on page 53

Certain parameters apply to all transformations that are supported by the DITA Open Toolkit.

[HTML-based output parameters](#) on page 59

Certain parameters apply to all HTML-based transformation types: HTML5, XHTML, HTML Help, Eclipse help, and TocJS.

[XHTML parameters](#) on page 63

Certain parameters are specific to the XHTML transformation.



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# Part IV

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## Setting DITA Open Toolkit parameters

---

You can adjust the behavior of the DITA Open Toolkit via `dita` command arguments and options, DITA-OT parameters settings, and configuration properties.



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# Chapter 10

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## Arguments and options for the `dita` command

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The `dita` command takes mandatory arguments to process DITA content, manage plug-ins, or print information about the command. Options can be used to modify the command behavior or specify additional configuration parameters.

### Usage

```
dita --input=file --format=name [ options ]
dita --install [{ filename URL }]
dita --uninstall id
dita --help
dita --version
```

**Note:** Most `dita` command options support several syntax alternatives. All options can be specified with a GNU-style option keyword preceded by two hyphens. In many cases, Unix-style single-letter options (preceded by a single hyphen) are also available for backwards compatibility.

### Arguments

**--input=*file***

**-i *file***

Specifies the master file for your documentation project. This argument corresponds to the common parameter `args.input`. Typically this is a DITA map, however it also can be a DITA topic if you want to transform a single DITA file. The path can be absolute, relative to `args.input.dir`, or relative to the current directory if `args.input.dir` is not defined.

**--format=*name***

**-f *name***

Specifies the output format (transformation type).

This argument corresponds to the common parameter `transtype`.

You can create plug-ins to add new output formats; by default, the following values are available:

- `dita`
- `eclipsehelp`
- `html5`
- `htmlhelp`
- `markdown`, `markdown_gitbook`, and `markdown_github`
- `pdf`
- `tocjs`
- `troff`
- `xhtml`

**--install *filename***

**--install *URL***

Install a single plug-in from a local ZIP file or from a URL.

**--install**

If no *filename* or *URL* argument is provided, the installation process reloads the current set of plug-ins from the `plugins` directory. This approach can be used to add or remove multiple plug-ins at once, or any individual plug-ins you have already copied to (or removed from) the `plugins` directory.

**--uninstall *id***

Uninstall a plug-in with the specified ID.



**Attention:** The `--uninstall` option also removes the corresponding subdirectory from the `plugins` folder.

**--help****-h**

Print command usage help.

**--version**

Print version information and exit.

**Options****--output=*dir*****-o *dir***

Specifies the path of the output directory; the path can be absolute or relative to the current directory. This argument corresponds to the common parameter `output.dir`. By default, the output is written to the `out` subdirectory of the current directory.

**--filter=*file***

Specifies filter file(s) used to include, exclude, or flag content.

This argument corresponds to the common parameter `args.filter`. Relative paths are resolved against the current directory and internally converted to absolute paths.

**--temp=*dir*****-t *dir***

Specifies the location of the temporary directory.

This argument corresponds to the common parameter `dita.temp.dir`.

**--verbose****-v**

Verbose logging.

**--debug****-d**

Debug logging.

**--logfile=*file*****-l *file***

Write logging messages to a file.

**--parameter=*value*****-D*parameter=value***

Specify a value for a DITA-OT or Ant build parameter.

The GNU-style `--parameter=value` form is only available for parameters that are configured in the plug-in configuration file; the Java-style `-D` form can also be used to specify additional non-configured parameters or set system properties.

Parameters not implemented by the specified transformation type or referenced in a `.properties` file are ignored.

**Tip:** If you are building in different environments where the location of the input files is not consistent, set `args.input.dir` with the `dita` command and reference its value with `${args.input.dir}` in your `.properties` file.

### **`--propertyfile=file`**

Use build parameters defined in the referenced `.properties` file.

Build parameters specified on the command line override those set in the `.properties` file.

### **Related tasks**

[Building output using the dita command](#)

[Setting build parameters with .properties files](#) on page 33

Usually, DITA builds require setting a number of parameters that do not change frequently. You can reference a set of build parameters defined in a `.properties` file when building output with the `dita` command. If needed, you can override any parameter by specifying it explicitly as an argument to the `dita` command.

### **Related reference**

[DITA-OT parameters](#) on page 53

Certain parameters apply to all DITA-OT transformations. Other parameters are common to the HTML-based transformations. Some parameters apply only to specific transformation types. These parameters can be passed as options to the `dita` command using the `--parameter=value` syntax or included in build scripts as Ant properties.

[Internal Ant properties](#) on page 69

Reference list of Ant properties used by DITA-OT internally.



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# Chapter 11

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## DITA-OT parameters

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Certain parameters apply to all DITA-OT transformations. Other parameters are common to the HTML-based transformations. Some parameters apply only to specific transformation types. These parameters can be passed as options to the `dita` command using the `--parameter=value` syntax or included in build scripts as Ant properties.

If your toolkit installation includes custom plug-ins that define additional parameters, you can add entries to the following topics by rebuilding the DITA-OT documentation.

### Related tasks

[Setting build parameters with .properties files](#) on page 33

Usually, DITA builds require setting a number of parameters that do not change frequently. You can reference a set of build parameters defined in a `.properties` file when building output with the `dita` command. If needed, you can override any parameter by specifying it explicitly as an argument to the `dita` command.

[Rebuilding the DITA-OT documentation](#) on page 151

The DITA-OT ships with Ant scripts that enable you to rebuild the toolkit documentation. This is especially helpful if your environment contains plug-ins that add new extension points, messages, or parameters to the toolkit.

## Common parameters

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Certain parameters apply to all transformations that are supported by the DITA Open Toolkit.

### `args.debug`

Specifies whether debugging information is included in the log. The allowed values are `yes` and `no`; the default value is `no`.

### `args.draft`

Specifies whether the content of `<draft-comment>` and `<required-cleanup>` elements is included in the output. The allowed values are `yes` and `no`; the default value is `no`.

Corresponds to the XSLT parameter `DRAFT` in most XSLT modules.

**Tip:** For PDF output, setting the `args.draft` parameter to `yes` causes the contents of the `<titlealts>` element to be rendered below the title.

### `args.figurelink.style`

Specifies how cross references to figures are styled in output. The allowed values are `NUMBER`, `TITLE`, and `NUMTITLE`.

Specifying `NUMBER` results in "Figure 5"; specifying `TITLE` results in the title of the figure. Corresponds to the XSLT parameter `FIGURELINK`.

**Note:** Support for PDF was added in DITA-OT 2.0. By default PDF uses the value `NUMTITLE`, which is not supported for other transformation types; this results in "Figure 5. Title".

### `args.filter`

Specifies filter file(s) used to include, exclude, or flag content. Relative paths are resolved against the DITA-OT base directory (for backwards compatibility) and internally converted to absolute paths.

**Note:** The system path separator character is used to delimit individual file paths in the list of values (semicolon ‘;’ on Windows, and colon ‘:’ on macOS and Linux). DITAVAL files are evaluated in the order specified, so conditions specified in the first file take precedence over matching conditions specified in later files, just as conditions at the start of a DITAVAL document take precedence over matching conditions later in the same document.

#### args.gen.task.lbl

Specifies whether to generate headings for sections within task topics. The allowed values are YES and NO.

Corresponds to the XSLT parameter GENERATE-TASK-LABELS.

#### args.grammar.cache

Specifies whether the grammar-caching feature of the XML parser is used. The allowed values are yes and no; the default value is yes.

**Note:** This option dramatically speeds up processing time. However, there is a known problem with using this feature for documents that use XML entities. If your build fails with parser errors about entity resolution, set this parameter to no.

#### args.input

Specifies the master file for your documentation project.

Typically this is a DITA map, however it also can be a DITA topic if you want to transform a single DITA file. The path can be absolute, relative to args.input.dir, or relative to the directory where your project's Ant build script resides if args.input.dir is not defined.

#### args.input.dir

Specifies the base directory for your documentation project.

The default value is the parent directory of the file specified by args.input.

#### args.logdir

Specifies the location where the DITA-OT places log files for your project.



**Attention:** The args.logdir parameter is obsolete and will be removed in an upcoming version of DITA-OT. To write the log to a file, use `dita --logfile=file` or `ant -l file` to set the path to the log. Unless an absolute path is specified, the value will be interpreted relative to the current directory.

#### args.output.base

Specifies the name of the output file without file extension.

#### args.rellinks

Specifies which links to include in the output. The following values are supported:

- none – No links are included.
- all – All links are included.
- noparent – Parent links are not included.
- nofamily – Parent, child, next, and previous links are not included.

For PDF output, the default value is nofamily. For all other formats, the default value is all.

#### args.tablelink.style

Specifies how cross references to tables are styled. The allowed values are NUMBER, TITLE, and NUMTITLE.

Specifying NUMBER results in "Table 5"; specifying TITLE results in the title of the table. Corresponds to the XSLT parameter TABLELINK.

**Note:** Support for PDF was added in DITA-OT 2.0. By default PDF uses the value NUMTITLE, which is not supported for other transformation types; this results in "Table 5. Title".

**clean.temp**

Specifies whether the DITA-OT deletes the files in the temporary directory after it finishes a build. The allowed values are yes and no; the default value is yes.

**conserve-memory**

Conserve memory at the expense of processing speed. The allowed values are true and false; the default value is false.

**default.language**

Specifies the language that is used if the input file does not have the `@xml:lang` attribute set on the root element. By default, this is set to en. The allowed values are those that are defined in IETF BCP 47, [Tags for Identifying Languages](#).

**dita.dir**

Specifies where the DITA-OT is installed.

**dita.input.valfile**

Specifies a filter file to be used to include, exclude, or flag content.

**Notice:** Deprecated in favor of the `args.filter` parameter.

**dita.temp.dir**

Specifies the location of the temporary directory.

The temporary directory is where the DITA-OT writes temporary files that are generated during the transformation process.

**filter-stage**

Specifies whether filtering is done before all other processing, or after key and conref processing. The allowed values are early and late; the default value is early.

**Note:** Changing the filtering stage may produce different results for the same initial data set and filtering conditions.

**force-unique**

Generate copy-to attributes to duplicate topicref elements. The allowed values are true and false; the default value is false.

Setting this to true ensures that unique output files are created for each instance of a resource when a map contains multiple references to a single topic.

**generate-debug-attributes**

Specifies whether the `@xtrf` and `@xtrc` debugging attributes are generated in the temporary files. The following values are supported:

- true (default) – Enables generation of debugging attributes
- false – Disables generation of debugging attributes

**Note:** Disabling debugging attributes reduces the size of temporary files and thus reduces memory consumption. However, the log messages no longer have the source information available and thus the ability to debug problems might deteriorate.

**generate.copy.outer**

Specifies whether to generate output files for content that is not located in or beneath the directory containing the DITA map file. The following values are supported:

- 1 (default) – Do not generate output for content that is located outside the DITA map directory.
- 3 – Shift the output directory so that it contains all output for the publication.

See [Handling content outside the map directory](#) on page 77 for more information.

**onlytopic.in.map**

Specifies whether files that are linked to, or referenced with a `@conref` attribute, generate output. The allowed values are `true` and `false`; the default value is `false`.

If set to `true`, only files that are referenced directly from the map will generate output.

### outer.control

Specifies how the DITA-OT handles content files that are not located in or below the directory containing the master DITA map. The following values are supported:

- `fail` – Fail quickly if files are going to be generated or copied outside of the directory.
- `warn` (default) – Complete the operation if files will be generated or copied outside of the directory, but log a warning.
- `quiet` – Quietly finish without generating warnings or errors.



**Warning:** Microsoft HTML Help Compiler cannot produce HTML Help for documentation projects that use outer content. The content files must reside in or below the directory containing the master DITA map file, and the map file cannot specify `..` at the start of the `@href` attributes for `<topicref>` elements.

### output.dir

Specifies the name and location of the output directory.

By default, the output is written to `DITA-dir/out`.

### processing-mode

Specifies how the DITA-OT handles errors and error recovery. The following values are supported:

- `strict` – When an error is encountered, the DITA-OT stops processing
- `lax` (default) – When an error is encountered, the DITA-OT attempts to recover from it
- `skip` – When an error is encountered, the DITA-OT continues processing but does not attempt error recovery

### remove-broken-links

Remove broken related links. The allowed values are `true` and `false`; the default value is `false`.

### root-chunk-override

Override for map chunk attribute value.

Acceptable values include any value normally allowed on the `@chunk` attribute. If the map does not have a `@chunk` attribute, this value will be used; if the map already has a `@chunk` attribute specified, this value will be used instead.

### transtype

Specifies the output format (transformation type).

You can create plug-ins to add new output formats; by default, the following values are available:

- `dita`
- `eclipsehelp`
- `html5`
- `htmlhelp`
- `markdown`, `markdown_gitbook`, and `markdown_github`
- `pdf`
- `tocjs`
- `troff`
- `xhtml`

### validate

Specifies whether the DITA-OT validates the content. The allowed values are `true` and `false`; the default value is `true`.

**Related concepts**

[Eclipse help transformation](#) on page 42

The eclipsehelp transformation generates XHTML output, CSS files, and the control files that are needed for Eclipse help.

[HTML help transformation](#) on page 43

The htmlhelp transformation generates HTML output, CSS files, and the control files that are needed to produce a Microsoft Compiled HTML Help (.chm) file.

[PDF transformation](#) on page 41

The pdf transformation generates output in Portable Document Format.

[XHTML transformation](#) on page 45

The xhtml transformation generates XHTML output and a table of contents (TOC) file. This was the first transformation created for the DITA Open Toolkit, and originally served as the basis for all HTML-based transformations.

[HTML5 transformation](#) on page 41

The html5 transformation generates HTML5 output and a table of contents (TOC) file.

[TocJS transformation](#) on page 44

The tocjs transformation generates XHTML output, a frameset, and a JavaScript-based table of contents with expandable and collapsible entries. The transformation was originally created by Shawn McKenzie as a plug-in and was added to the default distribution in DITA-OT release 1.5.4.

[troff transformation](#) on page 45

The troff transformation produces output for use with the troff viewer on Unix-style platforms, particularly for programs such as the man page viewer.

**Related tasks**

[Setting parameters for custom HTML](#) on page 73

For simple branded HTML pages, you can adjust the look and feel of the default output to match your company style by setting parameters to include custom CSS, header branding, or table-of-contents navigation in topics. (These changes do not require a custom plug-in.)

**Related information**

[Markdown transformations](#) on page 43

Along with Markdown input, DITA-OT now provides three new transformation types to convert DITA content to Markdown, including the original syntax, GitHub-Flavored Markdown, and GitBook.

[Normalized DITA transformations](#) on page 44

The dita transformation generates normalized topics and maps from DITA input. The normalized output includes the results of the DITA Open Toolkit pre-processing operations, which resolve map references, keys, content references, code references and push metadata back and forth between maps and topics.

## PDF parameters

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Certain parameters are specific to the PDF transformation.

**args.artlbl**

Specifies whether to generate a label for each image; the label will contain the image file name. The allowed values are yes and no; the default value is no.

**args.bookmap-order**

Specifies if the frontmatter and backmatter content order is retained in bookmap. The allowed values are retain and discard; the default value is discard.

**args.bookmark.style**

Specifies whether PDF bookmarks are by default expanded or collapsed. The allowed values are EXPANDED and COLLAPSE.

**args.chapter.layout**

Specifies whether chapter level TOCs are generated. The allowed values are MINITOC and BASIC; the default value is MINITOC.

**args.fo.userconfig**

Specifies the user configuration file for FOP.

**args.xsl.pdf**

Specifies an XSL file that is used to override the default XSL transformation.

You must specify the fully qualified file name.

**axf.cmd**

Specifies the path to the Antenna House Formatter executable.

**axf.opt**

Specifies the user configuration file for Antenna House Formatter.

**custom.xep.config**

Specifies the user configuration file for RenderX.

**customization.dir**

Specifies the customization directory.

**maxJavaMemory**

Specifies the amount of memory allocated to the RenderX process.

**org.dita.pdf2.i18n.enabled**

Enables internationalization (I18N) font processing to provide per-character font selection for FO renderers that do not support the `font-selection-strategy` property (such as Apache FOP).

When this feature is enabled, DITA-OT uses a font mapping process that takes the content language into consideration. The mapping process uses configuration files for each language to define characters that should be rendered with certain logical fonts, and font mappings that associate each logical font to physical font files.

The following values are allowed:

- true (default) — Enables font mapping
- false — Disables font mapping

**Tip:** If you don't use custom character mappings, turning off font mapping makes it easier to define custom fonts simply by changing font names in the XSL attributes files of your custom PDF plug-in. For details, see [Font configuration in PDF2](#).

**outputFile.base**

Specifies the base file name of the generated PDF file.

By default, the PDF file uses the base filename of the input `.ditamap` file.

**pdf.formatter**

Specifies the XSL processor. The following values are supported:

- ah – Antenna House Formatter
- xep – RenderX XEP Engine
- fop (default) – Apache FOP

**publish.required.cleanup**

Specifies whether draft-comment and required-cleanup elements are included in the output. The allowed values are yes, no, yes, and no.

The default value is the value of the `args.draft` parameter. Corresponds to the XSLT parameter `publishRequiredCleanup`.

**Notice:** This parameter is deprecated in favor of the `args.draft` parameter.

### Related concepts

[PDF transformation](#) on page 41

The pdf transformation generates output in Portable Document Format.

### Related reference

[Common parameters](#) on page 53

Certain parameters apply to all transformations that are supported by the DITA Open Toolkit.

## HTML-based output parameters

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Certain parameters apply to all HTML-based transformation types: HTML5, XHTML, HTML Help, Eclipse help, and TocJS.

### `args.artlbl`

Specifies whether to generate a label for each image; the label will contain the image file name. The allowed values are yes and no; the default value is no.

### `args.copycss`

Specifies whether to copy the custom .css file to the output directory. The allowed values are yes and no; the default value is no.

If an external process will copy your custom .css file to the output directory, leave this parameter unset (or set it to no). If DITA-OT should copy the file when generating output, set it to yes.

### `args.css`

Specifies the name of a custom .css file.

The value of this parameter should be only the file name (or an absolute path to the file). A relative path can be specified with `args.cssroot`.

### `args.csspath`

Specifies the **destination** directory to which .css files are copied (relative to the output directory).

Corresponds to the XSLT parameter `CSSPATH`.

DITA-OT will copy the file **to** this location.

**Tip:** If `args.csspath` is not set, the custom CSS file (and the default CSS files) will be copied to the root level of the output folder. To copy CSS files to an output subfolder named `css`, set `args.csspath` to `css`.

### `args.cssroot`

Specifies the **source** directory that contains the custom .css file.

DITA-OT will copy the file **from** this location.

**Tip:** The value you enter here will be interpreted relative to the location of the input map file. If your map is stored at the root level of your project folder and the CSS file is stored in a subfolder named `resources`, set `args.cssroot` to `resources`.

### `args.dita.locale`

Specifies the language locale file to use for sorting index entries.

**Note:** This parameter is not available for the XHTML transformation.

### `args.ftr`

Specifies an XML file that contains content for a running footer.

Corresponds to the XSLT parameter `FTR`.

**Note:** The footer file should be specified using an absolute path and must contain valid XML. A common practice is to place all content into a `<div>` element.

#### **args.gen.default.meta**

Specifies whether to generate extra metadata that targets parental control scanners, meta elements with name="security" and name="Robots". The allowed values are yes and no; the default value is no.

Corresponds to the XSLT parameter `genDefMeta`.

#### **args.hdf**

Specifies an XML file that contains content to be placed in the document head.

The contents of the header file will be inserted in the `<head>` element of the generated HTML files.

**Tip:** The header file should be specified using an absolute path and must contain valid XML. If you need to insert more than one element into the HTML page head, wrap the content in a `<div>` element. The division wrapper in the header file will be discarded when generating HTML files, and the contents will be inserted into each page head.

#### **args.hdr**

Specifies an XML file that contains content for a running header.

Corresponds to the XSLT parameter `HDR`.

**Note:** The header file should be specified using an absolute path and must contain valid XML. A common practice is to place all content into a `<div>` element.

#### **args.hide.parent.link**

Specifies whether to hide links to parent topics in the HTML or XHTML output. The allowed values are yes and no; the default value is no.

Corresponds to the XSLT parameter `NOPARENTLINK`.

**Notice:** This parameter is deprecated in favor of the `args.rellinks` parameter.

#### **args.indexshow**

Specifies whether the content of `<indexterm>` elements are rendered in the output. The allowed values are yes and no; the default value is no.

#### **args.outext**

Specifies the file extension for HTML or XHTML output.

Corresponds to the XSLT parameter `OUTEXT`.

#### **args.xhtml.classattr**

Specifies whether to include the DITA class ancestry inside the XHTML elements. The allowed values are yes and no; the default value is yes.

For example, the `<prereq>` element (which is specialized from `<section>`) would generate `class="section prereq"`. Corresponds to the XSLT parameter `PRESERVE-DITA-CLASS`.

**Note:** Beginning with DITA-OT release 1.5.2, the default value is yes. For release 1.5 and 1.5.1, the default value was no.

#### **args.xsl**

Specifies a custom XSL file to be used instead of the default XSL transformation.

The parameter must specify a fully qualified file name.

#### **Related concepts**

[Eclipse help transformation](#) on page 42

The eclipsehelp transformation generates XHTML output, CSS files, and the control files that are needed for Eclipse help.

[HTML help transformation](#) on page 43

The htmlhelp transformation generates HTML output, CSS files, and the control files that are needed to produce a Microsoft Compiled HTML Help (.chm) file.

[XHTML transformation](#) on page 45

The xhtml transformation generates XHTML output and a table of contents (TOC) file. This was the first transformation created for the DITA Open Toolkit, and originally served as the basis for all HTML-based transformations.

[HTML5 transformation](#) on page 41

The html5 transformation generates HTML5 output and a table of contents (TOC) file.

### Related tasks

[Setting parameters for custom HTML](#) on page 73

For simple branded HTML pages, you can adjust the look and feel of the default output to match your company style by setting parameters to include custom CSS, header branding, or table-of-contents navigation in topics. (These changes do not require a custom plug-in.)

[Bundling CSS in a custom HTML plug-in](#) on page 79

You can create a DITA-OT plug-in that provides a custom stylesheet with the typography and colors that define your corporate identity. Coworkers can install this plug-in to ensure consistent HTML output across projects without having to copy the stylesheet to each project.

### Related reference

[Eclipse Help parameters](#) on page 64

Certain parameters are specific to the Eclipse help transformation.

[HTML5 parameters](#) on page 61

The HTML5 transformation shares common parameters with other HTML-based transformations and provides additional parameters that are specific to HTML5 output.

[Microsoft Compiled HTML Help parameters](#) on page 64

Certain parameters are specific to the Microsoft Compiled HTML Help (.chm) transformation.

[XHTML parameters](#) on page 63

Certain parameters are specific to the XHTML transformation.

## HTML5 parameters

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The HTML5 transformation shares common parameters with other HTML-based transformations and provides additional parameters that are specific to HTML5 output.

### **args.artlbl**

Specifies whether to generate a label for each image; the label will contain the image file name. The allowed values are yes and no; the default value is no.

### **args.copycss**

Specifies whether to copy the custom .css file to the output directory. The allowed values are yes and no; the default value is no.

If an external process will copy your custom .css file to the output directory, leave this parameter unset (or set it to no). If DITA-OT should copy the file when generating output, set it to yes.

### **args.css**

Specifies the name of a custom .css file.

The value of this parameter should be only the file name (or an absolute path to the file). A relative path can be specified with args.cssroot.

**args.csspath**

Specifies the **destination** directory to which .css files are copied (relative to the output directory).

Corresponds to the XSLT parameter CSSPATH.

DITA-OT will copy the file **to** this location.

**Tip:** If args.csspath is not set, the custom CSS file (and the default CSS files) will be copied to the root level of the output folder. To copy CSS files to an output subfolder named `css`, set args.csspath to `css`.

**args.cssroot**

Specifies the **source** directory that contains the custom .css file.

DITA-OT will copy the file **from** this location.

**Tip:** The value you enter here will be interpreted relative to the location of the input map file. If your map is stored at the root level of your project folder and the CSS file is stored in a subfolder named `resources`, set args.cssroot to `resources`.

**args.dita.locale**

Specifies the language locale file to use for sorting index entries.

**args.ftr**

Specifies an XML file that contains content for a running footer.

Corresponds to the XSLT parameter FTR.

**Note:** The footer file should be specified using an absolute path and must contain valid XML. A common practice is to place all content into a `<div>` element.

**args.gen.default.meta**

Specifies whether to generate extra metadata that targets parental control scanners, meta elements with name="security" and name="Robots". The allowed values are yes and no; the default value is no.

Corresponds to the XSLT parameter genDefMeta.

**args.hdf**

Specifies an XML file that contains content to be placed in the document head.

The contents of the header file will be inserted in the `<head>` element of the generated HTML files.

**Tip:** The header file should be specified using an absolute path and must contain valid XML. If you need to insert more than one element into the HTML page head, wrap the content in a `<div>` element. The division wrapper in the header file will be discarded when generating HTML files, and the contents will be inserted into each page head.

**args.hdr**

Specifies an XML file that contains content for a running header.

Corresponds to the XSLT parameter HDR.

**Note:** The header file should be specified using an absolute path and must contain valid XML. A common practice is to place all content into a `<div>` element.

**args.hide.parent.link**

Specifies whether to hide links to parent topics in the HTML5 output. The allowed values are yes and no; the default value is no.

Corresponds to the XSLT parameter NOPARENTLINK.

**Notice:** This parameter is deprecated in favor of the args.rellinks parameter.

**args.html5.classattr**

Specifies whether to include the DITA class ancestry inside the HTML5 elements. The allowed values are yes and no; the default value is yes.

**args.html5.contenttarget**

Specifies the value of the @target attribute on the <base> element in the TOC file.

**args.html5.toc**

Specifies the base name of the TOC file.

**args.html5.toc.class**

Specifies the value of the @class attribute on the <body> element in the TOC file.

**args.html5.toc.xsl**

Specifies a custom XSL file to be used for TOC generation.

**args.indexshow**

Specifies whether the content of <indexterm> elements are rendered in the output. The allowed values are yes and no; the default value is no.

**args.outext**

Specifies the file extension for HTML5 output.

Corresponds to the XSLT parameter OUTEXT.

**args.xsl**

Specifies a custom XSL file to be used instead of the default XSL transformation.

The parameter must specify a fully qualified file name.

**nav-toc**

Specifies whether to generate a table of contents (ToC) in the HTML5 <nav> element of each page. The navigation can then be rendered in a sidebar or menu via CSS.

The following values are supported:

- none (default) – No table of contents will be generated
- partial – Include the current topic in the ToC along with its parents, siblings and children
- full – Generate a complete ToC for the entire map

**Related concepts**

[HTML5 transformation](#) on page 41

The html5 transformation generates HTML5 output and a table of contents (TOC) file.

**Related tasks**

[Setting parameters for custom HTML](#) on page 73

For simple branded HTML pages, you can adjust the look and feel of the default output to match your company style by setting parameters to include custom CSS, header branding, or table-of-contents navigation in topics. (These changes do not require a custom plug-in.)

**Related reference**

[HTML-based output parameters](#) on page 59

Certain parameters apply to all HTML-based transformation types: HTML5, XHTML, HTML Help, Eclipse help, and TocJS.

## XHTML parameters

---

Certain parameters are specific to the XHTML transformation.

**args.xhtml.contenttarget**

Specifies the value of the @target attribute on the <base> element in the TOC file.

The default value is contentwin. Change this value to use a different target name for the table of contents.

#### **args.xhtml.toc**

Specifies the base name of the TOC file.

#### **args.xhtml.toc.class**

Specifies the value of the @class attribute on the <body> element in the TOC file.

#### **args.xhtml.toc.xsl**

Specifies a custom XSL file to be used for TOC generation.

#### **Related concepts**

[XHTML transformation](#) on page 45

The xhtml transformation generates XHTML output and a table of contents (TOC) file. This was the first transformation created for the DITA Open Toolkit, and originally served as the basis for all HTML-based transformations.

#### **Related tasks**

[Setting parameters for custom HTML](#) on page 73

For simple branded HTML pages, you can adjust the look and feel of the default output to match your company style by setting parameters to include custom CSS, header branding, or table-of-contents navigation in topics. (These changes do not require a custom plug-in.)

#### **Related reference**

[Common parameters](#) on page 53

Certain parameters apply to all transformations that are supported by the DITA Open Toolkit.

[HTML-based output parameters](#) on page 59

Certain parameters apply to all HTML-based transformation types: HTML5, XHTML, HTML Help, Eclipse help, and TocJS.

## **Microsoft Compiled HTML Help parameters**

---

Certain parameters are specific to the Microsoft Compiled HTML Help (.chm) transformation.

#### **args.htmlhelp.includefile**

Specifies the name of a file that you want included in the HTML Help.

#### **Related concepts**

[HTML help transformation](#) on page 43

The htmlhelp transformation generates HTML output, CSS files, and the control files that are needed to produce a Microsoft Compiled HTML Help (.chm) file.

#### **Related reference**

[Common parameters](#) on page 53

Certain parameters apply to all transformations that are supported by the DITA Open Toolkit.

[HTML-based output parameters](#) on page 59

Certain parameters apply to all HTML-based transformation types: HTML5, XHTML, HTML Help, Eclipse help, and TocJS.

## **Eclipse Help parameters**

---

Certain parameters are specific to the Eclipse help transformation.

#### **args.eclipse.provider**

Specifies the name of the person or organization that provides the Eclipse help.

The default value is DITA.

**Tip:** The toolkit ignores the value of this parameter when it processes an Eclipse map.

#### **args.eclipse.symbolic.name**

Specifies the symbolic name (aka plugin ID) in the output for an Eclipse Help project.

The `@id` value from the DITA map or the Eclipse map collection (Eclipse help specialization) is the symbolic name for the plugin in Eclipse. The default value is `org.sample.help.doc`.

**Tip:** The toolkit ignores the value of this parameter when it processes an Eclipse map.

#### **args.eclipse.version**

Specifies the version number to include in the output.

The default value is 0.0.0.

**Tip:** The toolkit ignores the value of this parameter when it processes an Eclipse map.

#### **args.eclipsehelp.country**

Specifies the region for the language that is specified by the args.

For example, `us`, `ca`, and `gb` would clarify a value of `en` set for the `args.eclipsehelp.language` parameter. The content will be moved into the appropriate directory structure for an Eclipse fragment.

#### **args.eclipsehelp.jar.name**

Specifies that the output should be zipped and returned using this name.

#### **args.eclipsehelp.language**

Specifies the base language for translated content, such as `en` for English.

This parameter is a prerequisite for the `args.eclipsehelp.country` parameter. The content will be moved into the appropriate directory structure for an Eclipse fragment.

#### **Related concepts**

[Eclipse help transformation](#) on page 42

The `eclipsehelp` transformation generates XHTML output, CSS files, and the control files that are needed for Eclipse help.

#### **Related reference**

[Common parameters](#) on page 53

Certain parameters apply to all transformations that are supported by the DITA Open Toolkit.

[HTML-based output parameters](#) on page 59

Certain parameters apply to all HTML-based transformation types: HTML5, XHTML, HTML Help, Eclipse help, and TocJS.

## Other parameters

---

These parameters enable you to reload style sheets that the DITA-OT uses for specific pre-processing stages.

**dita.html5.reloadstylesheet**

**dita.preprocess.reloadstylesheet**

**dita.preprocess.reloadstylesheet.clean-map**

**dita.preprocess.reloadstylesheet.conref**

**dita.preprocess.reloadstylesheet.lag-module**

**dita.preprocess.reloadstylesheet.mapref**

**dita.preprocess.reloadstylesheet.mappull**

**dita.preprocess.reloadstylesheet.maplink**

## **dita.preprocess.reloadstylesheet.topicpull**

### **dita.xhtml.reloadstylesheet**

Specifies whether the DITA-OT reloads the XSL style sheets that are used for the transformation. The allowed values are true and false; the default value is false.

During the pre-processing stage, DITA-OT processes one DITA topic at a time, using the same XSLT stylesheet for the entire process. These parameters control whether Ant will use the same `Transformer` object in Java, the object that handles the XSLT processing, for all topics, or create a separate `Transformer` for each topic.

The default (false) option uses the same `Transformer`, which is a little faster, because it will not need to parse/compile the XSLT stylesheets and only needs to read the source trees with `document ( )` once. The downside is that it will not release the source trees from memory, so you can run out of memory.

**Tip:** For large projects that generate Java out-of-memory errors during transformation, set the parameter to true to allow the XSLT processor to release memory. You may also need to increase the memory available to Java.

#### **Related tasks**

[Increasing Java memory allocation](#) on page 185

If you are working with large documents with extensive metadata or key references, you will need to increase the memory allocation for the Java process. You can do this from the command-line prompt for a specific session, or you can increase the value of the `ANT_OPTS` environment variable.

#### **Related reference**

[Other error messages](#) on page 179

In addition to error messages generated by the DITA Open Toolkit, you might also encounter error messages generated by Java or other tools.

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# Chapter 12

---

## Configuration properties

---

The DITA-OT uses `.properties` files and internal properties that store configuration settings for the toolkit and its plug-ins. Configuration properties are available to both Ant and Java processes, but unlike argument properties, they cannot be set at run time.

When DITA-OT starts the Ant process, it looks for property values in the following order and locations:

1. Any property passed to Ant from the command line with `-Dproperty` or `--property=value`
2. A custom property file passed with `--propertyfile`
3. A `local.properties` file in the root directory of the DITA-OT installation
4. The `lib/org.dita.dost.platform/plugin.properties` file
5. The `configuration.properties` file

If a given property is set in multiple places, the first value “wins” and subsequent entries for the same property are ignored.

You can use this mechanism to override DITA-OT default settings for your environment by passing parameters to the `dita` command with `--property=value`, or using entries in `.properties` files.

### The local.properties file

---

A `local.properties` file in the root directory of the DITA-OT installation can be used to override the default values of various DITA-OT parameters.

For example, if you always use the same rendering engine to produce PDF output for all of your projects, you could create a `local.properties` file in the root directory of your DITA-OT installation to set the `pdf.formatter` parameter and additional options for the XSL processor:

```
# Use RenderX XEP Engine for PDF output
pdf.formatter = xep

# Specify the user configuration file for RenderX
custom.xep.config = /path/to/custom.config
```

Backslash “\” characters in `.properties` files must be escaped with a second backslash as “\\”. If you use Antenna House Formatter on a Windows system, for example, you would set the path to the command using a properties file entry like this:

```
# Use Antenna House Formatter for PDF output
pdf.formatter = ah

# Specify the path to the Antenna House Formatter command
axf.cmd=C:\\Program Files\\Antenna House\\AHFormatterV62
```

**Note:** This file can only be used to set Ant property values that can be passed as argument parameters to the command line. The DITA-OT Java code does not read this file.

## The `plugin.properties` file

---

The `plugin.properties` file is used to store configuration properties that are set by the plug-in installation process.

The file is located in the `lib/org.dita.dost.platform` directory of the DITA-OT installation and stores a cached version of the plug-in configuration used by the Java code.

The contents of this file depend on the installed plug-ins. Each plug-in may contribute properties such as the path to the plug-in folder, supported extensions and print transformation types.



**Warning:** The `plugin.properties` file is regenerated each time the plug-in integration process is run, so it should not be edited manually as these changes would be lost the next time a plug-in is installed or removed.

## The `configuration.properties` file

---

The `lib/configuration.properties` file controls certain common properties, as well as some properties that control PDF processing.

The contents of the `configuration.properties` file are added to the DITA-OT configuration in the `dost-configuration.jar` file when the plug-in integration process runs. The following properties are typically set in this file:

### `otrelease`

### `otversion`

The DITA-OT release number and maintenance version stored here are read when version information is requested on the command line via `dita --version`.

### `default.cascade`

Specifies the processing default value for the DITA 1.3 `@cascade` attribute, which determines how map-level metadata attributes are applied to the children of elements where the attributes are specified. DITA-OT uses the merge value by default for backwards compatibility with DITA 1.2 and earlier.



**Warning:** This property can only be set in `configuration.properties` and should not be modified.

### `temp-file-name-scheme`

This setting specifies the name of the Java class that defines how the source URL of a topic is mapped to the URL of the temporary file name. The current default method uses a 1:1 mapping, though future implementations may use alternative approaches such as hashes or full absolute paths as file names.



**Warning:** This property can only be set in `configuration.properties` and should not be modified.

### `cli.color`

Specifies whether the `dita` command prints colored output on the command line console. When set to true, error messages in `dita` command output will appear in red on terminals that support [ANSI escape codes](#), such as on Linux or macOS. Set to false to disable the color. (Colored output is not supported on Windows consoles such as `cmd.exe` or PowerShell).

### `plugindir`s

A semicolon-separated list of directory paths that the DITA-OT searches for plug-ins to install; any relative paths are resolved against the DITA-OT base directory. Any immediate subdirectory that contains a `plugin.xml` file is installed.

**plugin.ignores**

A semicolon-separated list of directory names to be ignored during plug-in installation; any relative paths are resolved against the DITA-OT base directory.

**plugin.order**

Defines the order in which plug-ins are processed. In XML catalog files, the order of imports is significant. If multiple plug-ins define the same thing (differently), the first catalog entry “wins”. DITA-OT uses this property to define the order in which catalog entries are written. This mechanism is currently used to ensure that DITA 1.3 grammar files take precedence over their DITA 1.2 equivalents.

**org.dita.pdf2.i18n.enabled**

Enables internationalization (I18N) font processing to provide per-character font selection for FO renderers that do not support the `font-selection-strategy` property (such as Apache FOP).

When this feature is enabled, DITA-OT uses a font mapping process that takes the content language into consideration. The mapping process uses configuration files for each language to define characters that should be rendered with certain logical fonts, and font mappings that associate each logical font to physical font files.

The following values are allowed:

- `true` (default) — Enables font mapping
- `false` — Disables font mapping

**Tip:** If you don’t use custom character mappings, turning off font mapping makes it easier to define custom fonts simply by changing font names in the XSL attributes files of your custom PDF plug-in. For details, see [Font configuration in PDF2](#).

**Related information**

[DITA 1.3 specification: Cascading of metadata attributes in a DITA map](#)

[Example: How the @cascade attribute functions](#)

[Font configuration in PDF2](#)

## Internal Ant properties

---

Reference list of Ant properties used by DITA-OT internally.

**include.rellinks**

A space-separated list of link roles to be output; the `#default` value token represents links without an explicit role (those for which no `@role` attribute is defined). Defined by `args.rellinks`, but may be overridden directly. Valid roles include:

- `parent`
- `child`
- `sibling`
- `friend`
- `next`
- `previous`
- `cousin`
- `ancestor`
- `descendant`
- `sample`
- `external`
- `other`

**temp.output.dir.name**

An internal property for use with custom transform types; this property can be used to place all output in an internal directory, so that a final step in the transform type can do some form of post-processing before the files are placed in the specified output directory.

For example, if a custom HTML5 transform sets the property to `zip_dir`, all output files (including HTML, images, and CSS) will be placed within the directory `zip_dir` in the temporary processing directory. A final step can then be used to add more files, zip the directory, and return that zip to the designated output directory.

---

# Part V

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## Customizing the DITA Open Toolkit

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There are several ways to customize and extend the toolkit. You can adjust various aspects of the default output by setting parameters or using custom stylesheets. For more complex customizations, use custom DITA-OT plug-ins to override other parts of processing.

A single XSL file can be used as an override by passing it in as a parameter. For example, when building XHTML content, the XSL parameter allows users to specify a single local XSL file (inside or outside of the toolkit) that is called in place of the default XHTML code. Typically, this code imports the default processing code, and overrides a couple of processing routines. This approach is best when the override is very minimal, or when the style varies from build to build. However, any extension made with this sort of override is also possible with a plug-in.

Creating a plug-in can be very simple to very complex, and is generally the best method for changing or extending the toolkit. Plug-ins can be used to accomplish almost any modification that is needed for toolkit processing, from minor style tweaks to extensive, complicated new output formats.

Editing DITA-OT code directly is strongly discouraged. Modifying the code directly significantly increases the work and risk involved with future upgrades. It is also likely that such modifications will break plug-ins provided by others, limiting the functions available to the toolkit.



**Warning:** Any changes made directly in the code would be overwritten when upgrading to newer versions of DITA-OT, so users that have customized their toolkit installation in this way are often “stuck” on older versions of the toolkit and unable to take advantage of improvements in recent versions of DITA-OT.



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# Chapter 13

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## Customizing HTML output

---

You can adjust the look and feel of your HTML output without creating a DITA-OT plug-in by including custom CSS, headers and footers, or table-of-contents navigation in topics.

### Setting parameters for custom HTML

---

For simple branded HTML pages, you can adjust the look and feel of the default output to match your company style by setting parameters to include custom CSS, header branding, or table-of-contents navigation in topics. (These changes do not require a custom plug-in.)

#### Related concepts

[XHTML transformation](#) on page 45

The xhtml transformation generates XHTML output and a table of contents (TOC) file. This was the first transformation created for the DITA Open Toolkit, and originally served as the basis for all HTML-based transformations.

[HTML5 transformation](#) on page 41

The html5 transformation generates HTML5 output and a table of contents (TOC) file.

#### Related tasks

[Customizing HTML with a .properties file](#) on page 78

You can also use a `.properties` file to reference a set of build parameters when building output with the `dita` command. The DITA-OT documentation uses a `.properties` file to include custom CSS, header branding, and table-of-contents navigation in the HTML5 output.

[Custom HTML plug-ins](#) on page 79

For more complex customizations, you can create custom DITA-OT plug-ins that build on the default XHTML and HTML5 transformations, bundle custom stylesheets, modify the HTML markup, or override other aspects of HTML processing.

#### Related reference

[Common parameters](#) on page 53

Certain parameters apply to all transformations that are supported by the DITA Open Toolkit.

[HTML-based output parameters](#) on page 59

Certain parameters apply to all HTML-based transformation types: HTML5, XHTML, HTML Help, Eclipse help, and TocJS.

[XHTML parameters](#) on page 63

Certain parameters are specific to the XHTML transformation.

[HTML5 parameters](#) on page 61

The HTML5 transformation shares common parameters with other HTML-based transformations and provides additional parameters that are specific to HTML5 output.

## Adding navigation to topics

In HTML5 output, you can set a parameter to include table-of-contents navigation in the <nav> element of each page. The navigation can be rendered in a sidebar or menu via CSS.

### About this task

Earlier versions of DITA-OT used the TocJS transformation to render a JavaScript-based table of contents in an XHTML frameset for topic navigation. While this approach is still supported for XHTML output, recent toolkit versions provide a modern HTML5 navigation alternative.

As of DITA-OT 2.2, the nav-toc parameter can be used in HTML5 transformations to embed navigation directly in topics using native HTML5 elements without JavaScript or framesets.

### Procedure

1. Set the nav-toc parameter to one of the following options:
  - The partial option creates a table of contents with the portion of the navigation hierarchy that contains the current topic (along with its parents, siblings and children).
  - The full option embeds the complete navigation for the entire map in each topic.
2. Optional: Add custom CSS rules to style the navigation.

For example, the DITA-OT documentation stylesheet includes the following rules to place the table of contents on the left side of the browser viewport and highlight the current topic in bold:

```
nav[role=toc] {  
  float: left;  
  width: 300px;  
}  
  
nav[role=toc] li.active > a {  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

### Results

**Tip:** For an example of HTML output generated using this method, see the HTML5 version of the DITA-OT documentation included in the installation folder under `doc/index.html`.

### Related concepts

[Handling content outside the map directory](#) on page 77

By default, DITA-OT assumes content is located in or beneath the directory containing the DITA map file. The `generate.copy.outer` parameter can be used to adjust how output is generated for content that is located outside the map directory.

### Related tasks

[Adding custom CSS](#) on page 75

To modify the appearance of the default HTML output generated by the DITA Open Toolkit, you can reference a custom Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) file with the typography and colors that define your corporate identity.

[Adding custom headers and footers](#) on page 76

You add a custom header to include a publication title, company logo, or other common branding elements in HTML output. A custom footer can also be added with copyright information, legal boilerplate, or other fine print.

## Adding custom CSS

To modify the appearance of the default HTML output generated by the DITA Open Toolkit, you can reference a custom Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) file with the typography and colors that define your corporate identity.

### About this task

You can use this approach when you need to adjust the look and feel of the default output for a single project, but don't want to create a custom DITA-OT plug-in.

You can version the CSS file along with the DITA source files in your project, so stylesheet changes can be tracked along with modifications to topic content.

You may also find this approach useful as you develop a custom stylesheet. Once the CSS rules stabilize, you can bundle the CSS file in a custom DITA-OT plug-in to ensure consistent HTML output across projects.

### Procedure

1. Create a custom CSS file and store it in your project along with your DITA source files.

**Note:** As a starting point, you can use the CSS file that is used for the DITA-OT documentation. This file is available in the installation folder under `docsrc/resources/dita-ot-doc.css`.

2. Set the `args.css` parameter to the name of your custom CSS file.

The value of this parameter should be only the file name. The relative path to the file can be specified with `args.cssroot`.

3. Set the `args.copycss` parameter to `yes`.

This setting ensures that your custom CSS file will be copied to the output directory.

4. Set `args.cssroot` to the folder path that contains your custom CSS file.

The value you enter here will be interpreted relative to the location of the input map file. If your map is stored at the root level of your project folder and the CSS file is stored in a subfolder named `resources`, set `args.cssroot` to `resources`.

5. Optional: Set `args.csspath` to specify the location of the CSS file in the output folder.

If `args.csspath` is not set, the custom CSS file will be copied to the root level of the output folder. To copy the CSS file to a subfolder named `css`, set `args.csspath` to `css`.

### Results

**Tip:** For an example of HTML output generated using this method, see the HTML5 version of the DITA-OT documentation included in the installation folder under `doc/index.html`.

### Related concepts

[Handling content outside the map directory](#) on page 77

By default, DITA-OT assumes content is located in or beneath the directory containing the DITA map file. The `generate.copy.outer` parameter can be used to adjust how output is generated for content that is located outside the map directory.

### Related tasks

[Adding navigation to topics](#) on page 74

In HTML5 output, you can set a parameter to include table-of-contents navigation in the `<nav>` element of each page. The navigation can be rendered in a sidebar or menu via CSS.

[Adding custom headers and footers](#) on page 76

You add a custom header to include a publication title, company logo, or other common branding elements in HTML output. A custom footer can also be added with copyright information, legal boilerplate, or other fine print.

[Bundling CSS in a custom HTML plug-in](#) on page 79

You can create a DITA-OT plug-in that provides a custom stylesheet with the typography and colors that define your corporate identity. Coworkers can install this plug-in to ensure consistent HTML output across projects without having to copy the stylesheet to each project.

## Adding custom headers and footers

You add a custom header to include a publication title, company logo, or other common branding elements in HTML output. A custom footer can also be added with copyright information, legal boilerplate, or other fine print.

### About this task

In HTML5 output, the contents of the header file will be wrapped in an HTML5 `<header>` element with the `@role` attribute set to `banner`.

For example, the DITA-OT documentation includes a simple header banner with the publication title and a horizontal rule to separate the header from the generated topic content:

```
<div class="header">
  <p>DITA Open Toolkit</p>
  <hr/>
</div>
```

**Note:** Header and footer files should be specified using absolute paths and must contain valid XML. A common practice is to place all content into a `<div>` element.

### Procedure

1. Set `args.hdr` to include an XML file as a running header that appears above the page content.
2. Set `args.ftr` to include an XML file as a running footer that appears below the page content.
3. Optional: Add custom CSS rules to style headers and/or footers.

For example, the DITA-OT documentation stylesheet includes the following header rules:

```
div.header {
  font-size: 18pt;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0 12px;
}

div.header p {
  color: #777;
  font-family: 'Helvetica Neue', Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
  line-height: 1.3;
  margin: 0;
}

div.header hr {
  border: 0;
  border-bottom: 1px solid #eee;
  height: 0;
}
```

### Results

**Tip:** For an example of HTML output generated using this method, see the HTML5 version of the DITA-OT documentation included in the installation folder under `doc/index.html`.

## Related concepts

[Handling content outside the map directory](#) on page 77

By default, DITA-OT assumes content is located in or beneath the directory containing the DITA map file. The `generate.copy.outer` parameter can be used to adjust how output is generated for content that is located outside the map directory.

## Related tasks

[Adding navigation to topics](#) on page 74

In HTML5 output, you can set a parameter to include table-of-contents navigation in the `<nav>` element of each page. The navigation can be rendered in a sidebar or menu via CSS.

[Adding custom CSS](#) on page 75

To modify the appearance of the default HTML output generated by the DITA Open Toolkit, you can reference a custom Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) file with the typography and colors that define your corporate identity.

## Handling content outside the map directory

By default, DITA-OT assumes content is located in or beneath the directory containing the DITA map file. The `generate.copy.outer` parameter can be used to adjust how output is generated for content that is located outside the map directory.

### Background

This is an issue in the following situations:

- The DITA map is in a directory that is a peer to directories that contain referenced objects.
- The DITA map is in a directory that is below the directories that contain the referenced objects.

Let's assume that the directory structure for the DITA content looks like the following:

```
images/
  fig.png
maps/
  start.ditamap
topics/
  topic.dita
```

The DITA map is in the `maps` directory, the topics are in the `topics` directory, and the images are in the `images` directory.

### Exclude content outside the map directory

Let's assume that you run the HTML5 transformation. By default, the DITA-OT uses the `generate.copy.outer` parameter with a value of 1, which means that no output is generated for content that is located outside the DITA map directory.

You receive only the following output:

```
index.html
commonltr.css
commonrtl.css
```

The `index.html` file contains the navigation structure, but all the links are broken, since no HTML files were built for the topics.

How do you fix this? By adjusting the parameter setting to shift the output directory.

### Shift the output directory to include all content

To preserve the links to referenced topics and images and make it easier to copy the output directory, set the `generate.copy.outer` parameter to 3.

Now your output directory structure resembles the structure of the source directory:

```
images/
  fig.png
maps/
  index.html
topics/
  topic.html
commonltr.css
commonrtl.css
```

The `index.html` file is in the `maps` directory, the HTML files for the topics are in the `topics` directory, and the referenced images are in the `images` directory.

**Tip:** If `args.csspath` is not set, the default CSS files (and any custom CSS files specified via `args.css`) will be copied to the root level of the output folder. To copy CSS files to an output subfolder named `css`, set `args.csspath` to `css`.

### Related tasks

[Adding navigation to topics](#) on page 74

In HTML5 output, you can set a parameter to include table-of-contents navigation in the `<nav>` element of each page. The navigation can be rendered in a sidebar or menu via CSS.

[Adding custom CSS](#) on page 75

To modify the appearance of the default HTML output generated by the DITA Open Toolkit, you can reference a custom Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) file with the typography and colors that define your corporate identity.

[Adding custom headers and footers](#) on page 76

You add a custom header to include a publication title, company logo, or other common branding elements in HTML output. A custom footer can also be added with copyright information, legal boilerplate, or other fine print.

## Customizing HTML with a `.properties` file

---

You can also use a `.properties` file to reference a set of build parameters when building output with the `dita` command. The DITA-OT documentation uses a `.properties` file to include custom CSS, header branding, and table-of-contents navigation in the HTML5 output.

### Procedure

1. Create a `.properties` file to store the parameter settings for your customization.

**Tip:** You can use the `.properties` for the DITA-OT documentation as a starting point for your own customizations. This file is available in the installation folder under `docsrc/samples/properties/docs-build-html5.properties`.

For example:

```
# Copy the custom .css file to the output directory:
args.copycss = yes

# Custom .css file used to style output:
args.css = dita-ot-doc.css

# Location of the copied .css file relative to the output:
args.csspath = css

# Directory that contains the custom .css file:
args.cssroot = resources

# Generate headings for sections within task topics:
args.gen.task.lbl = YES

# File that contains the running header content:
args.hdr = ${basedir}/resources/header.xml
```

```
# Base name of the Table of Contents file:
args.html5.toc = toc

# Generate a partial navigation TOC in topic pages:
nav-toc = partial

# Stop processing if there are any errors:
processing-mode = strict
```

**Figure 1: The docsrc/samples/properties/docs-build-html5.properties file**

2. Reference your `.properties` file with the `dita` command when building your output.

```
dita --input=my.ditamap --format=html5 --propertyfile=my.properties
```

## Results

**Note:** For an example of HTML output generated using this method, see the HTML5 version of the DITA-OT documentation included in the installation folder under `doc/index.html`.

### Related tasks

[Setting parameters for custom HTML](#) on page 73

For simple branded HTML pages, you can adjust the look and feel of the default output to match your company style by setting parameters to include custom CSS, header branding, or table-of-contents navigation in topics. (These changes do not require a custom plug-in.)

[Custom HTML plug-ins](#) on page 79

For more complex customizations, you can create custom DITA-OT plug-ins that build on the default XHTML and HTML5 transformations, bundle custom stylesheets, modify the HTML markup, or override other aspects of HTML processing.

## Custom HTML plug-ins

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For more complex customizations, you can create custom DITA-OT plug-ins that build on the default XHTML and HTML5 transformations, bundle custom stylesheets, modify the HTML markup, or override other aspects of HTML processing.

### Related tasks

[Setting parameters for custom HTML](#) on page 73

For simple branded HTML pages, you can adjust the look and feel of the default output to match your company style by setting parameters to include custom CSS, header branding, or table-of-contents navigation in topics. (These changes do not require a custom plug-in.)

[Customizing HTML with a .properties file](#) on page 78

You can also use a `.properties` file to reference a set of build parameters when building output with the `dita` command. The DITA-OT documentation uses a `.properties` file to include custom CSS, header branding, and table-of-contents navigation in the HTML5 output.

## Bundling CSS in a custom HTML plug-in

You can create a DITA-OT plug-in that provides a custom stylesheet with the typography and colors that define your corporate identity. Coworkers can install this plug-in to ensure consistent HTML output across projects without having to copy the stylesheet to each project.

### About this task

This scenario walks through the process of creating a very simple plug-in (`com.example.html5.custom.css`) that creates a new transformation type: `html5-custom-css`.

The `html5-custom-css` transformation includes a custom CSS file and sets three parameters to integrate the custom stylesheet in the generated HTML5 output. These parameter settings make the following changes:

- Specify the name of the custom `.css` file with `args.css`.

The value of this parameter tells DITA-OT to use the custom `.css` file provided by the plug-in.

- Ensure that the custom `.css` file is copied to the output directory by setting `args.copycss` to `yes`.
- Set the relative path for `.css` files in the output folder with `args.csspath`.

CSS files are copied to the root level of the output folder by default. Setting this parameter places CSS files in a dedicated subfolder.

All three parameters are set in the Ant script (`build.xml`).

## Procedure

1. In the `plugins` directory, create a directory named `com.example.html5.custom.css`.
2. In the new `com.example.html5.custom.css` directory, create a plug-in configuration file (`plugin.xml`) that declares the new `html5-custom-css` transformation and its dependencies.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!-- This plug-in extends DITA-OT HTML5 processing with a custom CSS file.
-->
<plugin id="com.example.html5.custom.css">
  <require plugin="org.dita.html5"/>
  <feature extension="dita.conductor.transtype.check" value="html5-custom-
css"/>
  <feature extension="dita.conductor.target.relative" file="build.xml"/>
</plugin>
```

**Figure 2: Sample `plugin.xml` file**

**Note:** This plug-in will extend the default HTML5 transformation, so the `<require>` element explicitly defines `org.dita.html5` as a dependency.

3. In the `com.example.html5.custom.css` directory, create a subdirectory named `css`.
4. In the new `css` subdirectory, create a file named `custom.css` with your custom CSS rules.

```
/* These custom styles extend or override DITA Open Toolkit default
styles. */

body {
  color: red
}
```

**Figure 3: Sample `custom.css` file**

**Tip:** When you first create the plug-in, you may want to include a rule in your custom stylesheet that makes it readily apparent when the custom styles are applied (the example above will change body text to “red”). Once you have verified that the plug-in works as intended, replace the placeholder rule with your own custom styles.

5. Add an Ant script (`build.xml`) to define the transformation type.

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<!-- This plug-in extends DITA-OT HTML5 processing with a custom CSS file.
-->
<project name="com.example.html5.custom.css">
  <target name="dita2html5-custom-css">
    <antcall target="dita2html5">
      <!-- Custom .css file used to style output -->
      <param name="args.css"
value="\${dita.plugin.com.example.html5.custom.css.dir}/css/custom.css"/>
```

```

    <!-- Copy the custom .css file to the output directory -->
    <param name="args.copycss" value="yes"/>
    <!-- Location of the copied .css file relative to the output -->
    <param name="args.csspath" value="css"/>
  </antcall>
</target>
</project>

```

**Figure 4: Sample build.xml file**

## Results

The new plug-in directory has the following layout and files:

```

com.example.html5.custom.css
### build.xml
### css
#   ### custom.css
### plugin.xml

```

## What to do next

1. Run `dita-ot-dir/bin/dita --install` to install the plug-in and make the `html5-custom-css` transformation available.
2. Build output with the new transformation type to verify that the plug-in works as intended.

```
dita-ot-dir/bin/dita --input=my.ditamap --format=html5-custom-css
```

3. Refine the styles in your `custom.css` file as necessary.

## Related tasks

[Adding custom CSS](#) on page 75

To modify the appearance of the default HTML output generated by the DITA Open Toolkit, you can reference a custom Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) file with the typography and colors that define your corporate identity.

## Related reference

[HTML-based output parameters](#) on page 59

Certain parameters apply to all HTML-based transformation types: HTML5, XHTML, HTML Help, Eclipse help, and TocJS.



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# Chapter 14

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## Customizing PDF output

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You can create custom DITA-OT plug-ins that build on the default DITA to PDF transformation. Plug-ins can customize covers and page layouts, modify formatting, override logic of the default PDF plug-in, and much more.

### Related concepts

[Best practices for custom plug-ins](#) on page 117

Adhering to certain development practices will properly isolate your code from that of the DITA Open Toolkit. This will make it easier to you to upgrade to new versions of the DITA-OT when they are released.

## PDF customization approaches

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Various methods may be used to customize the PDF output produced by the DITA Open Toolkit. Each of these approaches have advantages and shortcomings that should be considered when preparing a customization project. Some of these methods are considered “anti-patterns” with disadvantages that outweigh their apparent appeal. In most cases, you should create a custom PDF plug-in.

### Why not edit default files?

When first experimenting with PDF customization, novice users are often tempted to simply edit the default `org.dita.pdf2` files in place to see what happens.

As practical as this approach may seem, the DITA-OT project does not recommend changing any of the files in the default plug-ins.

While this method yields quick results and can help users to determine which files and templates control various aspects of PDF output, it quickly leads to problems, as any errors may prevent the toolkit from generating PDF output.



**Warning:** Any changes made in this fashion would be overwritten when upgrading to newer versions of DITA-OT, so users that have customized their toolkit installation in this way are often “stuck” on older versions of the toolkit and unable to take advantage of improvements in recent versions of DITA-OT.

### Using the Customization folder

The original Idiom plug-in used its own extension mechanism to provide overrides to the PDF transformation. With this approach, a dedicated folder within the plug-in is used to store customized files.

Files in the `org.dita.pdf2/Customization` folder can override their default counterparts, allowing users to adjust certain aspects of PDF output without changing any of the plug-in’s default files, or specifying additional parameters when generating output.

**Important:** While this approach is slightly better than editing default files in place, it can still cause problems when upgrading the toolkit to a new version. Since the `Customization` folder is located within the `org.dita.pdf2` plug-in’s parent directory, users must be take care to preserve the contents of this folder when upgrading to new toolkit versions.

Although recent versions of DITA-OT still support this mechanism to ensure backwards compatibility, this practice is deprecated in favor of custom PDF plug-ins.

**Tip:** Users who have used the `Customization` folder to modify the default PDF output are encouraged to create a custom PDF plug-in instead. In many cases, this may be as simple as copying the contents of the `Customization` folder to a new subfolder in the `plugins` folder and creating the necessary `plugin.xml` file and an Ant script to define the transformation type as described in the following example.

### Specifying an external customization directory

To ensure that overrides in customization folders are not overwritten when upgrading the DITA-OT to a new release, an external customization directory can be specified at build time or in build scripts via the `customization.dir` parameter.

This method is preferable to the use of the `org.dita.pdf2/Customization` folder, as the contents of external folders are unaffected when upgrading DITA-OT. In distributed environments, users can use local installations of the DITA-OT, yet still take advantage of common customizations stored in a network location available to the entire team, such as a shared drive.

It can also be useful in environments where corporate policy, CMS permissions, or network access rights prevent changes to the toolkit installation, which may prohibit the installation of custom plug-ins.

**Tip:** Users who specify external customization directories via `customization.dir` are encouraged to create a custom PDF plug-in if possible.

### Combining custom plug-ins & customization directories

A common custom plug-in may be used to store base overrides that are applicable to all company publications, and the `customization.dir` parameter can be passed at build time to override individual settings as necessary for a given project or publication.

In this case, any settings in the customization directory will take precedence over their counterparts in the custom plug-in or default `org.dita.pdf2` plug-in.

This approach allows a single custom plug-in to be shared between multiple publications or the entire company, without the need to create additional plug-in dependencies per project.

However, the use of multiple customization mechanisms can make it difficult to debug the precedence cascade and determine the origin of local formatting or processing overrides.

**Tip:** In most scenarios, the use of dedicated PDF customization plug-ins is preferable. Common customizations can be bundled in one plug-in, and any project-specific overrides can be maintained in separate plug-ins that build on the base branding or other settings in the common custom plug-in.

### Related concepts

[Best practices for custom plug-ins](#) on page 117

Adhering to certain development practices will properly isolate your code from that of the DITA Open Toolkit. This will make it easier to you to upgrade to new versions of the DITA-OT when they are released.

## Types of custom PDF plug-ins

---

There are two common types of plug-ins: A plug-in that simply sets the DITA-OT parameters to be used when a PDF is generated, and a plug-in that overrides aspects of the base DITA-OT PDF transformation. A plug-in can, of course, do both of these things.

### Plug-in that only provides DITA-OT parameters

You might want to build a transformation type that uses a transformation `as-is`; however, you might want ensure that certain DITA-OT parameters are used. For example, consider the following scenario:

You want to ensure that PDFs generated for internal review have the following characteristics:

- Use company style sheets
- Make draft comments visible to the reviewers, as they contain queries from the information developers

- Print the file names of the graphics underneath figures, so that graphic artists can more quickly respond to requested changes

To accomplish this, you can create a new plug-in. In the Ant script that defines the transformation type, specify the DITA-OT parameters. For example, to render draft comments and art labels, add `<property>` elements to specify the DITA-OT parameters:

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<project name="com.example.draft.pdf">
  <target name="dita2draft.pdf.init">
    <property name="customization.dir"
location="{dita.plugin.com.example.draft.pdf.dir}/cfg"/>
    <property name="args.draft" value="yes"/>
    <property name="args.artlbl" value="yes"/>
  </target>
  <target name="dita2draft.pdf" depends="dita2draft.pdf.init,
dita2production.pdf,dita2pdf2"/>
</project>
```

### Plug-in that overrides the base PDF transformation

Production uses of the DITA-OT typically rely on a custom PDF plug-in to render PDFs that are styled to match corporate or organizational guidelines. Such customization plug-ins often override the following aspects of the DITA-OT's default output:

- Generated text strings
- XSL templates
- XSL-FO attribute sets

## PDF plug-in structure

---

In cases that require substantial customizations, it is often useful to organize the files in a folder structure that mimics the hierarchy of the default PDF plug-in. This method facilitates comparisons with the default settings in the base PDF plug-in and makes it easier to migrate customizations to new toolkit versions.

**Note:** For simpler customizations, you may want to structure your plug-in differently, but the information in this topic may help you to locate the files you need to customize.

The original Idiom plug-in used its own extension mechanism to provide overrides to the PDF transformation. With this approach, a dedicated folder within the plug-in was used to store customized files. While this method is no longer recommended, the same organization principles can be used in custom PDF plug-ins.

To begin creating a new custom plug-in, you can copy the `plugins/org.dita.pdf2/Customization` folder to a new folder, such as `plugins/com.company.pdf`.

DITA-OT provides template files that you can start with throughout the `Customization` directory structure. These files end in the suffix `.orig` (for example, `catalog.xml.orig`). To enable these files, copy them to your custom plug-in and remove the `.orig` suffix. For example, copy `catalog.xml.orig` to `catalog.xml`. You can then make modifications to the copy in your custom plug-in folder.

Things you can currently override include:

- Custom XSL via `xsl/custom.xsl` and `attrs/custom.xsl`
- Layout overrides via `layout-masters.xsl`
- Font overrides via `font-mappings.xml`
- Per-locale variable overrides via `common/vars/[language].xml`
- I18N configuration via `i18n/[language].xml`
- Index configuration via `index/[language].xml`

When customizing any of these areas, modify the relevant file(s) in your custom plug-in folder. Then, to enable the changes in the publishing process, you find the corresponding entry for each file you modified in the `catalog.xml` file.

It should look like this:

```
<!--uri name="cfg:fo/attrs/custom.xsl" uri="fo/attrs/custom.xsl"/-->
```

Remove the comment markers `!--` and `--` to enable the change:

```
<uri name="cfg:fo/attrs/custom.xsl" uri="fo/attrs/custom.xsl"/>
```

Your customization should now be enabled as part of the publishing process.

When your custom plug-in is installed, the files in its subfolders will override the out-of-the-box settings from their counterparts in `org.dita.pdf2/cfg/fo/attrs` and `org.dita.pdf2/xsl/fo`.

### Custom artwork: the `common/artwork` folder

This folder houses custom artwork files that override the standard ones in `org.dita.pdf2/cfg/common/artwork`. These files are used to graphically identify different types of DITA `<note>` element.

The mapping between `<note>` type and graphic is contained in a subset of the locale-dependent variable files, such as

```
cfg/common/vars
```

The variables that control `<note>` graphics all follow the form

```
<variable id="{type} Note Image Path"> {Path to image file} </variable>
```

where `{type}` contains a possible value for the `<note>` `@type` attribute.

### Index configuration: the `common/index` folder

This folder houses custom index definition files that override the standard ones in `org.dita.pdf2/cfg/common/index`. Each file contains data for a single language, and should take that language's ISO 639-1 language designator as its name (for example, `pt.xml` for Portuguese). If necessary, locale-specific customizations can be provided by adding a region designator to the file name (for example, `pt_BR.xml` for Brazilian Portuguese).

The index files consist of `<index.group>` elements which contain sorting information on one or more characters. Index groups are listed in sort order (“specials” before numbers, numbers before the letter ‘A’, etc), and the `<char.set>` entries they contain are also listed in sort order (uppercase before lowercase).

The best way to start editing a custom index file is by making a copy of the original from `org.dita.pdf2/cfg/common/index` and making changes as desired.

In order to apply a custom index definition to your publishing outputs, edit `catalog.xml` and uncomment the appropriate entry in the “Index configuration override entries” section.

### Variable overrides: the `common/vars` folder

This folder houses custom variable definitions that override the standard ones in `org.dita.pdf2/cfg/common/vars`. As with index configuration, Each file contains data for a single language, and should take that language's ISO 639-1 language designator as its name.

Variable files contain a set of `<variable>` elements, identified by their `@id` attribute. The variable definitions are used to store static text that is used as part of the published outputs. For example, page headers, hyperlinks, etc. The `id` attribute for each variable should make it clear how the variable text is being used.

Some variables contain `<param>` elements which indicate parameter values that are substituted at publish time by the XSL. For example, a page number that is being generated as part of the publishing process might be identified by `<param ref-name="number"/>` When editing or translating a variable file, these should be included in the translation, though they can be moved and rearranged within the `<variable>` content as needed.

The best way to start editing a custom variables file is by making a copy of the original from `org.dita.pdf2/cfg/common/vars` and making changes as desired. When adding a new language, start from an existing language's list of variables and translate each entry as needed.

Note that unchanged `<variable>` elements can be omitted: the custom variables file need only include those `<variable>` elements which you have modified. Variables not found in the custom file will be taken from the standard variable files.

Applying a custom variable does not require modifying the `catalog.xml` file. The publishing process will automatically use any custom variables definitions in place of the original ones.

### Custom attributes: the `fo/attrs` folder

This folder houses custom attribute configuration files that override the standard ones in `org.dita.pdf2/cfg/fo/attrs`. These files define the appearance of different elements in XML assets when they are rendered to PDF output. The different DITA elements are organized into files by element type – index-related definitions in `index-attr.xml`, table-related definitions in `tables-attr.xml`, etc.

The XSL attribute sets defined in these files can be used to override the presentation of DITA elements, including font size, color, spacing, etc.

### Internationalization configuration: the `fo/i18n` folder

This folder houses custom configuration files that override the standard ones in `org.dita.pdf2/cfg/fo/i18n`. As with index configuration and variable overrides, each file contains data for a single language, and should take that language's ISO 639-1 language designator as its name.

Each configuration file contains mappings of certain symbols to the Unicode codepoint which should be used to represent them in the given locale.

The best way to start editing a custom configuration is by making a copy of the original from `org.dita.pdf2/cfg/fo/i18n` and making changes as desired.

In order to apply a custom configuration to your publishing outputs, edit `catalog.xml` and uncomment the appropriate entry in the "I18N configuration override entries" section.

### Custom stylesheets: the `fo/xsl` folder

This folder houses custom stylesheet files that override the default stylesheets in `org.dita.pdf2/xsl/fo`.

You can use custom stylesheets to implement additional processing routines or adjust the output generated by the default toolkit processing.

## Example: Creating a simple PDF plug-in

---

This scenario walks through the process of creating a very simple plug-in (`com.example.print-pdf`) that creates a new transformation type: `print-pdf`.

### About this task

The `print-pdf` transformation has the following characteristics:

- Uses A4 paper
- Renders figures with a title at the top and a description at the bottom
- Use em dashes as the symbols for unordered lists

## Procedure

1. In the `plugins` directory, create a directory named `com.example.print-pdf`.
2. In the new `com.example.print-pdf` directory, create a plug-in configuration file (`plugin.xml`) that declares the new print-pdf transformation and its dependencies.

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<plugin id="com.example.print-pdf">
  <require plugin="org.dita.pdf2"/>
  <feature extension="dita.conductor.transtype.check" value="print-pdf"/>
  <feature extension="dita.transtype.print" value="print-pdf"/>
  <feature extension="dita.conductor.target.relative"
    file="integrator.xml"/>
</plugin>
```

**Figure 5: plugin.xml file**

3. Add an Ant script (`integrator.xml`) to define the transformation type.

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<project name="com.example.print-pdf">
  <target name="dita2print-pdf.init">
    <property name="customization.dir"
      location="${dita.plugin.com.example.print-pdf.dir}/cfg"/>
  </target>
  <target name="dita2print-pdf" depends="dita2print-pdf.init, dita2pdf2"/>
</project>
```

**Figure 6: integrator.xml file**

4. In the new plug-in directory, add a `cfg/catalog.xml` file that specifies the custom XSLT style sheets.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<catalog prefer="system"
  xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:entity:xmlns:xml:catalog">
  <uri name="cfg:fo/attrs/custom.xml" uri="fo/attrs/custom.xml"/>
  <uri name="cfg:fo/xsl/custom.xml" uri="fo/xsl/custom.xml"/>
</catalog>
```

**Figure 7: cfg/catalog.xml file**

5. Create the `cfg/fo/attrs/custom.xml` file, and add attribute and variable overrides to it. For example, add the content highlighted with bold to change the page size to A4.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xsl:stylesheet xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
  version="2.0">
  <!-- Change page size to A4 -->
  <xsl:variable name="page-width">210mm</xsl:variable>
  <xsl:variable name="page-height">297mm</xsl:variable>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

**Figure 8: cfg/fo/attrs/custom.xml file**

6. Create the `cfg/fo/xsl/custom.xml` file, and add XSLT overrides to it. For example, the following code changes the rendering of `<figure>` elements.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xsl:stylesheet xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
  xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns:fo="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Format"
  version="2.0">
  <!-- Move figure title to top and description to bottom -->
  <xsl:template match="*[contains(@class,' topic/fig ')]">
```

```

<fo:block xsl:use-attribute-sets="fig">
  <xsl:call-template name="commonattributes"/>
  <xsl:if test="not(@id)">
    <xsl:attribute name="id">
      <xsl:call-template name="get-id"/>
    </xsl:attribute>
  </xsl:if>
  <xsl:apply-templates select="*[contains(@class,' topic/title ')]"/>
  <xsl:apply-templates select="*[not(contains(@class,' topic/title ')
or contains(@class,' topic/desc '))]">
  <xsl:apply-templates select="*[contains(@class,' topic/desc ')]"/>
</fo:block>
</xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>

```

**Figure 9: cfg/fo/xsl/custom.xsl file**

7. Create an English-language variable-definition file (cfg/common/vars/en.xml) and make any necessary modifications to it.

For example, the following code removes the period after the number for an ordered-list item; it also specifies that the bullet for an unordered list item should be an em dash.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<vars xmlns="http://www.idiominc.com/opentopic/vars">
  <!-- Remove dot from list number -->
  <variable id="Ordered List Number"><param ref-name="number"/></variable>
  <!-- Change unordered list bullet to an em dash -->
  <variable id="Unordered List bullet">&#x2014;</variable>
</vars>

```

**Figure 10: cfg/common/vars/en.xml file**

## Results

The new plug-in directory has the following layout and files:

```

com.example.print-pdf/
  cfg/
    common/
      vars/
        en.xml
    fo/
      attrs/
        custom.xsl
      xsl/
        custom.xsl
    catalog.xml
    integrator.xml
    plugin.xml

```

## What to do next

Run `dita-ot-dir/bin/dita --install` to install the plug-in and make the print-pdf transformation available.

## Related tasks

[Installing plug-ins](#) on page 99

Use the `dita` command to install a plug-in.

## Resources for custom PDF plug-ins

---

There are several external resources that can help you generate and refine custom PDF plug-ins for the DITA Open Toolkit.

### PDF Plugin Generator

This online tool, developed and maintained by Jarno Elovirta, enables you to generate a PDF customization plug-in automatically.

The application at [dita-generator.elovirta.com](http://dita-generator.elovirta.com) walks you through the process of creating a custom PDF plug-in and allows you to adjust a variety of settings for your PDF output. For example, you can:

- Define the target environment, selecting from the most current and two previous versions of the DITA-OT
- Select the XSL formatting engine (FOP, Antenna House Formatter, or RenderX XEP)
- Specify page size, columns, and margins
- Select from (limited) options for headers and footers
- Specify layout options for chapters
- Select formatting for the following publication components:
  - Normal text
  - Headings (levels one through four)
  - Titles for sections and examples
  - Tables and figures
  - Notes and examples
  - Lists (unordered, ordered, and definition)
  - Code blocks and pre-formatted text
  - Inline elements such as links and trademarks

For each component, you can specify:

- Font family, size, weight, and style
- Color and background color
- Alignment, indentation, spacing, and padding

**Tip:** The PDF Plugin Generator should be your first stop as you start developing a brand-new PDF customization plug-in.

### ***DITA for Print: A DITA Open Toolkit Workbook (Second Edition, 2017)***

Authored by Leigh W. White, DITA Specialist at IXIASOFT, and published by XML Press, *DITA for Print* walks readers through developing a PDF customization from scratch.

Here is an excerpt from the back cover:

*DITA for Print* is for anyone who wants to learn how to create PDFs using the DITA Open Toolkit without learning everything there is to know about XSL-FO, XSLT, or XPath, or even about the DITA Open Toolkit itself. *DITA for Print* is written for non-programmers, by a non-programmer, and although it is written for people who have a good understanding of the DITA standard, you don't need a technical background to get custom PDFs up and running quickly.

This is an excellent, long-needed resource that was initially developed in 2013 for DITA-OT 1.8.

The second edition has been revised to cover DITA Open Toolkit Version 2, including customizing the DITA 1.3 troubleshooting topic type, localization strings, bookmarks, and the new back-cover functionality.

**Important:**

The first edition of *DITA for Print* recommended copying entire files from the PDF2 plug-in to your custom plug-in. The DITA-OT project — and the second edition of the book — do not recommend this practice.

Instead, you should copy only the specific attribute sets and templates that you want to override. Following this practice will more cleanly isolate your customizations from the DITA-OT code, which will make it easier for you to update your plug-ins to work with future versions of the DITA-OT.

### ***DITA for Practitioners: Volume 1, Architecture and Technology (2012)***

Authored by Eliot Kimber and published by XML Press, this seminal resource contains a chapter dedicated to the DITA Open Toolkit: “Running, Configuring, and Customizing the Open Toolkit”. In addition to a robust overview of DITA-OT customization and extension, the chapter contains a detailed example of customizing a PDF plug-in to specify 7" × 10" paper size and custom fonts for body text and headers.

The DITA-OT chapter in *DITA for Practitioners: Volume 1* was written for DITA-OT 1.5.4, which was the latest stable version at the time it was written.

## Generating revision bars

---

If you use Antenna House Formatter or RenderX XEP, you can generate revision bars in your PDF output by using the `@changebar` attribute of the DITAVAL `<revprop>` element.

**Note:** FOP 1.1 does not support the XSL `fo:change-bar` formatting object.

The DITA specification for `@changebar` simply says:

<b>@changebar</b>	When flag has been set, specify a changebar color, style, or character, according to the changebar support of the target output format. If flag has not been set, this attribute is ignored.
-------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

The syntax for `@changebar` is a sequence of name and value pairs that are delimited by semicolons, for example:

```
<revprop action="flag" val="rev01"
  changebar="color:black;style:solid;width:0.5pt"
/>
```

To produce a revision bar, you must specify a value for style and should specify a value for width so you get a visible rule.

Each name and value pair corresponds to an attribute of the [XSL-FO `fo:change-bar-begin` element](#). The following attributes and values are available:

#### **style**

The style to use for the line, as for other XSL-FO rules ([@change-bar-style](#)). The value `solid` produces a solid rule; the default value is `none`.

#### **color**

Any color value recognized by XSL-FO, including the usual color names or a hex color value. The default value is `black`.

#### **offset**

The space to offset the revision bar from the edge of the text column. You can use points (pt) or millimeters (mm).

#### **placement**

The side of the text column on which to place the revision bar. The allowed values are `start` (left side for left-to-right languages) and `end` (right side for left-to-right languages). The default value is `start`.

**width**

The width of the rule as a measurement value. Typical values are 1pt and 0.5pt, which renders a hairline rule.

XSL-FO 1.1 does not provide for revision bars that are not rules, so there is no way to get text revision indicators instead of rules, for example, using a number in place of a rule. Antenna House Formatter provides a proprietary extension to enable this, but the DITA-OT PDF transformation does not take advantage of it.

---

# Chapter 15

---

## Globalizing DITA content

---

The DITA standard supports content that is written in or translated to any language. In general, the DITA Open Toolkit passes content through to the output format unchanged. The DITA-OT uses the values for the `@xml:lang` and `@dir` attributes that are set in the source content to provide globalization support.

### Related reference

[Localization overview in the OASIS DITA standard](#)

## Globalization support offered by the DITA-OT

---

The DITA Open Toolkit offers globalization support in the following areas: Generated text, index sorting, and bi-directional text.

### Generated text

*Generated text* is text that is rendered automatically in the output that is generated by the DITA-OT; this text is not located in the DITA source files. The following are examples of generated text:

- The word "Chapter" in a PDF file.
- The phrases "Related concepts," "Related tasks," and "Related reference" in HTML output.

### Index sorting

The DITA-OT can use only a single language to sort indexes.

### Bi-directional text

The DITA-OT contains style sheets (CSS files) that support both left-to-right (LTR) and right-to-left (RTL) languages in HTML based transformations. PDF supports both LTR and RTL rendering based on the document language. The `@dir` attribute can be used to override the default rendering direction.

When the DITA-OT generates output, it takes the first value for the `@xml:lang` attribute that it encounters, and then it uses that value to create generated text, perform index sorting, and determine which default CSS file is used. If no value for the `@xml:lang` attribute is found, the toolkit defaults to US English. You can use the [configuration.properties](#) to change the default language.

## Customizing generated text

---

Generated text is the term for strings that are automatically added by the build, such as "Note" before the contents of a `<note>` element.

The generated text extension point is used to add new strings to the default set of generated text. There are several reasons you may want to use this:

- It can be used to add new text for your own processing extensions; for example, it could be used to add localized versions of the string "User response" to aid in rendering troubleshooting information.

- It can be used to override the default strings in the toolkit; for example, it could be used to reset the English string "Figure" to "Fig".
- It can be used to add support for new languages (for non-PDF transforms only; PDF requires more complicated localization support). For example, it could be used to add support for Vietnamese or Gaelic; it could also be used to support a new variant of a previously supported language, such as Australian English.

#### **dita.xsl.strings**

Add new strings to generated text file.

#### **Example: adding new strings**

First copy the file `xsl/common/strings.xml` to your plug-in, and edit it to contain the languages that you are providing translations for ("en-US" must be present). For this sample, copy the file into your plug-in as `xsl/my-new-strings.xml`. The new strings file will look something like this:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!-- Provide strings for my plug-in; this plug-in supports
      English, Icelandic, and Russian. -->
<langlist>
  <lang xml:lang="en"      filename="mystring-en-us.xml" />
  <lang xml:lang="en-US"   filename="mystring-en-us.xml" />
  <lang xml:lang="is"      filename="mystring-is-is.xml" />
  <lang xml:lang="is-IS"   filename="mystring-is-is.xml" />
  <lang xml:lang="ru"      filename="mystring-ru-ru.xml" />
  <lang xml:lang="ru-RU"   filename="mystring-ru-ru.xml" />
</langlist>
```

Next, copy the file `xsl/common/strings-en-us.xml` to your plug-in, and replace the content with your own strings (be sure to give them unique name attributes). Do the same for each language that you are providing a translation for. For example, the file `mystring-en-us.xml` might contain:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<strings xml:lang="en-US">
  <str name="String1">English generated text</str>
  <str name="Another String">Another String in English</str>
</strings>
```

Use the following extension code to include your strings in the set of generated text:

```
<plugin id="com.example.strings">
  <feature extension="dita.xsl.strings" file="xsl/my-new-strings.xml" />
</plugin>
```

The string is now available to the "getVariable" template used in many DITA-OT XSLT files. For example, if processing in a context where the `xml:lang` value is "en-US", the following call would return "Another String in English":

```
<xsl:call-template name="getVariable">
  <xsl:with-param name="id" select="'Another String'"/>
</xsl:call-template>
```

**Note:** If two plug-ins define the same string, the results will be non-deterministic, so multiple plug-ins should not try to create the same generated text string. One common way to avoid this problem is to ensure the name attributes used to look up the string value are related to the ID or purpose of your plug-in.

#### **Example: modifying existing strings**

The process for modifying existing generated text is exactly the same as for adding new text, except that the strings you provide override values that already exist. To begin, set up the `xsl/my-new-strings.xml` file in your plug-in as in the previous example.

Next, copy the file `xsl/common/strings-en-us.xml` to your plug-in, and choose the strings you wish to change (be sure to leave the name attribute unchanged, because this is the key used to look up the string). Create a strings file for each language that needs to modify existing strings. For example, the new file `mystring-en-us.xml` might contain:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<strings xml:lang="en-US">
  <str name="Figure">Fig</str>
  <str name="Draft comment">ADDRESS THIS DRAFT COMMENT</str>
</strings>
```

To include the new strings, use the same method as above to add these strings to your `plugin.xml` file. Once this plug-in is installed, where XHTML output previously generated the term "Figure", it will now generate "Fig"; where it previously generated "Draft comment", it will now generate "ADDRESS THIS DRAFT COMMENT". The same strings in other languages will not be modified unless you also provide new versions for those languages.

**Note:** If two plug-ins override the same string in the same language, the results will be non-deterministic (either string may be used under different conditions). Multiple plug-ins should not override the same generated text string for a single language.

### Example: adding a new language

The process for adding a new language is exactly the same as for adding new text, except you are effectively just translating an existing strings file. To begin, set up the `xsl/my-new-strings.xml` file in your plug-in as in the previous examples. In this case, the only difference is that you are adding a mapping to new languages; for example, the following file would be used to set up support for Vietnamese:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!-- Map languages with xml:lang="vi" or xml:lang="vi-vn"
      to the translations in this plug-in. -->
<langlist>
  <lang xml:lang="vi"      filename="strings-vi.xml" />
  <lang xml:lang="vi-VN"  filename="strings-vi.xml" />
</langlist>
```

Next, copy the file `xsl/common/strings-en-us.xml` to your plug-in, and rename it to match the language you wish to add. For example, to support Vietnamese strings you may want to pick a name like `strings-vi.xml`. In that file, change the `@xml:lang` attribute on the root element to match your new language.

Once the file is ready, translate the contents of each `<str>` element (be sure to leave the name attribute unchanged). Repeat this process for each new language you wish to add.

To include the new languages, use the same method as above to add these strings to your `plugin.xml` file. Once this plug-in is installed, non-PDF builds will include support for Vietnamese; instead of generating the English word "Caution", the element `<note type="caution" xml:lang="vi">` may generate something like "chú ý".

**Note:** If two plug-ins add support for the same language using different values, the results will be non-deterministic (translations from either plug-in may be picked up under different conditions).

### Related reference

[Languages supported by the core toolkit](#) on page 95

The following languages are supported for all PDF, XHTML, and HTML5-based transformation types.

## Supported languages

---

The following languages are supported for all PDF, XHTML, and HTML5-based transformation types.

**Note:** While language codes listed below use the conventional capitalization style of "aa-BB" and "aa-Script-BB", DITA-OT processing is not case sensitive when reading these values from the `@xml:lang` attribute.

**Table 1: Supported languages**

Language	Language code	Notes
##### (Arabic)	ar or ar-EG	Defaults to right-to-left presentation.
##### (Belarusian)	be or be-BY	
Bosanski (Bosnian)	bs or bs-BA	
##### (Bulgarian)	bg or bg-BG	
Català (Catalan)	ca-ES	
#### (Simplified Chinese)	zh-CN or zh-Hans	PDF index is not properly collated by default.
#### (Traditional Chinese)	zh-TW or zh-Hant	PDF index is not properly collated by default.
Hrvatski (Croatian)	hr or hr-HR	
#eština (Czech)	cs or cs-CZ	
Dansk (Danish)	da or da-DK	
Nederlands (Dutch)	nl or nl-NL	Subset of generated text also available for Belgian Dutch (nl-BE)
English (US)	en or en-US	Subset of generated text also available for British English (en-GB) and Canadian English (en-CA)
Eesti (Estonian)	et or et-EE	
Suomi (Finnish)	fi or fi-FI	
Français (French)	fr or fr-FR	Subset of generated text also available for Belgian French (fr-BE), Canadian French (fr-CA), and Swiss French (fr-CH)
Deutsch (German)	de or de-DE	Subset of generated text also available for Swiss German (de-CH)
##### (Greek)	el or el-GR	
##### (Hebrew)	he or he-IL	Defaults to right-to-left presentation.
##### (Hindi)	hi or hi-HI	
Magyar (Hungarian)	hu or hu-HU	
Íslenska (Icelandic)	is or is-IS	
Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian)	id or id-ID	
Italiano (Italian)	it or it-IT	Subset of generated text also available for Swiss Italian (it-CH)
### (Japanese)	ja or ja-JP	PDF index is not properly collated by default.
##### (Kazakh)	kk or kk-KZ	
### (Korean)	ko or ko-KR	
Latviešu (Latvian)	lv or lv-LV	
Lietuvi# (Lithuanian)	lt or lt-LT	
##### (Macedonian)	mk or mk-MK	

Language	Language code	Notes
Bahasa Melayu (Malay)	ms or ms-MY	
Crnogorski (Montenegrin)	sr-Latn-ME	
Norsk (Norwegian)	no or no-NO	
Polski (Polish)	pl or pl-PL	
Português (Portuguese)	pt or pt-PT	
Português do Brasil (Brazilian Portuguese)	pt-BR	
Român# (Romanian)	ro or ro-RO	
##### (Russian)	ru or ru-RU	
##### (Serbian - Cyrillic script)	sr, sr-CS, sr-RS, or sr-SP	
Srpski (Serbian - Latin script)	sr-Latn-RS	
Sloven#ina (Slovak)	sk or sk-SK	
Slovenš#ina (Slovenian)	sl or sl-SI	
Español (Spanish)	es or es-ES	Also supported using es-419 (Latin American Spanish).
Svenska (Swedish)	sv or sv-SE	
##### (Thai)	th or th-TH	
Türkçe (Turkish)	tr or tr-TR	
##### (Ukrainian)	uk or uk-UA	
#### (Urdu)	ur or ur-PK	Defaults to right-to-left presentation.
Ti#ng Vi#t (Vietnamese)	vi or vi-VN	

### Related reference

[How to add support for new languages in HTML](#) on page 93

Generated text is the term for strings that are automatically added by the build, such as "Note" before the contents of a <note> element.



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# Chapter 16

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## Customizing DITA-OT with plug-ins

---

You can install or create DITA-OT plug-ins to change the default output types in various ways, add entirely new kinds of output formats, or implement DITA topic specializations.

A plug-in consists of a directory, typically stored within the `plugins/` directory inside of the DITA-OT. Every plug-in is controlled by a file named `plugin.xml`, which is located in the root directory of the plug-in.

### Plug-in benefits

Plug-ins allow you to extend the toolkit in a way that is consistent, easy-to-share, and possible to preserve through toolkit upgrades.

The DITA-OT plug-in mechanism provides the following benefits:

- Plug-ins can easily be shared with other users, teams, or companies. Typically, all users need to do is to unzip and run a single installation command. With many builds, even that installation step is automatic.
- Plug-ins permit overrides or customizations to grow from simple to complex over time, with no increased complexity to the extension mechanism.
- Plug-ins can be moved from version to version of the DITA-OT simply by reinstalling or copying the directory from one installation to another. There is no need to re-integrate code based on updates to the core processing of the DITA-OT.
- Plug-ins can build upon each other. If you like a plug-in, simply install that plug-in, and then create your own plug-in that builds on top of it. The two plug-ins can then be distributed to your team as a unit, or you can share your own extensions with the original provider.

### Working with plug-ins

Extended documentation for creating plug-ins is provided in the following topics.

## Installing plug-ins

---

Use the `dita` command to install a plug-in.

### Procedure

At the command-line prompt, enter the following command:

```
dita-ot-dir/bin/dita --install plug-in-zip
```

where:

- `dita-ot-dir` is the DITA-OT installation directory.
- `plug-in-zip` is the *filename* or *URL* of the plug-in's distribution ZIP file (optional).

**Note:** If no *filename* or *URL* argument is provided, the installation process reloads the current set of plug-ins from the `plugins` directory. This approach can be used to add or remove multiple plug-ins at once, or any individual plug-ins you have already copied to (or removed from) the `plugins` directory.

**Tip:** Add the absolute path for `dita-ot-dir/bin` to the `PATH` environment variable to run the `dita` command from any location on the file system without typing the path.

### Related reference

[Arguments and options for the dita command](#) on page 49

The `dita` command takes mandatory arguments to process DITA content, manage plug-ins, or print information about the command. Options can be used to modify the command behavior or specify additional configuration parameters.

## Removing plug-ins

---

Use the `dita` command to uninstall a plug-in.

### Procedure

At the command-line prompt, enter the following command:

```
dita-ot-dir/bin/dita --uninstall plug-in-id
```

where:

- `dita-ot-dir` is the DITA-OT installation directory.
- `plug-in-id` is the unique ID of the plug-in, as defined in the plug-in's configuration file (`plugin.xml`).



**Attention:** The `--uninstall` option also removes the corresponding subdirectory from the `plugins` folder.

**Tip:** Add the absolute path for `dita-ot-dir/bin` to the `PATH` environment variable to run the `dita` command from any location on the file system without typing the path.

### Related reference

[Arguments and options for the dita command](#) on page 49

The `dita` command takes mandatory arguments to process DITA content, manage plug-ins, or print information about the command. Options can be used to modify the command behavior or specify additional configuration parameters.

## Plug-in descriptor file

---

The plug-in descriptor file (`plugin.xml`) controls all aspects of a plug-in, making each extension visible to the rest of the toolkit. The file uses pre-defined extension points to locate changes, and then integrates those changes into the core DITA-OT code.

### Plug-in identifiers

Every DITA-OT plug-in must have a unique identifier composed of one or more dot-delimited tokens, for example, `com.example.rss`. This identifier is used to identify the plug-in to the DITA-OT for installation, processing, and when determining plug-in dependencies.

**Note:** The default DITA-OT plug-ins use a reverse domain naming convention, as in `org.dita.html5`; this is strongly recommended to avoid plug-in naming conflicts.

Each token can include only the following characters:

- Lower-case letters (a-z)
- Upper-case letters (A-Z)
- Numerals (0-9)
- Underscores (`_`)

- Hyphens (-)

### <plugin>

The root element of the `plugin.xml` file is `<plugin>`, which has a required `@id` attribute set to the unique plug-in identifier.

### Plug-in elements

The `<plugin>` element can contain the following child elements:

#### <extension-point>

An optional element that defines a new extension point that can be used by other DITA-OT plug-ins.

The following attributes are supported:

Attribute	Description	Required?
<b>id</b>	Extension point identifier	Yes
<b>name</b>	Extension point description	No

Like plug-in identifiers, extension point identifiers are composed of one or more dot-delimited tokens.

**Note:** Extension point identifiers should begin with the identifier of the defining plug-in and append one or more tokens, for example, `org.dita.example.pre`.

#### <feature>

An optional element that supplies values to a DITA-OT extension point.

The following attributes are supported:

Attribute	Description	Required?
<b>extension</b>	Identifier of the DITA-OT extension point	Yes
<b>value</b>	Comma separated string value of the extension	Either the <code>@value</code> or <code>@file</code> attribute must be specified
<b>file</b>	Name and path of a file containing data for the extension point.  Depending on the extension point, this might be specified as an absolute path, a path relative to the <code>plugin.xml</code> file, or a path relative to the DITA-OT root.	Either the <code>@value</code> or <code>@file</code> attribute must be specified
<b>type</b>	Type of the <code>@value</code> attribute	No

If more than one <feature> element supplies values to the same extension point, the values are additive. For example, the following are equivalent:

```
<feature extension="org.dita.example.extension-point"
  value="a,b,c" />
```

```
<feature extension="org.dita.example.extension-point" value="a" />
<feature extension="org.dita.example.extension-point" value="b" />
<feature extension="org.dita.example.extension-point" value="c" />
```

### <meta>

An optional element that defines metadata.

The following attributes are supported:

Attribute	Description	Required?
<b>type</b>	Metadata name	Yes
<b>value</b>	Metadata value	Yes

### <require>

An optional element that defines plug-in dependencies.

The following attributes are supported:

Attribute	Description	Required?
<b>plugin</b>	The identifier of the required plug-in.  To specify alternative requirements, separate plug-in identifiers with a vertical bar.	Yes
<b>importance</b>	Identifies whether the plug-in is <i>required</i> (default) or <i>optional</i> . The DITA-OT provides a warning if a required plug-in is not available.	No

### <template>

An optional element that defines files that should be treated as templates.

Template files can be used to integrate DITA-OT extensions. Templates typically extend the default transformation-type-specific build files via <dita:extension> elements. When the plug-in installation process runs, template files are used to recreate build files, and the specified extension points are replaced with references to the appropriate plug-ins.

The following attributes are supported:

Attribute	Description	Required?
<b>file</b>	Name and path to the template file, relative to the plugin.xml file	Yes

**<transtype>**

An optional element that defines a new output format (transformation type).

The following attributes are supported:

Attribute	Description	Required?
<b>name</b>	Transformation name	Yes
<b>desc</b>	Transformation type description	No
<b>abstract</b>	When true, sets the transformation type as “abstract”, meaning it can be extended by other plug-ins, but cannot be used directly.  For example, the <code>org.dita.base</code> plug-in defines an abstract “base” transformation type that is extended by other DITA-OT plug-ins.	No
<b>extends</b>	Specifies the name of the transformation type being extended	No

The `<transtype>` element may define additional parameters for the transformation type using the following child elements.

**<param>**

An optional element that specifies a parameter for the transformation type.

The following parameter attributes are supported:

Attribute	Description	Required?
<b>name</b>	Parameter name	Yes
<b>desc</b>	Parameter description	No
<b>type</b>	Parameter type (enum, file, string)	Yes

**<val>**

A child of `<param>` (when `@type=enum`) that specifies an enumeration value.

The following attributes are supported:

Attribute	Description	Required?
<b>default</b>	When true, sets the enumeration value as the default value of the parent <code>&lt;param&gt;</code>	Only for the default <code>&lt;val&gt;</code>

Any extension that is not recognized by the DITA-OT is ignored. Since DITA-OT version 1.5.3, you can combine multiple extension definitions within a single `plug-in.xml` file; in older versions, only the last extension definition was used.

### Related tasks

[Adding a new transformation type](#) on page 107

Plug-ins can add an entirely new transformation type. The new transformation type can be very simple, such as an XHTML build that creates an additional control file; it also can be very complex, adding any number of new processing steps.

### Related reference

[Creating a new plug-in extension point](#) on page 114

If your plug-in needs to define its own extension point in an XML file, add the string `_template` to the filename before the file suffix. When the plug-in is installed, this file will be processed like the built-in DITA-OT templates.

[Example plugin.xml file](#) on page 116

The following is a sample of a `plugin.xml` file. This file adds support for a new set of specialized DTDs, and includes an override for the XHTML output processor.

## Plug-in dependencies

---

A DITA-OT plug-in can be dependent on other plug-ins. Prerequisite plug-ins are installed first, which ensures that the DITA-OT handles XSLT overrides correctly.

The `<require>` element in the `plugin.xml` file specifies whether the plug-in has dependencies. Use `<require>` elements to specify prerequisite plug-ins, in order from most general to most specific.

If a prerequisite plug-in is missing, the DITA-OT prints a warning during installation. To suppress the warning but keep the installation order if both plug-ins are present, add `importance="optional"` to the `<require>` element.

If a plug-in can depend on any one of several optional plug-ins, separate the plug-in IDs with a vertical bar. This is most useful when combined with `importance="optional"`.

### Example: Plug-in with a prerequisite plug-in

The following plug-in will only be installed if the plug-in with the ID `com.example.primary` is available. If that plug-in is not available, a warning is generated and the installation operation fails.

```
<plugin id="com.example.builds-on-primary">
  <!-- ... Extensions here -->
  <require plugin="com.example.primary"/>
</plugin>
```

### Example: Plug-in that has optional plug-ins

The following plug-in will only be installed if either the plug-in with the ID `pluginA` or the plug-in with the ID `pluginB` is available. If neither of those plug-ins are installed, a warning is generated but the installation operation is completed.

```
<plugin id="pluginC">
  <!-- ...extensions here -->
  <require plugin="pluginA|pluginB" importance="optional"/>
</plugin>
```

## Plug-in applications

---

Plug-ins allow you to extend the functionality of the DITA-OT. This might entail adding support for specialized document types, integrating processing overrides, or defining new output transformations.

### Extending an XML catalog file

You can update either the main DITA-OT XML catalog or the XML catalog that is used by the PDF plug-in. This enables the DITA-OT to support new specializations and document-type shells.

#### About this task

You can use the `dita.specialization.catalog.relative` and `org.dita.pdf2.catalog.relative` extension points to update the DITA-OT catalog files.

**Remember:** The `dita.specialization.catalog` extension is deprecated. Use `dita.specialization.catalog.relative` instead.

#### Procedure

1. Using the OASIS catalog format, create an XML catalog file that contains only the new values that you want to add to a DITA-OT catalog file.
2. Create a `plug-in.xml` file that contains the following content:

```
<plugin id="plugin-id">
  <feature extension="extension-point" file="file" />
</plugin>
```

where:

- *plugin-id* is the plug-in identifier, for example, `com.example.catalog`.
  - *extension-point* is either `dita.specialization.catalog.relative` or `org.dita.pdf2.catalog.relative`.
  - *file* is the name of the new catalog file, for example, `catalog-dita.xml`.
3. Save the new XML catalog file to your plug-in. Be sure that the local file references are relative to the location of the catalog and plug-in.
  4. Install the plug-in.

#### Results

The catalog entries inside of the new catalog file are added to the core DITA-OT catalog file.

#### Example

This example assumes that `catalog-dita.xml` contains an OASIS catalog for any document-type shells inside this plug-in. The catalog entries in `catalog-dita.xml` are relative to the catalog itself; when the plug-in is installed, they are added to the core DITA-OT catalog (with the correct path).

```
<plugin id="com.example.catalog">
  <feature extension="dita.specialization.catalog.relative" file="catalog-
dita.xml" />
</plugin>
```

#### Related tasks

[Installing plug-ins](#) on page 99

Use the `dita` command to install a plug-in.

#### Related reference

[General extension points](#) on page 121

These extension points enable you to extend the DITA-OT. You can add Ant targets or imports; add a Java library to the classpath parameter; add a new transformation type; extend a catalog file; add new diagnostic messages, and more.

## Adding a new target to the Ant build process

As of DITA-OT 3.0, the `ant.import` extension point can be used to make new targets available to the Ant processing pipeline. This can be done as part of creating a new transformation, extending pre-processing, or simply to make new Ant targets available to other plug-ins.

### Procedure

1. Create an Ant project file that contains the new target(s).
2. Create the `plugin.xml` file:

```
<plugin id="plugin-id">
  <feature extension="ant.import" file="build-file"/>
</plugin>
```

where:

- `plugin-id` is the plug-in identifier, for example, `com.example.ant`.
- `build-file` is the Ant project file that contains the new build target(s).

3. Install the plug-in.

### Results

The targets from the project (`build-file`) are copied into the `build.xml` file, using the correct path. This makes the new Ant targets available to other processes.

**Tip:** Earlier versions of DITA-OT use the `dita.conductor.target.relative` to call a wrapper file with a dummy task that imports the Ant project file. This approach is still supported for backwards compatibility, but the simpler `ant.import` approach described above should be used for all new customizations.

### Related tasks

[Installing plug-ins](#) on page 99

Use the `dita` command to install a plug-in.

### Related reference

[General extension points](#) on page 121

These extension points enable you to extend the DITA-OT. You can add Ant targets or imports; add a Java library to the classpath parameter; add a new transformation type; extend a catalog file; add new diagnostic messages, and more.

## Adding an Ant target to the pre-processing pipeline

You can add an Ant target to the pre-processing pipeline. This enables you to insert additional processing before or after the pre-processing chain or a specific step in the pre-processing operation.

### About this task

You can use the `depend.preprocess.pre` and `depend.preprocess.post` extension points to run a target before or after the entire pre-processing operation. In addition, there are extension points that enable you to run an Ant target before specific pre-processing steps.

**Tip:** For maximum compatibility with future versions of DITA-OT, most plug-ins should use the extension points that run **before** or **after** pre-processing.

## Procedure

1. Define and integrate the new Ant target.
2. Create the following `plugin.xml` file:

```
<plugin id="plugin-id">
  <feature extension="extension-point" value="Ant-target"/>
</plugin>
```

where

- *plugin-id* is the plug-in identifier.
- *extension-point* is a pre-processing extension point.
- *Ant-target* is the name of the Ant target.

3. Install the plug-in.

## Results

The new target is added to the Ant dependency list. The new target is now always run in conjunction with the specified step in the pre-processing pipeline.

## Example

The following `plugin.xml` file specifies that the `myAntTargetBeforeChunk` target is always run before the chunk step in the pre-processing stage.

```
<plugin id="com.example.extendchunk">
  <feature extension="depend.preprocess.chunk.pre"
    value="myAntTargetBeforeChunk"/>
</plugin>
```

It assumes that the `myAntTargetBeforeChunk` target has already been defined and integrated.



**CAUTION:** The internal order of preprocessing steps is subject to change between versions of DITA-OT. New versions may remove, reorder, combine, or add steps to the process, so the extension points **within** the preprocessing stage should only be used if absolutely necessary.

## Related tasks

[Installing plug-ins](#) on page 99

Use the `dita` command to install a plug-in.

## Related reference

[Pre-processing extension points](#) on page 122

You can use these extension points to run an Ant target before or after the pre-processing stage. If necessary, you can also run an Ant target before a specific pre-processing step — but this approach is not recommended.

## Adding a new transformation type

Plug-ins can add an entirely new transformation type. The new transformation type can be very simple, such as an XHTML build that creates an additional control file; it also can be very complex, adding any number of new processing steps.

### About this task

You can use the `dita.conductor.transtype.check` and `dita.transtype.print` extension points to define new transformation types.

When a transformation type is defined, the build expects Ant code to be integrated to define the transformation process. The Ant code must define a target based on the name of the transformation type; if the transformation type is "new-transform", the Ant code must define a target named `dita2new-transform`.

## Procedure

1. Create an Ant project file for the new transformation. This project file must define a target named "dita2new-transtype," where *new-transtype* is the name of the new transformation type.
2. Create the following feature:

```
<plugin id="plugin-id ">
  <feature extension="dita.conductor.transtype.check" value="new-
transtype"/>
  <feature extension="dita.transtype.print" value="new-transtype"/>
  <feature extension="dita.conductor.target.relative" file="ant-file"/>
</plugin>
```

where:

- *plugin-id* is the plug-in identifier, for example, com.dita-ot.pdf.
- *new-transtype* is the name of the new transformation, for example, dita-ot.pdf.
- *ant-file* is the name of the Ant file, for example, build-dita-ot-pdf.xml.

Exclude the content that is highlighted in bold if the transformation is not intended for print.

3. Install the plug-in.

## Results

You now can use the new transformation.

## Examples

The following `plugin.xml` file defines a new transformation type named "newtext"; it also defines the transformation type to be a print type. The build will look for a `dita2newtext` target.

```
<plugin id="com.example.newtext">
  <feature extension="dita.conductor.transtype.check" value="newtext"/>
  <feature extension="dita.transtype.print" value="newtext"/>
  <feature extension="dita.conductor.target.relative" file="build-
newtext.xml"/>
</plugin>
```

While the `org.dita.html5` plug-in was separated from `common-html` in version 2.4, the following example shows how earlier versions of that plug-in used the `<transtype>` element to extend the common HTML transformation with a new `html5` transformation type and define a new `nav-toc` parameter with three possible values:

```
<transtype name="html5" extends="common-html" desc="HTML5">
  <param name="nav-toc" type="enum"
    desc="Specifies whether to generate a navigation TOC in topic
pages.">
    <val default="true" desc="No TOC">none</val>
    <val desc="Partial TOC that shows the current topic">partial</val>
    <val desc="Full TOC">full</val>
  </param>
</transtype>
```

## Related tasks

[Installing plug-ins](#) on page 99

Use the `dita` command to install a plug-in.

## Related reference

[General extension points](#) on page 121

These extension points enable you to extend the DITA-OT. You can add Ant targets or imports; add a Java library to the classpath parameter; add a new transformation type; extend a catalog file; add new diagnostic messages, and more.

[Plug-in descriptor file](#) on page 100

The plug-in descriptor file (`plugin.xml`) controls all aspects of a plug-in, making each extension visible to the rest of the toolkit. The file uses pre-defined extension points to locate changes, and then integrates those changes into the core DITA-OT code.

## Overriding an XSLT-processing step

You can override specific XSLT-processing steps in both the pre-processing pipeline and certain DITA-OT transformations.

### Procedure

1. Develop an XSL file that contains the XSL override.
2. Construct a `plugin.xml` file that contains the following content:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<plugin id="plugin-id">
  <feature extension="extension-point" file="relative-path"/>
</plugin>
```

where:

- *plugin-id* is the plug-in identifier, for example, `com.example.brandheader`.
- *extension-point* is the DITA-OT extension point, for example, `dita.xml.xhtml`. This indicates the DITA-OT processing step that the XSL override applies to.
- *relative-path* is the relative path and name of the XSLT file, for example, `xsl/header.xml`.

3. Install the plug-in.

### Results

The plug-in installer adds an XSL import statement to the default DITA-OT code, so that the XSL override becomes part of the normal build.

### Example: Overriding XHTML header processing

The following two files represent a complete, simple style plug-in.

The `plugin.xml` file declares an XSLT file that extends XHTML processing:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<plugin id="com.example.brandheader">
  <feature extension="dita.xml.xhtml" file="xsl/header.xml"/>
</plugin>
```

The `xsl/header.xml` XSLT file referenced in `plugin.xml` overrides the default header processing to add a banner:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0"
  xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform">
  <xsl:template name="gen-user-header">
    <div></div>
  </xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

**Related tasks**

[Installing plug-ins](#) on page 99

Use the `dita` command to install a plug-in.

**Related reference**

[XSLT-import extension points](#) on page 123

You can use these extension points to override XSLT processing steps in pre-processing and certain transformation types. The value of the `@file` attribute in the `<feature>` element specifies a relative path to an XSL file in the current plug-in. The plug-in installer adds a XSL import statement to the default DITA-OT code, so that the XSL override becomes part of the normal build.

**Referencing files from other plug-ins**

Starting with DITA-OT 1.5.4, you can use the `plugin:plugin-id` URI extension and the `${dita.plugin.plugin-id.dir}` Ant variable to reference the base path of another installed DITA-OT plug-in.

Sometimes you need to reference content in another DITA-OT plug-in. However, the path to an installed plug-in is not guaranteed to be the same between different installed instances of the DITA-OT. The `plugin:plugin-id` URI extension and `${dita.plugin.plugin-id.dir}` Ant variable are provided so your build and XSLT files always use the correct path to the plug-in.

Within a single plug-in, you can safely use relative path references, for example, `xsl/my.xsl` without specifying the path to the plug-in itself.

**Procedure**

- Use `${dita.plugin.plugin-id.dir}` in Ant build files.

Use the Ant variable `${dita.plugin.plugin-id.dir}` anywhere in your build file or template to point to the base path of an installed DITA-OT plug-in.

The following example copies CSS files from the HTML5 plug-in:

```
<copy todir="${dita.temp.dir}/css">
  <fileset dir="${dita.plugin.org.dita.html5.dir}/css" includes="*.css"/>
</copy>
```

- Use `plugin:plugin-id` in XSLT files.

Use the URI extension `plugin:plugin-id` at the beginning of a file reference—usually in `<xsl:import>`—to point to the base path of an installed DITA-OT plug-in.

The following example imports the base `output-message.xsl` processing:

```
<xsl:import href="plugin:org.dita.base:xsl/common/output-message.xsl"/>
```

To use the URI extension, your plug-in must reference the DITA-OT catalog file. In your Ant build file, add an `<xmlcatalog>` element referencing the DITA-OT catalog file as a child of the `<xslt>` element.

```
<xslt style="xsl/my.xsl"
  in="${dita.temp.dir}/input.file" out="${dita.temp.dir}/output.file">
  <xmlcatalog refid="dita.catalog"/>
</xslt>
```

For both of these methods, make sure you use the plug-in ID (defined in the `plugin.xml` file) rather than the folder name of the plug-in. In many cases, the folder name is not the same as the plug-in ID.

## Adding parameters to existing XSLT steps

You can pass parameters from the Ant build to existing XSLT steps in both the pre-processing pipeline and certain DITA-OT transformations. This can be useful if you want to make the parameters available as global `<xsl:param>` values within XSLT overrides.

### Procedure

1. Create an XML file that contains one or more Ant `<param>` elements nested within a `<dummy>` wrapper element.

```
<dummy>
  <!-- Any Ant code allowed in xslt task is possible. Common example: -->
  <param name="paramNameinXSLT" expression="{antProperty}"
    if="antProperty"/>
</dummy>
```

2. Construct a `plugin.xml` file that contains the following content:

```
<plugin id="plugin-id">
  <feature extension="extension-point" file="file"/>
</plugin>
```

where:

- `plugin-id` is the plug-in identifier, for example, `com.example.newparam`.
- `extension-point` is the DITA-OT extension point, for example, `dita.conductor.xhtml.param`. This indicates the DITA-OT processing step where the parameters will be available.
- `file` is the name of the XML file that you created in step 1 on page 111, for example, `insertParameters.xml`.

3. Install the plug-in.

### Results

The `plugin.xml` file passes the parameters to the specified transformation or pre-processing module.

### Example

The following plug-in passes the parameters defined in the `insertParameters.xml` file as input to the XHTML process. Generally, an additional XSLT override will make use of the parameters to do something new with the generated content.

```
<plugin id="com.example.newparam">
  <feature extension="dita.conductor.xhtml.param"
    file="insertParameters.xml"/>
</plugin>
```

### Related tasks

[Installing plug-ins](#) on page 99

Use the `dita` command to install a plug-in.

### Related reference

[XSLT-parameter extension points](#) on page 125

You can use these extension points to pass parameters into existing XSLT steps in both the pre-processing pipeline and DITA-OT transformation. The parameters generally will be available as global `<xsl:param>` values with XSLT overrides.

## Adding a Java library to the DITA-OT classpath parameter

You can use the `dita.conductor.lib.import` extension point to add an additional Java library to the DITA-OT classpath parameter.

### Procedure

1. If necessary, compile the Java code into a JAR file.
2. Create a `plugin.xml` file that contains the following code:

```
<plugin id="plugin-id">
  <feature extension="dita.conductor.lib.import" file="file"/>
</plugin>
```

where:

- `plugin-id` is the plug-in identifier, for example, `com.example.addjar`.
- `file` is the name of the JAR file, for example, `myJavaLibrary.jar`.

3. Install the plug-in.

### Results

The Ant or XSLT code now can make use of the Java code.

### Example

In the following extended example, the `myJavaLibrary.jar` file performs a validation step during processing, and you want it to run immediately before the `conref` step. To accomplish this, you will need to use several features:

- The JAR file must be added to the classpath.
- The Ant target must be added to the dependency chain for `conref`.
- An Ant target must be created that uses this class, and the Ant wrapper integrated into the code.

The files might look like the following:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<plugin id="com.example.samplejava">
  <!-- Add the JAR file to the DITA-OT CLASSPATH -->
  <feature extension="dita.conductor.lib.import"
    file="com.example.sampleValidation.jar"/>
  <!-- Integrate the Ant code -->
  <feature extension="dita.conductor.target.relative" file="antWrapper.xml"/>
</plugin>
<!-- Define the Ant target that is called, and the location (before
conref) -->
<feature extension="depend.preprocess.conref.pre"
  value="validateWithJava"/>
```

**Figure 11: plugin.xml file**

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<dummy>
  <import file="calljava-antcode.xml"/>
```

```
</dummy>
```

**Figure 12: antWrapper.xml file**

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<project default="validateWithJava">
  <target name="validateWithJava">
    <java classname="com.example.sampleValidation">
      <!-- The class was added to dost.class.path (the DITA-OT classpath) --
    >
      <classpath refid="dost.class.path"/>
    </java>
  </target>
</project>
```

**Figure 13: calljava-antcode.xml file**

### Related tasks

[Installing plug-ins](#) on page 99

Use the `dita` command to install a plug-in.

### Related reference

[General extension points](#) on page 121

These extension points enable you to extend the DITA-OT. You can add Ant targets or imports; add a Java library to the classpath parameter; add a new transformation type; extend a catalog file; add new diagnostic messages, and more.

## Adding new diagnostic messages

Use the `dita.xml.messages` extension point to add plug-in-specific messages to the diagnostic messages that are generated by the DITA-OT. These messages then can be used by any XSLT override.

### Procedure

1. Create an XML file that contains the messages that you want to add. Be sure to use the following format for the XML file:

```
<messages>
  <!-- See resources/messages.xml for the details. -->
  <message id="PrefixNumberLetter" type="error-severity">
    <reason>Message text</reason>
    <response>How to resolve</response>
  </message>
</messages>
```

where:

- *Prefix* is a sequence of four capital letters.

**Note:** By convention, the toolkit messages use DOTX but any sequence can be used by plug-in developers.

- *Number* is a three-digit integer.
- *Letter* is one of the following upper-case letters: I, W, E, F. It should match the value that is specified for the `@type` attribute.

**Note:** As the `@id` attribute is used as a whole and not decomposed by recent versions of the toolkit, you could use any sequence as the message identifier. Nevertheless, to facilitate reuse of the plug-in and make it more readable by other users, we recommend following these guidelines.

- *error-severity* specifies the severity of the error. It must be one of the following values:

**Info (I)**

Informational messages highlight the progress of transformation and call attention to conditions of

**Warning (W)**

which you should be aware. For example, draft comments are enabled and will be rendered in the output.

**Error (E)**

The toolkit encountered a problem that should be corrected. Processing will continue, but the output might not be as expected.

**Fatal (F)**

The toolkit encountered a more severe problem, and the output is affected. For example, some content is missing or invalid, or the content is not rendered in the output

The toolkit encountered a severe condition, processing stopped, and no output is generated.

**Note:** The FATAL value throws a fatal error message in XSLT and an exception in Java.

**Tip:** If the @id attribute of your message is equal to the @id of a default DITA-OT message, your message will override the default one.

2. Create a `plugin.xml` file that contains the following content:

```
<plugin id="plugin-id">
  <feature extension="dita.xsl.messages" file="file" />
</plugin>
```

where:

- *plugin-id* is the plug-in identifier, for example, `com.example.newmsg`.
- *file* is the name of the new XML file containing the messages created in step 1 on page 113, for example, `myMessages.xml`.

3. Install the plug-in.

**What to do next**

Add the following call in XSLT modules to generate a message when a specific condition occurs:

```
<xsl:call-template name="output-message">
  <xsl:with-param name="id">prefixnumberletter</xsl:with-param>
  <xsl:with-param name="msg">Message text and parameters.</xsl:with-param>
</xsl:call-template>
```

Use the `ctx` parameter if calling from a function.

**Related tasks**

[Installing plug-ins](#) on page 99

Use the `dita` command to install a plug-in.

**Related reference**

[General extension points](#) on page 121

These extension points enable you to extend the DITA-OT. You can add Ant targets or imports; add a Java library to the classpath parameter; add a new transformation type; extend a catalog file; add new diagnostic messages, and more.

**Creating a new plug-in extension point**

If your plug-in needs to define its own extension point in an XML file, add the string `_template` to the filename before the file suffix. When the plug-in is installed, this file will be processed like the built-in DITA-OT templates.

Template files are used to integrate most DITA-OT extensions. For example, the `dita2xhtml_template.xml` file contains all of the default rules for converting DITA topics to XHTML, along with an extension point for plug-

in extensions. When the plug-in is installed, the `dita2xhtml.xsl` is recreated, and the extension point is replaced with references to all appropriate plug-ins.

To mark a new file as a template file, use the `<template>` element.

The template extension namespace has the URI `http://dita-ot.sourceforge.net`. It is used to identify elements and attributes that have a special meaning in template processing. This documentation uses the `dita:` prefix to refer to elements in the template extension namespace. However, template files are free to use any prefix, provided that there is a namespace declaration that binds the prefix to the URI of the template extension namespace.

### **`<dita:extension>` element**

The `<dita:extension>` elements are used to insert generated content during the plug-in installation process. There are two required attributes:

- The `@id` attribute defines the extension point ID that provides the argument data.
- The `@behavior` attribute defines which processing action is used.

Supported values for the `@behavior` attribute:

#### **`org.dita.dost.platform.CheckTranstypeAction`**

Create Ant condition elements to check if the `${transtype}` property value equals a supported transformation type value.

#### **`org.dita.dost.platform.ImportAntLibAction`**

Create Ant `<pathelement>` elements for the [library import extension point](#). The `@id` attribute is used to define the extension point ID.

#### **`org.dita.dost.platform.ImportPluginCatalogAction`**

Include plug-in metadata catalog content.

#### **`org.dita.dost.platform.ImportPluginInfoAction`**

Create plug-in metadata Ant properties.

#### **`org.dita.dost.platform.ImportStringsAction`**

Include plug-in string file content based on the [generated text extension point](#). The `@id` attribute is used to define the extension point ID.

#### **`org.dita.dost.platform.ImportXSLAction`**

Create `<xsl:import>` elements based on the [XSLT import extension point](#). The `@id` attribute is used to define the extension point ID.

#### **`org.dita.dost.platform.InsertAction`**

Include plug-in conductor content based on the [Ant import extension point](#). The `@id` attribute is used to define the extension point ID.

#### **`org.dita.dost.platform.InsertAntActionRelative`**

Include plug-in conductor content based on the [relative Ant import extension point](#). The `@id` attribute is used to define the extension point ID.

#### **`org.dita.dost.platform.InsertCatalogActionRelative`**

Include plug-in catalog content based on the [catalog import extension point](#). The `@id` attribute is used to define the extension point ID.

#### **`org.dita.dost.platform.ListTranstypeAction`**

Create a pipe-delimited list of supported transformation types.

### **`@dita:extension` attribute**

The `@dita:extension` attribute is used to process attributes in elements which are not in the template extension namespace. The value of the attribute is a space-delimited tuple, where the first item is the name of the attribute to process and the second item is the action ID.

Supported values:

**depends org.dita.dost.platform.InsertDependsAction**

The Ant target dependency list is processed to replace all target names that start with an opening brace { character and end with a closing brace }. The value of the extension point is the ID between the braces.

**Example**

The following plug-in defines myBuildFile\_template.xml as a new template for extensions, and two new extension points.

```
<plugin id="com.example.new-extensions">
  <extension-point id="com.example.new-extensions.pre"
    name="Custom target preprocess"/>
  <extension-point id="com.example.new-extensions.content"
    name="Custom target content"/>
  <template file="myBuildFile_template.xml"/>
</plugin>
```

When the plug-in is installed, this will be used to recreate myBuildFile.xml, replacing Ant file content based on extension point use.

```
<project xmlns:dita="http://dita-ot.sourceforge.net">
  <target name="dita2custom"
    dita:depends="dita2custom.init,
      {com.example.new-extensions.pre},
      dita2xhtml"
    dita:extension="depends
org.dita.dost.platform.InsertDependsAction">
    <dita:extension id="com.example.new-extensions.content"
      behavior="org.dita.dost.platform.InsertAction"/>
  </target>
</project>
```

## Example plugin.xml file

---

The following is a sample of a plugin.xml file. This file adds support for a new set of specialized DTDs, and includes an override for the XHTML output processor.

This plugin.xml file would go into a directory such as DITA-OT/plugins/music/ and referenced supporting files would also exist in that directory. A more extensive sample using these values is available in the actual music plug-in, available on [SourceForge](#).

```
<plugin id="org.metadita.specialization.music">
  <feature extension="dita.specialization.catalog.relative" file="catalog-
dita.xml"/>
  <feature extension="dita.xsl.xhtml" file="xsl/music2xhtml.xsl"/>
</plugin>
```

**Related reference**

[Plug-in descriptor file](#) on page 100

The plug-in descriptor file (`plugin.xml`) controls all aspects of a plug-in, making each extension visible to the rest of the toolkit. The file uses pre-defined extension points to locate changes, and then integrates those changes into the core DITA-OT code.

## Best practices for custom plug-ins

---

Adhering to certain development practices will properly isolate your code from that of the DITA Open Toolkit. This will make it easier to you to upgrade to new versions of the DITA-OT when they are released.

- Use a properly-constructed DITA-OT plug-in.
- Use a version control system to store your code.
- Never modify any of the core DITA-OT code.

**Tip:** You may want to set the permissions on default plug-in directories such as `org.dita.pdf2` to “read-only” to ensure that you do not accidentally modify the files within as you develop your customized plug-in.

- Avoid copying entire DITA-OT files into your customization plug-in. When you only copy the attribute sets and templates that you need to override, there is less risk of impact from new features or fixes in the base code, making your code more stable and easier to upgrade between releases.
- If you only need to change a few attribute sets and templates, you may prefer to store your overrides in `custom.xml` files, or a simple folder hierarchy within your custom plug-in.
- In cases that require substantial customizations, you may prefer to organize the files in a folder structure that mimics the hierarchy of the default plug-in you are customizing. This facilitates comparisons with the default settings in the base plug-in and makes it easier to migrate your changes to new toolkit versions.
- Upgrade your customization plug-in to new versions of the DITA-OT regularly. Do not wait through several major releases before upgrading.

### Related concepts

[PDF customization approaches](#) on page 83

Various methods may be used to customize the PDF output produced by the DITA Open Toolkit. Each of these approaches have advantages and shortcomings that should be considered when preparing a customization project. Some of these methods are considered “anti-patterns” with disadvantages that outweigh their apparent appeal. In most cases, you should create a custom PDF plug-in.

### Related tasks

[Customizing PDF output](#) on page 83

You can create custom DITA-OT plug-ins that build on the default DITA to PDF transformation. Plug-ins can customize covers and page layouts, modify formatting, override logic of the default PDF plug-in, and much more.



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# Chapter 17

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## Extension points

---

The DITA Open Toolkit provides a series of extension points that can be used to integrate changes into the core code. Extension points are defined in the `plugin.xml` file for each plug-in. When plug-ins are installed, the DITA-OT makes each extension visible to the rest of the toolkit.

### All DITA-OT extension points

---

The pre-defined extension points can be used to extend the functionality of the DITA-OT. If your toolkit installation includes custom plug-ins that define additional extension points, you can add to this list by rebuilding the DITA-OT documentation.

<b>dita.conductor.target</b>	Ant conductor
<b>dita.conductor.target.relative</b>	Ant conductor
<b>dita.conductor.plugin</b>	Ant conductor plug-in information
<b>ant.import</b>	Ant import
<b>depend.preprocess.chunk.pre</b>	Chunking pre-target
<b>depend.preprocess.clean-temp.pre</b>	Clean temp pre-target
<b>depend.preprocess.coderef.pre</b>	Code reference pre-target
<b>org.dita.pdf2.catalog.relative</b>	Configuration XML catalog
<b>dita.xsl.conref</b>	Content reference XSLT import
<b>dita.preprocess.conref.param</b>	Content reference XSLT parameters
<b>depend.preprocess.conref.pre</b>	Content reference pre-target
<b>depend.preprocess.conrefpush.pre</b>	Content reference push pre-target
<b>depend.preprocess.copy-html.pre</b>	Copy HTML pre-target
<b>depend.preprocess.copy-files.pre</b>	Copy files pre-target
<b>depend.preprocess.copy-flag.pre</b>	Copy flag pre-target
<b>depend.preprocess.copy-image.pre</b>	Copy images pre-target
<b>depend.preprocess.copy-subsidiary.pre</b>	Copy subsidiary pre-target
<b>dita.parser</b>	Custom DITA parser
<b>depend.preprocess.debug-filter.pre</b>	Debug and filter pre-target
<b>dita.xsl.messages</b>	Diagnostic messages
<b>dita.conductor.eclipse.toc.param</b>	Eclipse Help TOC XSLT parameter
<b>dita.xsl.eclipse.toc</b>	Eclipse TOC XSLT import


<b>dita.map.eclipse.index.pre</b>	Eclipse index extraction pre-target
<b>dita.xsl.eclipse.plugin</b>	Eclipse plugin XSLT import
<b>dita.basedir-resource-directory</b>	Flag to use basedir as resource directory
<b>dita.conductor.pdf2.formatter.check</b>	Formatter check
<b>depend.org.dita.pdf2.format.post</b>	Formatting post-target
<b>depend.org.dita.pdf2.format.pre</b>	Formatting pre-target
<b>depend.org.dita.pdf2.format</b>	Formatting target
<b>depend.preprocess.gen-list.pre</b>	Generate list pre-target
<b>dita.xsl.strings</b>	Generated text
<b>dita.xsl.htmlhelp.map2hhc</b>	HTML Help content XSLT import
<b>dita.xsl.htmlhelp.map2hhp</b>	HTML Help project XSLT import
<b>dita.conductor.html.param</b>	HTML XSLT parameters
<b>dita.html.extensions</b>	HTML file extension
<b>dita.xsl.html.cover</b>	HTML/XHTML Cover XSLT import
<b>dita.xsl.htmltoc</b>	HTML/XHTML TOC XSLT import
<b>dita.xsl.xhtml</b>	HTML/XHTML XSLT import
<b>dita.conductor.html5.toc.param</b>	HTML/XSLT XSLT parameter
<b>dita.conductor.xhtml.toc.param</b>	HTML/XSLT XSLT parameter
<b>dita.xsl.html5.cover</b>	HTML5 Cover XSLT import
<b>dita.xsl.html5.toc</b>	HTML5 TOC XSLT import
<b>dita.xsl.html5</b>	HTML5 XSLT import
<b>dita.conductor.html5.param</b>	HTML5 XSLT parameters
<b>dita.image.extensions</b>	Image file extension
<b>depend.org.dita.pdf2.init.pre</b>	Initialization pre-target
<b>dita.conductor.lib.import</b>	Java library import
<b>depend.preprocess.keyref.pre</b>	Key reference pre-target
<b>dita.xsl.maplink</b>	Map link XSLT import
<b>depend.preprocess.maplink.pre</b>	Map link pre-target
<b>dita.preprocess.mappull.param</b>	Map pull XSLT parameters
<b>dita.xsl.mappull</b>	Map pull XSLT import
<b>depend.preprocess.mappull.pre</b>	Map pull pre-target
<b>dita.xsl.mapref</b>	Map reference XSLT import
<b>dita.preprocess.mapref.param</b>	Map reference XSLT parameters
<b>depend.preprocess.mapref.pre</b>	Map reference pre-target
<b>depend.preprocess.move-meta-entries.pre</b>	Move meta entries pre-target
<b>dita.xsl.xslfo.i18n-postprocess</b>	PDF I18N postprocess import
<b>dita.xsl.xslfo</b>	PDF XSLT import

<code>dita.conductor.pdf2.param</code>	PDF XSLT parameters
<code>org.dita.pdf2.xsl.topicmerge</code>	PDF2 topic merge XSLT import
<code>dita.catalog.plugin-info</code>	Plug-in XML catalog information
<code>package.support.email</code>	Plug-in support email
<code>package.support.name</code>	Plug-in support name
<code>package.version</code>	Plug-in version
<code>depend.preprocess.post</code>	Preprocessing post-target
<code>depend.preprocess.pre</code>	Preprocessing pre-target
<code>dita.transtype.print</code>	Print transtype
<code>dita.resource.extensions</code>	Resource file extension
<code>dita.xsl.topicpull</code>	Topic pull XSLT import
<code>dita.preprocess.topicpull.param</code>	Topic pull XSLT parameters
<code>depend.preprocess.topicpull.pre</code>	Topic pull pre-target
<code>dita.conductor.transtype.check</code>	Transtype check
<code>dita.xsl.troff-ast</code>	Troff AST XSLT import
<code>dita.xsl.troff</code>	Troff XSLT import
<code>dita.conductor.xhtml.param</code>	XHTML XSLT parameters
<code>dita.specialization.catalog</code>	XML catalog
<code>dita.specialization.catalog.relative</code>	XML catalog

## General extension points

---

These extension points enable you to extend the DITA-OT. You can add Ant targets or imports; add a Java library to the classpath parameter; add a new transformation type; extend a catalog file; add new diagnostic messages, and more.

<code>ant.import</code>	Adds an Ant import to the main Ant build file.
<code>dita.conductor.lib.import</code>	Adds a Java library to the DITA-OT classpath.
<code>dita.conductor.target</code>	Adds an Ant import to the main Ant build file.   <b>Attention:</b> This extension point is deprecated; use <code>dita.conductor.target.relative</code> or <code>ant.import</code> instead.
<code>dita.conductor.target.relative</code>	Adds an Ant import to the main Ant build file.  <b>Tip:</b> As of DITA-OT 3.0, the <code>ant.import</code> extension point can be used instead.
<code>dita.conductor.transtype.check</code>	Adds a new value to the list of valid transformation types.
<code>dita.specialization.catalog</code>	Adds the content of a catalog file to the main DITA-OT catalog file.



**Attention:** This extension point is deprecated; use `dita.specialization.catalog.relative` instead.

**dita.specialization.catalog.relative**

Adds the content of a catalog file to the main DITA-OT catalog file.

**dita.transtype.print**

Defines a transformation as a print type.

**dita.xsl.messages**

Adds new diagnostic messages to the DITA-OT.

**org.dita.pdf2.catalog.relative**

Adds the content of a catalog file to the main catalog file for the PDF plug-in.

### Related reference

[Extension points in org.dita.base](#) on page 127

The `org.dita.base` plug-in provides common extension points that are available to extend processing in all transformations that are supported by the DITA Open Toolkit.

## Pre-processing extension points

---

You can use these extension points to run an Ant target before or after the pre-processing stage. If necessary, you can also run an Ant target before a specific pre-processing step — but this approach is not recommended.

**Tip:** For maximum compatibility with future versions of DITA-OT, most plug-ins should use the extension points that run **before** or **after** pre-processing.

**depend.preprocess.pre**

Runs an Ant target before the pre-processing stage.

**depend.preprocess.post**

Runs an Ant target after the pre-processing stage.



**CAUTION:** The internal order of preprocessing steps is subject to change between versions of DITA-OT. New versions may remove, reorder, combine, or add steps to the process, so the extension points **within** the preprocessing stage should only be used if absolutely necessary.

**depend.preprocess.chunk.pre**

Runs an Ant target before the `chunk` step in the pre-processing stage (*not recommended*).

**depend.preprocess.coderef.pre**

Runs an Ant target before the `coderef` step in the pre-processing stage (*not recommended*).

**depend.preprocess.conref.pre**

Runs an Ant target before the `conref` step in the pre-processing stage (*not recommended*).

**depend.preprocess.conrefpush.pre**

Runs an Ant target before the `conrefpush` step in the pre-processing stage (*not recommended*).

**depend.preprocess.clean-temp.pre**

Runs an Ant target before the `clean-temp` step in the pre-processing stage (*not recommended*).

**depend.preprocess.copy-files.pre**

Runs an Ant target before the `copy-files` step in the pre-processing stage (*not recommended*).

**depend.preprocess.copy-flag.pre**

Runs an Ant target before the `copy-flag` step in the pre-processing stage (*not recommended*).

**depend.preprocess.copy-html.pre**

Runs an Ant target before the `copy-html` step in the pre-processing stage (*not recommended*).

**depend.preprocess.copy-image.pre**

Runs an Ant target before the `copy-image` step in the pre-processing stage (*not recommended*).

<b>depend.preprocess.copy-subsiary.pre</b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>copy-subsiary</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b>depend.preprocess.debug-filter.pre</b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>debug-filter</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b>depend.preprocess.gen-list.pre</b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>gen-list</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b>depend.preprocess.keyref.pre</b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>keyref</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b>depend.preprocess.maplink.pre</b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>maplink</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b>depend.preprocess.mappull.pre</b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>mappull</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b>depend.preprocess.mapref.pre</b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>mapref</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b>depend.preprocess.move-meta-entries.pre</b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>move-meta-entries</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b>depend.preprocess.topicpull.pre</b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>topicpull</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).

### Related reference

[Extension points in org.dita.base](#) on page 127

The `org.dita.base` plug-in provides common extension points that are available to extend processing in all transformations that are supported by the DITA Open Toolkit.

## XSLT-import extension points

---

You can use these extension points to override XSLT processing steps in pre-processing and certain transformation types. The value of the `@file` attribute in the `<feature>` element specifies a relative path to an XSL file in the current plug-in. The plug-in installer adds a XSL import statement to the default DITA-OT code, so that the XSL override becomes part of the normal build.

### Pre-processing

You can use the following extension points to add XSLT processing to modules in the pre-processing pipeline:

<b>dita.xsl.conref</b>	Overrides the pre-processing step that resolves <code>conref</code> .
<b>dita.xsl.maplink</b>	Overrides the <code>maplink</code> step in the pre-processing pipeline. This is the step that generates map-based links.
<b>dita.xsl.mappull</b>	Overrides the <code>mappull</code> step in the pre-processing pipeline. This is the step that updates navigation titles in maps and causes attributes to cascade.
<b>dita.xsl.mapref</b>	Overrides the <code>mapref</code> step in the pre-processing pipeline. This is the step that resolves references to other maps.
<b>dita.xsl.topicpull</b>	Overrides the <code>topicpull</code> step in the pre-processing pipeline. This is the step that pulls text into <code>&lt;xref&gt;</code> elements, as well as performing other tasks.

## Transformations

You can use the following extension points to add XSLT processing to modules in DITA-OT transformations:

<b>dita.map.eclipse.index.pre</b>	Runs an Ant target before the Eclipse index extraction process.
<b>dita.xsl.eclipse.plugin</b>	Overrides the default XSLT step that generates the <code>plugin.xml</code> file for Eclipse Help.
<b>dita.xsl.eclipse.toc</b>	Overrides the default XSLT step that generates the Eclipse Help table of contents (TOC).
<b>dita.xsl.html.cover</b>	Overrides the default HTML cover page generation process.
<b>dita.xsl.htmltoc</b>	Overrides the default XSLT step that generates the HTML table of contents (TOC).
<b>dita.xsl.html5</b>	Overrides the default HTML5 transformation. The referenced file is integrated directly into the XSLT step that generates HTML5.
<b>dita.xsl.html5.cover</b>	Overrides the default HTML5 cover page generation process.
<b>dita.xsl.html5.toc</b>	Overrides the default XSLT step that generates the HTML5 table of contents (TOC).
<b>dita.xsl.htmlhelp.map2hhc</b>	Overrides the default XSLT step that generates the HTML Help contents ( <code>.hhc</code> ) file.
<b>dita.xsl.htmlhelp.map2hhp</b>	Overrides the default XSLT step that generates the HTML Help project ( <code>.hhp</code> ) file.
<b>dita.xsl.troff-ast</b>	Overrides the intermediate block-and-phrase format that is generated as input to troff processing.
<b>dita.xsl.troff</b>	Overrides the XSL that converts block-and-phrase intermediate markup into troff.
<b>dita.xsl.xhtml</b>	Overrides the default HTML or XHTML transformation, including HTML Help and Eclipse Help. The referenced file is integrated directly into the XSLT step that generates XHTML.
<b>dita.xsl.xslfo</b>	Overrides the default PDF transformation. The referenced XSL file is integrated directly into the XSLT step that generates the XSL-FO.

## Example

The following two files represent a complete (albeit simple) plug-in that adds a company banner to the XHTML output. The `plugin.xml` file declares an XSLT file that extends the XHTML processing; the `xsl/header.xml` file overrides the default header processing to provide a company banner.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<plugin id="com.example.brandheader">
  <feature extension="dita.xsl.xhtml" file="xsl/header.xml"/>
</plugin>
```

**Figure 14: Contents of the `plugin.xml` file**

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

```
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0" xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/
Transform">
  <xsl:template name="gen-user-header">
    <div>
      
    </div>
  </xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

Figure 15: Contents of the `xsl/header.xsl` file

## XSLT-parameter extension points

---

You can use these extension points to pass parameters into existing XSLT steps in both the pre-processing pipeline and DITA-OT transformation. The parameters generally will be available as global `<xsl:param>` values with XSLT overrides.

### Pre-processing

You can use the following extension points to pass parameters to modules in the pre-processing pipeline:

<b>dita.preprocess.conref.param</b>	Pass parameters to the <code>conref</code> module in the pre-processing pipeline
<b>dita.preprocess.maplink.param</b>	Pass parameters to the <code>maplink</code> module in the pre-processing pipeline
<b>dita.preprocess.mappull.param</b>	Pass parameters to the <code>mappull</code> module in the pre-processing pipeline
<b>dita.preprocess.mapref.param</b>	Pass parameters to the <code>mapref</code> module in the pre-processing pipeline
<b>dita.preprocess.topicpull.param</b>	Pass parameters to the <code>topicpull</code> module in the pre-processing pipeline

### Transformations

You can use the following extension points to pass parameters to modules in DITA-OT transformations:

<b>dita.conductor.eclipse.toc.param</b>	Pass parameters to the XSLT step that generates the Eclipse Help table of contents (TOC).
<b>dita.conductor.html.param</b>	Pass parameters to the HTML and HTML Help transformations.
<b>dita.conductor.html5.param</b>	Pass parameters to the HTML5 transformation.
<b>dita.conductor.html5.toc.param</b>	Pass parameters to the XSLT step that generates the HTML5 table of contents (TOC).
<b>dita.conductor.pdf2.param</b>	Pass parameters to the PDF transformation.
<b>dita.conductor.xhtml.param</b>	Pass parameters to the XHTML and Eclipse Help transformations.
<b>dita.conductor.xhtml.toc.param</b>	Pass parameters to the XSLT step that generates the XHTML table of contents (TOC).

## Example

The following two files represent a complete (albeit simple) plug-in that passes the parameters defined in the `insertParameters.xml` file to the XHTML transformation process.

```
<plugin id="com.example.newparam">
  <feature extension="dita.conductor.xhtml.param"
    file="insertParameters.xml" />
</plugin>
```

**Figure 16: Contents of the `plugin.xml` file**

```
<dummy>
  <!-- Any Ant code allowed in xslt task is possible. Common example: -->
  <param name="paramNameinXSLT" expression="{antProperty}"
    if="antProperty" />
</dummy>
```

**Figure 17: Contents of the `insertParameters.xml`**

## Version and support information

---

You can use these extension points to define version and support information for a plug-in. Currently, the DITA-OT does not do anything with this information, but it might do so in the future.

<b>package.support.name</b>	Specifies the person who provides support for the DITA-OT plug-in.
<b>package.support.email</b>	Specifies the e-mail address of the person who provides support for the DITA-OT plug-in.
<b>package.version</b>	Specifies the version of the DITA-OT plug-in. The value uses the following syntax:
	<i>major.minor.micro.qualifier</i>
	where:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>major</i> is a number and is required.</li> <li>• <i>minor</i> is a number and is optional.</li> <li>• <i>micro</i> is a number and is optional.</li> <li>• <i>qualifier</i> is optional and can be composed of numerals, uppercase or lower case letters, underscores, and hyphens.</li> </ul>
	By default, the <code>package.version</code> value is set to <code>0.0.0</code> .

## Example

```
<plugin id="com.example.WithSupportInfo">
  <feature extension="package.support.name" value="Joe the Author" />
  <feature extension="package.support.email" value="joe@example.com" />
  <feature extension="package.version" value="1.2.3" />
</plugin>
```

## Related reference

[Extension points in `org.dita.base`](#) on page 127

The `org.dita.base` plug-in provides common extension points that are available to extend processing in all transformations that are supported by the DITA Open Toolkit.

## Extension points by plug-in

---

The default plug-ins that ship with the DITA Open Toolkit include a series of extension points that can be used to modify various aspects of toolkit processing.

If your toolkit installation includes custom plug-ins that define additional extension points, you can add topics by rebuilding the DITA-OT documentation.

### Related tasks



[Rebuilding the DITA-OT documentation](#) on page 151

The DITA-OT ships with Ant scripts that enable you to rebuild the toolkit documentation. This is especially helpful if your environment contains plug-ins that add new extension points, messages, or parameters to the toolkit.

## Extension points in `org.dita.base`

The `org.dita.base` plug-in provides common extension points that are available to extend processing in all transformations that are supported by the DITA Open Toolkit.

<b><code>ant.import</code></b>	Adds an Ant import to the main Ant build file.
<b><code>depend.preprocess.chunk.pre</code></b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>chunk</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b><code>depend.preprocess.clean-temp.pre</code></b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>clean-temp</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b><code>depend.preprocess.coderef.pre</code></b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>coderef</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b><code>depend.preprocess.conref.pre</code></b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>conref</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b><code>depend.preprocess.conrefpush.pre</code></b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>conrefpush</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b><code>depend.preprocess.copy-files.pre</code></b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>copy-files</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b><code>depend.preprocess.copy-flag.pre</code></b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>copy-flag</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b><code>depend.preprocess.copy-html.pre</code></b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>copy-html</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b><code>depend.preprocess.copy-image.pre</code></b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>copy-image</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b><code>depend.preprocess.copy-subsiary.pre</code></b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>copy-subsiary</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b><code>depend.preprocess.debug-filter.pre</code></b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>debug-filter</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b><code>depend.preprocess.gen-list.pre</code></b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>gen-list</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b><code>depend.preprocess.keyref.pre</code></b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>keyref</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b><code>depend.preprocess.maplink.pre</code></b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>maplink</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).

<b>depend.preprocess.mappull.pre</b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>mappull</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b>depend.preprocess.mapref.pre</b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>mapref</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b>depend.preprocess.move-meta-entries.pre</b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>move-meta-entries</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b>depend.preprocess.post</b>	Runs an Ant target after the pre-processing stage.
<b>depend.preprocess.pre</b>	Runs an Ant target before the pre-processing stage.
<b>depend.preprocess.topicpull.pre</b>	Runs an Ant target before the <code>topicpull</code> step in the pre-processing stage ( <i>not recommended</i> ).
<b>dita.basedir-resource-directory</b>	Flag to use <code>basedir</code> as resource directory
<b>dita.catalog.plugin-info</b>	Plug-in XML catalog information
<b>dita.conductor.lib.import</b>	Adds a Java library to the DITA-OT classpath.
<b>dita.conductor.plugin</b>	Ant conductor plug-in information
<b>dita.conductor.target</b>	Adds an Ant import to the main Ant build file.   <b>Attention:</b> This extension point is deprecated; use <code>dita.conductor.target.relative</code> or <code>ant.import</code> instead.
<b>dita.conductor.target.relative</b>	Adds an Ant import to the main Ant build file.  <b>Tip:</b> As of DITA-OT 3.0, the <code>ant.import</code> extension point can be used instead.
<b>dita.conductor.transtype.check</b>	Adds a new value to the list of valid transformation types.
<b>dita.html.extensions</b>	HTML file extension
<b>dita.image.extensions</b>	Image file extension
<b>dita.parser</b>	Custom DITA parser
<b>dita.preprocess.conref.param</b>	Content reference XSLT parameters
<b>dita.preprocess.mappull.param</b>	Map pull XSLT parameters
<b>dita.preprocess.mapref.param</b>	Map reference XSLT parameters
<b>dita.preprocess.topicpull.param</b>	Topic pull XSLT parameters
<b>dita.resource.extensions</b>	Resource file extension
<b>dita.specialization.catalog</b>	Adds the content of a catalog file to the main DITA-OT catalog file.   <b>Attention:</b> This extension point is deprecated; use <code>dita.specialization.catalog.relative</code> instead.
<b>dita.specialization.catalog.relative</b>	Adds the content of a catalog file to the main DITA-OT catalog file.
<b>dita.transtype.print</b>	Defines a transformation as a print type.

<b>dita.xsl.conref</b>	Content reference XSLT import
<b>dita.xsl.maplink</b>	Map link XSLT import
<b>dita.xsl.mappull</b>	Map pull XSLT import
<b>dita.xsl.mapref</b>	Map reference XSLT import
<b>dita.xsl.messages</b>	Adds new diagnostic messages to the DITA-OT.
<b>dita.xsl.strings</b>	Generated text
<b>dita.xsl.topicpull</b>	Topic pull XSLT import
<b>package.support.email</b>	Specifies the e-mail address of the person who provides support for the DITA-OT plug-in.
<b>package.support.name</b>	Specifies the person who provides support for the DITA-OT plug-in.
<b>package.version</b>	Specifies the version of the DITA-OT plug-in.

### Related reference

[Pre-processing extension points](#) on page 122

You can use these extension points to run an Ant target before or after the pre-processing stage. If necessary, you can also run an Ant target before a specific pre-processing step — but this approach is not recommended.

[Version and support information](#) on page 126

You can use these extension points to define version and support information for a plug-in. Currently, the DITA-OT does not do anything with this information, but it might do so in the future.

[General extension points](#) on page 121

These extension points enable you to extend the DITA-OT. You can add Ant targets or imports; add a Java library to the classpath parameter; add a new transformation type; extend a catalog file; add new diagnostic messages, and more.

## Extension points in `org.dita.eclipsehelp`

Certain extension points are specific to the Eclipse Help transformation.

<b>dita.conductor.eclipse.toc.param</b>	Pass parameters to the XSLT step that generates the Eclipse Help table of contents (TOC).
<b>dita.map.eclipse.index.pre</b>	Runs an Ant target before the Eclipse index extraction process.
<b>dita.xsl.eclipse.plugin</b>	Overrides the default XSLT step that generates the <code>plugin.xml</code> file for Eclipse Help.
<b>dita.xsl.eclipse.toc</b>	Overrides the default XSLT step that generates the Eclipse Help table of contents (TOC).

## Extension points in `org.dita.html5`

In addition to the extension points provided by common processing and those shared by with other HTML-based transformations, the `org.dita.html5` plug-in provides extension points that are specific to the HTML5 transformation.

<b>dita.conductor.html5.param</b>	Pass parameters to the HTML5 transformation.
<b>dita.conductor.html5.toc.param</b>	Pass parameters to the XSLT step that generates the HTML5 table of contents (TOC).

<b>dita.xsl.html5</b>	Overrides the default HTML5 transformation. The referenced file is integrated directly into the XSLT step that generates HTML5.
<b>dita.xsl.html5.cover</b>	Overrides the default HTML5 cover page generation process.
<b>dita.xsl.html5.toc</b>	Overrides the default XSLT step that generates the HTML5 table of contents (TOC).

### Extension points in `org.dita.htmlhelp`

Certain extension points are specific to the HTML Help transformation.

<b>dita.xsl.htmlhelp.map2hhc</b>	Overrides the default XSLT step that generates the HTML Help contents (.hhc) file.
<b>dita.xsl.htmlhelp.map2hhp</b>	Overrides the default XSLT step that generates the HTML Help project (.hhp) file.

### Extension points in `org.dita.pdf2`

Certain extension points are specific to the PDF transformation (formerly known as “PDF2”).

<b>depend.org.dita.pdf2.format</b>	Formatting target
<b>depend.org.dita.pdf2.format.post</b>	Formatting post-target
<b>depend.org.dita.pdf2.format.pre</b>	Formatting pre-target
<b>depend.org.dita.pdf2.init.pre</b>	Initialization pre-target
<b>dita.conductor.pdf2.formatter.check</b>	Formatter check
<b>dita.conductor.pdf2.param</b>	Pass parameters to the PDF transformation.
<b>dita.xsl.xslfo</b>	Overrides the default PDF transformation. The referenced XSL file is integrated directly into the XSLT step that generates the XSL-FO.
<b>dita.xsl.xslfo.i18n-postprocess</b>	PDF I18N postprocess import
<b>org.dita.pdf2.catalog.relative</b>	Adds the content of a catalog file to the main catalog file for the PDF plug-in.
<b>org.dita.pdf2.xsl.topicmerge</b>	PDF2 topic merge XSLT import

### Extension points in `org.dita.troff`

Certain extension points are specific to the troff transformation, which produces output for use with the troff viewer on Unix-style platforms, particularly for programs such as the man page viewer.

<b>dita.xsl.troff</b>	Overrides the XSL that converts block-and-phrase intermediate markup into troff.
<b>dita.xsl.troff-ast</b>	Overrides the intermediate block-and-phrase format that is generated as input to troff processing.

### Extension points in `org.dita.xhtml`

The `org.dita.xhtml` plug-in provides shared extension points that can be used to modify processing in HTML-based transformation types such as Eclipse help, HTML Help, TocJS, and XHTML.

<b>dita.conductor.html.param</b>	Pass parameters to the HTML and HTML Help transformations.
----------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------

<b>dita.conductor.xhtml.param</b>	Pass parameters to the XHTML and Eclipse Help transformations.
<b>dita.conductor.xhtml.toc.param</b>	Pass parameters to the XSLT step that generates the XHTML table of contents (TOC).
<b>dita.xsl.html.cover</b>	Overrides the default HTML cover page generation process.
<b>dita.xsl.htmltoc</b>	Overrides the default XSLT step that generates the HTML table of contents (TOC).
<b>dita.xsl.xhtml</b>	Overrides the default HTML or XHTML transformation, including HTML Help and Eclipse Help. The referenced file is integrated directly into the XSLT step that generates XHTML.



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# Chapter 18

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## Migrating customizations

---

If you have XSL transformation overrides, plug-ins or other customizations written prior to DITA-OT 3.0, you may need to make changes to ensure your overrides work properly with the latest toolkit versions.

In some cases, you may be able to remove old code that is no longer needed. In other cases, you may need to refactor your code to point to the modified extension points, templates or modes in recent toolkit versions.

**Note:**

DITA-OT releases follow [semantic versioning](#) guidelines. Version numbers use the *major.minor.patch* syntax, where *major* versions may include incompatible API changes, *minor* versions add functionality in a backwards-compatible manner and *patch* versions are maintenance releases that include backwards-compatible bug fixes.

Custom plug-ins developed for a previous *major* version may require changes to work correctly with recent toolkit versions. Most plug-ins should be compatible with subsequent *minor* and *patch* versions of the *major* release for which they were originally developed.

## Migrating to release 3.0

---

DITA-OT 3.0 adds support for Markdown, normalized DITA output, and the alternative authoring formats proposed for Lightweight DITA. The map-first preprocessing approach provides a modern alternative to the default `preprocess` operation.

**Note:** This topic provides a summary of changes in DITA-OT 3.0 that may require modifications to custom stylesheets or plug-ins. For more information on changes in this release, see the [DITA-OT 3.0 Release Notes](#).

### Legacy plug-ins removed

DITA-OT 3.0 no longer includes the following legacy transformation plug-ins in the default distribution:

**Table 2: Legacy plug-ins**

Plug-in	Source code location
JavaHelp	<a href="https://github.com/dita-ot/org.dita.javahelp">https://github.com/dita-ot/org.dita.javahelp</a>

**Note:** If necessary, legacy plug-ins may be re-installed from earlier DITA-OT distributions, but they are no longer actively maintained or supported by the core toolkit committers. The source code is available on GitHub for anyone interested in maintaining the plug-ins for use with future toolkit versions.

To re-install the JavaHelp plug-in, run the following command:

```
dita --install https://github.com/dita-ot/org.dita.javahelp/archive/2.5.zip
```

### Map-first preprocessing

DITA-OT 3.0 provides a map-first preprocessing option as an alternative to the default `preprocess` operation. The method, which was introduced in DITA-OT 2.5 as an experimental feature, has been improved and is ready for use

in many production scenarios. Map-first-preprocessing provides the same functionality as the default `preprocess`, but takes a different approach.

**Tip:** See [Map-first preprocessing](#) on page 192 for information on how to use (or test) map-first preprocessing, or revert to the default `preprocess` target.

### New `ant.import` extension point

A new extension point has been added to make it easier to add new targets to the Ant processing pipeline.

Earlier versions of DITA-OT use the `dita.conductor.target.relative` to call a wrapper file with a dummy task that imports the Ant project file. This approach is still supported for backwards compatibility, but the simpler `ant.import` approach should be used for all new customizations.

**Tip:** See [Adding a new target to the Ant build process](#) on page 106 for details.

## Migrating to release 2.5

---

In DITA-OT 2.5, several frequently-overridden legacy style settings were removed from the default PDF plug-in. A separate plug-in can be used to restore the original settings.

**Note:** This topic provides a summary of changes in DITA-OT 2.5 that may require modifications to custom stylesheets or plug-ins. For more information on changes in this release, see the [DITA-OT 2.5 Release Notes](#).

### Default PDF style improvements

Several legacy styles have been modified or removed in the default PDF plug-in `org.dita.pdf2`, including the following:

- In task topics with only a single step, the step is now rendered as a simple block (rather than as a list item without a label).
- Table containers now inherit the initial indentation (`start-indent`) from the parent elements.
- Borders and indentation have been removed from `<example>` elements.
- Links are no longer italicized.
- Titles for related link lists have been standardized to use the `common.title` attribute set (which applies the `sans-serif` font-family) and bold font weight.
- Several remaining occurrences of left/right borders, margins, padding, and text alignment now use the corresponding start/end equivalents to better support right-to-left languages.

### External plug-in for legacy PDF styling

If you have a custom PDF plug-in that explicitly depends on the previous default settings for the aforementioned styles, the `org.dita.pdf2.legacy` plug-in can be used to restore the pre-2.5 styles.

Plug-in	Source code location
<code>org.dita.pdf2.legacy</code>	<a href="https://github.com/dita-ot/org.dita.pdf2.legacy">https://github.com/dita-ot/org.dita.pdf2.legacy</a>

To install the legacy PDF plug-in, run the following command:

```
dita --install https://github.com/dita-ot/org.dita.pdf2.legacy/archive/2.5.zip
```



**Attention:** Only install the legacy PDF plug-in if you have a custom PDF plug-in that requires the pre-2.5 styles. If your plug-in was designed for DITA-OT 2.4 and does not override these settings, there is no need to install the legacy PDF plug-in.

## Migrating to release 2.4

---

In DITA-OT 2.4, the HTML5 transformation was refactored as an independent plug-in that no longer depends on the XHTML plug-in.

**Note:** This topic provides a summary of changes in DITA-OT 2.4 that may require modifications to custom stylesheets or plug-ins. For more information on changes in this release, see the [DITA-OT 2.4 Release Notes](#).

### HTML5

- The HTML5 transformation introduced in release 2.0 as part of the XHTML plug-in was moved to a separate HTML5 plug-in in release 2.2, but that version of the HTML5 transformation still depended on the XHTML plug-in for certain common processing.

In release 2.4, all dependencies between HTML5 and XHTML have been removed to ensure that HTML5 processing can be further refactored in the future without affecting XHTML output, or other HTML-based transformations such as `eclipsehelp`, `htmlhelp` or `javahelp`.

Customizations that extended the previous HTML5 output under the XHTML plug-in (as provided in releases 2.0 and 2.1) or the HTML5 plug-in that shipped with release 2.2 will need to be refactored to build on the new HTML5 plug-in.

- Note title processing was revised in release 2.2 to include a common `note__title` class for note elements of all types. The legacy `{ $type }title` classes (such as `.notetitle`, `.cautiontitle`, `.tiptitle`, etc.) were included in release 2.2 for backwards compatibility, but have now been removed in release 2.4.

Stylesheets that apply formatting overrides to note titles should be revised to replace the deprecated class selectors with the equivalent descendant selectors, for example:

- `.note_note .note__title`
- `.note_caution .note__title`
- `.note_tip .note__title`

### Legacy plug-ins removed

DITA-OT 2.4 no longer includes the following legacy transformation plug-ins in the default distribution:

**Table 3: Legacy plug-ins**

Plug-in	Source code location
DocBook	<a href="https://github.com/dita-ot/org.dita.docbook">https://github.com/dita-ot/org.dita.docbook</a>
Eclipse Content	<a href="https://github.com/dita-ot/org.dita.eclipsecontent">https://github.com/dita-ot/org.dita.eclipsecontent</a>
OpenDocument Text	<a href="https://github.com/dita-ot/org.dita.odt">https://github.com/dita-ot/org.dita.odt</a>
Word RTF	<a href="https://github.com/dita-ot/org.dita.wordrtf">https://github.com/dita-ot/org.dita.wordrtf</a>

**Note:** If necessary, legacy plug-ins may be re-installed from earlier DITA-OT distributions, but they are no longer actively maintained or supported by the core toolkit committers. The source code is available on GitHub for anyone interested in maintaining the plug-ins for use with future toolkit versions.

## Migrating to release 2.3

---

In DITA-OT 2.3, HTML5 table processing has been refactored to use HTML5 best practices and improved CSS properties. In PDF output, table heads and key columns no longer include shading, and unused localization variables have been deprecated. The template for generated error messages has been updated to use a single `id` variable that contains the entire message ID.

**Note:** This topic provides a summary of changes in DITA-OT 2.3 that may require modifications to custom stylesheets or plug-ins. For more information on changes in this release, see the [DITA-OT 2.3 Release Notes](#).

## HTML5

The HTML5 table processing has been refactored to use valid HTML5 markup, HTML5 best practices, and better CSS properties for styling. BEM-style CSS classes are now generated with the name of the containing element, the name of the attribute, and the value of the attribute.

Common CSS files are now generated using separate modules for each DITA domain, implemented as Sass partials to better support extensions with CSS frameworks, custom plug-ins and future toolkit versions.

## HTML-based formats

The XSLT `tm-area` named template, which used to toggle rendering of trademark symbols in US English and Asian languages (Japanese, Korean, and both Chinese) but ignore them in all other languages, has been deprecated. Trademark symbols are now rendered uniformly for all languages and the template will be removed in an upcoming release.

In previous releases, short descriptions in `<abstract>` elements were rendered as division elements (`<div>`), rather than paragraphs (`<p>`). Processing has been revised to ensure that short descriptions are consistently rendered as paragraphs, regardless of whether they appear in `<abstract>` elements. Users who have previously implemented custom CSS rules to style `div.shortdesc` like paragraphs should be able to remove these rules.

## PDF

The `antiquewhite` background color has been removed from table heads and key column contents in `<simpletable>` and `<properties>` tables to synchronize presentation with `<choicetable>` and provide a more uniform customization baseline between PDF output and HTML-based formats.

PDF: The I18N Java and XSLT processing code has been merged into single task. This eliminated the need for a `stage3.fo` file in the temporary directory; instead, `topic.fo` is generated directly from `stage2.fo`. If custom plug-ins were implemented to handle `stage3.fo`, they would need to be updated.

Localization variables that are no longer used in PDF processing have been deprecated and will be removed in an upcoming release. PDF customization plug-ins that make use of these variables should plan to refactor accordingly:

- Back button title
- Contents button title
- Forward button title
- Index button title
- Index multiple entries separator
- Main page button title
- Next page button title
- Online help prefix
- Online Help Search Method And
- Online Help Search Method Field
- Online Help Search Method Or
- Previous page button title
- Search button title
- Search Case Sensitive Switch
- Search Excluded Stop Words Message
- Search Highlight Switch
- Search index button title
- Search index field title
- Search index next button title
- Search Search Give No Results Message

- Search Search in Progress Message
- Search Stopped Message
- Search text button title
- Search text field title
- Search title
- Search Whole Words Switch
- Untitled section

**Note:** Most of these variables were never used by the PDF process, and most were not supported (or localized) for any language other than English.

### Deprecated properties and targets

The following Ant properties have been deprecated:

- conreffile

The following preprocessing targets have been deprecated:

- conref-check
- coderef

### Pre-processing

The order of the `chunk` and `move-meta-entries` pre-processing stages has been switched so that `chunk` comes first. This ensures that metadata is properly pulled or pushed into the chunked version of DITA topics.

### Generating error messages

Previously, the XSLT `output-message` named template for generating error messages combined a global variable and two parameters to determine the actual message ID. This function has been updated to use a single `id` variable that contains the entire message ID.

Plug-ins that make use of the `output-message` function should be updated to use the single `id` variable, as in:

```
<xsl:call-template name="output-message">
  <xsl:with-param name="id" select="'FULLMESSAGENUMBER'"/>
  <xsl:with-param name="msgparams">optional-message-parameters</xsl:with-param>
</xsl:call-template>
```

## Migrating to release 2.2

---

In DITA-OT 2.2, the HTML5 transformation was refactored as its own plug-in and separate plug-ins were created for each of the rendering engine-specific PDF transformations.

**Note:** This topic provides a summary of changes in DITA-OT 2.2 that may require modifications to custom stylesheets or plug-ins. For more information on changes in this release, see the [DITA-OT 2.2 Release Notes](#).

### HTML5

The HTML5 transformation introduced in release 2.0 as part of the XHTML plug-in has been moved to a separate HTML5 plug-in. Customizations that extended the previous HTML5 output under the XHTML plug-in will probably need to be refactored on the new HTML5 plug-in.

Note title processing has been revised to use a common `note__title` class for note elements of all types. The legacy `{ $type }title` classes (such as `.notetitle`, `.cautiontitle`, `.tiptitle`, etc.) are included for backwards compatibility, but are deprecated and will be removed in an upcoming release. Stylesheets that apply formatting overrides to note titles should be revised to replace the deprecated class selectors with the equivalent

descendant selectors, for example `.note_note .note__title`, `.note_caution .note__title`, `.note_tip .note__title`, etc.

## PDF

Processing specific to Apache FOP, Antenna House Formatter, and RenderX XEP has been separated into separate plug-ins for each of those rendering engines. Customizations that extended this processing might need to extend the new `org.dita.pdf2.fop`, `org.dita.pdf2.axf`, or `org.dita.pdf2.xep` plug-ins.

PDF customizations that are not specific to a rendering engine can continue to extend the `org.dita.pdf2` plug-in as before.

The default format for page numbers in the table of contents (`<toc>`) was switched to roman to align with `<preface>` and ensure consistent numbering styles for all `<frontmatter>` components in `<bookmap>`. This prevents numbering from switching back and forth between styles in bookmarks where the Preface follows the table of contents. Earlier versions of DITA-OT produced numbering sequences like `1, 2, 3, 4, v, vi, 7, 8` in this use case.

## Deprecated properties

The following Ant properties have been deprecated:

- `user.input.file`, use `user.input.file.uri` instead to specify the input file system path
- `user.input.dir`, use `user.input.dir.uri` instead to specify the input directory system path
- `InputMapDir`, use `InputMapDir.uri` instead to specify the input map directory system path

## Migrating to release 2.1

---

In DITA-OT 2.1, the `insertVariable` template was deprecated for PDF transformations and should be replaced with the `getVariable` template. Various `dita.out.map.*` targets have been deprecated in favor of updated `dita.map.*` equivalents.

**Note:** This topic provides a summary of changes in DITA-OT 2.1 that may require modifications to custom stylesheets or plug-ins. For more information on changes in this release, see the [DITA-OT 2.1 Release Notes](#).

The `customFileUtils` code used to handle input and output in earlier versions of DITA-OT has been replaced with the [Apache Commons IO](#) utilities library.

## Deprecated targets

The following build targets have been deprecated and will be removed in an upcoming release:

- The `help` target that includes a reference to the current DITA-OT version during the build process.

## Preprocessing

The following Ant properties and generated list files have been deprecated:

- `imagefile` property and `image.list` file
- `htmlfile` property and `html.list` file

The following pre-processing targets and extension points have been deprecated:

- The `copy-subsiadiary` target used to copy subsidiary files
- The `copy-subsiadiary-check` target used to check for subsidiary files
- The `depend.preprocess.copy-subsiadiary.pre` extension point used to insert an Ant target before the `copy-subsiadiary` step in the pre-processing stage.

A new `dita.parser` extension point has been added to allow plug-ins to contribute a custom parser for DITA files. If a custom DITA parser is defined, the preprocessing routines will use it during the `gen-list` and `debug-filter` stages to output DITA XML.

## PDF

The following template has been deprecated:

- `insertVariable`, use `getVariable` instead

Calls to that template will result in warnings in the build log.

To update your plug-in, make the following changes:

```
<xsl:call-template name="insertVariablegetVariable">
  <xsl:with-param name="theVariableIDid" select="var-id"/>
  <xsl:with-param name="theParametersparams">
    params
  </xsl:with-param>
</xsl:call-template>
```

## HTML-based output formats

The `keydefs` variable and the following XSL parameters have been deprecated:

- `KEYREF-FILE`
- `displaytext`
- `keys`
- `target`

The following template modes have been deprecated:

- `pull-in-title`
- `common-processing-phrase-within-link`

## XHTML

The `dita.out.map.xhtml.toc` target has been deprecated and should be replaced with the updated `dita.map.xhtml.toc` equivalent.

Keydef processing has been removed from the XHTML rendering code. Keys are now resolved in one preprocessing step, whereas in earlier versions of DITA-OT, the XHTML code returned to the `keydef.xml` file to look up targets for phrase elements and pull in text when needed. This change affects non-linking elements that can't take `@href` attributes, such as `<ph>`, `<keyword>`, `<cite>`, `<dt>`, `<term>`, and `<indexterm>` (when `$INDEXSHOW` is active).

## HTMLHelp

The `dita.out.map.htmlhelp.*` targets have been deprecated and should be replaced with the updated `dita.map.htmlhelp.*` equivalents:

- `dita.out.map.htmlhelp.hhp`, use `dita.map.htmlhelp.hhp` instead
- `dita.out.map.htmlhelp.hhc`, use `dita.map.htmlhelp.hhc` instead
- `dita.out.map.htmlhelp.hhk`, use `dita.map.htmlhelp.hhk` instead

## JavaHelp

The `dita.out.map.javahelp.*` targets have been deprecated and should be replaced with the updated `dita.map.javahelp.*` equivalents:

- `dita.out.map.javahelp.toc`, use `dita.map.javahelp.toc` instead
- `dita.out.map.javahelp.map`, use `dita.map.javahelp.map` instead
- `dita.out.map.javahelp.set`, use `dita.map.javahelp.set` instead
- `dita.out.map.javahelp.index`, use `dita.map.javahelp.index` instead

## OpenDocument Text

Support for the `args.odt.img.embed` parameter has been removed from OpenDocument Text transformations. The previous default behavior was to embed images as Base64-encoded text, but editors do not use this as a default. Instead, office packages such as LibreOffice will convert embedded images into linked images on opening and saving an ODT file.

## Migrating to release 2.0

---

In DITA-OT 2.0, XSLT templates were converted to XSLT 2.0, variable typing was implemented, and some older templates were refactored or removed. In addition, the `dita` command simplifies distribution of plugins by allowing installation from a URL.

**Note:** This topic provides a summary of changes in DITA-OT 2.0 that may require modifications to custom stylesheets or plug-ins. For more information on changes in this release, see the [DITA-OT 2.0 Release Notes](#).

### All transformations — variable typing

XSLT stylesheets were converted to XSLT 2.0. With that change, variable types were also implemented. Plug-ins that change template variable values will need to make the following changes:

- Declare the same types defined in the default templates with `@as`.
- Ensure that the generated values conform to the declared type.

For example:

```
<xsl:variable name="urltest">
<xsl:variable name="urltest" as="xs:boolean">
```

### All transformations — refactoring

Much of the toolkit code was refactored for release 2.0. Customization changes that were based on a specific template in a previous version of the toolkit might not work because the modified template is no longer used. If this is the case, the changes will need to be reimplemented based on the new XSLT templates.

## HTML5

A new HTML5 transformation type has been added. Customizations that previously modified the XHTML output to generate valid HTML5 should still work, but basing your customization on the new transformation type might simplify the customization and reduce the work required to maintain compatibility with future versions of the toolkit.

**Note:** The HTML5 transformation was refactored with release 2.2. Before basing your customization on the changes in release 2.0, consider whether you might want to move to release 2.2 instead. See [Migrating to release 2.2](#) on page 137.

### Plug-in installation and distribution

Plug-ins can now be installed or uninstalled from a ZIP archive using the new `dita` command. Plug-ins can also be installed from a referenced URL. See [Arguments and options for the dita command](#) on page 49.

## Migrating to release 1.8

---

In DITA-OT 1.8, certain stylesheets were moved to plug-in specific folders and various deprecated Ant properties, XSLT stylesheets, parameters and modes were removed from the XHTML, PDF and ODT transformations.

Stylesheets for the following transformation types have moved to plug-in specific folders:

- `eclipsehelp`

- `htmlhelp`
- `javahelp`
- `odt`
- `xhtml`

## Preprocessing

The following deprecated Ant properties have been removed:

- `dita.script.dir`, use `${dita.plugin.id.dir}` instead
- `dita.resource.dir`, use `${dita.plugin.org.dita.base.dir}/resource` instead
- `dita.empty`
- `args.message.file`

## XHTML

XSLT Java extension `ImgUtils` has been removed from stylesheets and been replaced with preprocessing module `ImageMetadataModule`. The old `ImgUtils` Java classes are still included in the build.

## PDF

The following deprecated XSLT stylesheets have been removed:

- `artwork-preprocessor.xsl`
- `otdita2fo_frontend.xsl`

The following deprecated XSLT templates have been removed:

- `insertVariable.old`

The following deprecated XSLT modes have been removed:

- `layout-masters-processing`
- `toc-prefix-text`, use `tocPrefix` mode instead
- `toc-topic-text`, use `tocText` mode instead

Link generation has been simplified by removing deprecated arguments in favor of `args.rellinks`. The following deprecated Ant properties have been removed:

- `args.fo.include.rellinks`

The following XSLT parameters have been removed:

- `antArgsIncludeRelatedLinks`
- `disableRelatedLinks`

A call to a named template `pullPrologIndexTerms.end-range` has been added to `processTopic*` templates to handle topic wide index ranges.

## Legacy PDF

The following deprecated XSLT stylesheets have been removed:

- `dita2fo-shell_template.xsl`
- `topic2fo-shell.xsl`

## ODT

Link generation has been simplified by removing deprecated arguments in favor of `args.rellinks`. The following deprecated Ant properties have been removed:

- `args.odt.include.rellinks`

The following XSLT parameters have been added:

- `include.rellinks`

The following XSLT parameters have been removed:

- `disableRelatedLinks`

## Migrating to release 1.7

---

In DITA-OT 1.7, a new preprocessing step implements flagging for HTML-based output formats. PDF processing was corrected with regard to `shortdesc` handling, and a new XSLT template mode was introduced for HTML TOC processing. Several stylesheets were moved to plug-in specific folders and deprecated properties and XSLT variables were removed.

A new job status file `.job.xml` has been introduced and replaces `dita.list` and `dita.xml.properties` as the normative source for job status. If you have custom processing which modifies the job properties, you should change your code to modify `.job.xml` instead.

Support for the following deprecated properties has been removed:

- `dita.input`
- `dita.input.dirname`
- `dita.extname`

Stylesheets for the following transformation types have moved to plug-in specific folders:

- `docbook`
- `eclipsecontent`
- `troff`
- `wordrtf`

If custom plug-ins have hard coded paths to these stylesheets, update references to use either `plugin` URIs in `xsl:import` instructions or use `dita.plugin.*` Ant properties.

The integration process has been changed to use strict mode by default. For old plug-ins which are not valid, lax processing mode can still be used.

Plug-ins that use the `MessageUtils` Java class must use `getInstance` method to access the `MessageUtils` instance, as `getMessage` methods have been changed to instance methods.

### Preprocessing

The preprocessing Ant dependency chain has been cleaned up. Tasks no longer depend on the previous task in the default chain, but rather the whole preprocess dependency chain is defined by the `preprocess` task.

### HTML

Core TOC generation has been moved to a separate XSLT stylesheet `xsl/map2htmtoc/map2htmlImpl.xsl` and the new templates use the mode `toc`. Plug-ins which override HTML TOC processing should change the map processing templates to `toc` mode.

### HTML and extended transformation types

Flagging logic has been pulled out of the core X/HTML code and moved to a preprocess step. This significantly simplifies and optimizes the X/HTML code, while making flagging logic available to any other transformation type. The new preprocess step implements all flagging logic; for each active flag, it adds a DITA-OT specific hint into the intermediate topics (implemented as a specialization of the DITA `<foreign>` element). As part of this change, all flagging-related templates in the XHTML code (such as `start-flagit` and `gen-style`) are deprecated.

If you override the X/HTML transforms, you may need to update your overrides to use the new flagging logic. In most cases this just means deleting calls to the deprecated templates; in some cases, the calls can be replaced with 2 lines to process flags in new places. You should compare your override to the updated XHTML code and update as needed. See [XHTML migration for flagging updates in DITA-OT 1.7](#) on page 143 for details.

Plug-ins that provide support for new transforms need to ensure that they properly support the DITA `<foreign>` element, which should be ignored by default; if so, this change will have no immediate impact. Support for flagging new transformation types may be more easily added based on this update, because there is no need to re-implement flagging logic, but this is not required. See [Flagging \(flag-module\)](#) on page 199 for details on how to add flagging support.

## PDF

The following deprecated XSLT variables have been removed:

- `page-margin-left`
- `page-margin-right`

XSLT stylesheets have been split to separate specialization topic code and new `xsl:import` instructions have been added to `topic2fo.xsl`. Plug-ins which define their own shell stylesheet should be revised to import all the required stylesheet modules.

PDF processing used to replace topic `shortdesc` with map `shortdesc`, but this behavior was incorrect and was removed to comply with the DITA specification.

A new `#note-separator` variable string was added to facilitate customization.

## XHTML migration for flagging updates in DITA-OT 1.7

This topic is primarily of interest to developers with XHTML transform overrides written prior to DITA-OT 1.7. Due to significant changes in the flagging process with the 1.7 release, some changes may be needed to make overrides work properly with DITAVAL based flagging. The new design is significantly simpler than the old design; in many cases, migration will consist of deleting old code that is no longer needed.

### Which XHTML overrides need to migrate?

If your override does not contain any code related to DITAVAL flagging, then there is nothing to migrate.

If your builds do not make use of DITAVAL based flagging, but calls the deprecated flagging templates, then you should override but there is little urgency. You will not see any difference in the output, but those templates will be removed in a future release.

If you do make use of DITAVAL based flagging, try using your override with 1.7. Check the elements you override:

1. In some cases flags may be doubled. This will be the case if you call routines such as `"start-flagit"`.
2. In some cases flags may be removed. This will be the case if you call shortcut routines such as `"revtext"` or `"revblock"`.
3. In other cases, flags may still appear properly, in which case migration is less urgent

For any migration that needs migration, please see the instructions that follow.

### Deprecated templates in DITA-OT 1.7

All of the old DITAVAL based templates are deprecated in DITA-OT 1.7. If your overrides include any of the following templates, they should be migrated for the new release; in many cases the templates below will not have any effect on your output, but all instances should be migrated.

- The `"gen-style"` template used to add CSS styling
- The `"start-flagit"` and `"end-flagit"` templates used to generate image flags based on property attributes like `@audience`
- The `"start-revflag"` and `"end-revflag"` templates, used to generate images for active revisions
- Shortcut templates that group these templates into a single call, such as:

- "start-flags-and-rev" and "end-flags-and-rev", used to combine flags and revisions into one call
- "revblock" and "revtext", both used to output start revisions, element content, and end revisions
- The modes "outputContentsWithFlags" and "outputContentsWithFlagsAndStyle", both used to combine processing for property/revision flags with content processing
- All other templates that make use of the \$flagrules variable, which is no longer used in any of the DITA-OT 1.7 code
- All templates within flag.xsl that were called from the templates listed above
- Element processing handled with mode="elementname-fmt", such as mode="ul-fmt" for processing unordered lists and mode="section-fmt" for sections.

### What replaces the templates?

The new flagging design described in the preprocess design section now adds literal copies of relevant DITAVAL elements, along with CSS based flagging information, into the relevant section of the topic. This allows most flags to be processed in document order; in addition, there is never a need to read the DITAVAL, interpret CSS, or evaluate flagging logic. The htmlflag.xsl file contains a few rules to match and process the start/end flags; in most cases, all code to explicitly process flags can be deleted.

For example, the common logic for most element rules before DITA-OT 1.7 could be boiled down to the following:

#### Match element

Create "flagrules" variable by reading DITAVAL for active flags

Output start tag such as <div> or <span>

Call "commonattributes" and ID processing

Call "gen-style" with \$flagrules, to create DITAVAL based CSS

Call "start-flagit" with \$flagrules, to create start flag images

Call "start-revflag" with \$flagrules, to create start revision images

Output contents

Call "end-revflag" with \$flagrules, to create end revision images

Call "end-flagit" with \$flagrules, to create end flag images

Output end tag such as </div> or </span>

In DITA-OT 1.7, style and images are typically handled with XSLT fallback processing. This removes virtually all special flag coding from element rules, because flags are already part of the document and processed in document order. The sample above is reduced to:

#### Match element

Output start tag such as <div> or <span>

Call "commonattributes" and ID processing

Output contents

Output end tag such as </div> or </span>

### Migrating "gen-style" named template

Calls to the "gen-style" template should be deleted. There is no need to replace this call for most elements.

The "gen-style" template was designed to read a DITAVAL file, find active style-based flagging (such as colored or bold text), and add it to the generated @style attribute in HTML.

With DITA-OT 1.7, the style is calculated in the pre-process flagging module. The result is created as @outputclass on a <ditaval-startprop> sub-element. The "commonattributes" template now includes a line to process that value; the result is that for every element that calls "commonattributes", DITAVAL style will be processed when needed. Because virtually every element includes a call to this common template, there is little

chance that your override needs to explicitly process the style. The new line in "commonattributes" that handles the style is:

```
<xsl:apply-templates select="*[contains(@class,' ditaot-d/ditaval-startprop
')]"/>
```

### Migrating "start-flagit", "start-revflag", "end-flagit", and "end-flagit" named templates

Calls to these templates fall into two general groups.

If the flow of your element rule is to create a start tag like <div>, "start-flagit"/"start-revflag", process contents, "end-revflag"/"end-flagit", end tag - you just need to delete the calls to these templates. Flags will be generated simply by processing the element contents in document order.

If the flow of your element rule processes flags outside of the normal document-order. There are generally two reasons this is done. The first case is for elements like <ol>, where flags must appear before the <ol> in order to create valid XHTML. The second is for elements like <section>, where start flags are created, followed by the title or some generated text, element contents, and finally end flags. In either of these cases, support for processing flags in document order is disabled, so they must be explicitly processed out-of-line. This is done with the following two lines (one for start flag/revision, one for end flag/revision):

```
Create starting flag and revision images:
<xsl:apply-templates select="*[contains(@class,' ditaot-d/ditaval-startprop
')]"/> mode="out-of-line"/>

Create ending flag and revision images:
<xsl:apply-templates select="*[contains(@class,' ditaot-d/ditaval-endprop
')]"/> mode="out-of-line"/>
```

For example, the following lines are used in DITA-OT 1.7 to process the <ul> element (replacing the 29 lines used in DITA-OT 1.6):

```
<xsl:template match="*[contains(@class,' topic/ul ')]">
  <xsl:apply-templates select="*[contains(@class,' ditaot-d/ditaval-
startprop ')]"/> mode="out-of-line"/>
  <xsl:call-template name="setaname"/>
  <ul>
    <xsl:call-template name="commonattributes"/>
    <xsl:apply-templates select="@compact"/>
    <xsl:call-template name="setid"/>
    <xsl:apply-templates/>
  </ul>
  <xsl:apply-templates select="*[contains(@class,' ditaot-d/ditaval-endprop
')]"/> mode="out-of-line"/>
  <xsl:value-of select="$newline"/>
</xsl:template>
```

### Migrating "start-flags-and-rev" and "end-flags-and-rev"

- "start-flags-and-rev" is equivalent to calling "start-flagit" followed by "start-revflag"; it should be migrated as in the previous section.
- "end-flags-and-rev" is equivalent to calling "end-revflag" followed by "end-flagit"; it should be migrated as in the previous section.

### Migrating "revblock" and "revtext"

Calls to these two templates can be replaced with a simple call to <xsl:apply-templates/>.

## Migrating modes "outputContentsWithFlags" and "outputContentsWithFlagsAndStyle"

Processing an element with either of these modes can be replaced with a simple call to `<xsl:apply-templates/>`.

## Migrating mode="elementname-fmt"

Prior to DITA-OT 1.7, many elements were processed with the following logic:

```
Match element
  Set variable to determine if revisions are active and $DRAFT is on
  If active
    create division with rev style
    process element with mode="elementname-fmt"
  end division
Else
  process element with mode="elementname-fmt"
```

```
Match element with mode="elementname-fmt"
  Process as needed
```

Beginning with DITA-OT 1.7, styling from revisions is handled automatically with the "commonattributes" template. This means there is no need for the extra testing, or the indirection to mode="elementname-fmt". These templates are deprecated, and element processing will move into the main element rule. Overrides that include this indirection may remove it; overrides should also be sure to match the default rule, rather than matching with mode="elementname-fmt".

## Migrating to release 1.6

---

In DITA-OT 1.6, various demo plug-ins were removed along with many deprecated properties, targets, templates and modes. The PDF2 transformation no longer supports the beta version of DITA from IBM, the "bkinfo" demo plug-in, or layout-masters.xml configuration.

Support for the old DITAVAL format (used before OASIS added DITAVAL to the standard in 2007) has been removed.

The demo folder has been deprecated and the following plug-ins have been moved to the plugins folder:

old path	new path
demo/dita11	plugins/org.dita.specialization.dita11
demo/dita132	plugins/org.dita.specialization.dita132
demo/eclipsemap	plugins/org.dita.specialization.eclipsemap
demo/fo	plugins/org.dita.pdf2
demo/tocjs	plugins/com.sophos.tocjs
demo/h2d	plugins/h2d
demo/legacypdf	plugins/legacypdf

The remaining plug-ins in the demo folder have been moved to a separate repository at [github.com/dita-ot/ext-plugins](https://github.com/dita-ot/ext-plugins).

The deprecated property `dita.input.valfile` should be replaced with the new argument property `args.filter`.

The `dita-preprocess` target has been removed and dependencies should be replaced with a target sequence `build-init, preprocess`.

Support for the `args.message.file` argument has been removed as message configuration has become static configuration.

The `workdir` processing instruction has been deprecated in favor of `workdir-uri`. The only difference between the two processing instructions is that `workdir-uri` contains a URI instead of a system path.

## Preprocessing

The following deprecated templates and modes have been removed in topic pull stylesheets:

- `inherit`
- `get-stuff`
- `verify-type-attribute`
- `classval`
- `getshortdesc`
- `getlinktext`
- `blocktext`
- `figtext`
- `tabletext`
- `litext`
- `fntext`
- `dlentrytext`
- `firstclass`
- `invalid-list-item`
- `xref`

## PDF2

The following deprecated items are no longer supported in the PDF transform:

- Support for the beta version of DITA, available from IBM before the OASIS standard was created in 2005.
- Support for the "bkinfo" demo plug-in, used to support book metadata before OASIS created the BookMap format in 2007.
- Support for `layout-masters.xml` configuration. Plug-ins should use the `createDefaultLayoutMasters` template instead.

The following extension-points have been added:

- `dita.conductor.pdf2.param` to add XSLT parameters to XSL FO transformation.

Custom PDF2 shell stylesheets need to be revised to not include separate IBM and OASIS DITA stylesheets. The `*_1.0.xsl` stylesheets have been removed and their imports must be removed from shell stylesheets.

The following template modes have been deprecated:

- `toc-prefix-text`
- `toc-topic-text`

The following named templates have been removed:

- `processTopic`
- `createMiniToc`
- `processTopicTitle`
- `createTopicAttrsName`
- `processConcept`
- `processReference`

- getTitle
- placeNoteContent
- placeImage
- processUnknowType
- insertReferenceTitle
- buildRelationships
- processTask

The main FO generation process now relies on the merging process to rewrite duplicate IDs. The default merging process did this already in previous releases, but now also custom merging processes must fulfill the duplicate ID rewrite requirement.

## XHTML

The following named templates have been deprecated:

- make-index-ref

The following deprecated templates have been removed:

- revblock-deprecated
- revstyle-deprecated
- start-revision-flag-deprecated
- end-revision-flag-deprecated
- concept-links
- task-links
- reference-links
- relinfo-links
- sort-links-by-role
- create-links
- add-linking-attributes
- add-link-target-attribute
- add-user-link-attributes

The removed templates have been replaced by other templates in earlier releases and plug-ins should be changed to use the new templates.

## ODT

The following deprecated templates have been removed:

- revblock-deprecated
- revstyle-deprecated
- start-revision-flag-deprecated
- end-revision-flag-deprecated

The removed templates have been replaced by other templates in earlier releases and plug-ins should be changed to use the new templates.

## Migrating to release 1.5.4

---

DITA-OT 1.5.4 adds new extension points to configure behavior based on file extensions, declare print transformation types and add mappings to the PDF configuration catalog file. PDF output supports mirrored page

layout and uses new font family definitions. Support for several new languages was added for PDF and XHTML output.

### Configuration properties file changes

In previous versions, the `lib/configuration.properties` file was generated by the integration process. Integration has been changed to generate `lib/org.dita.dost.platform/plugin.properties` and the role of the old `lib/configuration.properties` has been changed to contain defaults and configuration options, such as default language.

The `dita.plugin.org.dita.*.dir` properties have been changed to point to the DITA-OT base directory.

To allow access to configuration files, the `lib` directory needs to be added to the Java classpath.

### New plug-in extension points

New plug-in extension points have been added allow configuring DITA-OT behavior based on file extensions.

Extension point	Description	Default values
<code>dita.topic.extension</code>	DITA topic	<code>.dita, .xml</code>
<code>dita.map.extensions</code>	DITA map	<code>.ditamap</code>
<code>dita.html.extensions</code>	HTML file	<code>.html, .htm</code>
<code>dita.resource.extensions</code>	Resource file	<code>.pdf, .swf</code>

Both HTML and resource file extensions are used to determine if a file in source is copied to output.

A new plug-in extension point has been added to declare transformation types as print types.

Extension point	Description
<code>dita.transtype.print</code>	Declare transformation type as a print type.

The `print_transtypes` property in `integrator.properties` has been deprecated in favor of `dita.transtype.print`.

### Plugin URI scheme

Support for the plugin URI scheme has been added to XSLT stylesheets. Plug-ins can refer to files in other plug-ins without hard-coding relative paths, for example:

```
<xsl:import href="plugin:org.dita.pdf2:xsl/fo/topic2fo_1.0.xsl"/>
```

### XHTML

Support for the following languages has been added:

- Indonesian
- Kazakh
- Malay

### PDF

Support for mirrored page layout was added. The default is the unmirrored layout. The following XSLT configuration variables have been deprecated:

- `page-margin-left`
- `page-margin-right`

The following variables should be used instead to control page margins:

- `page-margin-outside`
- `page-margin-inside`

The `args.bookmap-order` property has been added to control how front and back matter are processed in bookmaps. The default is to reorder the frontmatter content as in previous releases.

A new extension point has been added to add mappings to the PDF configuration catalog file.

Extension point	Description
<code>org.dita.pdf2.catalog.relative</code>	Configuration catalog includes.

Support for the following languages has been added:

- Finnish
- Hebrew
- Romanian
- Russian
- Swedish

PDF processing no longer copies images or generates XSL FO to output directory. Instead, the temporary directory is used for all temporary files and source images are read directly from source directory. The legacy processing model can be enabled by setting `org.dita.pdf2.use-out-temp` to `true` in configuration properties; support for the legacy processing model may be removed in future releases.

Support for FrameMaker index syntax has been disabled by default. To enable FrameMaker index syntax, set `org.dita.pdf2.index.frame-markup` to `true` in configuration properties.

A configuration option has been added to disable internationalization (I18N) font processing and use stylesheet-defined fonts. To disable I18N font processing, set `org.dita.pdf2.i18n.enabled` to `false` in configuration properties.

The XSLT parameters `customizationDir` and `fileProfilePrefix` have been removed in favor of the `customizationDir.url` parameter.

A new shell stylesheet has been added for FOP and other shell stylesheets have also been revised. Plug-ins which have their own shell stylesheets for PDF processing should make sure all required stylesheets are imported.

Font family definitions in stylesheets have been changed from Sans, Serif, and Monospaced to `sans-serif`, `serif`, and `monospace`, respectively. The I18N font processing still uses the old logical names and aliases are used to map the new names to old ones.

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# Chapter 19

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## Rebuilding the DITA-OT documentation

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The DITA-OT ships with Ant scripts that enable you to rebuild the toolkit documentation. This is especially helpful if your environment contains plug-ins that add new extension points, messages, or parameters to the toolkit.

### About this task

The documentation build script reads the toolkit's plug-in configuration and automatically regenerates topics and properties file templates based on the extension points, messages, and parameters provided by the installed plug-ins.



**Attention:** If you have installed new plug-ins, you may need to add the corresponding generated topics to the DITA maps to include the new information in the output.

### Procedure

1. Change to the `docsrc` directory.
2. Run the following command:

```
ant -f build.xml target
```

The *target* parameter is optional and specifies a transformation type. It takes the following values:

- `html`
- `htmlhelp`
- `pdf`

If you do not specify an Ant target, HTML5 and PDF output is generated.



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# Part VI

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## **Error messages and troubleshooting**

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This section contains information about problems that you might encounter and how to resolve them.



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# Chapter 20

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## Log files

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When you run the DITA-OT, key information is logged on the screen. This information can also be written to a log file. If you encounter a problem, you can analyze this information to determine the source of the problem and then take action to resolve it.

The logging behavior varies depending on whether you use the `dita` command or Ant to invoke a toolkit build.

### **dita** command

By default, only warning and error messages are written to the screen. If you use the `-v` option, logging will be more verbose and informative messages are also written out. The `-l` option can be used to write the log messages into a file.

### **Ant**

By default, status information is written to the screen. If you issue the `-l` parameter, the build runs silently and the information is written to a log file with the name and location that you specified.

### Using other Ant loggers

You also can use other Ant loggers; see [Listeners & Loggers](#) in the Ant documentation for more information.

For example, you can use the **AnsiColorLogger** to colorize the messages written on the screen.

### **dita** command

To use a custom Ant logger with the `dita` command, add the logger to the `ANT_ARGS` environment variable by calling the following command before calling the `dita` command:

```
export ANT_ARGS="-logger  
org.apache.tools.ant.listener.AnsiColorLogger"
```

Now you will get colorized messages when the `dita` command runs.

**Tip:** Environment variables can also be set permanently. See [How do I set or change the PATH system variable?](#) for information on how to set the `PATH` environment variable. You can set the `ANT_ARGS` environment variable in the same way.

### **Ant**

If you prefer to launch the DITA-OT directly from Ant, you can also add the logger to the `ANT_ARGS` environment variable, as explained above. You can also

set the logger with the `-logger` parameter when calling Ant.

```
ant -logger  
    org.apache.tools.ant.listener.AnsiColorLogger
```

---

# Chapter 21

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## DITA-OT error messages

---

This topic lists each error message generated by the toolkit and provides additional information that might be helpful in understanding and resolving the error condition. If your toolkit installation includes custom plug-ins that define additional messages, you can add to this list by rebuilding the DITA-OT documentation.

Each message ID is composed of a message prefix, a message number, and a letter that indicates the severity level (I, W, E, or F).

The toolkit uses the following severity scale:

**Info (I)**

Informational messages highlight the progress of transformation and call attention to conditions of which you should be aware. For example, draft comments are enabled and will be rendered in the output.

**Warning (W)**

The toolkit encountered a problem that should be corrected. Processing will continue, but the output might not be as expected.

**Error (E)**

The toolkit encountered a more severe problem, and the output is affected. For example, some content is missing or invalid, or the content is not rendered in the output

**Fatal (F)**

The toolkit encountered a severe condition, processing stopped, and no output is generated.

Plug-ins may be used to add additional messages to the toolkit; for more information, see [Rebuilding the DITA-OT documentation](#) on page 151.

Message ID	Severity	Message text	Additional details
DOTA001F	Fatal	"%I" is not a recognized transformation type. Supported transformation types are dita, eclipsehelp, html5, htmlhelp, markdown, markdown_gitbook, markdown_github, pdf, pdf2, tocjs, troff, xhtml.	Default transformation types that ship with the toolkit include dita, eclipsehelp, html5, htmlhelp, markdown variants, pdf (or pdf2), tocjs, troff, xhtml, and xhtml. Additional transformation types may be available if toolkit plug-ins are installed.
DOTA002F	Fatal	Input file is not specified, or is specified using the wrong parameter.	The input parameter was not specified, so there is no DITA or DITAMAP file to transform. Ensure the parameter is set properly; see <a href="#">DITA-OT common parameters (args.input)</a> if you are unsure how to specify the input file.
DOTA003F	Fatal	Cannot find the user specified XSLT stylesheet '%I'.	An alternate stylesheet was specified to run in place of the default XSLT output process, but that stylesheet could not be loaded.

Message ID	Severity	Message text	Additional details
			Please correct the parameter to specify a valid stylesheet.
DOTA004F	Fatal	Invalid DITA topic extension '%I'. Supported values are '.dita' and '.xml'.	This optional parameter is used to set an extension for DITA topic documents in the temporary processing directory. Only "dita", ".dita", "xml", or ".xml" are allowed.
DOTA006W	Warning	Absolute paths on the local file system are not supported for the CSSPATH parameter. Please use a relative path or full URI instead.	If the CSSPATH uses an absolute path, it should be one that can still be accessed after the files are moved to another system (such as <code>http://www.example.org/</code> ). Absolute paths on the local file system will be broken if the content is moved to a new system.
DOTA007E	Error	Cannot find the running-footer file "%I". Please double check the value to ensure it is specified correctly.	The running footer file, which contains content to be added to the bottom of each XHTML output topic, cannot be located or read. This is usually caused by a typo in the parameter value. You should also ensure that the value is not specified with "file:" as a prefix.
DOTA008E	Error	Cannot find the running-header file "%I". Please double check the value to ensure it is specified correctly.	The running header file, which contains content to be added to the top of each XHTML output topic, cannot be located or read. This is usually caused by a typo in the parameter value. You should also ensure that the value is not specified with "file:" as a prefix.
DOTA009E	Error	Cannot find the specified heading file "%I". Please double check the value to ensure it is specified correctly.	The running heading file, which contains content to be added to the <head> section of each HTML output topic, cannot be located or read. This is usually caused by a typo in the parameter value. You should also ensure that the value is not specified with "file:" as a prefix.
DOTA011W	Warning	Argument "%I" is deprecated. This argument is no longer supported in the toolkit.	
DOTA012W	Warning	Argument "%I" is deprecated. Please use the argument "%2" instead.	
DOTA013F	Fatal	Cannot find the specified DITaval "%I".	
DOTA066F	Fatal	Cannot find the user specified XSLT stylesheet '%I'.	An alternate stylesheet was specified to run in place of the default XSL-FO output process, but that stylesheet could not be loaded. Please correct the parameter to specify a valid stylesheet.
DOTA067W	Warning	Ignoring index-see '%I' inside parent index entry '%2' because	According to the OASIS DITA Specification, the <index-see>

Message ID	Severity	Message text	Additional details
		the parent <code>indexterm</code> contains <code>indexterm</code> children.	element should be ignored if the parent <code>&lt;indexterm&gt;</code> contains other <code>&lt;indexterm&gt;</code> children.
DOTA068W	Warning	Ignoring <code>index-see-also '%1'</code> inside parent <code>index</code> entry '%2' because the parent <code>indexterm</code> contains <code>indexterm</code> children.	According to the OASIS DITA Specification, the <code>&lt;index-see-also&gt;</code> element should be ignored if the parent <code>&lt;indexterm&gt;</code> contains other <code>&lt;indexterm&gt;</code> children.
DOTA069F	Fatal	Input file '%1' cannot be located or read. Ensure that file was specified properly and that you have permission to access it.	Please ensure that the input file path and file name were entered correctly.
DOTA069W	Warning	Target "%1" is deprecated. Remove references to this target from your custom XSLT or plugins.	
DOTJ005F	Fatal	Failed to create new instance for '%1'. Please ensure that '%1' exists and that you have permission to access it.	
DOTJ007E	Error	Duplicate condition in filter file for rule '%1'. The first encountered condition will be used.	
DOTJ009E	Error	Cannot overwrite file '%1' with file '%2'. The modified result may not be consumed by the following steps in the transform pipeline. Check to see whether the file is locked by some other application during the transformation process.	The transform was unable to create files properly during the transform; results may not be as expected.
DOTJ012F	Fatal	Failed to parse the input file '%1'.	This message may indicate an invalid input file (such as accidentally specifying a PDF file as input rather than a DITA map file), an input file that uses elements which are not allowed, are not part of a DITA file that has errors and cannot be parsed as XML. You could also be using a specialized DITA document type that needs external plug-ins in order to be parsed correctly. The message issued by the XML parser should provide additional information to help diagnose the cause.
DOTJ013E	Error	Failed to parse the referenced file '%1'.	This message may indicate a reference to an invalid file (such as accidentally referencing a PDF or unknown XML file as if it was DITA), a referenced file that uses elements which are not allowed, or a referenced DITA file that has errors and cannot be parsed as

Message ID	Severity	Message text	Additional details
			XML. You could also be using a specialized DITA document type that needs external plug-ins in order to be parsed correctly. The message issued by the XML parser should provide additional information to help diagnose the cause.
DOTJ014W	Warning	Found an indexterm element with no content. Setting the term to ***.	An empty <indexterm> element was found, and will appear in the index as ***. This index term should be removed from the source.
DOTJ018I	Info	Log file '%1' was generated successfully in directory '%2'. Any messages from the transformation process are available in the log file; additional details about each message are available in the DITA-OT user guide.	
DOTJ020W	Warning	At least one plug-in in '%1' is required by plug-in '%2'. Plug-in '%2' cannot be loaded. Check and see whether all prerequisite plug-ins are installed in toolkit.	This will appear when one installed plug-in requires another in order to function correctly, but the required plug-in is not found. The installed plug-in will be ignored.
DOTJ021W	Warning	File '%1' will not generate output since it is invalid or all of its content has been filtered out by the ditaval file. Please check the file '%1' and the ditaval file to see if this is the intended result.	This may appear if filter conditions on the root element of a topic cause the entire topic to be filtered out. To remove this message, you could place any filter conditions on the reference to this file, which will prevent the build from accessing this file.
DOTJ022F	Fatal	Failed to parse the input file '%1' because all of its content has been filtered out. This will happen if the input file has filter conditions on the root element, and a ditaval excludes all content based on those conditions.	Either the input file or the ditaval file should change, otherwise your build is explicitly excluding all content.
DOTJ023E	Error	Failed to get the specified image file '%1', so it will not be included with your output.	Check whether the image exists in the source location or already exists in the output directory.
DOTJ025E	Error	The input to the "topic merge" transform process could not be found. Correct any earlier transform errors and try the build again, or see the DITA-OT User Guide for additional causes.	This message should only appear in the following cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Errors earlier in the transform prevented this step of the transform from running; correct any errors and try the build again.</li> <li>• An Ant build or plug-in is directly calling the toolkit's topic merge module, and is doing so improperly; in this case the Ant build or plug-in needs to be fixed.</li> <li>• In the past, problems have been encountered when calling this module</li> </ul>

Message ID	Severity	Message text	Additional details
			with an absolute path; this should no longer be an issue, but may be fixed in older releases by updating the Ant build or plug-in.
DOTJ026E	Error	The "topic merge" did not generate any output. Correct any earlier transform errors and try the build again, or see the DITA-OT User Guide for additional causes.	This message should only appear if an Ant build or plug-in is directly calling the toolkit's topic merge module, or if earlier errors resulted in problems with some of the content. If the topic merge module is called correctly, then this indicates a program error that should be reported to the DITA-OT development team via the <a href="#">GitHub issues tracker</a> .
DOTJ028E	Error	No format attribute was found on a reference to file '%I', which does not appear to be a DITA file. If this is not a DITA file, set the format attribute to an appropriate value, otherwise set the format attribute to "dita".	When referencing a non-DITA file, the format attribute should indicate the type of file referenced (such as "html" for HTML topics or "pdf" for PDF files). Otherwise, the transform may attempt to parse the referenced document as a DITA topic.
DOTJ029I	Info	No 'domains' attribute was found for element '<%I>'. This generally indicates that your DTD or Schema was not developed properly according to the DITA specification.	The domains attribute is used in specialized DITA documents to help determine which domain elements are legal. This message will only appear if a DITA specialization was not defined properly.
DOTJ030I	Info	No 'class' attribute for was found for element '<%I>'. The element will be processed as an unknown or non-DITA element.	All specialized DITA elements must define a class attribute to provide ancestry information. This message will only appear if a specialized DITA element did not define a class attribute, or if non-DITA elements are included in a DITA context.
DOTJ031I	Info	No specified rule for '%I' was found in the ditaval file. This value will use the default action, or a parent prop action if specified. To remove this message, you can specify a rule for '%I' in the ditaval file.	This informational message is intended to help you catch filter conditions that may have been specified improperly; if the value is correct, no action is needed.
DOTJ033E	Error	No valid content is found in topicref '%I' during chunk processing. Please specify an existing and valid topic for the topicref.	
DOTJ034F	Fatal	Failed to parse the input file '%I' (the content of the file is not valid). If the input file '%I' does not have a DOCTYPE declaration, please make sure	DITA processing is based on class attributes defined for every element. Usually these are defaulted in the DTD or Schema; if no DTD or Schema is used, the class attributes must be explicitly included in the map or topic.

Message ID	Severity	Message text	Additional details
		that all class attributes are present in the file.	
DOTJ035F	Fatal	The file "%I" is outside the scope of the input dita/map directory. If you want to lower the severity level, please use the Ant parameter 'outer.control', and set the value to "warn" or "quiet". Otherwise, move the referenced file "%I" into the input dita/map directory.	This will appear when a topic is outside the scope of the map; for example, if the main input map references ". . /other-directory/some.dita". The result would cause an output file to be created outside of the output directory. See <a href="#">DITA-OT common parameters (outer.control and generate.copy.outer)</a> for details.
DOTJ036W	Warning	The file "%I" is outside the scope of the input dita/map directory.	This will appear when a topic is outside the scope of the map; for example, if the main input map references ". . /other-directory/some.dita". The result would cause an output file to be created outside of the output directory. If you do not want to see the warning message, please use the Ant parameter 'outer.control', and set the value to "quiet". Otherwise, move the referenced file into the input dita/map directory. See <a href="#">DITA-OT common parameters (outer.control and generate.copy.outer)</a> for details.
DOTJ037W	Warning	The XML schema and DTD validation function of the parser is turned off. Please make sure the input is normalized DITA with class attributes included, otherwise it will not be processed correctly.	DITA processing is based on class attributes defined for every element. Usually these are defaulted in the DTD or Schema; if validation against the DTD or Schema is turned off, the class attributes must be explicitly included in the map or topic.
DOTJ038E	Error	The tag "%I" is specialized from unrecognized metadata. Please make sure that tag "%I" is specialized from an existing metadata tag in the core DITA vocabulary.	This appears to indicate an error in creating specialized metadata elements. Please verify that the document type you are using is complete and complies with DITA Specialization rules.
DOTJ039E	Error	There is no target specified for conref push action "pushafter". Please add <elementname conref="pushtarget" conaction="mark"> before current element.	Please see the topic on <a href="#">Conref Push</a> in the DITA specification for details on expected syntax for this function.
DOTJ040E	Error	An element uses the attribute conaction="replace", but a conref attribute is not found in the expected location.	Please see the topic on <a href="#">Conref Push</a> in the DITA specification for details on expected syntax for this function.
DOTJ041E	Error	The attribute conref="%I" uses invalid syntax. The value should contain '#' followed by a topic or	The conref attribute must be a URI reference to a DITA element. Please see the topic on <a href="#">URI-based addressing</a> in the DITA

Message ID	Severity	Message text	Additional details
		map ID, optionally followed by '/' elemID' for a sub-topic element.	specification for details on the expected syntax.
DOTJ042E	Error	Two elements both use conref push to replace the target "%I". Please delete one of the duplicate "replace" actions.	The conref push function was used to replace a single element with two or more alternatives. Only one element may directly replace another using conref push. See <a href="#">Conref Push</a> in the DITA specification for more information about the conref push "replace" function.
DOTJ043W	Warning	The conref push function is trying to replace an element that does not exist (element "%I" in file "%2").	The target for a conref push action does not exist; please make sure that the syntax is correct and that the target exists. See the topic on <a href="#">URI-based addressing</a> in the DITA specification for details on the expected syntax. If the syntax is correct, it is possible that the target was filtered out of your build using a DITaval file.
DOTJ044W	Warning	There is a redundant conref action "pushbefore". Please make sure that "mark" and "pushbefore" occur in pairs.	Please see the topic on <a href="#">Conref Push</a> in the DITA specification for details on expected syntax for this function.
DOTJ045I	Info	The key "%I" is defined more than once in the same map file. The reference href="%2" is ignored.	This informational message is intended to help you catch duplicate key definitions; if the keys are defined as expected, no action is needed.
DOTJ046E	Error	Conkeyref="%I" can not be resolved because it does not contain a key or the key is not defined. The build will use the conref attribute for fallback, if one exists.	See <a href="#">the conkeyref definition</a> for details on expected syntax and usage.
DOTJ047I	Info	Unable to find key definition for key reference "%I" in root scope. The href attribute may be used as fallback if it exists	This message is intended to help you locate incorrectly specified keys; if the key was specified correctly, this message may be ignored.
DOTJ048I	Info	Unable to find key definition for key reference "%I" in scope "%2". The href attribute may be used as fallback if it exists	
DOTJ049W	Warning	The attribute value %I="%3" on element "%2" does not comply with the specified subject scheme. According to the subject scheme map, the following values are valid for the %I attribute: %4	A DITA Subject Scheme map was used to limit values that are available to the specified attribute. Please correct the attribute so that it uses one of the allowed values.
DOTJ050W	Warning	Found an <index-see> or <index-see-also> reference to the term	The Eclipse index will contain a value such as "See also otherEntry", but otherEntry does not exist in this index. The index reference

Message ID	Severity	Message text	Additional details
		'%I', but that term is not defined in the index.	will be broken unless this plug-in is <i>always</i> loaded into Eclipse with another plug-in that defines otherEntry as an index term.
DOTJ051E	Error	Unable to load target for coderef "%I".	<p>The target for a coderef element, which specifies an external text-based file, could not be located or loaded. Please verify that the reference is correct.</p> <p>Note that for security reasons, references to code samples outside of the scope of the map directory are not supported by default, as this could allow a reference to access and display any restricted or hidden file on the system. If you are certain that the path is valid and the file should be loaded, the current workaround is to set a parameter to allow these references. See <a href="#">DITA-OT common parameters (outer.control and generate.copy.outer)</a> for details.</p>
DOTJ052E	Error	Code reference charset "%I" not supported. See the DITA-OT User guide for supported charset values on the format attribute.	The DITA-OT supports a special syntax on coderef elements to specify the character set of the target document. See <a href="#">Extended code reference processing</a> on page 210 for details on the expected syntax.
DOTJ053W	Warning	Input file '%I' is not valid DITA file name. Please check '%I' to see if it is correct. The extensions ".dita" or ".xml" are supported for DITA topics.	By default, the DITA-OT supports the extensions "dita" and "xml" for DITA topics, as mandated by the DITA Specification. Please verify that your topics use one of these extensions, or configure the toolkit to allow additional extensions.
DOTJ054E	Error	Unable to parse invalid %I attribute value "%2"	This message indicates that the @href value specified in %I does not use proper URI syntax. This may occur when @href includes characters that should be escaped (such as the space character, which should be %20 when in a URI). In strict processing mode this will cause a build failure; in other processing modes the build will continue using the value in %2.
DOTJ055E	Error	Invalid key name "%I".	
DOTJ056E	Error	Invalid xml:lang "%I".	
DOTJ057E	Error	The id attribute value "%I" is not unique within the topic that contains it.	
DOTJ058E	Error	Both %I and %2 attributes defined. A single element may not contain both generalized and specialized values for the same attribute.	

Message ID	Severity	Message text	Additional details
DOTJ059E	Error	Invalid key scope name "%1".	
DOTJ060W	Warning	Key "%1" was used in conkeyref but is not bound to a DITA topic or map. Cannot resolve conkeyref value "%2" as a valid conref reference.	
DOTJ061E	Error	Topic reference target is a DITA map but format attribute has not been set. Set format attribute value to "ditamap".	
DOTJ062E	Error	Invalid %1 attribute value "%2".	
DOTJ063E	Error	The cols attribute is "%1" but number of colspec elements was %2.	
DOTJ064W	Warning	Chunk attribute uses both "to-content" and "by-topic" that conflict with each other. Ignoring "by-topic" token.	
DOTJ065I	Info	Branch filter generated topic %1 used more than once. Renaming %1 to %2.	
DOTJ066E	Error	No id attribute on topic type element %1. Using generated id %2.	
DOTJ067E	Error	No id attribute on topic type element %1.	
DOTJ068E	Error	Conref action "mark" without conref target.	A conref "mark" action has been used to mark a target element without a corresponding content reference target. This may occur when the order of the "mark" element and the pushed element is reversed.
DOTJ069E	Error	Circular key definition %1.	<p>A circular reference was found in key definitions: a series of key references where the last key references the first.</p> <p>This may occur if a &lt;topicref&gt; element contains both a key name in the @keys attribute and a reference to the same key in the @keyref attribute, or if a @keyref attribute points to a key that refers back to the referencing element.</p> <p>To resolve this issue, change the target of the @keyref so the key is defined by pointing to a resource other than itself.</p>
DOTJ070I	Info	Invalid 'class' attribute '%1' for was found for element '<%2>'. The element will be processed	When a @class attribute does not use the expected syntax, this usually indicates that @class has been explicitly set on a DITA

Message ID	Severity	Message text	Additional details
		as an unknown or non-DITA element.	<p>element. The attribute should be removed from the document so that the expected default value can be automatically used.</p> <p>If this is a non-DITA element, it needs to be placed inside a &lt;foreign&gt; element so that is not validated against DITA rules.</p>
DOTJ071E	Error	Cannot find the specified DITAVAL '%I'.	Ensure that the DITAVAL file exists. If more than one DITAVAL file is specified, ensure that the paths are delimited using the file path separator character appropriate for your operating system (semicolon ';' on Windows, or colon ':' on macOS or Linux).
DOTJ072E	Error	Email link without correct 'format' attribute. Using 'format' attribute value 'email'.	
DOTJ073E	Error	Email link without correct 'scope' attribute. Using 'scope' attribute value 'external'.	
DOTJ074W	Warning	Rev attribute cannot be used with prop filter.	
DOTJ075W	Warning	Absolute link '%I' without correct 'scope' attribute. Using 'scope' attribute value 'external'.	
DOTJ076W	Warning	Absolute link '%I' without correct 'scope' attribute.	
DOTJ077F	Fatal	Invalid action attribute '%I' on DITAVAL property.	
DOTX001W	Warning	No string named '%I' was found for language '%2'. Using the default language '%3'. Add a mapping between default language and desired language for the string '%I'.	This build uses generated text, such as the phrase "Related information" (which is generated above many link groups). The toolkit was unable to locate the string %I for your specified language, so the string will appear in the default language. This generally indicates that the toolkit's strings need to be updated to support your language, or that your language setting is incorrect.
DOTX002W	Warning	The title element or attribute in the ditamap is required for Eclipse output.	The Eclipse help system requires a title in the project files generated from your map. Please add a title to your input map to get valid Eclipse help output.
DOTX003I	Info	The anchorref attribute should either reference another dita map or an Eclipse XML TOC file. The value '%I' does not appear to reference either.	Eclipse uses anchor references to connect with other TOC files. For this to work in content generated from a DITA map, the anchorref element must reference either an existing Eclipse TOC XML file, or another DITA map (which will presumably also be converted to an Eclipse TOC).

Message ID	Severity	Message text	Additional details
DOTX004I	Info	Found a navref element that does not reference anything. The navref element should either reference another dita map or an Eclipse XML file.	Eclipse builds use DITA's <navref> element to pull in other Eclipse TOC files. The build found a <navref> element that does not reference any other file; the element will be ignored.
DOTX005E	Error	Unable to find navigation title for reference to '%I'. The build will use '%I' as the title in the Eclipse Table of Contents.	To remove this message, provide a navigation title for the referenced object in the map or topic, or ensure that you are referencing a valid local DITA target.
DOTX006E	Error	Unknown file extension in href="%I". References to non-DITA resources should set the format attribute to match the resource (for example, 'txt', 'pdf', or 'html').	Set the format attribute to identify the format of the file. If the reference is to a DITA document, ensure that the document uses a valid DITA extension (default supported extensions are "dita" and "xml").
DOTX007I	Info	Only DITA topics, HTML files, and images may be included in your compiled CHM file. The reference to "%I" will be ignored. To remove this message, you can set the toc="no" or processing-role="resource-only" attribute on your topicref.	The HTML Help compiler will only include some types of information in the compiled CHM file; the current reference will not be included.
DOTX008E	Error	File '%I' does not exist or cannot be loaded.	Ensure that the file exists and can be read. Note that the name of the file in this message may have been changed to use a standard dita topic file extension ('.dita' or '.xml'), instead of the original extension used by the file; it may also include a path to the temporary directory rather than to the original.
DOTX008W	Warning	File '%I' cannot be loaded, and no navigation title is specified for the table of contents.	To fix the table of contents, specify a navigation title in your map or ensure that the referenced file is local and can be accessed. Note that the name of the file in this message may have been changed to use a standard dita topic file extension ('.dita' or '.xml'), instead of the original extension used by the file; it may also include a path to the temporary directory rather than to the original.
DOTX009W	Warning	Could not retrieve a title from '%I'. Using '%2' instead.	No title was found in the specified topic, so the table of contents will use the indicated fallback value for this topic.
DOTX010E	Error	Unable to find target for conref="%I".	The conref attribute must be a URI reference to an existing DITA element. Please see the topic on <a href="#">URI-based addressing</a> in the DITA specification for details on the expected syntax. Note that the name of the file in this message may have been changed to use a standard dita topic file extension ('.dita'

Message ID	Severity	Message text	Additional details
			<p>or '.xml'), instead of the original extension used by the file; it may also include a path to the temporary directory rather than to the original.</p> <p>If the target element exists in your source file, check to make sure it is not filtered out of the build with a DITAVAL file (which will remove the target before conref processing runs).</p>
DOTX011W	Warning	There is more than one possible target for the reference <code>conref="%I"</code> . Only the first will be used. Remove the duplicate id in the referenced file.	When pulling content with a <code>conref</code> attribute, you may only pull from a single element, but the target ID appears twice in the referenced topic. Note that the name of the file in this message may have been changed to use a standard dita topic file extension ('.dita' or '.xml'), instead of the original extension used by the file; it may also include a path to the temporary directory rather than to the original.
DOTX012W	Warning	When you <code>conref</code> another topic or an item in another topic, the <code>domains</code> attribute of the target topic must be equal to or a subset of the current topic's <code>domains</code> attribute. Put your target under an appropriate domain. You can see the messages guide for more help.	This message is deprecated and should no longer appear in any logs.
DOTX013E	Error	A element with attribute <code>conref="%I"</code> indirectly includes itself, which results in an infinite loop.	This may appear if (for example) you have a <code>&lt;ph&gt;</code> element that references another phrase, but that phrase itself contains a reference to the original. This will result in an infinite loop. The toolkit will stop following the <code>conref</code> trail when this is detected; you will need to correct the reference in your source files. Note that the name of the file in this message may have been changed to use a standard dita topic file extension ('.dita' or '.xml'), instead of the original extension used by the file; it may also include a path to the temporary directory rather than to the original.
DOTX014E	Error	The attribute <code>conref="%I"</code> uses invalid syntax. <code>Conref</code> references to a map element should contain '#' followed by an ID, such as <code>mymap.ditamap#mytopicrefid</code> .	The <code>conref</code> attribute must be a URI reference to a DITA element. Please see the topic on <a href="#">URI-based addressing</a> in the DITA specification for details on the expected syntax.
DOTX015E	Error	The attribute <code>conref="%I"</code> uses invalid syntax. The value should contain '#' followed by a topic or	The <code>conref</code> attribute must be a URI reference to a DITA element. Please see the topic on <a href="#">URI-based addressing</a> in the DITA specification for details on the expected

Message ID	Severity	Message text	Additional details
		map ID, optionally followed by '/' elemID' for a sub-topic element.	syntax. Note that the name of the file in this message may have be changed to use a standard dita topic file extension ('.dita' or '.xml'), instead of the original extension used by the file; it may also include a path to the temporary directory rather than to the original.
DOTX016W	Warning	A reference to "%2" appears to reference a DITA document, but the format attribute has inherited a value of "%1". The document will not be processed as DITA.	This warning is intended to catch instances where a non-DITA format setting unexpectedly cascades to a DITA topic, which will prevent the topic from being processed. To remove this message, set the format attribute directly on the indicated reference. Note that the name of the file in this message may have be changed to use a standard dita topic file extension ('.dita' or '.xml'), instead of the original extension used by the file; it may also include a path to the temporary directory rather than to the original.
DOTX017E	Error	Found a link or cross reference with an empty href attribute (href=""). Remove the empty href attribute or provide a value.	Found a value such as <xref href="">link text</xref>. The empty href attribute is not serving a purpose and has caused problems with some tools in the past; you should remove the attribute entirely or specify a value.
DOTX018I	Info	The type attribute on a topicref was set to '%1', but the topicref references a more specific '%2' topic. Note that the type attribute cascades in maps, so the value '%1' may come from an ancestor topicref.	The type attribute in DITA is intended to describe the type of the target; for example, a reference to a concept topic may use type="concept". Generally, this attribute is optional, and the DITA-OT build will automatically determine the value during processing. In this case, the type attribute lists a more general type than what is actually found. This is not an error but may result in unexpected sorting for links to this topic.
DOTX019W	Warning	The type attribute on a topicref was set to '%1', but the topicref references a '%2' topic. This may cause your links to sort incorrectly in the output. Note that the type attribute cascades in maps, so the value '%1' may come from an ancestor topicref.	The type attribute in DITA is intended to describe the type of the target; for example, a reference to a concept topic may use type="concept". Generally, this attribute is optional, and the DITA-OT build will automatically determine the value during processing. In this case, the specified type value does not match the target, which may cause your links to sort inappropriately.
DOTX020E	Error	Missing navtitle attribute or element for peer topic "%1". References must provide a local navigation title when the target is not a local DITA resource.	The DITA-OT is only able to dynamically retrieve titles when the target is a local (not peer or external) DITA resource.

Message ID	Severity	Message text	Additional details
DOTX021E	Error	Missing navtitle attribute or element for non-DITA resource "%I". References must provide a local navigation title when the target is not a local DITA resource.	The DITA-OT is only able to dynamically retrieve titles when the target is a local DITA resource.
DOTX022W	Warning	Unable to retrieve navtitle from target: '%I'. Using linktext (specified in topicmeta) as the navigation title.	The build was unable to get a title from the referenced topic; instead, a navigation title will be created based on the specified <linktext> element inside of <topicmeta>.
DOTX023W	Warning	Unable to retrieve navtitle from target: '%I'.	If the target is a local DITA topic, ensure the reference is correct and the topic is available. Otherwise, provide a navigation title, and ensure the scope and format attributes are set appropriately.
DOTX024E	Error	Missing linktext and navtitle for peer topic "%I". References must provide a local navigation title when the target is not a local DITA resource.	The DITA-OT is only able to dynamically retrieve titles and link text when the target is a local (not peer or external) DITA resource.
DOTX025E	Error	Missing linktext and navtitle for non-DITA resource "%I". References must provide a local navigation title when the target is not a local DITA resource.	The DITA-OT is only able to dynamically retrieve titles when the target is a local DITA resource.
DOTX026W	Warning	Unable to retrieve linktext from target: '%I'. Using navigation title as fallback.	The referenc to this document did not specify any link text for generated map-based links; the navigation title will be used as fallback.
DOTX027W	Warning	Unable to retrieve linktext from target: '%I'.	The referenced file did not specify any link text for generated map-based links, and no fallback text could be located. Any links generated from this reference will have incorrect link text.
DOTX028E	Error	Link or cross reference must contain a valid href or keyref attribute; no link target is specified.	The link or cross reference has no target specified and will not generate a link.
DOTX029I	Info	The type attribute on a %I element was set to %3, but the reference is to a more specific %4 %2. This may cause your links to sort incorrectly in the output.	The type attribute in DITA is intended to describe the type of the target; for example, a reference to a concept topic may use type="concept". Generally, this attribute is optional, and the DITA-OT build will automatically determine the value during processing. In this case, the type attribute lists a more general type than what is actually found. This is not an error but may result in unexpected sorting for links to this topic.

Message ID	Severity	Message text	Additional details
DOTX030W	Warning	The type attribute on a %1 element was set to %3, but the reference is to a %4 %2. This may cause your links to sort incorrectly in the output.	The type attribute in DITA is intended to describe the type of the target; for example, a reference to a concept topic may use type="concept". Generally, this attribute is optional, and the DITA-OT build will automatically determine the value during processing. In this case, the specified type value does not match the target, which may cause your links to sort inappropriately.
DOTX031E	Error	The file %1 is not available to resolve link information.	The build attempted to access the specified file in order to retrieve a title or short description, but the file could not be found. If the file exists, it is possible that a DITAVAL file was used to remove the file's contents from the build. Be aware that the path information above may not match the link in your topic.
DOTX032E	Error	Unable to retrieve link text from target: '%1'. If the target is not accessible at build time, or does not have a title, provide the link text inside the reference.	When a link or cross reference does not have content, the build will attempt to pull the target's title for use as link text. If the target is unavailable, be sure to set the scope attribute to an appropriate value. If the target does not have a title (such as when linking to a paragraph), be sure to provide link text inside the cross reference.
DOTX033E	Error	Unable to generate link text for a cross reference to a list item: '%1'	An <xref> element specifies type="li", which indicates a link to a list item, but the item number could not be determined to use as link text. Please specify link text inside the reference, or ensure that you are referencing an available list item.
DOTX034E	Error	Unable to generate link text for a cross reference to an undered list item: '%1'	The cross reference goes to a list item in an unordered list. The process could not automatically generate link text because the list item is not numbered. Please provide link text within the cross reference.
DOTX035E	Error	Unable to generate the correct number for a cross reference to a footnote: '%1'	An <xref> element specifies type="fn", which indicates a link to a footnote, but the footnote number could not be determined to use as link text. Please specify link text inside the reference, or ensure that you are referencing an available footnote.
DOTX036E	Error	Unable to generate link text for a cross reference to a dentry (the dentry or term could not be found): '%1'	An <xref> element specifies type="dentry", which indicates a link to a definition list entry, but the term could not be located to use as link text. Please specify link text inside the reference, or ensure that you are referencing an available definition list entry

Message ID	Severity	Message text	Additional details
DOTX037W	Warning	No title found for this document; using "****" in XHTML title bar.	No title was found for the current document, so the HTML output file will set the <code>&lt;title&gt;</code> to "****". This value generally appears in the title bar at the top of a browser.
DOTX038I	Info	The <code>longdescref</code> attribute on tag <code>%I</code> will be ignored. Accessibility for object elements needs to be handled another way.	The <code>&lt;object&gt;</code> element in HTML does not support using <code>longdescref</code> for accessibility. To make the object accessible, you may need to add text before or after the element. You may also be able to handle it with a <code>&lt;param&gt;</code> element inside the object.
DOTX039W	Warning	Required cleanup area found. To remove this message and hide the content, build your content without using the <code>DRAFT</code> parameter.	This message is generated when creating draft output in order to help you locate all topics that need to be cleaned up; the cleanup items will appear in your output with styling that makes it stand out. The content will be hidden when the draft parameter is not active.
DOTX040I	Info	Draft comment area found. To remove this message and hide the comments, build your content without using the <code>DRAFT</code> parameter.	This message is generated when creating draft output in order to help you locate all topics that have draft comments. Each comment will appear in your HTML output; the comments will be hidden when the draft parameter is not active.
DOTX041W	Warning	Found more than one title element in a <code>%I</code> element. Using the first one for the <code>%I</code> 's title.	Because of the way XML and DITA are defined, it is generally not possible to prohibit adding a second title to a section during editing (or to force that title to come first). However, the DITA specification states that only one title should be used in a section. When multiple titles are found, only the first one will appear in the output.
DOTX042I	Info	DITAVAL based flagging is not currently supported for inline phrases in XHTML; ignoring flag value on <code>'%I'</code> attribute.	If it is important to flag this piece of information, try placing a flag on the block element that contains your phrase. If you just want to have an image next to the phrase, you may place an image directly into the document.
DOTX043I	Info	The link to <code>'%I'</code> may appear more than once in <code>'%2'</code> .	The DITA-OT is able to remove duplicate links in most cases. However, if two links to the same resource use different attributes or link text, it is possible for them to appear together. For example, if the same link shows up with <code>role="next"</code> and again with no specified role, it may show up as both the "Next topic" link and as a related link. Note that links generated from a <code>&lt;reltable&gt;</code> in a DITA Map will have the role attribute set to "friend".

Message ID	Severity	Message text	Additional details
DOTX044E	Error	The area element in an image map does not specify a link target. Please add an xref element with a link target to the area element.	The <area> element in an image map must provide a link target for the specified area. Please add an <xref> element as a child of <area> and ensure that it specifies a link target.
DOTX045W	Warning	The area element in an image map should specify link text for greater accessibility. Link text should be specified directly when the target is not a local DITA resource.	Cross reference text inside the <area> element is used to provide accessibility for screen readers that can identify different areas of an image map. If text cannot be retrieved automatically by referencing a DITA element, it should be specified directly in the cross reference.
DOTX046W	Warning	Area shape should be: default, rect, circle, poly, or blank (no value). The value '%I' is not recognized.	The specified value was passed as-is through to the <area> element in the HTML.
DOTX047W	Warning	Area coordinates are blank. Coordinate points for the shape need to be specified.	The area element is intended to define a region in an image map; coordinates must be specified in order to define that region.
DOTX048I	Info	In order to include peer or external topic '%I' in your help file, you may need to recompile the CHM file after making the file available.	The build will not look for peer or external topics before compiling your CHM file, so they may not be included. If you are referencing an actual HTML file that will not be available, it cannot be included in the project, and you should set the toc attribute to "no" on your topicref element. Otherwise, check to be sure your HTML file was included in the CHM; if it was not, you will need to place it in the correct location with your other output files and recompile.
DOTX049I	Info	References to non-dita files will be ignored by the PDF, ODT, and RTF output transforms.	The PDF, ODT, and RTF output processes cannot automatically convert non-DITA content into DITA in order to merge it with the rest of your content. The referenced items are ignored.
DOTX050W	Warning	Default id "org.sample.help.doc" is used for Eclipse plug-in. If you want to use your own plug-in id, please specify it using the id attribute on your map.	Eclipse requires that an ID be specified when creating an Eclipse Help project; the toolkit expects to locate that ID on the root element of your input map.
DOTX052W	Warning	No string named '%I' was found when creating generated text; using the value '%I' in your output file.	The toolkit is attempting to add generated text, such as the string "Related information" that appears above links. The requested string could not be found in any language. Your output may contain a meaningful string, or it may contain a code that was intended to map to a string. This likely indicates an error in a plug-in or XSL override; either the string was requested incorrectly, or you will need to provide a

Message ID	Severity	Message text	Additional details
			mapping for the string in all of the languages you require.
DOTX053E	Error	A element that references another map indirectly includes itself, which results in an infinite loop. The original map reference is to '%I'.	This will occur if a map references another map, and then that second map (or another further nested map) references the original map. The result is an infinite nesting of maps; please correct the chain of map references to remove circular reference.
DOTX054W	Warning	Conflict text style is applied on the current element based on DITAVAL flagging rules. Please check ditaval and dita source to make sure there is no style conflict on the element which needs to be flagged.	This will occur when a DITAVAL file contains multiple styling rules that apply to the same element.
DOTX055W	Warning	Customized stylesheet uses deprecated template "flagit". Conditional processing is no longer supported using this template. Please update your stylesheet to use template "start-flagit" instead of deprecated template "flagit".	The "flagit" named template was deprecated in DITA-OT version 1.4, when the OASIS standard formalized the DITAVAL syntax. The template is removed in DITA-OT 1.6. Stylesheets that used this template need to be updated.
DOTX056W	Warning	The file '%I' is not available to resolve link information.	The build attempted to access the specified file in order to retrieve a title or short description, but the file could not be found. If the file exists, it is possible that a DITAVAL file was used to remove the file's contents from the build. Another possibility is that the file is located outside of the scope of the main input directory, and was not available because the <a href="#">onlytopic.in.map</a> parameter was specified. Be aware that the path information above may not match the link in your topic.
DOTX057W	Warning	The link or cross reference target '%I' cannot be found, which may cause errors creating links or cross references in your output file.	The link appears to use valid syntax to reference a DITA element, but that element cannot be found. Please verify that the element exists, and is not removed from the build by DITAVAL based filtering.
DOTX058W	Warning	No glossary entry was found associated with key '%I' on %2 element. The build will try to determine the best display text and hover text for terms and abbreviations.	Processing for terms, acronyms, or abbreviated forms will associate the key from the element's keyref attribute with a glossentry (glossary entry) topic. This message will appear if the key was defined, but was not associated with a glossentry topic. The process will try to use the best available fallback (usually the title of the referenced topic).
DOTX060W	Warning	Key '%I' was used in an abbreviated-form element, but	Processing for abbreviated form elements will associate the key from the element's

Message ID	Severity	Message text	Additional details
		the key is not associated with a glossary entry. Abbreviated-form should ONLY be used to reference to a glossary entry.	keyref attribute with a glossentry (glossary entry) topic. This message will appear if the key was defined, but was not associated with a glossentry topic. This element is only supported with keys that are associated with glossary topics; the element will not generate any output. Please correct the reference, or use a different element to reference your topic.
DOTX061W	Warning	ID '%I' was used in topicref tag but did not reference a topic element. The href attribute on a topicref element should only reference topic level elements.	According to the DITA Specification, references from maps should either go to DITA Maps, DITA Topics, or any non-DITA resource. References below the topic level should only be made from cross references (using <xref> or similar) inside of a topic. For details, see the href attribute description in the OASIS standard's definition of the <a href="#">topicref element</a> .
DOTX062I	Info	It appears that this document uses constraints, but the conref processor cannot validate that the target of a conref is valid. To enable constraint checking, please upgrade to an XSLT 2.0 processor.	
DOTX063W	Warning	The dita document '%I' is linked to from your content, but is not referenced by a topicref tag in the ditamap file. Include the topic in your map to avoid a broken link.	This will appear when generating PDF or ODT output that includes a link to a local topic, but the referenced topic is not part of the map itself. This will result in a broken link. You should include the topic in your map or remove the link from the build.
DOTX064W	Warning	The copy-to attribute [copy-to="%I"] uses the name of a file that already exists, so this attribute is ignored.	The copy-to attribute is used to copy a topic over a document that already exists. Please make sure that any copy-to attributes use a unique name so that the copy will not overwrite existing content.
DOTX065W	Warning	Two unique source files each specify copy-to="%2", which results in a collision. The value associated with href="%I" is ignored.	Two different topics are copied to the same location using copy-to; as a result, one of these files would be over-written. Only the first instance of this copy-to value will be recognized. Please correct the use of copy-to attributes.
DOTX066W	Warning	Template "%I" is deprecated. Remove references to this template from your custom XSLT or plug-ins.	This message indicates that your custom XSLT or plug-ins rely on templates that will be removed in an upcoming release. Typically this occurs when a named template has been converted to a mode template; any code that uses the deprecated template should be updated.

Message ID	Severity	Message text	Additional details
DOTX067E	Error	No string named '%I' was found for language '%2'. Add a mapping for the string '%I'.	This PDF build uses generated text, such as the phrase "Related information" (which is generated above many link groups). The toolkit was unable to locate the string %I for your specified language, so the string will appear in the default language. This generally indicates that the toolkit's strings need to be updated to support your language, or that your language setting is incorrect.
DOTX068W	Warning	A topicref element that references a map contains child topicref elements. Child topicref elements are ignored.	
DOTX069W	Warning	Template mode "%I" is deprecated. Remove references to this template mode from your custom XSLT or plug-ins.	
DOTX070W	Warning	Target "%I" is deprecated. Remove references to this target from your custom Ant files.	
DOTX071E	Error	Conref range: Unable to find conref range end element with ID "%I".	
DOTX071W	Warning	Parameter "%I" on template "%2" is deprecated. Use parameter "%3" instead.	
DOTX072I	Info	Ignoring navtitle within topicgroup.	
DOTX073I	Info	Removing broken link to "%I".	
PDFJ001E	Error	The PDF indexing process could not find the proper sort location for '%I', so the term has been dropped from the index.	
PDFJ002E	Error	The build failed due to problems encountered when sorting the PDF index. Please address any messages located earlier in the log.	The PDF index process relies on pre-defined letter headings when sorting terms. The specified term does not begin with a character that can be mapped to an existing heading. Typically this term would be placed in a "Special characters" group, but the current language did not specify such a group when setting up the index sort process.
PDFJ003I	Info	Index entry '%I' will be sorted under the "Special characters" heading.	The PDF index process relies on pre-defined letter headings when sorting terms. The specified term does not begin with a character that can be mapped to an existing heading, so it has been placed under a heading for terms that begin with special characters such as punctuation. If this term

Message ID	Severity	Message text	Additional details
			should be sorted under a new or existing letter heading, please open an issue with DITA-OT to correct the sort.
PDFX001W	Warning	There is an index term specified with start="%I", but there is no matching end for this term. Add an index term in a valid location with end="%I".	
PDFX002W	Warning	There are multiple index terms specified with start="%I", but there is only one term to end this range, or the ranges for this term overlap. Ensure that each term with this start value has a matching end value, and that the specified ranges for this value do not overlap	
PDFX003W	Warning	There are multiple index entries found to close the index range for "%I". Ensure that any index term with start="%I" has only one matching end term with end="%I".	
PDFX004F	Fatal	A topic reference was found with href="". Please specify a target or remove the href attribute.	
PDFX005F	Fatal	The topic reference href="%I" could not be found. Please correct the reference, or set the scope or format attribute if the target is not a local DITA topic.	
PDFX007W	Warning	Found an index term with end="%I", but no starting term was found for this entry.	
PDFX008W	Warning	Font definition not found for the logical name or alias '%I'.	
PDFX009E	Error	Attribute set reflection cannot handle XSLT element %I.	
PDFX011E	Error	The index term '%2' uses both an index-see element and %I element. Convert the index-see element to index-see-also.	Found an <index-see> element as a child of a term that also exists as a standalone index term, or as a term that also uses <index-see-also>. When using <index-see> with an index term, that term should not be used to create page references and should not reference additional terms. Treating the <index-see> as <index-see-also>.

Message ID	Severity	Message text	Additional details
PDFX012E	Error	Found a table row with more entries than allowed.	
XEPJ001W	Warning	<i>%I</i>	
XEPJ002E	Error	<i>%I</i>	
XEPJ003E	Error	<i>%I</i>	

### Related tasks

[Rebuilding the DITA-OT documentation](#) on page 151

The DITA-OT ships with Ant scripts that enable you to rebuild the toolkit documentation. This is especially helpful if your environment contains plug-ins that add new extension points, messages, or parameters to the toolkit.

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# Chapter

# 22

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## Other error messages

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In addition to error messages generated by the DITA Open Toolkit, you might also encounter error messages generated by Java or other tools.

### Out of Memory error

In some cases, you might receive a message stating the build has failed due to an `Out of Memory` error. Try the following approaches to resolve the problem:

1. Increase the memory available to Java.
2. Reduce memory consumption by setting the `generate-debug-attributes` option to `false`. This option is set in the `lib/configuration.properties` file. This will disable debug attribute generation (used to trace DITA-OT error messages back to source files) and will reduce memory consumption.
3. Set `dita.preprocess.reloadstylesheet` Ant property to `true`. This will allow the XSLT processor to release memory when converting multiple files.
4. Run the transformation again.

### UnsupportedClassVersionError

If you receive a `java.lang.UnsupportedClassVersionError` error message with an `Unsupported major.minor version` and a list of Java classes, make sure your system meets the minimum Java requirements as listed in the *Release Notes* and installation instructions.

### Unable to locate tools.jar

If a Java Runtime Environment (JRE) is used when building output via Ant, the `Unable to locate tools.jar` error may appear. This message is safe to ignore, since DITA-OT does not rely on any of the functions in this library. If a Java Development Kit (JDK) is also installed, setting the `JAVA_HOME` environment variable to the location of the JDK will prevent this message from appearing.

### Related tasks

[Increasing Java memory allocation](#) on page 185

If you are working with large documents with extensive metadata or key references, you will need to increase the memory allocation for the Java process. You can do this from the command-line prompt for a specific session, or you can increase the value of the `ANT_OPTS` environment variable.

[Installing the DITA Open Toolkit](#) on page 9

The DITA-OT distribution package can be installed on Linux, macOS, and Windows. It contains everything that you need to run the toolkit except for Java.

### Related reference

[Other parameters](#) on page 65

These parameters enable you to reload style sheets that the DITA-OT uses for specific pre-processing stages.

[DITA Open Toolkit 3.0.4 Release Notes](#) on page 221



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# Chapter 23

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## Accessing help for the dita command

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You can access a list of supported parameters for the `dita` command by passing the `--help` option on the command line.

### Procedure

1. Open a command prompt or terminal session, and then change to the directory where the DITA Open Toolkit is installed.
2. Issue the following command:

Option	Description
<b>Linux or macOS</b>	<code>bin/dita --help</code>
<b>Windows</b>	<code>bin\dita --help</code>

**Tip:** Add the absolute path for `dita-ot-dir/bin` to the `PATH` environment variable to run the `dita` command from any location on the file system without typing the path.

### Results

A brief description of the supported parameters appears in the command-line window.

### Related tasks

[Building output using the dita command](#)

### Related reference

[DITA-OT parameters](#) on page 53

Certain parameters apply to all DITA-OT transformations. Other parameters are common to the HTML-based transformations. Some parameters apply only to specific transformation types. These parameters can be passed as options to the `dita` command using the `--parameter=value` syntax or included in build scripts as Ant properties.

[Internal Ant properties](#) on page 69

Reference list of Ant properties used by DITA-OT internally.



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# Chapter 24

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## Enabling debug mode

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When the debug mode is enabled, additional diagnostic information is written to the log file. This information, which includes environment variables and stack trace data, can help you determine the root cause of a problem.

### Procedure

From the command prompt, add the following parameters:

Application	Parameters
<b>dita command</b>	--debug, -debug, or -d
<b>Ant</b>	-v -Dargs.debug=yes

You also can add a `<property>` element to an Ant target in your build file, for example:

```
<property name="args.debug" value="yes" />
```



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# Chapter 25

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## Increasing Java memory allocation

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If you are working with large documents with extensive metadata or key references, you will need to increase the memory allocation for the Java process. You can do this from the command-line prompt for a specific session, or you can increase the value of the `ANT_OPTS` environment variable.

### Procedure

- To change the value for a specific session, from the command prompt, issue the following command:

<b>Platform</b>	<b>Command</b>
<b>Linux or macOS</b>	<code>export ANT_OPTS=\$ANT_OPTS -Xmx1024M</code>
<b>Windows</b>	<code>set ANT_OPTS=%ANT_OPTS% -Xmx1024M</code>

This increases the JVM memory allocation to 1024 megabytes. The amount of memory which can be allocated is limited by available system memory and the operating system.

- To persistently change the value, change the value allocated to the `ANT_OPTS` environment variable on your system.



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# Chapter

# 26

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## Reducing processing time

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Several configuration changes can significantly reduce DITA-OT processing time.

### Disable debug attribute generation

The `generate-debug-attributes` parameter determines whether debugging attributes are generated in the temporary files. By changing the value to `false`, DITA-OT will no longer generate the `@xtrf` and `@xtrc` debug attributes. This will make it more difficult to track down the source file location from which a given issue may have originated, but it will reduce the size of the temporary files. As a result, XML parsing will take less time and overall processing time will be reduced.

### Use a fast disk for the temporary directory

DITA-OT keeps topic and map files as separate files and processes each file multiple times during preprocessing. Thus reading from disk, parsing XML, serializing XML, and writing to disk makes processing quite I/O intensive. Use either an [SSD](#) or a [RAM disk](#) for temporary files, and never use a temporary directory that is not located on the same machine as where the processing takes place.

### Reuse the JVM instance

For all but extremely large source sets, the JVM will not have enough time to warm-up. By reusing the same JVM instance, the first few DITA-OT conversions will be “normal”, but when the JIT starts to kick in, the performance increase may be 2-10 fold. This is especially noticeable with smaller source sets, as much of the DITA-OT processing is I/O intensive.

### Use the latest Java version

DITA-OT 2.0 to 2.3 require Java 7, and DITA-OT 2.4 and newer require Java 8. However, using a newer version of Java can further reduce processing time.

### Collected links

[SSD](#)

[RAM disk](#)



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# Part VII

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## Reference

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The *Reference* topics provide more advanced information about the DITA-OT architecture, API and specification support, and licensing.



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# Chapter 27

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## Architecture of the DITA Open Toolkit

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The DITA Open Toolkit is an open-source implementation of the OASIS specification for the Darwin Information Typing Architecture. The toolkit uses Ant, XSLT, and Java to transform DITA content (maps and topics) into different deliverable formats.

### Processing structure

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The DITA-OT implements a multi-stage, map-driven architecture to process DITA content. Each stage in the process examines some or all of the content; some stages result in temporary files that are used by later steps, while others stages result in updated copies of the DITA content. Most of the processing takes place in a temporary working directory; the source files themselves are never modified.

The DITA-OT is designed as a pipeline. Most of the pipeline is common to all output formats; it is known as the *pre-processing stage*. In general, any DITA process begins with this common set of pre-processing routines.

Once the pre-processing is completed, the pipeline diverges based on the requested output format. Some processing is still common to multiple output formats; for example, Eclipse Help and HTML Help both use the same routines to generate XHTML topics, after which the two pipelines branch to create different sets of navigation files.

The following image illustrates how the pipeline works for several common output formats: PDF, Eclipse Help, HTML Help, XHTML, and HTML5.

**Note:** Other output formats may implement additional processing steps.

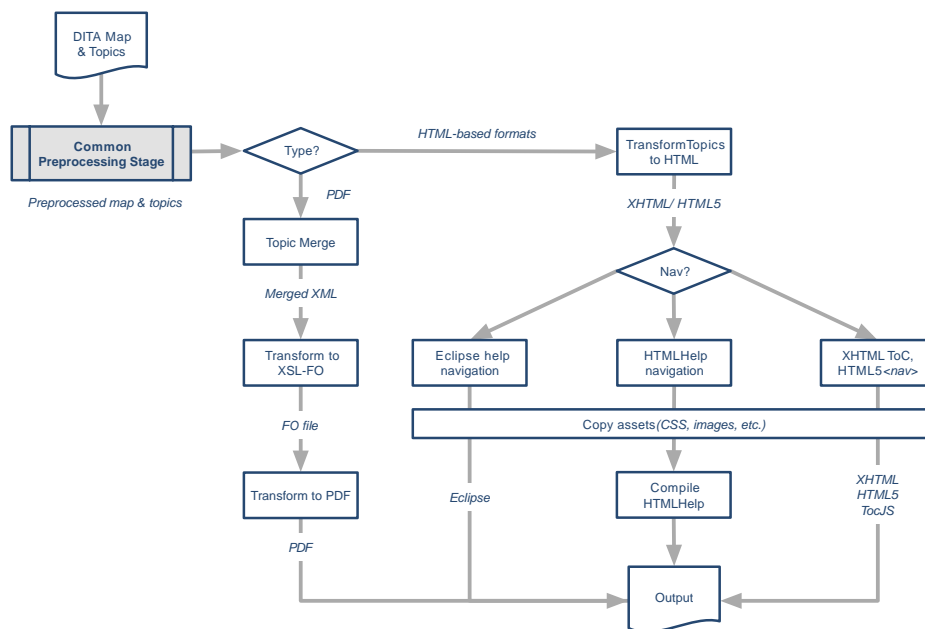


Figure 18: Diagram of some possible paths through the transformation pipeline

## Map-first preprocessing

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DITA-OT 3.0 provides a map-first preprocessing option as an alternative to the default `preprocess` operation. The method, which was introduced in DITA-OT 2.5 as an experimental feature, has been improved and is ready for use in many production scenarios. Map-first-preprocessing provides the same functionality as the default `preprocess`, but takes a different approach.

Whereas the default preprocessing routine handles both maps and topics at the same time, often switching back and forth between map operations and topic operations, the map-first approach only begins processing topics after nearly all map processing is complete. This simplifies the processing logic and creates cleaner module responsibilities, which makes it easier to process only those topics that are actually referenced after filtering, for example, or to only process the map to validate the map structure.

The current preprocessing architecture was established during the DITA 1.0 era when there were fewer DITA features that operated on the map level. Initially, the difference between processing modes was not that great. DITA 1.2 and 1.3 introduced many more map-level features such as keys and key scopes that make it difficult to reliably work with topics before all map features have been resolved.

The original preprocessing operation already handles many map operations first, but this was not the original design and requires regular refactoring to handle edge cases. The new map-first preprocessing is designed with this model in mind, improving the overall processing flow and making it more formal about the map-first model. The new model also takes advantage of hashed topic file names in the temporary directory, which simplifies many processing steps, and is better able to handle topics referenced outside of the map directory (that case has resulted in a variety of issues with the original model).

**Note:** The map-first preprocessing option is enabled by default in DITA-OT 3.0 for PDF, HTML Help, and Java Help. These three formats were chosen because they all generate a compiled result file, so temporarily hashed file names should all be invisible to the build. After further testing and feedback, the new option will most likely become the default for other output formats in future versions. Because the DITA-OT development team cannot have access to all varieties of DITA, all edge cases, or even all the ways DITA-OT itself is extended, the switch to default map-first preprocessing for other output formats will be smoother for everyone if more people can test and provide feedback.

### How to use map-first preprocessing

To use (or test) map-first preprocessing, call the `preprocess2` Ant target in your custom transformation types instead of using the default `preprocess` target.

For example, if you have a custom HTML5 transformation type named "myhtml", then you may have a plug-in extension that looks this:

```
<!-- Simple variant: set properties and call default HTML5 -->
<target name="dita2myhtml" depends="myhtml.init,dita2html5" />
```

This type of extension is quite common, and is used to set default properties for your environment followed by a normal build to use those properties. In this case, you'll need to replace `dita2html5` with the normal HTML5 steps, swapping out `preprocess` for `preprocess2`:

```
<!-- Simple variant: set properties and call default HTML5 -->
<target name="dita2myhtml"
    depends="myhtml.init,
            html5.init,
            build-init,
            preprocess2,
            html5.topic,
            html5.map,
            html5.css" />
```

**Note:** If you use this simple method for customized PDF, HTML Help, or JavaHelp builds, you will automatically be using `preprocess2`.

Some custom transformation types already require you to repeat the default dependencies, in which case you should already call `preprocess` directly, as in the following:

```
<!-- More complex variant: add processing steps to default HTML5 -->
<target name="dita2myhtml"
        depends="myhtml.init,
                build-init,
                preprocess,
                local-extensions-after-preprocess,
                html5.topic,
                html5.map,
                html5.css" />
```

In such cases, the modification is much easier – simply add a 2 to the existing `preprocess` target.

### How to test in a production environment

In some cases, you may be responsible for maintaining transformation types that are actually run by many people on your team or around a company. In this case, you likely need to maintain your existing transformation types based on the backwards-compatible `preprocess` modules, but also want to provide your colleagues with a way to test their own documents using `preprocess2`.

There are several ways to do this. One fairly straightforward approach would be to create a new custom transformation type that is exactly the same, except for preprocessing. For example, if you have a local HTML variant called `myhtml` as above, instead of modifying that transformation directly, you could create a second transformation type called `myhtml-beta` that provides exactly the same support, but with the new `map-first` preprocessing:

```
<!-- Original "myhtml" is not modified, used for production -->
<target name="dita2myhtml5" depends="myhtml.init,dita2html5" />

<!-- "myhtml-beta" provides a way to test and provide feedback on
preprocess2 -->
<target name="dita2myhtml-beta"
        depends="myhtml.init,
                html5.init,
                build-init,
                preprocess2,
                html5.topic,
                html5.map,
                html5.css" />
```

### Known limitations

The `preprocess2` implementation details are subject to change; dependencies within `preprocess2` may be renamed or removed based on feedback.

## Processing modules

---

The DITA-OT processing pipeline is implemented using Ant. Individual modules within the Ant script are implemented in either Java or XSLT, depending on such factors as performance or requirements for customization. Virtually all Ant and XSLT modules can be extended by adding a plug-in to the toolkit; new Ant targets may be inserted before or after common processing, and new rules may be imported into common XSLT modules to override default processing.

## XSLT modules

The XSLT modules use shell files. Typically, each shell file begins by importing common rules that apply to all topics. This set of common processing rules may in turn import additional common modules, such as those used for reporting errors or determining the document locale. After the common rules are imported, additional imports can be included in order to support processing for DITA specializations.

For example, XHTML processing is controlled by the `xsl/dita2xhtml.xsl` file. The shell begins by importing common rules that are applicable to all general topics: `xslhtml/dita2htmlImpl.xsl`. After that, additional XSLT overrides are imported for specializations that require modified processing. For example, an override for reference topics is imported in order to add default headers to property tables. Additional modules are imported for tasks, for the highlighting domain, and for several other standard specializations. After the standard XSLT overrides occur, plug-ins may add in additional processing rules for local styles or for additional specializations.

## Java modules

Java modules are typically used when XSLT is a poor fit, such as for processes that make use of standard Java libraries (like those used for index sorting). Java modules are also used in many cases where a step involves copying files, such as the initial process where source files are parsed and copied to a temporary processing directory.

## Processing order

---

The order of processing is often significant when evaluating DITA content. Although the DITA specification does not mandate a specific order for processing, the DITA-OT has determined that performing filtering before conref resolution best meets user expectations. Switching the order of processing, while legal, may give different results.

The DITA-OT project has found that filtering first provides several benefits. Consider the following sample that contains a `<note>` element that both uses conref and contains a `@product` attribute:

```
<note conref="documentA.dita#doc/note" product="MyProd" />
```

If the `@conref` attribute is evaluated first, then `documentA` must be parsed in order to retrieve the note content. That content is then stored in the current document (or in a representation of that document in memory). However, if all content with `product="MyProd"` is filtered out, then that work is all discarded later in the build.

If the filtering is done first (as in the DITA-OT), this element is discarded immediately, and `documentA` is never examined. This provides several important benefits:

- Time is saved by discarding unused content as early as possible; all future steps can load the document without this extra content.
- Additional time is saved case by not evaluating the `@conref` attribute; in fact, `documentA` does not even need to be parsed.
- Any user reproducing this build does not need `documentA`. If the content is sent to a translation team, that team can reproduce an error-free build without `documentA`; this means `documentA` can be kept back from translation, preventing accidental translation and increased costs.

If the order of these two steps is reversed, so that conref is evaluated first, it is possible that results will differ. For example, in the code sample above, the `@product` attribute on the reference target will override the product setting on the referencing note. Assume that the referenced `<note>` element in `documentA` is defined as follows:

```
<note id="note" product="SomeOtherProduct">This is an important note!</note>
```

A process that filters out `product="SomeOtherProduct"` will remove the target of the original conref before that conref is ever evaluated, which will result in a broken reference. Evaluating conref first would resolve the reference, and only later filter out the target of the conref. While some use cases can be found where this is the desired behavior, benefits such as those described above resulted in the current processing order used by the DITA-OT.

## Pre-processing modules

The pre-processing operation is a set of steps that typically runs at the beginning of every DITA-OT transformation. Each step or stage corresponds to an Ant target in the build pipeline; the `preprocess` target calls the entire set of steps.

### Generate lists (gen-list)

The `gen-list` step examines the input files and creates lists of topics, images, document properties, or other content. These lists are used by later steps in the pipeline. This step is implemented in Java.

For example, one list includes all topics that make use of the `conref` attribute; only those files are processed during the `conref` stage of the build. The list file name `name` is derived from the list file property. For example, the `conref.list` file is generated for “`conref`” and a corresponding list property is provided for each generated list, in this case “`conreflist`”.

The result of this step is a set of several list files in the temporary directory, including `dita.list` and `dita.xml.properties`.

List file property	List file	Usage
<code>canditopicfile</code>	<code>canditopic.list</code>	
<code>conreffile</code>	<code>conref.list</code>	Documents that contain <code>conref</code> attributes that need to be resolved in <code>preprocess</code> .
<code>conreftargetfile</code>	<code>conreftarget.list</code>	
<code>copytosourcefile</code>	<code>copytosource.list</code>	
<code>flagimagefile</code>	<code>flagimage.list</code>	
<code>fullditamapandtopicfile</code>	<code>fullditamapandtopic.list</code>	All of the <code>ditamap</code> and <code>topic</code> files that are referenced during the transformation. These may be referenced by <code>href</code> or <code>conref</code> attributes.
<code>fullditamapfile</code>	<code>fullditamap.list</code>	All of the <code>ditamap</code> files in <code>dita.list</code>
<code>fullditatopicfile</code>	<code>fullditatopic.list</code>	All of the <code>topic</code> files in <code>dita.list</code>
<code>hrefditatopicfile</code>	<code>hrefditatopic.list</code>	All of the <code>topic</code> files that are referenced with an <code>href</code> attribute
<code>hreftargetfile</code>	<code>hreftarget.list</code>	Link targets
<code>htmlfile</code>	<code>html.list</code>	Resource files
<code>imagefile</code>	<code>image.list</code>	Image files that are referenced in the content
<code>outditafilesfile</code>	<code>outditafiles.list</code>	
<code>resourceonlyfile</code>	<code>resourceonly.list</code>	
<code>subjectschemefile</code>	<code>subjectscheme.list</code>	
<code>subtargetfile</code>	<code>subtarget.list</code>	
<code>tempdirToinputmapdir.relative.value</code>		
<code>uplevels</code>		
<code>user.input.dir</code>		Absolute input directory path
<code>user.input.file.listfile</code>		Input file list file

List file property	List file	Usage
user.input.file		Input file path, relative to the input directory

## Debug and filter (debug-filter)

The `debug-filter` step processes all referenced DITA content and creates copies in a temporary directory. As the DITA content is copied, filtering is performed, debugging information is inserted, and table column names are adjusted. This step is implemented in Java.

The following modifications are made to the DITA source:

- If a DITaval file is specified, the DITA source is filtered according to the entries in the DITaval file.
- Debug information is inserted into each element using the `@xtrf` and `@xtrc` attributes. The values of these attributes enable messages later in the build to reliably indicate the original source of the error. For example, a message might trace back to the fifth `<ph>` element in a specific DITA topic. Without these attributes, that count might no longer be available due to filtering and other processing.
- The table column names are adjusted to use a common naming scheme. This is done only to simplify later conref processing. For example, if a table row is pulled into another table, this ensures that a reference to "column 5 properties" will continue to work in the fifth column of the new table.

## Resolve map references (mapref)

The `mapref` step resolves references from one DITA map to another. This step is implemented in XSLT.

Maps reference other maps by using the following sorts of markup:

```
<topicref href="other.ditamap" format="ditamap" />
...
<mapref href="other.ditamap" />
```

As a result of the `mapref` step, the element that references another map is replaced by the topic references from the other map. Relationship tables are pulled into the referencing map as a child of the root element (`<map>` or a specialization of `<map>`).

## Branch filtering (branch-filter)

The `branch-filter` step filters topics using DITaval files defined in the map.

## Copy related files (copy-files)

The `copy-files` step copies non-DITA resources to the output directory, such as HTML files that are referenced in a map or images that are referenced by a DITaval file. Which files are copied depends on the transformation type.

## Resolve keyref (keyref)

The `keyref` step examines all the keys that are defined in the DITA source and resolves the key references. Links that make use of keys are updated so that any `@href` value is replaced by the appropriate target; key-based text replacement is also performed, and the key definition list file is written to the temporary directory. This step is implemented in Java.

## Copy topics (copy-to)

The `copy-to` step makes a copy of original topic resources to new resources defined by the `@copy-to` attribute.

## Conref push (conrefpush)

The `conrefpush` step resolves "conref push" references. This step only processes documents that use conref push or that are updated due to the push action. This step is implemented in Java.

## Conref (conref)

The `conref` step resolves conref attributes, processing only the DITA maps or topics that use the `@conref` attribute. This step is implemented in XSLT.

The values of the `@id` attribute on referenced content are changed as the elements are pulled into the new locations. This ensures that the values of the `@id` attribute within the referencing topic remain unique.

If an element is pulled into a new context along with a cross reference that references the target, both the values of the `@id` and `@xref` attributes are updated so that they remain valid in the new location. For example, a referenced topic might include a section as in the following example:

```
<topic id="referenced_topic">
  <title>...</title>
  <body>
    <section id="sect"><title>Sample section</title>
      <p>Figure <xref href="#referenced_topic/fig"/> contains a code sample
that demonstrates ... </p>
      <fig id="fig"><title>Code sample</title>
        <codeblock>...</codeblock>
      </fig>
    </section>
  </body>
</topic>
```

**Figure 19: Referenced topic that contains a section and cross reference**

When the section is referenced using a `@conref` attribute, the value of the `@id` attribute on the `<fig>` element is modified to ensure that it remains unique in the new context. At the same time, the `<xref>` element is also modified so that it remains valid as a local reference. For example, if the referencing topic has an `@id` set to "new\_topic", then the conrefed element may look like this in the intermediate document `<section>`.

```
<section id="sect"><title>Sample section</title>
  <p>Figure <xref href="#new_topic/d1e25"/> contains a code sample that
demonstrates ... </p>
  <fig id="d1e25"><title>Code sample</title>
    <codeblock>...</codeblock>
  </fig>
</section>
```

**Figure 20: Resolved conrefed `<section>` element after the conref step**

In this case, the value of the `@id` attribute on the `<fig>` element has been changed to a generated value of "d1e25". At the same time, the `<xref>` element has been updated to use that new generated ID, so that the cross reference remains valid.

## Filter conditional content (profile)

The `profile` step removes content from topics and maps based on the rules in DITAVAL files or the `@print` attribute setting. Output can differ based on when filtering is done.

## Resolve topic fragments and code references (topic-fragment)

The `topic-fragment` step expands content references to elements in the same topic and resolves references made with the `<coderef>` element. This step is implemented in SAX pipes.

Content references to elements in the same topic are defined via same-topic fragments such as `# ./ID` in URIs.

The `<coderef>` element is used to reference code stored externally in non-XML documents. During the pre-processing step, the referenced content is pulled into the containing `<codeblock>` element.

### Related reference

[Extended code reference processing](#) on page 210

DITA-OT provides additional code reference processing support beyond that which is mandated by the DITA specification. These extensions can be used to define character encodings or line ranges for use in code blocks.

## Chunk topics (chunk)

The `chunk` step breaks apart and assembles referenced DITA content based on the `@chunk` attribute in maps. This step is implemented in Java.

The DITA-OT has implemented processing for the following values of the `@chunk` attribute:

- `select-topic`
- `select-document`
- `select-branch`
- `by-topic`
- `by-document`
- `to-content`
- `to-navigation`

### Related information

[Chunking definition in the DITA 1.2 specification](#)

## Move metadata (move-meta-entries) and pull content into maps (mappull)

The `move-meta-entries` step pushes metadata back and forth between maps and topics. For example, index entries and copyrights in the map are pushed into affected topics, so that the topics can be processed later in isolation while retaining all relevant metadata. This step is implemented in Java.

**Note:** As of DITA-OT 2.2, the `move-meta-entries` and `mappull` steps have been merged. The `mappull` step has been moved into `move-meta-entries`.

The `mappull` step pulls content from referenced topics into maps, and then cascades data within maps. This step is implemented in XSLT.

The `mappull` step makes the following changes to the DITA map:

- Titles are pulled from referenced DITA topics. Unless the `@locktitle` attribute is set to "yes", the pulled titles replace the navigation titles specified on the `<topicref>` elements.
- The `<linktext>` element is set based on the title of the referenced topic, unless it is already specified locally.
- The `<shortdesc>` element is set based on the short description of the referenced topic, unless it is already specified locally.
- The `@type` attribute is set on `<topicref>` elements that reference local DITA topics. The value of the `@type` attribute is set to value of the root element of the topic; for example, a `<topicref>` element that references a task topic is given a `@type` attribute set to "task".
- Attributes that cascade, such as `@toc` and `@print`, are made explicit on any child `<topicref>` elements. This allows future steps to work with the attributes directly, without reevaluating the cascading behavior.

## Map based linking (maplink)

This step collects links based on a map and moves those links into the referenced topics. The links are created based on hierarchy in the DITA map, the `@collection-type` attribute, and relationship tables. This step is implemented in XSLT and Java.

The `maplink` module runs an XSLT stylesheet that evaluates the map; it places all the generated links into a single file in memory. The module then runs a Java program that pushes the generated links into the applicable topics.

## Pull content into topics (topicpull)

The `topicpull` step pulls content into `<xref>` and `<link>` elements. This step is implemented in XSLT.

If an `<xref>` element does not contain link text, the target is examined and the link text is pulled. For example, a reference to a topic pulls the title of the topic; a reference to a list item pulls the number of the item. If the `<xref>` element references a topic that has a short description, and the `<xref>` element does not already contain a child `<desc>` element, a `<desc>` element is created that contains the text from the topic short description.

The process is similar for `<link>` elements. If the `<link>` element does not have a child `<linktext>` element, one is created with the appropriate link text. Similarly, if the `<link>` element does not have a child `<desc>` element, and the short description of the target can be determined, a `<desc>` element is created that contains the text from the topic short description.

## Flagging (flag-module)

Beginning with DITA-OT 1.7, flagging support is implemented as a common `flag-module` preprocessing step. The module evaluates the DITaval against all flagging attributes, and adds DITA-OT-specific hints to the topic when flags are active. Any extended transformation type may use these hints to support flagging without adding logic to interpret the DITaval.

### Evaluating the DITaval flags

Flagging is implemented as a reusable module during the preprocess stage. If a DITaval file is not used with a build, this step is skipped with no change to the file.

When a flag is active, relevant sections of the DITaval itself are copied into the topic as a sub-element of the current topic. The active flags are enclosed in a pseudo-specialization of the `<foreign>` element (referred to as a pseudo-specialization because it is used only under the covers, with all topic types; it is not integrated into any shipped document types).

#### `<ditaval-startprop>`

When any flag is active on an element, a `<ditaval-startprop>` element will be created as the first child of the flagged element:

```
<ditaval-startprop class="+ topic/foreign ditaot-d/ditaval-startprop ">
```

The `<ditaval-startprop>` element will contain the following:

- If the active flags should create a new style, that style is included using standard CSS markup on the `@outputclass` attribute. Output types that make use of CSS, such as XHTML, can use this value as-is.
- If styles conflict, and a `<style-conflict>` element exists in the DITaval, it will be copied as a child of `<ditaval-startprop>`.
- Any `<prop>` or `<revprop>` elements that define active flags will be copied in as children of the `<ditaval-startprop>` element. Any `<startflag>` children of the properties will be included, but `<endflag>` children will not.

#### `<ditaval-endprop>`

When any flag is active on an element, a `<ditaval-endprop>` element will be created as the last child of the flagged element:

```
<ditaval-endprop class="+ topic/foreign ditaot-d/ditaval-endprop">
```

CSS values and `<style-conflict>` elements are not included on this element.

Any `<prop>` or `<revprop>` elements that define active flags will be copied in as children of `<ditaval-prop>`. Any `<startflag>` children of the properties will be included, but `<endflag>` children will not.

## Supporting flags in overrides or custom transformation types

For most transformation types, the `<foreign>` element should be ignored by default, because arbitrary non-DITA content may not mix well unless coded for ahead of time. If the `<foreign>` element is ignored by default, or if a rule is added to specifically ignore `<ditaval-startprop>` and `<ditaval-endprop>`, then the added elements will have no impact on a transform. If desired, flagging support may be integrated at any time in the future.

The processing described above runs as part of the common preprocess, so any transform that uses the default preprocess will get the topic updates. To support generating flags as images, XSLT based transforms can use default fallthrough processing in most cases. For example, if a paragraph is flagged, the first child of `<p>` will contain the start flag information; adding a rule to handle images in `<ditaval-startprop>` will cause the image to appear at the start of the paragraph content.

In some cases fallthrough processing will not result in valid output; for those cases, the flags must be explicitly processed. This is done in the XHTML transform for elements like `<ol>`, because fallthrough processing would place images in between `<ol>` and `<li>`. To handle this, the code processes `<ditaval-startprop>` before starting the element, and `<ditaval-endprop>` at the end. Fallthrough processing is then disabled for those elements as children of `<ol>`.

## Example DITAVAL

Assume the following DITAVAL file is in use during a build. This DITAVAL will be used for each of the following content examples.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<val>
  <!-- Define what happens in the case of conflicting styles -->
  <style-conflict background-conflict-color="red"/>

  <!-- Define two flagging properties that give styles (no image) -->
  <prop action="flag" att="audience" style="underline" val="user"
  bgcolor="green"/>
  <prop action="flag" att="platform" style="overline" val="win"
  bgcolor="blue"/>

  <!-- Define a property that includes start and end image flags -->
  <prop action="flag" att="platform" val="linux" style="overline"
  bgcolor="blue">
    <startflag imageref="startlin.png"><alt-text>Start linux</alt-text></
  startflag>
    <endflag imageref="endlin.png"><alt-text>End linux</alt-text></endflag>
  </prop>

  <!-- Define a revision that includes start and end image flags -->
  <revprop action="flag" style="double-underline" val="rev2">
    <startflag imageref="start_rev.gif"><alt-text>ssssssssssstart</alt-
  text></startflag>
    <endflag imageref="end_rev.gif"><alt-text>eeeeeeeeeeeeeeend</alt-text></
  endflag>
  </revprop>
```

```
</val>
```

### Content example 1: Adding style

Now assume the following paragraph exists in a topic. Class attributes are included, as they would normally be in the middle of the preprocess routine; @xtrf and @xtrc are left off for clarity.

```
<p audience="user">Simple user; includes style but no images</p>
```

Based on the DITAVAL above, audience="user" results in a style with underlining and with a green background. The interpreted CSS value is added to @outputclass on <ditaval-startprop>, and the actual property definition is included at the start and end of the element. The output from the flagging step looks like this (with newlines added for clarity, and class attributes added as they would appear in the temporary file):

The resulting file after the flagging step looks like this; for clarity, newlines are added, while @xtrf and @xtrc are removed:

```
<p audience="user" class="- topic/p ">
  <ditaval-startprop class="+ topic/foreign ditaot-d/ditaval-startprop "
    outputclass="background-color:green;text-decoration:underline;">
    <prop action="flag" att="audience" style="underline" val="user"
backcolor="green"/>
  </ditaval-startprop>
  Simple user; includes style but no images
  <ditaval-endprop class="+ topic/foreign ditaot-d/ditaval-endprop ">
    <prop action="flag" att="audience" style="underline" val="user"
backcolor="green"/>
  </ditaval-endprop>
</p>
```

### Content example 2: Conflicting styles

This example includes a paragraph with conflicting styles. When the audience and platform attributes are both evaluated, the DITAVAL indicates that the background color is both green and blue. In this situation, the <style-conflict> element is evaluated to determine how to style the content.

```
<p audience="user" platform="win">Conflicting styles (still no images)</p>
```

The <style-conflict> element results in a background color of red, so this value is added to @outputclass on <ditaval-startprop>. As above, active properties are copied into the generated elements; the <style-conflict> element itself is also copied into the generated <ditaval-startprop> element.

The resulting file after the flagging step looks like this; for clarity, newlines are added, while @xtrf and @xtrc are removed:

```
<p audience="user" platform="win" class="- topic/p ">
  <ditaval-startprop class="+ topic/foreign ditaot-d/ditaval-startprop "
    outputclass="background-color:red;">
    <style-conflict background-conflict-color="red"/>
    <prop action="flag" att="audience" style="underline" val="user"
backcolor="green"/>
    <prop action="flag" att="platform" style="overline" val="win"
backcolor="blue"/>
  </ditaval-startprop>
  Conflicting styles (still no images)
  <ditaval-endprop class="+ topic/foreign ditaot-d/ditaval-endprop ">
    <prop action="flag" att="platform" style="overline" val="win"
backcolor="blue"/>
    <prop action="flag" att="audience" style="underline" val="user"
backcolor="green"/>
  </ditaval-endprop>
```

```
</p>
```

### Content example 3: Adding image flags

This example includes image flags for both @platform and @rev, which are defined in DITAVAL <prop> and <revprop> elements.

```
<ol platform="linux" rev="rev2">
  <li>Generate images for platform="linux" and rev="2"</li>
</ol>
```

As above, the <ditaval-startprop> and <ditaval-endprop> nest the active property definitions, with the calculated CSS value on @outputclass. The <ditaval-startprop> drops the ending image, and <ditaval-endprop> drops the starting image. To make document-order processing more consistent, property flags are always included before revisions in <ditaval-startprop>, and the order is reversed for <ditaval-endprop>.

The resulting file after the flagging step looks like this; for clarity, newlines are added, while @xtrf and @xtrc are removed:

```
<ol platform="linux" rev="rev2" class="- topic/ol ">
  <ditaval-startprop class="+ topic/foreign ditaot-d/ditaval-startprop "
    outputclass="background-color:blue;text-
decoration:underline;text-decoration:overline;">
    <prop action="flag" att="platform" val="linux" style="overline"
backcolor="blue">
      <startflag imageref="startlin.png"><alt-text>Start linux</alt-text></
startflag>
    </prop>
    <revprop action="flag" style="double-underline" val="rev2">
      <startflag imageref="start_rev.gif"><alt-text>ssssssssssstart</alt-
text></startflag>
    </revprop>
  </ditaval-startprop>
  <li class="- topic/li ">Generate images for platform="linux" and rev="2"</
li>
  <ditaval-endprop class="+ topic/foreign ditaot-d/ditaval-endprop ">
    <revprop action="flag" style="double-underline" val="rev2">
      <endflag imageref="end_rev.gif"><alt-text>eeeeeeeeeeeeend</alt-
text></endflag>
    </revprop>
    <prop action="flag" att="platform" val="linux" style="overline"
backcolor="blue">
      <endflag imageref="endlin.png"><alt-text>End linux</alt-text></
endflag>
    </prop>
  </ditaval-endprop>
</ol>
```

## Map cleanup (clean-map)

The clean-map step removes any elements and attributes that were added to files to support preprocessing.

## HTML-based processing modules

The DITA-OT ships with several varieties of HTML output, each of which follows roughly the same path through the processing pipeline. All HTML-based transformation begin with the same call to the pre-processing module, after which they generate HTML files and then branch to create the transformation-specific navigation files.

## Common HTML-based processing

After the pre-processing operation runs, HTML-based builds each run a common series of Ant targets to generate HTML file. Navigation may be created before or after this set of common routines.

After the pre-processing is completed, the following targets are run for all of the HTML-based builds:

- If the `args.css` parameter is passed to the build to add a CSS file, the `copy-css` target copies the CSS file from its source location to the relative location in the output directory.
- If a DITaval file is used, the `copy-revflag` target copies the default start- and end-revision flags into the output directory.
- The DITA topics are converted to HTML files. Unless the `@chunk` attribute was specified, each DITA topic in the temporary directory now corresponds to one HTML file. The `dita.inner.topics.xhtml` target is used to process documents that are in the map directory (or subdirectories of the map directory). The `dita.outer.topics.xhtml` target is used to process documents that are outside of the scope of the map, and thus might end up outside of the designated output directory. Various DITA-OT parameters control how documents processed by the `dita.outer.topics.xhtml` target are handled.

## XHTML processing

After the XHTML files are generated by the common routine, the `dita.map.xhtml` target is called by the `xhtml` transformation. This target generates a TOC file called `index.html`, which can be loaded into a frameset.

## HTML5 processing

After the HTML5 files are generated, the `html5` transformation generates a table of contents (ToC) file called `index.html`, which can be loaded as a cover page or rendered in a navigation sidebar or menu via CSS.

As of DITA-OT 2.2, the `nav-toc` parameter can be used in HTML5 transformations to embed navigation directly in topics using native HTML5 elements without JavaScript or framesets.

## Eclipse help processing

The `eclipsehelp` transformation generates XHTML-based output and files that are needed to create an Eclipse Help system plug-in. Once the normal XHTML process has run, the `dita.map.eclipse` target is used to create a set of control files and navigation files.

Eclipse uses multiple files to control the plug-in behavior. Some of these control files are generated by the build, while others might be created manually. The following Ant targets control the Eclipse help processing:

<code>dita.map.eclipse.init</code>	Sets up various default properties
<code>dita.map.eclipse.toc</code>	Creates the XML file that defines an Eclipse table of contents
<code>dita.map.eclipse.index</code>	Creates the sorted XML file that defines an Eclipse index
<code>dita.map.eclipse.plugin</code>	Creates the <code>plugin.xml</code> file that controls the behavior of an Eclipse plug-in
<code>dita.map.eclipse.plugin.properties</code>	Creates a Java properties file that sets properties for the plug-in, such as name and version information
<code>dita.map.eclipse.manifest.file</code>	Creates a <code>MANIFEST.MF</code> file that contains additional information used by Eclipse
<code>copy-plugin-files</code>	Checks for the presence of certain control files in the source directory, and copies those found to the output directory
<code>dita.map.eclipse.fragment.language.init</code>	Works in conjunction with the <code>dita.map.eclipse.fragment.language.country.init</code> and <code>dita.map.eclipse.fragment.error</code> targets to control Eclipse fragment files, which are used

for versions of a plug-in created for a new language or locale

Several of the targets listed above have matching templates for processing content that is located outside of the scope of the map directory, such as `dita.out.map.eclipse.toc`.

## TocJS processing

The `tocjs` transformation was originally created as a plug-in that was distributed outside of the toolkit, but it now ships bundled in the default packages. This HTML5-based output type creates a JavaScript-based frameset with TOC entries that expand and collapse.

The following Ant targets control most of the TocJS processing:

<code>tocjsInit</code>	Sets up default properties. This target detects whether builds have already specified a name for JavaScript control file; if not, the default name <code>toctree.js</code> is used.
<code>map2tocjs</code>	Calls the <code>dita.map.tocjs</code> target, which generates the contents frame for TocJS output.
<code>tocjsDefaultOutput</code>	Ensures that the HTML5 processing module is run. If scripts are missing required information, such as a name for the default frameset, this target copies default style and control files. This target was added to the DITA-OT in version 1.5.4; earlier versions of the TocJS transformation created only the JavaScript control file by default.

## HTML Help processing

The `htmlhelp` transformation creates HTML Help control files. If the build runs on a system that has the HTML Help compiler installed, the control files are compiled into a CHM file.

Once the pre-processing and XHTML processes are completed, most of the HTML Help processing is handled by the following targets:

<code>dita.map.htmlhelp</code>	Create the HHP, HHC, and HHK files. The HHK file is sorted based on the language of the map.
<code>dita.htmlhelp.convertlang</code>	Ensures that the content can be processed correctly by the compiler, and that the appropriate code pages and languages are used.
<code>compile.HTML.Help</code>	Attempts to detect the HTML Help compiler. If the compiler is found, the full project is compiled into a single CHM file.

## PDF processing modules

---

The PDF (formerly known as PDF2) transformation process runs the pre-processing routine and follows it by a series of additional targets. These steps work together to create a merged set of content, convert the merged content to XSL-FO, and then format the XSL-FO file to PDF.

The PDF process includes many Ant targets. During a typical conversion from map to PDF, the following targets are most significant.

<b>map2pdf2</b>	Creates a merged file by calling a common Java merge module. It then calls the <code>publish.map.pdf</code> target to do the remainder of the work.
<b>publish.map.pdf</b>	Performs some initialization and then calls the <code>transform.topic2pdf</code> target to do the remainder of processing.
<b>transform.topic2pdf</b>	Converts the merged file to XSL-FO, generates the PDF, and deletes the <code>topic.fo</code> file, unless instructed to keep it.

The `transform.topic2pdf` target uses the following targets to perform those tasks:

<b>transform.topic2fo</b>	Convert the merged file to an XSL-FO file. This process is composed of several sub-targets.
<b>transform.topic2fo.index</b>	Runs a Java process to set up index processing, based on the document language. This step generates the file <code>stage1.xml</code> in the temporary processing directory.
<b>transform.topic2fo.flagging</b>	Sets up preprocessing for flagging based on a DITAVAL file. This step generates the file <code>stage1a.xml</code> in the temporary processing directory.
<b>transform.topic2fo.main</b>	Does the bulk of the conversion from DITA to XSL-FO. It runs the XSLT-based process that creates <code>stage2.fo</code> in the temporary processing directory.
<b>transform.topic2fo.i18n</b>	Does additional localization processing on the FO file; it runs a Java process that converts <code>stage2.fo</code> into <code>stage3.fo</code> , followed by an XSLT process that converts <code>stage3.fo</code> into <code>topic.fo</code> .
<b>transform.fo2pdf</b>	Converts the <code>topic.fo</code> file into PDF using the specified FO processor (Antenna House, XEP, or Apache FOP).
<b>delete.fo2pdf.topic.fo</b>	Deletes the <code>topic.fo</code> file, unless otherwise specified by setting an Ant property or command-line option.

## History of the PDF transformation

The DITA Open Toolkit PDF transformation was originally based on a third-party contribution by Idiom Technologies, and is commonly known as the “pdf2” plug-in.

When IBM developed the code that later became the DITA-OT, it included only a proof-of-concept PDF transformation. IBM had their own processing chain for producing PDFs from SGML, which they had developed over several decades, so resources were focused primarily on XHTML output and preprocessing.

Since the initial proof-of-concept transformation was not robust enough for production-grade output, companies began to develop their own PDF transformations. One company, Idiom Technologies, made their transformation (known as the “pdf2” transformation) available as open source on 23 February 2006. The Idiom plug-in was initially available as a separately-downloadable plug-in that could be installed into the DITA-OT.

Later the DITA-OT project formally incorporated the Idiom plug-in as a demonstration in the `demo/fo` directory. Beginning with DITA-OT version 1.5, released 18 December 2009, the “pdf2” code served as the main, supported PDF transformation. (The original PDF transformation was deprecated and renamed “legacypdf”.) In DITA-OT version 1.6, the “pdf2” plug-in was moved to `plugins/org.dita.pdf2`.

The fact that the current PDF transformation was not originally developed in parallel with the other core DITA-OT transformations led to anomalies that often confuse users:

- Elements are often (by default) styled differently in the XHTML and PDF transformations. For example, consider the `<info>` element in a task topic. In HTML output, this is an inline element; in PDF output, it is a block-level element.
- The auto-generated strings used for localization are different, and so languages that are supported by the DITA-OT differ based on whether the XHTML or PDF transformation is used.
- The Idiom plug-in used its own extension mechanism (the `Customization` folder) to provide overrides to the PDF transformation.
- Before the release of DITA 1.1 (which added support for the indexing domain), Idiom developed an index extension that used a FrameMaker-inspired syntax.

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# Chapter 28

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## DITA specification support

---

DITA Open Toolkit 3.0 supports all versions of the OASIS DITA specification, including 1.0, 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3.

### DITA 1.2 support

---

DITA Open Toolkit 3.0 supports the DITA 1.2 specification. While 1.2 is no longer the latest version of DITA, the grammar files (DTD and XML Schema) are still included with DITA-OT and content explicitly created for 1.2 continues to work as intended.

Highlights of DITA 1.2 support in the toolkit include:

- Processing support for all new elements and attributes
- Link redirection and text replacement using `@keyref`
- New `@processing-role` attribute in maps to allow references to topics that will not produce output artifacts
- New content reference extensions, including the ability to reference a range of elements, to push content into another topic, and to use keys for resolving a `@conref` attribute.
- The ability to filter content with controlled values and taxonomies using Subject Scheme Maps
- Processing support for both default versions of task (original, limited task, and the general task with fewer constraints on element order)
- Acronym and abbreviation support with the new `<abbreviated-form>` element
- New link grouping abilities available with headers in relationship tables
- OASIS Subcommittee specializations from the learning and machine industry domains (note that the core toolkit contains only basic processing support for these, but can be extended to produce related artifacts such as SCORM modules)

To find detailed information about any of these features, see the specification documents at OASIS. The DITA Adoption Technical Committee has also produced several papers to describe individual new features. In general, the white papers are geared more towards DITA users and authors, while the specification is geared more towards tool implementors, though both may be useful for either audience. The DITA Adoption papers can be found from that committee's main web page.

#### Related information

[DITA 1.2 Specification \(XHTML\)](#)

[DITA 1.2 Specification \(PDF\)](#)

[DITA 1.2 Specification \(DITA source\)](#)

[OASIS DITA Adoption Technical Committee](#)

## DITA 1.3 support

---

DITA Open Toolkit 3.0 provides processing support for the OASIS DITA 1.3 specification. Initial preview support for this specification was added in version 2.0 of the toolkit; version 2.2 extended this foundation to support key scopes and branch filtering along with additional DITA 1.3 features.

Because DITA 1.3 is fully backwards compatible with previous DITA DTDs and schemas, DITA-OT provides the 1.3 materials as the default grammar files for processing. The XML Catalog resolution maps any references for unversioned DITA document types to the 1.3 versions. All processing ordinarily dependent on the 1.0, 1.1, or 1.2 definitions continues to work as usual, and any documents that make use of the newer DITA 1.3 elements or attributes will be supported with specific new processing.

### Major features of DITA 1.3

The following DITA 1.3 features are supported in DITA Open Toolkit.

- [Scoped keys](#) supported using DITA 1.3 @keyscope attribute
- [Branch filtering](#) using <ditavalref> elements in a map
- Support formatting based on new XML Mention elements, such as adding angle brackets around elements tagged with <xmlelement> and adding @ before attributes tagged with <xmlatt>
- New highlighting elements <line-through> and <overline>
- Support for profiling based on @deliveryTarget attribute
- Support for the new @orient attribute for rotating tables
- Profile (filter or flag) based on [groups within profiling attributes](#)
- @keyref and related key referencing attributes supported on <object>
- New in-topic link syntax using . in place of the topic ID: #./figure
- Support for additional new elements, such as the <div> element for grouping
- Support @cascade attribute in maps (processing defaults to the value merge, which is the [default cascade operation](#) described by the DITA Specification)

**Note:** For the latest status information on DITA 1.3-related features and fixes, see the [DITA 1.3 label](#) in the GitHub issues tracker.

### Related information

[DITA 1.3 Part 3 latest errata version: All-Inclusive Edition \(HTML\)](#)

[DITA 1.3 Part 3 latest errata version: All-Inclusive Edition \(PDF\)](#)

[DITA Version 1.3 Errata 01 \(Distribution ZIP of the DITA source\)](#)

[OASIS DITA Adoption Technical Committee](#)

## Implementation-dependent features

---

For certain features, the DITA specification allows conforming processors to choose between different implementation alternatives. In these cases, there may be differences in behavior when DITA content is handled by different processors. DITA-OT supports implementation-specific features by applying one or more of the permissible processing approaches.

### Chunking

DITA content can be divided or merged into new output documents in different ways, depending on the value of the @chunk attribute.

DITA-OT supports the following chunking methods:

- select-topic
- select-document
- select-branch

- by-topic
- by-document
- to-content
- to-navigation.

When no chunk attribute values are given, no chunking is performed.

**Note:** For HTML-based transformation types, this is effectively equivalent to select-document and by-document defaults.

Error recovery:

- When two tokens from the same category are used, no error or warning is thrown.
- When an unrecognized chunking method is used, no error or warning is thrown.

## Filtering

Error recovery:

- When there are multiple <revprop> elements with the same @val attribute, no error or warning is thrown
- When multiple prop elements define a duplicate attribute and value combination, attribute default, or fall-back behavior, the DOTJ007E error is thrown.

## Debugging attributes

The debug attributes are populated as follows:

**xtrf**

The XML trace filename is used to store the absolute system path of the original source document.

**xtrc**

The XML trace counter stores an element counter with the following format:

```
element-name ":" integer-counter ";"
line-number ":" column-number
```

## Image scaling

If both height and width attributes are given, the image is scaled non-uniformly.

If the scale attribute is not an unsigned integer, no error or warning is thrown during preprocessing.

## Map processing

When a <topicref> element that references a map contains child <topicref> elements, the DOTX068W error is thrown and the child <topicref> elements are ignored.

## Link processing

When the value of a hyperlink reference in the @href attribute is not a valid URI reference, the DOTJ054E error is thrown. Depending on the [processing-mode](#) setting, error recovery may be attempted.

## Copy-to processing

When the @copy-to attribute is specified on a <topicref>, the content of the <shortdesc> element is not used to override the short description of the topic.

## Coderef processing

When `<coderef>` elements are used within code blocks to reference external files with literal code samples, the system default character set is used as the target file encoding unless a different character set is explicitly defined via the mechanisms described under [Character set definition](#) on page 210.

## Extended code reference processing

---

DITA-OT provides additional code reference processing support beyond that which is mandated by the DITA specification. These extensions can be used to define character encodings or line ranges for use in code blocks.

### Character set definition

DITA-OT supports defining the code reference target file encoding using the `@format` attribute. The supported format is:

```
format ( ";" space* "charset=" charset )?
```

If a character set is not defined, the system default character set will be used. If the character set is not recognized or supported, the DOTJ052E error is thrown and the system default character set is used as a fall-back.

```
<coderef href="unicode.txt" format="txt; charset=UTF-8"/>
```

### Line range extraction

Code references can be limited to extract only a specified line range by defining the `line-range` pointer in the URI fragment. The format is:

```
uri ( "#line-range(" start ( "," end)? " )" )?
```

Start and end line numbers start from 1 and are inclusive. If the end range is omitted, the range ends on the last line of the file.

```
<coderef href="Parser.scala#line-range(5, 10)" format="scala"/>
```

Only lines from 5 to 10 will be included in the output.

### RFC 5147

DITA-OT also supports the line position and range syntax from [RFC 5147](#). The format for line range is:

```
uri ( "#line=" start? "," end? )?
```

Start and end line numbers start from 0 and are inclusive and exclusive, respectively. If the start range is omitted, the range starts from the first line; if the end range is omitted, the range ends on the last line of the file. The format for line position is:

```
uri ( "#line=" position )?
```

Position line number starts from 0.

```
<coderef href="Parser.scala#line=4,10" format="scala"/>
```

Only lines from 5 to 10 will be included in the output.

## Line range by content

Instead of specifying line numbers, you can also select lines to include in the code reference by specifying keywords (or “tokens”) that appear in the referenced file.

DITA-OT supports the `token` pointer in the URI fragment to extract a line range based on the file content. The format for referencing a range of lines by content is:

```
uri ("#token=" start? ("," end)? )?
```

Lines identified using start and end tokens are exclusive: the lines that contain the start token and end token will be not be included. If the start token is omitted, the range starts from the first line in the file; if the end token is omitted, the range ends on the last line of the file.

Given a Haskell source file named `fact.hs` with the following content,

```
-- START-FACT
fact :: Int -> Int
fact 0 = 1
fact n = n * fact (n-1)
-- END-FACT
main = print $ fact 7
```

a range of lines can be referenced as:

```
<coderef href="fact.hs#token=START-FACT,END-FACT" />
```

to include the range of lines that follows the `START-FACT` token, up to (but not including) the line that contains the `END-FACT` token. The resulting `<codeblock>` would contain the following lines:

```
fact :: Int -> Int
fact 0 = 1
fact n = n * fact (n-1)
```

**Tip:** This approach can be used to reference code samples that are frequently edited. In these cases, referencing line ranges by line number can be error-prone, as the target line range for the reference may shift if preceding lines are added or removed. Specifying ranges by line content makes references more robust, as long as the `token` keywords are preserved when the referenced resource is modified.

### Related concepts

[Resolve topic fragments and code references \(topic-fragment\)](#) on page 198

The `topic-fragment` step expands content references to elements in the same topic and resolves references made with the `<coderef>` element. This step is implemented in SAX pipes.

## DITA features in the documentation

---

The DITA Open Toolkit uses various recent DITA features in the project documentation.

The [source files](#) for the DITA-OT documentation include examples of the following DITA features (among others):

- subjectScheme classification for controlling available attributes
- profiling and branch filtering (novice/expert content)
- extending topics with conref push
- keys and key references
- XML mention domain

## Subject schemes

Various topics, sections and elements in the docs are profiled by audience:

```
<li id="novice-variables-last" audience="novice">
  <p id="common-format-info">
    <varname>format</varname> is the output format (transformation type).
    This argument corresponds to the common parameter <parname>transtype</parname>.
    Use the same values as for the <parname>transtype</parname> build
    parameter,
    for example, <option>html5</option> or <option>pdf</option>.</p>
</li>
```

An “audience” subject scheme controls the values that are available for the @audience attribute:

```
<subjectdef keys="audience">
  <subjectdef keys="novice"/>
  <subjectdef keys="expert"/>
  <subjectdef keys="xslt-customizer"/>
</subjectdef>
```

## Branch filtering: re-using profiled content

*Installing DITA-OT* pulls a subset of the build description from *using the dita command*, filtered to display only content deemed suitable for novice users under [Building output](#):

```
<topicref href="using-dita-command.dita" keys="first-build-using-dita-
command" locktitle="yes">
  <topicmeta>
    <navtitle>Building output</navtitle>
  </topicmeta>
  <ditavalref href="../resources/novice.ditaval">
    <ditavalmeta>
      <dvrResourcePrefix>first-build-</dvrResourcePrefix>
    </ditavalmeta>
  </ditavalref>
</topicref>
```

The same content appears later in [Using the dita command](#) with additional information on arguments, options and examples.

```
<topicref href="using-dita-command.dita" keys="build-using-dita-command"
locktitle="yes">
  <topicmeta>
    <navtitle>Using the <cmdname>dita</cmdname> command</navtitle>
  </topicmeta>
  <ditavalref href="../resources/expert.ditaval">
    <ditavalmeta>
      <dvrResourcePrefix>build-</dvrResourcePrefix>
    </ditavalmeta>
  </ditavalref>
```

## Conref push

The docs build uses the conref push mechanism (with the pushreplace, mark, and pushafter [conactions](#)) to extend the parameter descriptions embedded in the default plug-ins:

```
<plentry id="args.csspath">
  <pt>
```

```

    <parname>args.csspath</parname>
  </pt>
  <pd conaction="pushreplace" conref="parameters-html5.dita#html5/
args.csspath.desc">
    <div conref="./ant-parameters-details.dita#base-html/args.csspath.desc"/
  >
  </pd>
  <pd conaction="mark" conref="parameters-html5.dita#html5/
args.csspath.desc"/>
  <pd conaction="pushafter">
    <div conref="./ant-parameters-details.dita#base-html/
args.csspath.details"/>
  </pd>
</plentry>

```

The pushed content appears in the output after the default description. (See [HTML-based output parameters](#) on page 59.)

**Tip:** You could also use the same mechanism to extend the documentation with custom information that applies only to your company's toolkit distribution.

### Keys and key references

The key-definitions.ditamap defines keys for version references, re-usable links, etc.

This key definition defines the maintenance release version:

```

<keydef keys="maintenance-version">
  <topicmeta>
    <keywords>
      <keyword>3.0.4</keyword>
    </keywords>
  </topicmeta>
</keydef>

```

In topics, the keyword is used in place of hard-coded version references:

```

<title>DITA Open Toolkit <keyword keyref="maintenance-version"/> Release
Notes</title>

```

### XML mention domain

The docs use the [XML mention domain](#) to mark up XML elements and attributes:

```

<li id="1777">
  DITA 1.3: Initial support has been added for the <xmlatt>orient</xmlatt>
  attribute on <xmlelement>table</xmlelement> elements. These changes allow
  Antenna House Formatter to render tables in landscape mode when the
  <xmlatt>orient</xmlatt> attribute is set to <option>land</option>. [...]
</li>

```

When the toolkit generates output for the sample above:

- the XML element name is wrapped in angle brackets as <table>
- the attribute name is prefixed with an “at” sign as @orient



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# Chapter 29

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## Java API

---

DITA-OT includes a Java Application Programming Interface to allow developers to embed DITA-OT more easily into other Java programs.

When using the API, programmers don't need to know or care that DITA-OT uses Ant, they can just use Java.

**Note:** When running DITA-OT via the `dita` command, an `ant` shell script handles the classpath setup, but when using the API the classpath should be set up as part of the normal classpath configuration for the Java application.

### Example usage

```
// Create a reusable processor factory with DITA-OT base directory and
  temporary directory
ProcessorFactory pf = ProcessorFactory.newInstance(ditaDir);
pf.setBaseTempDir(tempDir);

// Create a processor using the factory and configure the processor
Processor p = pf.newProcessor("html5")
  .setInput(mapFile)
  .setOutputDir(outDir)
  .setProperty("nav-toc", "partial");

// Run conversion
p.run();
```

By default, running DITA-OT via the API will write a debug log to the temporary directory. A custom SLF4J logger can also be used to access the log via the Simple Logging Facade for Java.

The processor cleans the temporary directory by default, but this can be disabled to simplify debugging in cases where the processor failed.

**Tip:** See the *DITA-OT Java API documentation* in the `doc/api/` folder of the DITA-OT distribution package for information on the packages, classes, interfaces and methods provided by the Java API.

### Downloading DITA-OT from Maven Central

As of version 2.5, the DITA Open Toolkit base library (`dost.jar`) is available via the Maven 2 Central Repository. You can use this mechanism to download the main JAR file and include it in the build for other Java projects.

To locate the latest version, [search for the org.dita-ot group ID](#).

**Important:** The `dost.jar` file provides only the DITA Open Toolkit base library. It does **not** contain the full DITA-OT distribution and cannot be used to run DITA-OT by itself. You will need to ensure that your build installs the other files and directories required for the toolkit along with the dependencies for your project.



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# Chapter

# 30

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## License Information

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DITA Open Toolkit is released under the Apache License, Version 2.0.

**Note:** For information on the terms and conditions for use, reproduction, and distribution of DITA Open Toolkit, refer to the [Apache License 2.0](#).

## Third-party software

---

DITA Open Toolkit uses third-party software components to provide certain features in the core toolkit, Java API, and bundled plug-ins.

### DITA-OT 3.0

DITA-OT core processing uses the following third-party software:

Software	Version	License
Ant	1.10.1	<a href="#">Apache License 2.0</a>
Apache Commons Codec	1.10	<a href="#">Apache License 2.0</a>
Apache Commons IO	2.5	<a href="#">Apache License 2.0</a>
Guava	19.0	<a href="#">Apache License 2.0</a>
ICU for Java (ICU4J)	57.1	ICU License
Logback Classic Module	1.2.1	<a href="#">Eclipse Public License 1.0, GNU Lesser General Public License 2.1</a>
Saxon-HE	9.8.0.7	<a href="#">Mozilla Public License 1.0</a>
Simple Logging Facade for Java (SLF4J)	1.7.23	<a href="#">MIT License</a>
Xerces	2.11.0	<a href="#">Apache License 2.0</a>
XML APIs	1.4.01	<a href="#">Apache License 2.0, W3C Document License</a>
XML Resolver	1.2	<a href="#">Apache License 2.0</a>

**Note:** The XML APIs library contains source code for SAX and DOM APIs, which each have their own licenses.

### PDF plug-in

The `org.dita.pdf2` plug-in relies on additional third-party software to generate PDF output:

Software	Version	License
Apache Commons Logging	1.0.4	<a href="#">Apache License 2.0</a>
Avalon Framework	4.3.1	<a href="#">Apache License 2.0</a>

<b>Software</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>License</b>
Apache XML Graphics	2.1	<a href="#">Apache License 2.0</a>
Batik	1.8	<a href="#">Apache License 2.0</a>
FOP	2.2	<a href="#">Apache License 2.0</a>

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# Appendix

## A

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### DITA and DITA-OT resources

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In addition to the DITA Open Toolkit documentation, there are other resources about DITA and the DITA-OT that you might find helpful.

#### Web-based resources

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There are many vital DITA resources online, including the Yahoo! dita-users group and the DITA-OT project website at dita-ot.org.

**[DITA-OT project website at dita-ot.org](http://dita-ot.org)**

The DITA-OT project website at dita-ot.org provides information about the latest toolkit releases, including download links, release notes, and documentation for recent DITA-OT versions.

**[DITA-OT project archive at dita.xml.org](http://dita.xml.org)**

The DITA-OT project archive at dita.xml.org provides news about earlier toolkit releases, and release notes for all past releases.

**[Yahoo! dita-users group](http://groups.yahoo.com/group/dita-users)**

The original DITA list-serv is a vital resource for the DITA community. People post regularly, both asking for and offering help. While the archived messages can be difficult to search, this is a treasure trove of information.

**[DITA-OT Users Google Group](https://groups.google.com/group/dita-ot-users)**

General interest DITA-OT product forum, for questions on any aspect of the toolkit - from installation and getting started to questions about specific overrides, plug-ins, and customizations.

**[DITA-OT Development Slack team](https://slack.dita-ot.org)**

Forum for discussion related to DITA-OT development and design. Topics in this forum are more technical in nature, covering upcoming design or code changes. To request an invitation and join in the discussion, visit [slack.dita-ot.org](https://slack.dita-ot.org).

**[Home page for the OASIS DITA Technical Committee](http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/dita/)**

The OASIS DITA Technical Committee develops the DITA standard.



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# Appendix

# B

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## DITA Open Toolkit 3.0.4 Release Notes

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DITA Open Toolkit 3.0.4 is a maintenance release that fixes issues reported in DITA-OT 3.0, which adds support for Markdown, normalized DITA output, and the alternative authoring formats proposed for Lightweight DITA. The map-first preprocessing approach provides a modern alternative to the default `preprocess` operation.

DITA-OT releases follow [semantic versioning](#) guidelines. Version numbers use the *major.minor.patch* syntax, where *major* versions may include incompatible API changes, *minor* versions add functionality in a backwards-compatible manner and *patch* versions are maintenance releases that include backwards-compatible bug fixes.

**Tip:** Download the `dita-ot-3.0.4.zip` package from the project website at [dita-ot.org/download](http://dita-ot.org/download).

## Requirements

---

DITA Open Toolkit Release 3.0 requires the Java Runtime Environment (JRE) version 8 or later.

## DITA-OT 3.0.4 released May 10, 2018

---

DITA Open Toolkit 3.0.4 is a maintenance release that includes the following bug fixes.

- In previous releases, including a `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration in a DITAVAL document resulted in a build failure. This is now fixed, and the referenced grammar file will be found using the same catalog that is used to locate other grammar files. [#2005](#), [#2922](#)
- DITA-OT 3.0 failed to recognize PDF customizations if the custom plug-in used the same file names as the base PDF plug-in. The default catalog has been removed from the catalog configuration file to ensure that only explicitly configured catalogs are used and customizations take precedence regardless of the file names in the custom plug-in. [#2835](#), [#2937](#)
- In DITA-OT 3.0, URI-based links may cause `NullPointerException`s when link targets do not exist until after `@copy-to` attributes are evaluated. The build failure has been removed, and this type of link will now generate normal build errors as in previous releases. [#2841](#), [#2936](#)
- In previous releases, if a key definition specified both `@href` and `@copy-to` attributes, references to that key always resolved to the original `@href` rather than to the new copy specified with `@copy-to`. Key references to this type of definition will now resolve to the appropriate copy of the resource. [#2842](#), [#2935](#)
- In DITA-OT 3.0.1, `<coderef>` elements that contained references to line ranges in DITA map files were not reliably included in PDF output as the preprocessing routine may change maps. All code references are now resolved from the original files to ensure that code blocks reflect the intended source range. [#2901](#), [#2916](#)
- In DITA-OT 3.0, PDF output files were created outside of the specified output directory when the map referenced content outside of the map directory. This has been fixed to ensure that PDFs are always placed in the specified output directory. [#2910](#), [#2923](#)
- When generating HTML output with DITA-OT 3.0.2, images referenced indirectly via keys were not copied to the output folder. Processing has been corrected to ensure that the list of images in the job configuration includes those referenced via keys. [#2917](#), [#2921](#)
- In earlier releases, `@scale` attributes on the `<fig>` element were ignored for PDF output. The `@scale` attribute is now respected for PDF figures, which may include text content (such as code blocks), inline images inside the text, or block images. [#2926](#)

- In earlier releases, topic references to peer DITA content reported “missing navigation title” errors even when the reference included `<linktext>`. As with all other peer, external, and non-DITA references, the `<linktext>` for peer topics will now be used as a fallback title when no navigation title is available. [#2927](#)
- The Lightweight DITA plug-in has been updated to the latest version (2.0.3) to prevent errors when processing Markdown input that contains typographic quotation marks with the `@format` attribute set to `markdown`. [#2929](#), [#2956](#)
- When generating PDF output for tables that specified row headers, DITA-OT failed to honor vertical spans defined via the `@morerows` attribute on an `<entry>` (cell). Row headers are now properly applied when cells span additional rows. [#2942](#), [#2946](#)
- When `<fragref>` elements were used to reference a syntax diagram fragment, earlier versions of DITA-OT displayed an error. Processing has been updated to use the latest designs from the `topicpull` module and fix the error. [#2945](#)

For the complete list of changes since the previous release, see the [changelog](#) on GitHub.

## DITA-OT 3.0.3 released March 10, 2018

---

DITA Open Toolkit 3.0.3 is a maintenance release that includes the following bug fixes.

- In some scenarios on Windows, the version of Saxon shipped in DITA-OT 3.0 caches one copy of the toolkit module `functions.xsl` and then uses that copy in place of a second (different) module with the same name. This causes problems when using the `ant` command to run HTML5 builds. Adding an explicit path to one of the imports works around the problem. [#2892](#)
- If an XSLT message is declared to be fatal, throwing that message should halt the build. This stopped working with a refactored message process several releases ago, but was missed because the default toolkit does not declare any fatal messages for XSLT modules. [#2894](#)
- When a DITAVAL document contains a typo in the `@action` attribute (which should be set to one of `include`, `exclude`, `flag`, or `passthrough`), the build ends with a message that is difficult to diagnose. The message has been updated to be more explicit and to use the toolkit’s standard message format. [#2896](#)
- When the `<navtitle>` element is used in a map, it should be ignored by default (for the purposes of TOC titles, PDF bookmarks or generated links), except in cases where the `@locktitle` attribute on the containing topic reference is set to `yes`. This has always worked when using the `@navtitle` attribute on topic references, but previously the `<navtitle>` element in maps was used even if it was not locked. [#2897](#)
- When a DITA document contains more than one `<glossentry>` element, and keys are defined for those entries using the file name but *without* including the entry ID, XHTML and HTML5 builds would fail to process topics that reference the key. This error has been corrected so that terms linking to glossary entries will go to the correct file, and no error will be generated. [#2900](#)
- In PDF builds, the `<navtitle>` element inside of a topic was ignored when creating bookmarks and the table of contents. The `<navtitle>` element in topics is now used for each of those cases except when a map overrides the navigation title. [#2904](#), [#2906](#)
- When the `<choicetable>` element does not specify a table header, it should generate default values for the "Option" and "Description" fields. In PDF, the "Description" column was not generating the correct header. This has been fixed so that each column gets the proper header. [#2908](#), [#2909](#)
- In HTML5, the default output process generates a Dublin Core metadata tag that specifies the content format as XHTML. This is left over from earlier releases when the two formats shared the same code. The format value is now correctly set to HTML5. [#2912](#)

For the complete list of changes since the previous release, see the [changelog](#) on GitHub.

## DITA-OT 3.0.2 released February 5, 2018

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DITA Open Toolkit 3.0.2 is a maintenance release that includes the following bug fixes.

- If a map or branch of a map was chunked to create a single document, but that portion of the map also contained a `<topicref>` reference to a non-DITA resource, earlier versions of DITA-OT attempted to read and chunk the

non-DITA file. This resulted in build errors and a broken reference. The non-DITA references are no longer read or renamed when chunking. [#1550](#), [#2883](#)

- Several issues related to relationship table column headings have been resolved: [#2432](#), [#2873](#).
  - If a relationship table heading uses a `@navtitle` without a topic, earlier versions of DITA-OT would fail with an XSLT error. If the `@href` attribute is not present, the navigation title will now be used as expected.
  - You can now set a heading on any relationship table column to apply that heading to the group of links generated by cells in that column. For example, if you create a column for `<glossentry>` topics and set a title of “Related terms”, the generated links will appear in a group titled “Related terms” (rather than the default “Related concepts”). In earlier releases, these headings were ignored unless every column specified its own heading.
- If a bookmark is referenced from within another map or topic reference, earlier versions of DITA-OT generated an invalid `<fo:page-sequence>` within an `<fo:block>`, which caused FO processing to fail. DITA-OT now checks the bookmark elements at the root level to determine whether page sequences and static content should be generated. This allows processing to complete without errors. [#2596](#), [#2859](#)
- The bundled DITA grammar files have been updated to reflect the latest changes from the OASIS DITA Technical Committee (Errata 02, 16 January 2018). These changes allow XML Schema-based validators like Saxon EE to resolve schema references based on URI mappings, and replace declarations of the `@domains` attribute in modules with `domains-att` references to facilitate domain attribute substitution. [#2725](#), [#2818](#), [#2860](#)
- In DITA-OT 3.0, image references in bookmark bookmeta data caused builds to fail. Processing has been corrected to ignore images when reading topics from the map, allowing builds to complete successfully. [#2828](#)
- Earlier versions of DITA-OT failed to process resources where the filename includes the percent `%` character. The URI parser has been corrected to escape these characters correctly and rewrite references in valid URI syntax. [#2829](#)
- The Lightweight DITA plug-in has been updated to the latest version (2.0.2) to prevent errors when processing Markdown input that contains typographic quotation marks. [#2837](#), [#2866](#)
- In DITA-OT 3.0, cross-references to external resources caused problems if the `@scope` attribute was not explicitly set to `external`. The preprocess validation filter has been revised to implicitly treat such references as external in lax processing mode per the DITA specification and issue a warning. [#2862](#), [#2877](#)
- The German translation for `danger` note labels has been changed from *VORSICHT* to *GEFAHR* to align with recommendations in ANSI Z535.4 Annex D. [#2864](#), [#2871](#)
- DITA-OT 3.0 would fail with an error when generating HTML output with non-DITA resource references such as MathML, which were treated as `html`. The `@format` tracking has been corrected to use the correct format in the job configuration instead of `html`. [#2867](#), [#2889](#)
- The DITA 1.2 schemas have been corrected to use DITA 1.2 version-specific identifiers in all `@schemaLocation` references. Previously one module was referenced with an unversioned identifier, causing DITA 1.3 rules to be pulled into the DITA 1.2 task schema. [#2874](#), [#2878](#)
- The bundled Saxon-HE library was updated to version 9.8.0.7, which restores the ability to run XSLT 1.0-based stylesheets. This change will allow existing plug-ins that still use XSLT 1.0 syntax to work in DITA-OT 3.0.2 without migration. [#2887](#), [#2888](#)

For the complete list of changes since the previous release, see the [changelog](#) on GitHub.

## DITA-OT 3.0.1 released November 30, 2017

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DITA Open Toolkit 3.0.1 is a maintenance release that includes the following bug fixes.

- Microsoft Compiled HTML Help requires a Windows codepage rather than UTF-8, so many characters are converted to HTML entities to ensure they are preserved during the codepage conversion. In earlier versions of DITA-OT, these entities were not rendered correctly in index terms or in topic titles on the **Contents** tab of the `.chm` file. This is now fixed; characters that exist in the target codepage are not converted to entities, so they will appear properly in the compiled help file. [#1151](#), [#1271](#), [#2852](#)

- When unordered lists nest greater than 4 levels, PDF processing generates a warning about a missing variable, and deeply nested lists use text such as `Unordered List bullet 5` instead of a bullet character. Characters for levels 1 through 4 now repeat in deeply nested lists. [#2824](#), [#2853](#)
- Map-first processing in 3.0 uses generated file names in the temp directory for HTML Help, but this breaks any existing context-sensitive help projects that call topics directly by file name rather than by aliased constants (topic IDs) or help context numbers. Topics in the compiled help file are now restored to their original names to support external applications that to link to topics within a CHM by file name. [#2830](#)
- Simplified common variable definitions in 3.0 could not be overridden using the traditional customization approach; the override process now checks for common variables to ensure those in the configuration directory are used. [#2833](#), [#2838](#)
- Generating Markdown output with DITA-OT 3.0 failed with references to a missing stylesheet. The Lightweight DITA plug-in has been updated to the latest version (2.0.1), which corrects the plug-in directory path in the stylesheet reference, so Markdown output is now generated as expected. [#2836](#), [#2846](#)
- In 3.0, HTML Help project files would not compile to CHM files because a property definition was not properly initialized. This has been fixed and CHM files are generated using the original map name. [#2851](#)
- In 3.0, the `args.output.base` property to name output files does not work properly for HTML Help. The property is now used to produce a CHM file with the correct name and contents. [#2854](#)
- In 3.0, content references to warehouse topics that contain unresolved cross-references would cause PDF builds to fail, even if the invalid reference was not explicitly included in the content reference. DITA-OT now checks to make sure such files exist and only parses them if available. [#2856](#)
- The documentation includes minor [changes](#) with [corrections and improvements](#) to existing topics.

For the complete list of changes since the previous release, see the [changelog](#) on GitHub.

## DITA-OT 3.0 released October 28, 2017

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DITA-OT 3.0 adds support for Markdown, normalized DITA output, and the alternative authoring formats proposed for Lightweight DITA. The map-first preprocessing approach provides a modern alternative to the default `preprocess` operation.

### Markdown support

The [Markdown](#) implementation previously provided by the external `dita-ot-markdown` plug-in has been updated to support additional edge cases and bundled into the DITA-OT 3.0 release. [#2774](#)

Markdown topics can be added to DITA publications by setting the `@format` attribute to `markdown` so the toolkit will recognize the source file as Markdown and convert it to DITA:

```
<map>
  <topicref href="markdown-dita-topic.md" format="markdown" />
</map>
```

Along with Markdown input, DITA-OT now provides three new output formats to convert DITA content to Markdown, including the original `markdown` syntax, `markdown_github` for [GitHub-Flavored Markdown](#), and `markdown_gitbook` for publishing via GitBook.

Markdown output can be generated by passing one of these keywords to the `dita` command with the `--format` option:

```
dita --input=userguide.ditamap --format=markdown
```

The new output formats can be used to feed DITA content into Markdown-based publishing systems or other workflows that lack the ability to process DITA XML.

**Note:** The Markdown support is based on [CommonMark](#), a strongly defined, highly compatible specification of Markdown and implemented via the `flexmark-java` parser.

## Preview support for Lightweight DITA

The new `org.lwdita` plug-in replaces the earlier `dita-ot-markdown` plug-in and provides preview support for the MDITA and HDITA authoring formats proposed for [Lightweight DITA](#).

The `@format` attribute can be set to `mdita` to apply LwDITA-specific processing to Markdown topics:

```
<map>
  <topicref href="mdita-topic.md" format="mdita"/>
</map>
```

In this case, the first paragraph in the topic will be treated as a short description, for example, and additional metadata can be specified for the topic via a YAML front matter block.



**Attention:** Since [Lightweight DITA](#) has not yet been released as a formal specification, the implementation for MDITA and HDITA authoring formats is subject to change. Future versions of DITA Open Toolkit will be updated as LwDITA proposals evolve.

## Normalized DITA output

The new `dita` transformation generates normalized topics and maps from DITA input. The normalized output includes the results of the DITA Open Toolkit pre-processing operations, which resolve map references, keys, content references, code references and push metadata back and forth between maps and topics.

In comparison to the source DITA files, the normalized DITA files are modified in the following ways:

- References from one DITA map to another are resolved
- Map-based links, such as those generated by map hierarchy and relationship tables, are added to the topics.
- Link text is resolved.
- Map attributes that cascade are made explicit on child elements.
- Map metadata such as index entries and copyrights are pushed into topics.
- Topic metadata such as navigation titles, link text and short descriptions are pulled from topics into the map.
- XML comments are removed.

Normalized output can be used during plug-in development to troubleshoot the results of preprocessing routines, or in situations where post-processing of DITA content is required, but the downstream systems are limited in their ability to resolve DITA references. [#2775](#)

**Tip:** The `dita` transformation can also be used to convert Markdown topics or the alternative input formats supported by the `org.lwdita` plug-in to standard DITA XML.

## Map-first preprocessing

DITA-OT 3.0 provides a map-first preprocessing option as an alternative to the default `preprocess` operation. The method, which was introduced in DITA-OT 2.5 as an experimental feature, has been improved and is ready for use in many production scenarios. Map-first-preprocessing provides the same functionality as the default `preprocess`, but takes a different approach. [#2763](#)

Whereas the default preprocessing routine handles both maps and topics at the same time, often switching back and forth between map operations and topic operations, the map-first approach only begins processing topics after nearly all map processing is complete. This simplifies the processing logic and creates cleaner module responsibilities, which makes it easier to process only those topics that are actually referenced after filtering, for example, or to only process the map to validate the map structure.

**Note:** The map-first preprocessing option is enabled by default in DITA-OT 3.0 for PDF, HTML Help, and Java Help. These three formats were chosen because they all generate a compiled result file, so temporarily hashed file names should all be invisible to the build. After further testing and feedback, the new option will most likely become the default for other output formats in future versions. Because the DITA-OT development team cannot have access to all varieties of DITA, all edge cases, or even all the ways DITA-OT itself is extended, the switch to default map-first preprocessing for other output formats will be smoother for everyone if more people can test and provide feedback.

## Resolved issues

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In addition to the highlights mentioned above, DITA Open Toolkit Release 3.0 includes the following changes.

### Features

DITA Open Toolkit Release 3.0 includes the following new features:

- A new property named `args.output.base` can be used to control the name of the output file for transformation types that produce a single output file. The value of the property is the base file name of the output file, without file extension. The file extension is defined by the transformation type. [#1200](#)
- The custom logging implementation used by earlier toolkit versions has been replaced with the Simple Logging Facade for Java (SLF4J) and the Logback logging framework to better support parameterized log messages and reduce dependencies on the underlying logging mechanisms. [#1471](#)
- HTML Help project files are now generated in a temporary directory, so that only the Compiled HTML Help (.chm) file is returned. [#1551](#)
- The [Map-first preprocessing](#) on page 192 routine has been extended to support subject schemes [#2626](#)
- A new `ant.import` extension point has been added to make it easier to add new targets to the Ant processing pipeline. [#2766](#)

**Tip:** See [Adding a new target to the Ant build process](#) on page 106 for details.

### Enhancements and changes

DITA Open Toolkit Release 3.0 includes the following enhancements and changes to existing features:

- Legacy plug-ins that were removed from the distribution package in earlier releases have been moved to their own repositories. The following plug-ins have been moved: DocBook, Eclipse Content, Eclipse map specialization, RTF, ODT, and support for pre-OASIS DITA document types. [#2121](#)
- Use XMLUnit 2 [#2232](#), [#2723](#)
- Generated link groups in XHTML and HTML5 now use list markup rather than `<div>`, as required to comply with WCAG 2.0 accessibility guidelines. [#2447](#)
- Upgrade Gradle to version 3.5 [#2713](#)
- When building PDF from files that do not use `.dita` or `.ditamap` extensions, the input file extension (such as `.xml`) is no longer included in the generated PDF file name. [#2718](#)
- Upgrade Saxon-HE to version 9.8 [#2721](#), [#2727](#), [#2822](#)
- Upgrade Apache™ FOP to version 2.2 [#2736](#)
- When merging submaps for processing, preserve titles and metadata from the referenced submap so that they may be used in later processing stages. [#2739](#)
- Add flagging information from DITAVAL during the same step that handles DITAVAL filtering. [#2748](#)
- Allow plug-ins to specify custom parameters of type `url` [#2755](#)
- Move or rename Java classes [#2765](#)
- Make it easier for PDF plug-ins or overrides to customize how processing handles the DITA `@outputclass` attribute, such as by mapping it to corresponding XSL:FO attributes. [#2770](#)
- Topics exploded by chunk should be written to the topic folder [#2780](#)
- Move configuration files to a dedicated `config/` directory, which ensures that configuration files and generated files like `messages.xml` will not be bundled into the compiled `dist.jar` [#2781](#), [#2783](#)
- Allow any attribute to be used for profiling [#2784](#)
- Support language-independent variable files. For variables common to all (or nearly all) languages, this means we no longer need to maintain an individual copy of the variable for every language. Plugins may also now define variables that are used by all languages. [#2789](#)
- Use double-hyphen syntax for CLI options in error messages [#2808](#)
- Refactor HTML5 `<simpletable>` accessibility to use more modern attributes to associate table entries with header cells. [#2811](#), [#2448](#)

## Bugs

DITA Open Toolkit Release 3.0 provides fixes for the following bugs:

- Email links without a scope or format previously generated a `NullPointerException`. The `mailto:` syntax is now recognized as an email link and will not be read as a file reference. [#2654](#)
- The wrong language code was previously set when documents set `@xml:lang` to the value `zh-Hans` [#2742](#)
- According to the DITA 1.3 specification, when key definitions refer to images, text that would otherwise become link text should be placed in the images `@alt` element as alternative text. Previously the text was placed directly into the `<image>`, which was not valid and ignored by later processing. [#2752](#), [#2814](#)
- In earlier releases, when a `<table>` element included too many entries in a row, FOP would crash during PDF processing. The extra entries are now ignored with an error message. [#2782](#)
- A Java method for generating relative paths failed on Windows when comparing two paths from different drives. The method has been fixed so that it does not try to construct a relative path between drives. [#2797](#)
- In HTML5, a DITA `<stepsection>` that contained paragraphs resulted in HTML5 `<p>` elements that contained `<p>`. The `<stepsection>` now generates a `<div>` to ensure valid HTML5 output regardless of what it contains. [#2807](#)
- An updated errata has been approved for DITA 1.3 that removes default values for `@rowheader` on `<colspec>`. The relevant grammar file modules from OASIS have been updated to include this errata. [#2810](#)

## Contributors

DITA Open Toolkit Release 3.0 includes [code contributions](#) by the following people:

1. Jarno Elovirta
2. Robert D. Anderson
3. Roger Sheen
4. Alexey Mironov

For the complete list of changes since the previous release, see the [changelog](#) on GitHub.

## Documentation updates

The documentation for DITA Open Toolkit Release 3.0 provides corrections and improvements to existing topics, along with new information:

- The top-level documentation structure has been revised to replace book-based paradigms (*User Guide*, *Developer Reference*) with more task-oriented groupings [#121](#)
  - [Installing the DITA Open Toolkit](#) on page 9
  - [Building output](#) on page 29
  - [Customizing the DITA Open Toolkit](#) on page 71
  - [Error messages and troubleshooting](#) on page 153
- New input formats [#150](#) [#151](#)
  - [Markdown content](#) on page 19
  - [Preview support for Lightweight DITA](#) on page 21
- New output formats [#152](#)
  - [Markdown](#) on page 43
  - [Normalized DITA](#) on page 44
- [Map-first preprocessing](#) on page 192
- [Migrating to release 3.0](#) on page 133

For additional information on documentation issues resolved in DITA Open Toolkit Release 3.0, see the [3.0 milestone](#) in the documentation repository.

DITA Open Toolkit Release 3.0 includes [documentation contributions](#) by the following people:

1. Roger Sheen

2. Robert D. Anderson
3. Jarno Elovirta
4. Shane Taylor
5. Misti Pinter
6. Garrett Guillotte
7. Lionel Moizeau
8. Stefan Eike

For the complete list of documentation changes since the previous release, see the [changelog](#).