



*{Document Title}*

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Abstract:

*{This specification defines...}*

Status:

*{Describe the status and stability of the specification here.}*

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*{If a Committee Specification or OASIS Standard:}* The errata page for this specification is at <http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/{xxx}/{yyy}>.

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# 1. Introduction

*{Introduction}*

# 2. Terminology

The key words must, must not, required, shall, shall not, should, should not, recommended, may, and optional in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC 2119].

# 3. DocBook Markup

*{This section is provided to explain and demonstrate the DocBook markup for OASIS specifications. It is important to use the markup provided in the template consistently and to avoid adding new elements or using raw formatting.}*

*{Delete this entire section when using this sample document to begin a new specification.}*

## 3.1. Overall Style

The role of DocBook is to identify the semantic elements of your document; to say what things *are*, not how they should be formatted.

When DocBook is transformed to HTML for rendering, CSS is used to provide most of the visual styling information. For transformation to print, the styling is controlled more closely by the XSLT stylesheet.

OASIS specifications are DocBook *articles*. Each article must have introductory metadata and may contain any number of *section* elements followed optionally by *appendix*, *glossary*, *bibliography*, and *index* elements.

## 3.2. Sections

A specification can be divided into sections with the *section* element. Sections are recursive. Section numbering is provided by the stylesheet, authors should not insert section numbers manually.

## 3.3. Lists

DocBook provides several list styles:

- *orderedlist*, for numbered lists.
- *itemizedlist*, for bulleted lists.
- *variablelist*, for definition lists.

- `simplelist`, for inline and simple, tabular lists.
- `glosslist`, for glossary terms outside of the glossary.

### 3.4. Code Examples

For schema and other code examples, use the `programlisting` element:

```
123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
  1           2           3           4           5           6
<simpleType name="DecisionType">
  <restriction base="string">
    <enumeration value="Permit"/>
    <enumeration value="Deny"/>
    <enumeration value="Indeterminate"/>
  </restriction>
</simpleType>
```

For small, non-normative code fragments, `screen` is appropriate:

```
A small
code example
```

To format code examples so that they will be highlighted more distinctly in the presentation, use `informalexample`:

```
123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
  1           2           3           4           5           6
<simpleType name="DecisionType">
  <restriction base="string">
    <enumeration value="Permit"/>
    <enumeration value="Deny"/>
    <enumeration value="Indeterminate"/>
  </restriction>
</simpleType>
```

Alternatively, to create formal figures or examples, with numbers and titles, use `figure` or `example`, respectively.

### 3.5. Inline Elements

DocBook provides a whole host of inline elements, many of which may be appropriate for your specification. Consider, in particular, `computeroutput`, `emphasis`, `literal`, `markup`, `phrase`, `quote`, `replaceable`, `sgmltag`, `sgmltag`, `userinput`.

### 3.6. DocBook Metadata

Within an article, the `articleinfo` element provides a wrapper for metadata. Each of the required metadata elements should be encoded as follows:

Title

In the `title` element.

Editorial Status

In the `status` attribute of the `article` (or `book`, etc.) element.

Publication Date

In the `pubdate` element.

#### Document Identifier

The document identifier is a combination of several elements. The base identifier (everything except the version) must be stored in the `productname` element.

The version number must be stored in the `productnumber` element.

Pointers to releases of the document in different formats must be encoded using `ulink` in `releaseinfo` elements with a `role` attribute of "product", as follows:

```
<releaseinfo role="product"><ulink url="url">Format</ulink></releaseinfo>
```

#### Location

In the `releaseinfo` element with a `role` attribute value of "location".

#### Editor(s), Author(s), and Contributor(s)

These individuals should be stored collectively in the `authorgroup` element. The `editor`, `author`, and `othercredit` elements must be used for editors, authors, and contributors, respectively.

Markup for an editor with an affiliation and an email address must be encoded this way:

```
<editor>
  <firstname>Jane</firstname><surname>Doe</surname>
  <affiliation>
    <orgname>Example Corporation</orgname>
    <address><email>jane.doe@example.com</email></address>
  </affiliation>
</editor>
```

The `orgname` can be omitted if the individuals corporate affiliation is irrelevant. The `address` and `email` elements can also be omitted if they are irrelevant. The `author` and `othercredit` elements are analagous.

#### Abstract

In the `abstract` element.

#### Status

In the `legalnotice` element with a `role` attribute value of "status".

#### Copyright

In the `copyright` element.

#### Notices

In an `appendix`. If a committee wishes to place some or all of the notices on the copyright page, they must be encoded in a `legalnotice` element.

## Committee Members (Non-Normative)

The following individuals were members of the committee during the formulation of this document:

- Mary Baker
- Jane Doe, Example Corporation
- John Able, Other Example Corporation

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## Revision History

03	15 Aug 2002	ndw
Changed copyright holder.		
02	28 May 2002	ndw
Added IPR section.		
01	26 Apr 2002	ndw
Reworked after conversations with Eve.		
00	25 Apr 2002	ndw
First draft.		

## References

### Normative

[RFC 2119] S. Bradner. *RFC 2119: Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels*. IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force), 1997.