

The IXIN Chronicles

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1 Specification

In the following description, ??? indicates points that are not very firm in the author’s mind.

1.1 overall

Overall, the format is a series of text blocks. All SXML trees (none of which appear at the top-level, by the way) are *third-normal form*: with abutting character-data sequences¹ coalesced and attributes explicit in the tree’s second position (i.e., CADR). Valid SXML elements and attributes, except for attribute `ixcc` (see [\(undefined\)](#) [no `ixcc` in DTD], page [\(undefined\)](#)), are defined in the DTD with “public id”:

```
-//GNU//DTD TexinfoML V5.0//EN
```

Additionally, the SXML leaf strings have the following context-sensitive properties, all related to “whitespace normalization”.

trimmed whitespace

The initial and final leaf strings of the following elements **should not** begin with newline and end with whitespace, respectively.

<code>example</code>	<code>smallexample</code>	<code>verbatim</code>
<code>lisp</code>	<code>smalllisp</code>	<code>quotation</code>
<code>display</code>	<code>smalldisplay</code>	<code>para</code>
<code>format</code>	<code>smallformat</code>	<code>pre</code>
<code>flushleft</code>	<code>flushright</code>	<code>cartouche</code>

[??? Any others? Any other way to specify this list?]

Internal newlines, or newlines at the end of other elements are OK.

`s/newline/space/` in `para`

Leaf strings of the element `para`, unless exempted by the `xml:space` attribute of some intervening parent element having value ‘`preserve`’, **should** have newline (U+0A) replaced with space (U+20). For example:

```
(para (@)
  (b (@) "foo\n")
  "bar"
  (example (@ (xml:space "preserve"))
    "zow\n"
    (r (@) "oop\n")
    "ack\n"))
```

Here, ‘`\n`’ represents a newline character. Only the one after ‘`foo`’ is replaced with space to make the SXML well-formed:

¹ Character entities should conform to the W3C policy of using XML “Normal Form C”, as per <http://www.w3.org/TR/xml-entity-names/>. For example, this text: “mt !” should be OK. (The ‘!’ is EXCLAMATION MARK (U+21) combined/composed with COMBINING LONG SOLIDUS OVERLAY (U+0338).) If you are reading this in a PDF file, you might very well see only “mt !” — hopefully that can be fixed in Texinfo sooner or later.

```
(para (@)
  (b (@) "foo ")
  "bar"
  (example (@ (xml:space "preserve"))
    "zow\n"
    (r (@) "oop\n")
    "ack\n"))
```

The others are protected by the `xml:space` attribute of element `example`.

1.2 first line

The first line looks like:

```
ixin VERSION; -*- coding: CODING -*-
```

version The format version number as a character string. For now: ‘1’ (U+31).

coding The coding system used for this file. It should normally be `utf-8`. See [Section “Recognize Coding” in *The GNU Emacs Reference Manual*](#).

The rest of the line is exactly as above, with only one space between tokens, and a ‘:’ (colon) as part of the third token.

1.3 meta

The list:

```
(XID VARS SETTINGS COPYING TITLEPAGE TOC)
```

that comprises all the information prior to the first `@node`.

1.3.1 xid

The list:

```
(FILENAME LANG TITLE INVITATIONS)
```

These are from the `@setfilename`, `@documentlanguage`, `@settitle`, `@dircategory` and `@direntry` commands, respectively. “XID” stands for “external identifiers”.

filename A string, or the symbol – (hyphen).

lang A symbol or a list of two symbols. If `@documentlanguage` is unspecified, defaults to `(en US)`.

title A string, or a renderable sequence, or the symbol – (hyphen).

invitations

If there are no `@dircategory` or `@direntry` commands, the symbol – (hyphen). Otherwise, a list of the form:

```
(CATEGORY [ENTRY...])
```

where *category* is a single-line string, or – (hyphen); and each *entry* has the form:

```
(TITLE NODE [DESCRIPTION...])
```

<i>title</i>	A single-line string.
<i>node</i>	<p>A single-line string of the form:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(IXIN-FILE-NAME) [NODE-NAME]</p> <p>That is, open-paren, file name, close-paren and the rest, if any, the name of the node. A space may appear between the close-paren and the node name.</p>
<i>description</i>	Either a string or a renderable sequence.