

Spine, Doc Reform
-
SiSU Markup

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GPL 3 (part of SiSU documentation)

Spine, Doc Reform - SiSU Markup Ralph Amissah

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SiSU Markup

1. Introduction to SiSU Markup¹ 3

1.1. Summary 4

This is the D version of the program sisu on which the markup it uses is based. 5

SiSU source documents are plaintext (UTF-8)² files 6

All paragraphs are separated by an empty line. 7

Markup is comprised of: markup-summary * 8

at the top of a document, the document header made up of semantic meta-data about the document and if desired additional processing instructions (such an instruction to automatically number headings from a particular level down) 9

followed by the prepared substantive text of which the most important single characteristic is the markup of different heading levels, which define the primary outline of the document structure. Markup of substantive text includes: 10

heading levels defines document structure 11

text basic attributes, italics, bold etc. 12

grouped text (objects), which are to be treated differently, such as code blocks or poems. 13

footnotes/endnotes 14

linked text and images 15

paragraph actions, such as indent, bulleted, numbered-lists, etc. 16

1.2. Markup Rules, document structure and metadata requirements 17

minimal content/structure requirement, minimum being: 18

metadata 19

20

```
title: "SiSU Spine"
  subtitle: "Markup"

creator:
  author: "Amisshah, Ralph"
```

levels 21

22

```
A~ (level A [title])
1~ (at least one level 1 [segment/(chapter)])
```

structure rules (document heirarchy, heading levels): 23

there are two sets of heading levels ABCD (title & parts if any) and 123 (segment & 24

¹From sometime after SiSU 0.58 it should be possible to describe SiSU markup using SiSU, which

subsegments if any)

sisu has the following levels (that may be described as document parts, headings and subheadings): 25

26

```
A~ [title (& author)]
- document root, required once (== 1)
- followed by part B~ or level 1~
- often written in the form:
  A~ @title @creator
  where title and creator are taken from the document header

B~ [part]
- part B is followed by a part C~ if there is one or level 1~

C~ [subpart]
- part C is followed by a part D~ if there is one or level 1~

D~ [subsubpart]
- part D is followed by level 1~

1~ [heading, segment (chapter)]
- level 1 required at least once (>= 1)
- is followed by level 2~ or
  by text which can then be followed
  - by more text or by levels 1~ or 2~ (or relevant part)
- level 1 in html (and epub) is the basis of a document segment and in a book
  would correspond to a chapter

2~ [sub-heading]
- followed by level 3~ or
- by text which can then be followed
  by more text or by levels 1~, 2~ or 3~ (or relevant part)

3~ [sub-sub-heading]
- followed by text which can be followed
  by more text or by levels 1~, 2~ or 3~ (or relevant part)
```

Rules:

27

28

```
- level A~ is mandatory, it is the (document root and) title
- there can only be one document root == level/part A~
- heading levels B,C,D, are optional and there may be several of each
  (where all three are used corresponding to e.g. Book, Part, Section)
  - sublevels that are used must follow each other sequentially
    (alphabetically),
- heading levels A~ B~ C~ D~ are followed by other heading levels rather
  than substantive text
  - which may be the subsequent sequential (alphabetic) heading part level
  - or a heading (segment) level 1~
- there must be at least one heading (segment) level 1~
  (the level on which the text is segmented, in a book would correspond
  to the Chapter level)
- additional heading levels 1~ 2~ 3~ are optional and there may be several
  of each
- heading levels 1~ 2~ 3~ are followed by text (which may be followed by
```

though not an original design goal is useful.

²files should be prepared using UTF-8 character encoding

the same heading level)
and/or the next lower numeric heading level (followed by text)
or indeed return to the relevant part level
(as a corollary to the rules above substantive text/ content
must be preceded by a level 1~ (2~ or 3~) heading)

1.3. Markup Examples

29

1.3.1. Online

30

Markup examples are available in the form of prepared texts that were written under creative commons license that permit re-publication.

31

There is of course this document, which is provided with the program and provides a cursory overview of sisu markup. Running sisu spine against it gives an overview of the output produced by the program.

32

2. Markup of Headers

33

The document header is based on yaml, and is the part of the document preceding the document root marked by "A [Document title & author]"

34

The document header contains either: semantic meta-data about the document, or processing instructions.

35

Note: the first line of a document may include information on the markup version used in the form of a comment. Comments within the header section are the hash symbol at the start of a line (and as the first character in a line of text) followed by a space and the comment:

36

37

```
# in the header section of a document, this would be a comment
```

2.1. Sample Header

38

This current document is loaded by a master document that has a header similar to this one:

39

40

```
# SiSU 8.0

title:
  main: "SiSU"
  subtitle: "Markup"

creator:
  author: "Amissah, Ralph"

date:
  created: "2002-08-28"
  issued: "2002-08-28"
  available: "2002-08-28"
  published: "2008-05-22"
  modified: "2020-04-11"

rights:
  copyright: "Copyright (C) Ralph Amissah 2007, 2020"
  license: "AGPL 3 (part of SiSU Spine documentation)"

classify:
  topic_register: "electronic documents:SiSU:document:markup;SiSU:document:markup;SiSU:↔
    manual:markup;electronic documents:SiSU>manual:markup"
  subject = "ebook, epublishing, electronic book, electronic publishing, electronic document↔
    , electronic citation, data structure, citation systems, search"
```

Looking back a bit:

41

42

```
# SiSU master 8.0

title:
  main: "SiSU"
  subtitle: "Markup"

creator:
  author: "Amissah, Ralph"
```

```

date:
  created: "2002-08-28"
  issued: "2002-08-28"
  available: "2002-08-28"
  published: "2008-05-22"
  modified: "2020-04-11"

rights:
  copyright: "Copyright (C) Ralph Amissah 2007, 2020"
  license: "AGPL 3 (part of SiSU Spine documentation)"

classify:
  topic_register: "electronic documents:SiSU:document:markup;SiSU:document:markup;SiSU:↔
  manual:markup;electronic documents:SiSU>manual:markup"
  subject: "ebook, epubublishing, electronic book, electronic publishing, electronic document,↔
  electronic citation, data structure, citation systems, search"

make:
  auto_num_top_at_level: "1"
  substitute: [
    [ "$2\\{sisudoc\\}", "www.sisudoc.org" ]
  ]
  bold: "Debian|SiSU"
  italics: "Linux|GPL|LaTeX|SQL"
  breaks: "new=:B; break=1"
  home_button_text: "{SiSU}https://sisudoc.org; {sources / git}https://git.sisudoc.org/↔
  projects/"
  footer: "{SiSU}https://sisudoc.org; {git}https://git.sisudoc.org/projects"

```

2.2. Available Headers

43

Header tags appear at the beginning of a document and provide meta information on the document (such as the Dublin Core), or information as to how the document as a whole is to be processed. All header instructions take the form headername: or on the next line and indented by two spaces subheadername: All Dublin Core meta tags are available

44

@identifier: information or instructions

45

where the "identifier" is a tag recognised by the program, and the "information" or "instructions" belong to the tag/identifier specified

46

Note: a header where used should only be used once; all headers apart from [title] are optional; the [structure] header is used to describe document structure, and can be useful to know.

47

This is a sample header

48

```
# SiSU 8.0
```

49

```

title:
  main: "SiSU"
  subtitle: "Markup"
  language: "English"

```

50

51

```
creator:  
  author: [Lastname, First names]  
  illustrator: [Lastname, First names]  
  translator: [Lastname, First names]  
  prepared_by: [Lastname, First names]
```

52

```
date:  
  created: [year or yyyy-mm-dd]  
  issued: [year or yyyy-mm-dd]  
  available: [year or yyyy-mm-dd]  
  published: [year or yyyy-mm-dd]  
  modified: [year or yyyy-mm-dd]  
  valid: [year or yyyy-mm-dd]  
  added_to_site: [year or yyyy-mm-dd]  
  translated: [year or yyyy-mm-dd]
```

53

```
rights:  
  copyright: "Copyright (C) [Year and Holder]"  
  license: "[Use License granted]"  
  text: "[Name, Year]"  
  translation: "[Name, Year]"  
  illustrations: "[Name, Year]"  
  
# check rest
```

54

```
classify:  
  topic_register: "electronic documents;SiSU:document:markup;SiSU:document:markup;SiSU:↔  
  document:markup;SiSU>manual:markup;electronic documents:SiSU>manual:markup"  
  subject: "ebook, epublishing, electronic book, electronic publishing, electronic document,↔  
  electronic citation, data structure, citation systems, search"  
  keywords: "list"  
  loc: "[Library of Congress classification]"  
  dewey: "[Dewey classification]"
```

55

```
identifier:  
  isbn: "[ISBN]"  
  oclc: ""
```

56

```
links: [  
  "{SiSU }https://www.sisudoc.org",  
  "{ FSF }https://www.fsf.org",  
]
```

57

```
make:  
  auto_num_top_at_level: "1"  
  substitute: [  
    [ "$]{2}\\{sisudoc\\}", "www.sisudoc.org" ]  
  ]  
  bold: "Debian|SiSU" # [regular expression of words/phrases to be made bold]  
  italics: "Linux|GPL|LaTeX|SQL" # [regular expression of words/phrases to italicise]  
  breaks: "new=:B; break=1"  
  home_button_text: "{SiSU}https://sisudoc.org; {sources / git}https://git.sisudoc.org/↔  
  gitweb/"  
  footer: "{SiSU}https://sisudoc.org; {git}https://git.sisudoc.org"
```

Spine, Doc Reform - SiSU Markup

headings: text to match for each level

(e.g. PART; Chapter; Section; Article; or another: none; BOOK|FIRST|SECOND; none; ←
CHAPTER;)

3. Markup of Substantive Text

58

3.1. Heading Levels

59

Heading levels are :A ,:B ,:C ,1 ,2 ,3 ... :A - :C being part / section headings, followed by other heading levels, and 1 -6 being headings followed by substantive text or sub-headings. :A usually the title :A ? conditional level 1 heading (used where a stand-alone document may be imported into another)

60

:A [heading text] Top level heading [this usually has similar content to the title [title]] NOTE: the heading levels described here are in 0.38 notation, see heading

61

:B [heading text] Second level heading [this is a heading level divider]

62

:C [heading text] Third level heading [this is a heading level divider]

63

1 [heading text] Top level heading preceding substantive text of document or sub-heading 2, the heading level that would normally be marked 1. or 2. or 3. etc. in a document, and the level on which sisu by default would break html output into named segments, names are provided automatically if none are given (a number), otherwise takes the form 1 my_filename_for_this_segment

64

2 [heading text] Second level heading preceding substantive text of document or sub-heading 3 , the heading level that would normally be marked 1.1 or 1.2 or 1.3 or 2.1 etc. in a document.

65

3 [heading text] Third level heading preceding substantive text of document, that would normally be marked 1.1.1 or 1.1.2 or 1.2.1 or 2.1.1 etc. in a document

66

67

```
1~filename level 1 heading,
% the primary division such as Chapter that is followed by substantive text, and may be ←
  further subdivided (this is the level on which by default html segments are made)
```

3.2. Font Attributes

68

markup example:

69

70

```
normal text, *{emphasis}*, !{bold text}!, /{italics}/, _{underscore}_, "{citation}",
^{superscript}^, ,{subscript},, +{inserted text}+, -{strikethrough}-, #{monospace}#

normal text

*{emphasis}* [note: can be configured to be represented by bold, italics or underscore]

!{bold text}!

/{italics}/

_{underscore}_

"{citation}"

^{superscript}^
```

```
,{subscript},  
+{inserted text}+  
-{\strikethrough}-  
#{monospace}#
```

resulting output:

normal text, **emphasis**, **bold text**, *italics*, underscore, "{citation}", ^{superscript}, _{subscript},
inserted text, ~~strikethrough~~, monospace

normal text

emphasis [note: can be configured to be represented by bold, italics or underline]

bold text

italics

underscore

"{citation}"

^{superscript}

_{subscript}

inserted text

~~strikethrough~~

monospace

3.3. Indentation and bullets

markup example:

```
ordinary paragraph  
_1 indent paragraph one step  
_2 indent paragraph two steps  
_9 indent paragraph nine steps
```

resulting output:

ordinary paragraph

 indent paragraph one step

 indent paragraph two steps

 indent paragraph nine steps

markup example:


```
_* bullet text
_1* bullet text, first indent
_2* bullet text, two step indent
```

resulting output:

bullet text 94
bullet text, first indent 95
bullet text, two step indent 96
bullet text, two step indent 97

Numbered List (not to be confused with headings/titles, (document structure)) 98

markup example:

```
# numbered list           numbered list 1., 2., 3, etc.
_# numbered list numbered list indented a., b., c., d., etc.
```

3.4. Hanging Indents

markup example:

```
_0_1 first line no indent (no hang),
rest of paragraph indented one step
_1_0 first line indented,
rest of paragraph no indent
in each case level may be 0-9
```

resulting output:

first line no indent, rest of paragraph indented one step; first line no indent, rest of paragraph indented one step; first line no indent, rest of paragraph indented one step; first line no indent, rest of paragraph indented one step; first line no indent, rest of paragraph indented one step; first line no indent, rest of paragraph indented one step; first line no indent, rest of paragraph indented one step; first line no indent, rest of paragraph indented one step; first line no indent, rest of paragraph indented one step; 104

A regular paragraph. 106

first line indented, rest of paragraph no indent first line indented, rest of paragraph no indent first line indented, rest of paragraph no indent first line indented, rest of paragraph no indent first line indented, rest of paragraph no indent first line indented, rest of paragraph no indent first line indented, rest of paragraph no indent first line indented, rest of paragraph no indent first line indented, rest of paragraph no indent 107

in each case level may be 0-9 108

live-build A collection of scripts used to build customized Debian Livesystems. *live-build* was formerly known as live-helper, and even earlier known as live-package. 109

live-build A collection of scripts used to build customized Debian Livesystems. *live-build* was formerly known as live-helper, and even earlier known as live-package. 110

3.5. Footnotes / Endnotes 111

Footnotes and endnotes are marked up at the location where they would be indicated within a text. They are automatically numbered. The output type determines whether footnotes or endnotes will be produced 112

markup example: 113

114

```
~{ a footnote or endnote }~
```

resulting output: 115

3 116

markup example: 117

118

```
normal text~{ self contained endnote marker & endnote in one }~ continues
```

resulting output: 119

normal text⁴ continues 120

markup example: 121

122

```
normal text ~{* unnumbered asterisk footnote/endnote, insert multiple asterisks if required ↵
}~ continues
```

```
normal text ~{** another unnumbered asterisk footnote/endnote }~ continues
```

resulting output: 123

normal text * unnumbered asterisk footnote/endnote, insert multiple asterisks if required continues 124

normal text ** another unnumbered asterisk footnote/endnote continues 125

markup example: 126

127

³a footnote or endnote

⁴self contained endnote marker & endnote in one

```
normal text ~[* editors notes, numbered asterisk footnote/endnote series ]~ continues
normal text ~[+ editors notes, numbered plus symbol footnote/endnote series ]~ continues
```

resulting output:

normal text [* editors notes, numbered asterisk footnote/endnote series] continues

normal text [+ editors notes, numbered plus symbol footnote/endnote series] continues

[discontinued] Alternative binary endnote notation (endnote pair) for footnotes/endnotes:

```
% note the endnote marker "~^"
normal text~^ continues
^~ endnote text following the paragraph in which the marker occurs
```

standard (inline) and pair (binary) notation could not be mixed in the same document.

The reason binary notation was provided as an option was for the conversion of documents to sisu markup. Many documents were prepared in such a way that endnotes had been previously marked up in a binary fashion, and this provided a convenient and faster way to make the document conversion, just reflect those markup practices. The reason it has been dropped is it adds a slowing step to something that needs to be done at most once and it prove to be flakey, unnecessarily so even when kept under version control. It is preferable to do a two step conversion of the previously marked up document to sisu: first to the binary/paired footnote markup, then; convert it to the proper form of inline endnote markup with a dedicated helper conversion program, keeping the resulting properly marked up text.

3.6. Links

3.6.1. Naked URLs within text, dealing with urls

urls found within text are marked up automatically. A url within text is automatically hyperlinked to itself and by default decorated with angled braces, unless they are contained within a code block (in which case they are passed as normal text), or escaped by a preceding underscore (in which case the decoration is omitted).

markup example:

```
normal text https://www.sisudoc.org/ continues
```

resulting output:

normal text 「https://www.sisudoc.org/」 continues

An escaped url without decoration 142

markup example: 143

144

```
normal text _https://www.sisudoc.org/ continues
deb _https://www.jus.uio.no/sisu/archive unstable main non-free
```

resulting output: 145

normal text _https://www.sisudoc.org/ continues 146

deb _https://www.jus.uio.no/sisu/archive unstable main non-free 147

where a code block is used there is neither decoration nor hyperlinking, code blocks are discussed later in this document 148

resulting output: 149

150

```
deb https://www.jus.uio.no/sisu/archive unstable main non-free
deb-src https://www.jus.uio.no/sisu/archive unstable main non-free
```

3.6.2. Linking Text 151

To link text or an image to a url the markup is as follows 152

markup example: 153

154

```
about { SiSU }https://url.org markup
```

resulting output: 155

about 156

「 SiSU 」 markup

a couple of test urls 157

「 https://example.com/Alice&Bob 」 158

159

「 programs I use 」

A shortcut notation is available so the url link may also be provided automatically as a footnote 160

markup example: 161

162

```
about {~^ SiSU }https://url.org markup
```

resulting output: 163

about 164

「 SiSU 」⁵ markup

Internal document links to a named (anchor) tagged location, including named headings named inline anchor tags `an-inline-anchor-tag` or an ocn the heading: 165

```
1~markup Markup 166
```

can be linked to as follows: 167

```
to find out more see { Markup }#markup 168
```

to find out more see Markup 169

an inline anchor tag is made with the following markup internal-links 170

```
named inline anchor tags *~an-inline-anchor-tag 171
```

and linked to the same way 172

```
the link { an inline anchor tag }#an-inline-anchor-tag 173
```

the link an inline anchor tag or to another part of the document: markup summary 174

markup example: 175

```
about { text links }#link_text 176
```

resulting output: 177

about text links 178

Shared document collection link 179

markup example: 180

```
about { SiSU book markup examples }:SiSU/examples.html 181
```

resulting output: 182

about { SiSU book markup examples }:SiSU/examples.html 183

3.6.3. Linking Images 184

markup example: 185

⁵ 「 <https://www.sisudoc.org/> 」 186

```
{ sm_tux.png 64x80 }image
% various url linked images
{sm_tux.png 64x80 "a better way" }https://www.sisudoc.org/
{sm_GnuDebianLinuxRubyBetterWay.png 100x101 "Way Better - with Gnu/Linux, Debian and Ruby" }↔
  https://www.sisudoc.org/
{~^ sm_ruby_logo.png "Ruby" }https://www.ruby-lang.org/en/
```

resulting output:

sm_tux.png,w64h80

sm_tux.png,w64h80

sm_tux.png,w64h80 "test"



"Gnu/Linux - a better way"



"Way Better - with Gnu/Linux, Debian and Ruby"

195



"Ruby"⁶

196



"D for me"

197



"D, hey no fair"⁷

linked url footnote shortcut

198

199

```
{~^ [text to link] }https://url.org
% maps to: { [text to link] }https://url.org ~{ https://url.org }~
% which produces hyper-linked text within a document/paragraph, with an endnote providing ↔
  the url for the text location used in the hyperlink
```

200

```
text marker *~name
```

note at a heading level the same is automatically achieved by providing names to headings 1, 2 and 3 i.e. 2 [name] and 3 [name] or in the case of auto-heading numbering, without further intervention.

201

⁶ <https://www.ruby-lang.org/en/>
⁷ <https://github.com/dlang-community/d-mans>

3.6.4. Link shortcut for multiple versions of a sisu document in the same directory tree 202

markup example: 203

```
!_ /{"Viral Spiral"/, David Bollier
{ "Viral Spiral", David Bollier [3sS]}viral_spiral.david_bollier.sst
```

"Viral Spiral", David Bollier 205

```
{ "Viral Spiral", David Bollier [3sS]}viral_spiral.david_bollier.sst 206
```

3.7. Grouped Text / blocked text 207

There are two markup syntaxes for blocked text, using curly braces or using tics 208

3.7.1. blocked text curly brace syntax 209

at the start of a line on its own use name of block type with an opening curly brace, follow with the content of the block, and close with a closing curly brace and the name of the block type, e.g. 210

```
code{
this is a code block
}code 211
```

```
poem{
this here is a poem
}poem 212
```

3.7.2. blocked text tic syntax 213

```
``` code
this is a code block
```
``` poem
this here is a poem
``` 214
```

start a line with three backticks, a space followed by the name of the name of block type, follow with the content of the block, and close with three back ticks on a line of their own, e.g. 215

3.7.3. Group

216

The "group" is different from the "block" mark in that "group" does not preserve whitespace, the "block" mark does. The text falling within the block is a single object.

217

basic markup:

218

219

```
group{
  Your grouped text here
}group
A group is treated as an object and given a single object number.
```

resulting group text output:

220

'Fury said to a mouse, That he met in the house, "Let us both go to law: I will prosecute YOU. -Come, I'll take no denial; We must have a trial: For really this morning I've nothing to do." Said the mouse to the cur, "Such a trial, dear Sir, With no jury or judge, would be wasting our breath."⁸ "I'll be judge, I'll be jury," Said cunning old Fury: "I'll try the whole⁹ cause, and condemn you to death."

221

resulting group text output:

222

The Road Not Taken Related Poem Content Details BY ROBERT FROST Two roads diverged in a yellow wood, And sorry I could not travel both And be one traveler, long I stood And looked down one as far as I could To where it bent in the undergrowth; Then took the other, as just as fair, And having perhaps the better claim, Because it was grassy and wanted wear; Though as for that the passing there Had worn them really about the same, And both that morning equally lay In leaves no step had trodden black. Oh, I kept the first for another day! Yet knowing how way leads on to way, I doubted if I should ever come back. I shall be telling this with a sigh Somewhere ages and ages hence: Two roads diverged in a wood, and I I took the one less traveled by, And that has made all the difference.

223

3.7.4. Block

224

The "block" is different from the "group" mark in that the "block" mark (like the "poem" mark) preserves whitespace, the "group" mark does not. The text falling within the "block" is a single object, which is different from the "poem" mark where each identified verse is an object.

225

basic markup:

226

227

```
block{
  Your block text here
}block
A block is treated as an object and given a single object number.
```

resulting block text output:

228

⁸endnote test

⁹stress test

'Fury said to a
 mouse, That he
 met in the
 house,
 "Let us
 both go to
 law: I will
 prosecute
 YOU. -Come,
 I'll take no
 denial; We
 must have a
 trial: For
 really this
 morning I've
 nothing
 to do."
 Said the
 mouse to the
 cur, "Such
 a trial,
 dear Sir,
 With
 no jury
 or judge,
 would be
 wasting
 our
 breath."¹⁰
 "I'll be
 judge, I'll
 be jury,"
 Said
 cunning
 old Fury:
 "I'll
 try the
 whole¹¹
 cause,
 and
 condemn
 you
 to
 death."

curly brace delimiter, resulting block text output:

The Road Not Taken Related Poem Content Details

¹⁰endnote test

¹¹stress test

BY ROBERT FROST

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.

3.7.5. Poem

232

The "poem" mark like the "block" preserves whitespace. Text followed by two newlines are identified as verse and each verse is an object i.e. a poem may consist of multiple verse each of which is identified as an object, unlike a text "block" which is identified as a single object.

233

basic markup:

234

235

```
poem{  
  Your poem here  
}poem  
Each verse in a poem is given an object number.
```

curly brace delimiter, resulting poem text output (broken into verse):

236

237

```
    'Fury said to a  
      mouse, That he  
met in the
```

house,
"Let us
both go to
law: I will
prosecute
YOU. -Come,
I'll take no
denial; We
must have a
trial: For
really this
morning I've
nothing
to do."
Said the
mouse to the
cur, "Such
a trial,
dear Sir,
With
no jury
or judge,
would be
wasting
our
breath."
"I'll be
judge, I'll
be jury,"
Said
cunning
old Fury:
"I'll
try the
whole
cause,
and
condemn
you
to
death."

curly brace delimiter, resulting poem text output (broken into verse):

238

The Road Not Taken¹²

239

by Robert Frost

240

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

241

242

¹²published in 1916 as the first poem in the collection Mountain Interval.

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,

243

And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.

244

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.

tics delimiter, resulting group text output:

245

The Road Not Taken¹³

246

by Robert Frost

247

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

248

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,

249

And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.

250

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.

251

3.7.6. Code

252

“Code” blocks are a single text object, in which the original text is preserved.

253

Code tags `code{ ... }code` (used as with other group tags described above) are

254

¹³published in 1916 as the first poem in the collection Mountain Interval.

used to escape regular sisu markup, and have been used extensively within this document to provide examples of SiSU markup. You cannot however use code tags to escape code tags. They are however used in the same way as group or poem tags.

A code-block is treated as an object and given a single object number. [an option to number each line of code may be considered at some later time] 255

use of code tags instead of poem compared, resulting output: 256

257

```
        `Fury said to a
        mouse, That he
        met in the
        house,
"Let us
  both go to
  law: I will
  prosecute
  YOU.  --Come,
        I'll take no
        denial; We
        must have a
        trial: For
        really this
        morning I've
        nothing
        to do."
  Said the
  mouse to the
  cur, "Such
  a trial,
  dear Sir,
        With
        no jury
        or judge,
        would be
        wasting
        our
        breath."
  "I'll be
  judge, I'll
  be jury,"
        Said
        cunning
        old Fury:
  "I'll
  try the
  whole
  cause,
        and
        condemn
        you
        to
        death."'
```

From SiSU 2.7.7 on you can number codeblocks by placing a hash after the opening code tag code{# as demonstrated here: 258

259

```
        `Fury said to a
        mouse, That he
        met in the
        house,
"Let us
  both go to
```

```

law: I will
      prosecute
      YOU. --Come,
            I'll take no
            denial; We
            must have a
trial: For
      really this
morning I've
nothing
to do."
Said the
mouse to the
cur, "Such
a trial,
dear Sir,
      With
      no jury
      or judge,
      would be
wasting
our
breath."
"I'll be
judge, I'll
be jury,"
Said
cunning
old Fury:
"I'll
try the
whole
cause,
and
condemn
you
to
death.'"
    
```

3.7.7. Tables

260

Tables may be prepared in two either of two forms

261

markup example:

262

263

```

table(c3: 40, 30, 30){
This is a table
this would become column two of row one
column three of row one is here

And here begins another row
column two of row two
column three of row two, and so on

}table
    
```

resulting output:

264

265

This is a table
And here begins another row

this would become column two of row one
column two of row two

column three of row one is here
column three of row two, and so on

Same as a tic table

266
267

This is a table
And here begins another row

this would become column two of row one
column two of row two

column three of row one is here
column three of row two, and so on

Without instruction

268
269

This is a table
And here begins another row

this would become column two of row one
column two of row two

column three of row one is here
column three of row two, and so on

a second form may be easier to work with in cases where there is not much information in each column

270

markup example:¹⁴

271
272

```
!_ Table 3.1: Contributors to Wikipedia, January 2001 - June 2005
{table(h; 24, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12)}
      |Jan. 2001|Jan. 2002|Jan. 2003|Jan. 2004|July 2004|June 2006
Contributors*      |      10|      472|      2,188|      9,653|      25,011|      48,721
Active contributors** |        9|        212|         846|        3,228|        8,442|       16,945
Very active contributors*** |        0|         31|         190|         692|        1,639|         3,016
No. of English language articles|       25|      16,000|     101,000|     190,000|     320,000|     630,000
No. of articles, all languages |       25|      19,000|     138,000|     490,000|     862,000|    1,600,000

* Contributed at least ten times; ** at least 5 times in last month; *** more than 100 times
  in last month.
```

resulting output:

273

Table 3.1: Contributors to Wikipedia, January 2001 - June 2005

274
275

	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2004	July 2004	June 2006
Contributors*	10	472	2,188	9,653	25,011	48,721
Active contributors**	9	212	846	3,228	8,442	16,945
Very active contributors***	0	31	190	692	1,639	3,016
No. of English language articles	25	16,000	101,000	190,000	320,000	630,000
No. of articles, all languages	25	19,000	138,000	490,000	862,000	1,600,000

* Contributed at least ten times; ** at least 5 times in last month; *** more than 100 times in last month.

276

3.8. Additional breaks - linebreaks within objects, column and page-breaks

277

3.8.1. line-breaks

278

To break a line within a "paragraph object", two backslashes with a space before and a space or newline after them may be used.

279

280

¹⁴Table from the Wealth of Networks by Yochai Benkler
https://www.jus.uio.no/sisu/the_wealth_of_networks.yochai_benkler

To break a line within a "paragraph object", two backslashes `\\` with a space before and a space or newline after them `\\` may be used.

The html break `br` enclosed in angle brackets (though undocumented) is available in versions prior to 3.0.13 and 2.9.7 (it remains available for the time being, but is depreciated). 281

To draw a dividing line dividing paragraphs, see the section on page breaks. 282

3.8.2. page breaks 283

Page breaks are only relevant and honored in some output formats. A page break or a new page may be inserted manually using the following markup on a line on its own: 284

`page new ==` breaks the page, starts a new page. 285

`page break --` breaks a column, starts a new column, if using columns, else breaks the page, starts a new page. 286

`page break line across page -..-` draws a dividing line, dividing paragraphs 287

`page break:` 288

`-\\-`

`page (break) new:` 290

`=\\=`

`page (break) line across page (dividing paragraphs):` 292

`-..-`

3.9. Excluding Object Numbers 294

Object numbers can be switched off by adding a `#` to the end of a text object. 295

Sometimes it is wished to switch off object numbers for a larger group of text. In this case it is possible before the group, body of text to be without object numbers on a new line with nothing else on it to open the un-numbered object block with `- #` and to close the un-numbered block, and restart object numbering with on a similarly otherwise empty new-line with `-+#` 296

```
--~#
un-numbered object block of text contained here
still un-numbered
--+#
object numbering returns here and for subsequent text objects
to switch of object numbering for a single object, to the end of the object add ~# like so:~#
```

3.10. Bibliography / References

298

There are three ways to prepare a bibliography using sisu (which are mutually exclusive): (i) manually preparing and marking up as regular text in sisu a list of references, this is treated as a regular document segment (and placed before endnotes if any); (ii) preparing a bibliography, marking a heading level 1 !biblio (note the exclamation mark) and preparing a bibliography using various metadata tags including for author: title: year: a list of which is provided below, or; (iii) as an assistance in preparing a bibliography, marking a heading level 1 !biblio and tagging citations within footnotes for inclusion, identifying citations and having a parser attempt to extract them and build a bibliography of the citations provided.

299

For the heading/section sequence: endnotes, bibliography then book index to occur, the name biblio or bibliography must be given to the bibliography section, like so:

300

```
1~!biblio
```

301

3.10.1. a markup tagged metadata bibliography section

302

Here instead of writing your full citations directly in footnotes, each time you have new material to cite, you add it to your bibliography section (if it has not been added yet) providing the information you need against an available list of tags (provided below).

303

The required tags are au: ti: and year: ¹⁵ an short quick example might be as follows:

304

```
1~!biblio
au: von Hippel, E.
ti: Perspective: User Toolkits for Innovation
lng: (language)
jo: Journal of Product Innovation Management
vo: 18
ed: (editor)
yr: 2001
note:
```

305

¹⁵for which you may alternatively use the full form author: title: and year:

```

sn: Hippel, /{User Toolkits}/ (2001)
id: vHippel_2001
% form:

au: Benkler, Yochai
ti: The Wealth of Networks
st: How Social Production Transforms Markets and Freedom
lng: (language)
pb: Harvard University Press
edn: (edition)
yr: 2006
pl: U.S.
url: https://cyber.law.harvard.edu/wealth_of_networks/Main_Page
note:
sn: Benkler, /{Wealth of Networks}/ (2006)
id: Benkler2006

au: Quixote, Don; Panza, Sancho
ti: Taming Windmills, Keeping True
jo: Imaginary Journal
yr: 1605
url: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Don_Quixote
note: made up to provide an example of author markup for an article with two authors
sn: Quixote & Panza, /{Taming Windmills}/ (1605)
id: quixote1605

```

Note that the section name !biblio (or !bibliography) is required for the bibliography to be treated specially as such, and placed after the auto-generated endnote section. 306

Using this method, work goes into preparing the bibliography, the tags author or editor, year and title are required and will be used to sort the bibliography that is placed under the Bibliography section 307

The metadata tags may include shortname (sn:) and id, if provided, which are used for substitution within text. Every time the given id is found within the text it will be replaced by the given short title of the work (it is for this reason the short title has sisu markup to italicize the title), it should work with any page numbers to be added, the short title should be one that can easily be used to look up the full description in the bibliography. 308

The following footnote~{ quixote1605, pp 1000 - 1001, also Benkler2006 p 1. }~ 309

would be presented as: 310

Quixote and Panza, *Taming Windmills* (1605), pp 1000 - 1001 also, Benkler, *Wealth of Networks*, (2006) p 1 or rather¹⁶ 311

```

au: author Surname, FirstNames (if multiple semi-colon separator)
    (required unless editor to be used instead)
ti: title (required)
st: subtitle
jo: journal
vo: volume
ed: editor (required if author not provided)
tr: translator
src: source (generic field where others are not appropriate)

```

¹⁶Quixote and Panza, *Taming Windmills* (1605), pp 1000 - 1001 also, Benkler, *Wealth of Networks* (2006), p 1 312

```

in: in (like src)
pl: place/location (state, country)
pb: publisher
edn: edition
yr: year (yyyy or yyyy-mm or yyyy-mm-dd) (required)
pg: pages
url: https://url
note: note
id: create_short_identifier e.g. authorSurnameYear
    (used in substitutions: when found within text will be
    replaced by the short name provided)
sn: short name e.g. Author, /{short title}/, Year
    (used in substitutions: when an id is found within text
    the short name will be used to replace it)

```

3.10.2. Tagging citations for inclusion in the Bibliography

313

Here whenever you make a citation that you wish be included in the bibliography, you tag the citation as such using special delimiters (which are subsequently removed from the final text produced by sisu)

314

Here you would write something like the following, either in regular text or a footnote

315

316

```
See .: Quixote, Don; Panza, Sancho /{Taming Windmills, Keeping True}/ (1605) :.
```

SiSU will parse for a number of patterns within the delimiters to try make out the authors, title, date etc. and from that create a Bibliography. This is more limited than the previously described method of preparing a tagged bibliography, and using an id within text to identify the work, which also lends itself to greater consistency.

317

3.11. Glossary

318

Using the section name `1 !glossary` results in the Glossary being treated specially as such, and placed after the auto-generated endnote section (before the bibliography/list of references if there is one).

319

The Glossary is ordinary text marked up in a manner deemed suitable for that purpose. e.g. with the term in bold, possibly with a hanging indent.

320

321

```

1~!glossary
  _0_1 *{GPL}* An abbreviation that stands for "General Purpose License." ...
  _0_1 [provide your list of terms and definitions]

```

In the given example the first line is not indented subsequent lines are by one level, and the term to be defined is in bold text.

322

3.12. Book index

323

To make an index append to paragraph the book index term relates to it, using an equal sign and curly braces.

324

Currently two levels are provided, a main term and if needed a sub-term.

325

Sub-terms are separated from the main term by a colon.

326

```
Paragraph containing main term and sub-term.
={Main term:sub-term}
```

The index syntax starts on a new line, but there should not be an empty line between paragraph and index markup.

327

The structure of the resulting index would be:

328

```
Main term, 1
  sub-term, 1
```

329

Several terms may relate to a paragraph, they are separated by a semicolon. If the term refers to more than one paragraph, indicate the number of paragraphs.

330

```
Paragraph containing main term, second term and sub-term.
={first term; second term: sub-term}
```

331

The structure of the resulting index would be:

332

```
First term, 1,
Second term, 1,
  sub-term, 1
```

333

If multiple sub-terms appear under one paragraph, they are separated under the main term heading from each other by a pipe symbol.

334

```
Paragraph containing main term, second term and sub-term.
={Main term:
  sub-term+2|second sub-term;
  Another term
}
```

335

A paragraph that continues discussion of the first sub-term

The plus one in the example provided indicates the first sub-term spans one additional paragraph. The logical structure of the resulting index would be:

336

```
Main term, 1,
  sub-term, 1-3,
  second sub-term, 1,
  Another term, 1
```

337

4. Composite documents markup

338

It is possible to build a document by creating a master document that requires other documents. The documents required may be complete documents that could be generated independently, or they could be markup snippets, prepared so as to be easily available to be placed within another text. If the calling document is a master document (built from other documents), it should be named with the suffix **.ssm** Within this document you would provide information on the other documents that should be included within the text. These may be other documents that would be processed in a regular way, or markup bits prepared only for inclusion within a master document **.sst** regular markup file, or **.ssi** (insert/information) A secondary file of the composite document is built prior to processing with the same prefix and the suffix **._sst**

339

basic markup for importing a document into a master document

340

```
<< filename1.sst
```

```
<< filename2.ssi
```

341

The form described above should be relied on. Within the Vim editor it results in the text thus linked becoming hyperlinked to the document it is calling in which is convenient for editing.

342

5. Substitutions

343

markup example:

344

345

```
The current Debian is ${debian_stable} the next debian will be ${debian_testing}

Configure substitution in _sisu/sisu_document_make

@make:
:substitute: /${debian_stable}/,'*{Wheezy}*' /${debian_testing}/,'*{Jessie}*'

```

resulting output:

346

The current Debian is \${debian_stable} the next debian will be
\${debian_testing}

347

Another test \${sisudoc} ok?

348

Configure substitution in _sisu/sisu_document_make

349

6. Footnote, endnote stress test

350

Globalisation is to be observed as a trend intrinsic to the world economy.¹⁷ Rudimentary economics explains this runaway process, as being driven by competition within the business community to achieve efficient production, and to reach and extend available markets.¹⁸ Technological advancement particularly in transport and communications has historically played a fundamental role in the furtherance of international commerce, with the Net, technology's latest spatio-temporally transforming offering, linchpin of the "new-economy", extending exponentially the global reach of the business community. The Net covers much of the essence of international commerce providing an instantaneous, low cost, convergent, global and borderless: information centre, marketplace and channel for communications, payments and the delivery of services and intellectual property. The sale of goods, however, involves the separate element of their physical delivery. The Net has raised a plethora of questions and has frequently offered solutions. The increased transparency of borders arising from the Net's ubiquitous nature results in an increased demand for the transparency of operation. As economic activities become increasingly global, to reduce transaction costs, there is a strong incentive for the "law" that provides for them, to do so in a similar dimension. The appeal of transnational legal solutions lies in the potential reduction in complexity, more widely dispersed expertise, and resulting increased transaction efficiency. The Net reflexively offers possibilities for the development of transnational legal solutions, having in a similar vein transformed the possibilities for the promulgation of texts, the sharing of ideas and collaborative ventures. There are however, likely to be tensions within the legal community protecting entrenched practices against that which is new, (both in law and technology) and the business community's goal to reduce transaction costs. This here <https://sisudoc.org/now> is a test and repeat
「 does this work? 」

351

Within commercial law an analysis of law and economics may assist in developing a better understanding of the relationship between commercial law and the commercial sector it serves.¹⁹ "...[T]he importance of the interrelations between law and economics can be seen in the twin facts that legal change is often a function of economic ideas and conditions, which necessitate and/or generate demands for legal change, and that economic change is often governed by legal change."²⁰ In doing so, however, it is important to be aware that there are several

352

¹⁷As Maria Cattai Livanos suggests in *The global economy - an opportunity to be seized* in *Business World* the Electronic magazine of the International Chamber of Commerce (Paris, July 1997) at <https://www.iccwbo.org/html/globallec.htm>

"Globalization is unstoppable. Even though it may be only in its early stages, it is already intrinsic to the world economy. We have to live with it, recognize its advantages and learn to manage it. That imperative applies to governments, who would be unwise to attempt to stem the tide for reasons of political expediency. It also goes for companies of all sizes, who must now compete on global markets and learn to adjust their strategies accordingly, seizing the opportunities that globalization offers."

¹⁸To remain successful, being in competition, the business community is compelled to take advantage of the opportunities provided by globalisation.

¹⁹Realists would contend that law is contextual and best understood by exploring the interrelationships between law and the other social sciences, such as sociology, psychology, political science, and economics.

²⁰Part of a section cited in Mercurio and Steven G. Medema, *Economics and the Law: from Posner to*

competing schools of law and economics, with different perspectives, levels of abstraction, and analytical consequences of and for the world that they model.²¹
This sentence trails test endnote. \$\$\$

\$\$\$

Difference?²²

* !glossary

head

header document header, containing document specific (i) metadata information or (ii) make instructions

(document) structure relationship between headings and sub-headings, and the objects they contain. Document structure is extracted from heading levels, which are either: explicitly marked up, or; determined from a make regex provided in the document header. Use of document structure allow for the meaningful representation of documents in alternative ways and the use of ocn permits easy reference across different output formats.

heading document heading, each heading is marked indicating its level (in relation to other headings), and this is used as basis for determining document structure. There are 8 levels, which are can be distinguished as being one of three types: (i) 1 title level (marked up A or numeric 0); (ii) 3 optional document division levels, above text separating headings (marked up B - D, or numeric 1 to 3); (iii) 4 text headings (marked up 1 - 4, or numeric 4 to 7)

levels == heading levels document heading level, see heading and structure

marked up headings / mark up level

collapsed headings / collapsed levels

numeric levels

dummy heading a markup level 1 / dummy level 4 that does not exist in the original text that is manually inserted to maintain the documents structure rule that text follows a heading of markup level 1 (rather than A to D) (numeric level 4 rather than 0 to 3)

relatives? see ancestors and descendants

document ...

ancestors heading levels above the current heading level which it logically falls

Post-Modernism (Princeton, 1997) p. 11, with reference to Karl N. Llewellyn *The Effect of Legal Institutions upon Economics*, *American Economic Review* 15 (December 1925) pp 655-683, Mark M. Litchman *Economics, the Basis of Law*, *American Law Review* 61 (May-June 1927) pp 357-387, and W. S. Holdsworth *A Neglected Aspect of the Relations between Economic and Legal History*, *Economic History Review* 1 (January 1927-1928) pp 114-123.

²¹For a good introduction see Nicholas Mercuro and Steven G. Medema, *Economics and the Law: from Posner to Post-Modernism* (Princeton, 1997). These include: Chicago law and economics (New law and economics); New Haven School of law and economics; Public Choice Theory; Institutional law and economics; Neoinstitutional law and economics; Critical Legal Studies.

²²puzzle away

under and to which it belongs (headings preceding current level under which it occurs)

decendants decendant headings are sub-headings beneath the current heading level, heading levels below the current heading level which are derived from it and belong to it (sub-headings contained beneath current level); decendant objects are the range of objects contained by a heading (ocn ranges for each heading in document body) 367

(document) sections a document can be divided into 3 parts: front; body and; back. Front matter includes the table of contents (which is generated from headings) and any parts of the document that are presented before the document body (this might include a copyright notice for example). The document body, the substantive part of the document, all its substantive objects, including: headings, paragraphs, tables, verse etc. This is followed by optional backmatter: endnotes, generated from inline markup; glossary, from section using a subset of regular markup, with an indication that section is to be treated as glossary. Note two things glossary might do that it does not, there is: no automatic (sorting) alphabetisation of listing; no creation of term anchor tags (perhaps it should); bibliography, created from a specially marked up section, with indication that section is to be treated as bibliography; bookindex generated from dedicated markup appended to objects providing index terms and the relevant range; blurb made up of ordinary markup, with indication that section is to be treated as blurb 368

segment, segmented text certain forms of output are conveniently segmented, e.g. epub and segmented html. The document is broken into chunks indicated by markup level 1 heading (numeric level 4 headings) as the significant level at which the document should be segmented, and including all decendant objects of that level. For a longer text/book this will usually the chapter level. (this is significant in e.g. for epub and segmented html, which are broken by segment, usually chosen to be chapter) 369

scroll the document as a "scroll", e.g. as a single text file, or continuous html document 370

object a unit of text. Objects include: headings; paragraphs; code blocks; grouped text; verse of poems; tables. Each substantive object is given an object number, that should make it citable. 371

ocn (object citation number / citation number) numbers assigned sequentially to each substantive object of a document. An ocn has the characteristic of remaining identical across output formats. Translations should be prepared so number remains identical across objects in different languages 372

unnumbered paragraph (place marker at end of paragraph) 373

unnumbered paragraph, delete when not required (place marker at end of paragraph) [used in dummy headings, eg. sometimes used for segmented html, e.g. to mark a prologue that is not otherwise identified as such as belonging to its own segment, segment will be created as such an placed in toc, but will not be found in scroll versions of the document] 374

citation number (see ocn / object citation number) 375

heading auto-numbering set in header, switched off in markup level 1 with an 376

appended minus 1 - or 1 given_segname-

document abstraction (== internal representation) intermediate step, 377
preprocessing of document, into abstraction / representation that is used by all
downstream processing, i.e. for all output formats. This allows normalisation,
reducing alternative markup options to common representations, e.g. code blocks
(open and close), tables, ways of instructing that text be bold, shortuct way of
providing and endnote reference to a link

(document) internal representation (== document abstraction) see document 378
abstraction

node representation 379

attribute (object attributes) when the document is abstracted attributes 380
associated with an object, for example for a: paragraph, indent (hang ... check &
add), bulleted, for a: code block, the language syntax, whether the block is
numbered

inline markup when the document is abstracted, markup that remains 381
embedded in the text, such as its font face (bold, italic, emphasis, underscore,
strike, superscript, subscript), links, endnotes

sequential all objects backkeeping number? 382

7. Sample Commands

383

7.1. general

384

```
sdp/bin/sdp-ldc -v -epub -html -sqlite-update -output-dir=tmp/program-output
data/sisupod/sisu-manual
```

385

```
time ( sdp/bin/sdp-ldc -v -epub -html -sqlite-update
-output-dir=tmp/program-output data/sisupod/* )
```

386

7.2. source & sisupod

387

```
sdp/bin/sdp-ldc -v -source -sisupod -output-dir=tmp/program-output
data/sisudir/media/text/sisu-manual.sst
```

388

```
sdp/bin/sdp-ldc -v -source -sisupod -output-dir=tmp/program-output
data/sisupod/sisu-manual
```

389

```
sdp/bin/sdp-ldc -v -source -sisupod -output-dir=tmp/program-output
data/sisupod/*
```

390

7.3. sqlite

391

```
sdp/bin/sdp-ldc -v -sqlite-db-drop -output-dir=tmp/program-output
```

392

```
sdp/bin/sdp-ldc -v -sqlite-db-create -output-dir=tmp/program-output
```

393

```
sdp/bin/sdp-ldc -v -sqlite-db-recreate -output-dir=tmp/program-output
```

394

```
sdp/bin/sdp-ldc -v -sqlite-db-recreate -sqlite-insert
-output-dir=tmp/program-output data/sisupod/*
```

395

```
sdp/bin/sdp-ldc -v -sqlite-db-recreate -sqlite-update
-output-dir=tmp/program-output data/sisupod/*
```

396

```
sdp/bin/sdp-ldc -v -sqlite-db-drop -sqlite-db-create -sqlite-update -epub -html
-output-dir=tmp/program-output data/sisupod/*
```

397

```
sdp/bin/sdp-ldc -v -sqlite-db-drop -sqlite-db-create -sqlite-update -epub -html
-output-dir=tmp/program-output data/sisupod/*
```

398

```
sdp/bin/sdp-ldc -v -sqlite-db-drop -sqlite-db-create -sqlite-update -epub -html
-output-dir=tmp/program-output data/sisupod/sisu-manual
```

399

```
sdp/bin/sdp-ldc -v -sqlite-db-drop -sqlite-db-create -sqlite-update -epub -html
-output-dir=tmp/program-output data/sisupod/sisu-manual
```

400

```
sdp/bin/sdp-dmd -v -epub -html -output-dir=tmp/program-output
data/sisudir/media/text/sisu_markup.sst
```

401

Endnotes

Book Index

403

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Blurb

404

SiSU was started in 1997, open-sourced in 2005.