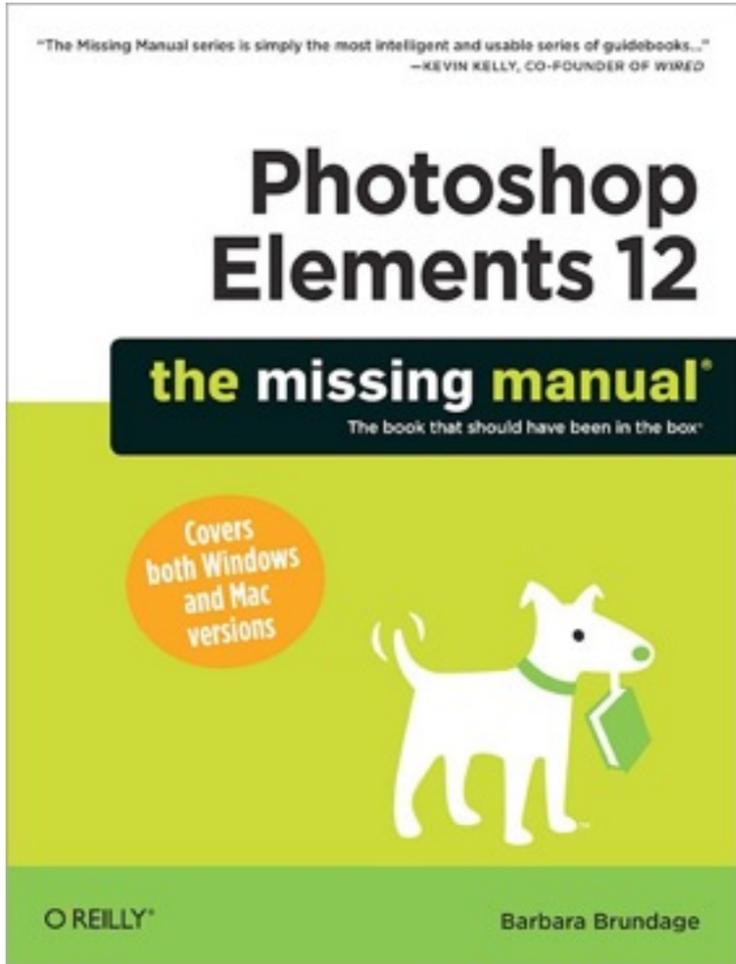
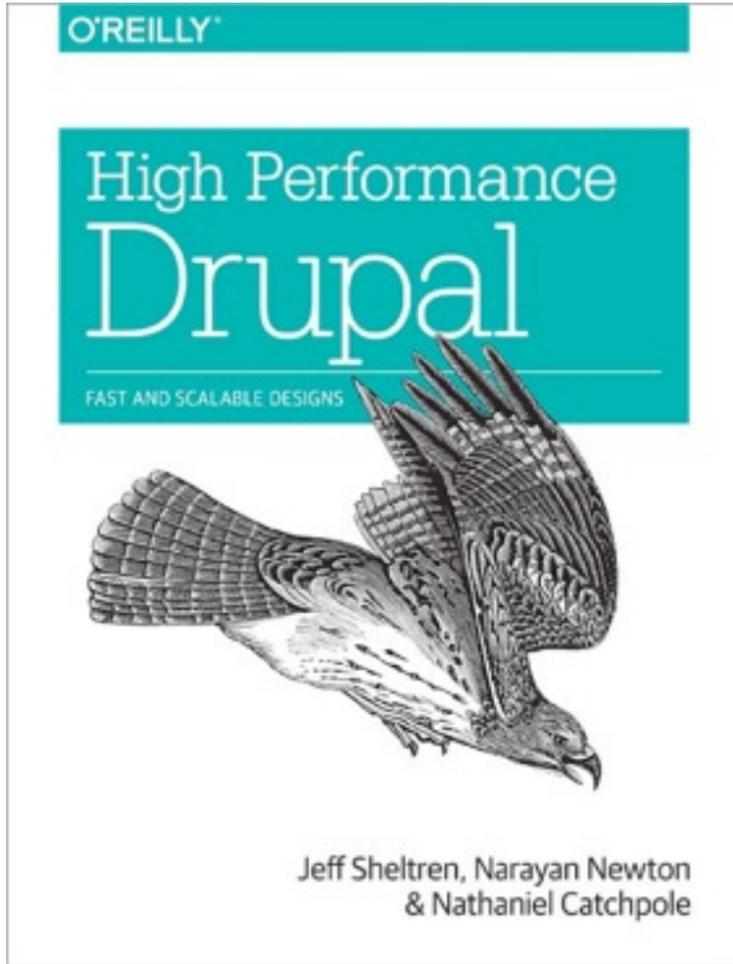
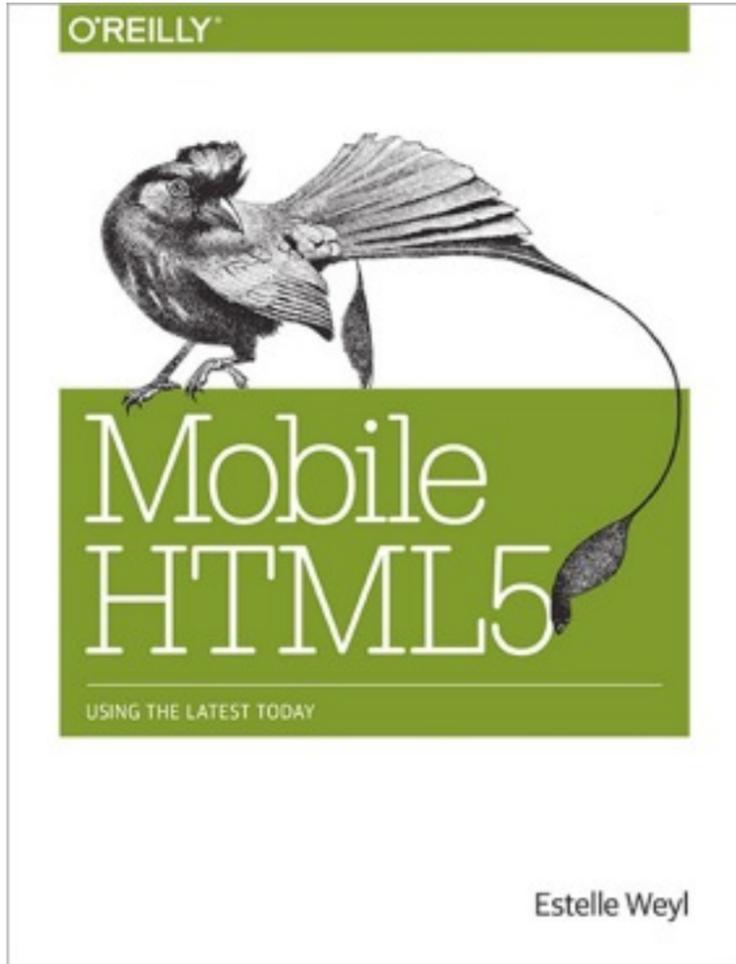


# Publisher Case Study:

O'REILLY®

“O'Reilly spreads the knowledge of innovators  
through its technology **books,**  
**online services,** magazines, research,  
and **tech conferences**”





- Reference books
- Templated designs
- DRM-free
- Frequent updates



- chapter titles
- paragraphs

+

- sections
- notes, tips, warnings
- sidebars
- code samples
- formal examples
- tables
- images
- quizzes
- etc...

- Reference books
- Templated designs
- DRM-free
- Frequent updates



- Reference books
- Templated designs
- DRM-free
- Frequent updates



“At O’Reilly Media,  
we’ve always published  
our ebooks DRM free,  
following the advice of  
Lao Tzu, who said, 2500  
years ago,

**‘Fail to honor  
people, they fail  
to honor you.’ ”**

—Tim O’Reilly,  
Founder

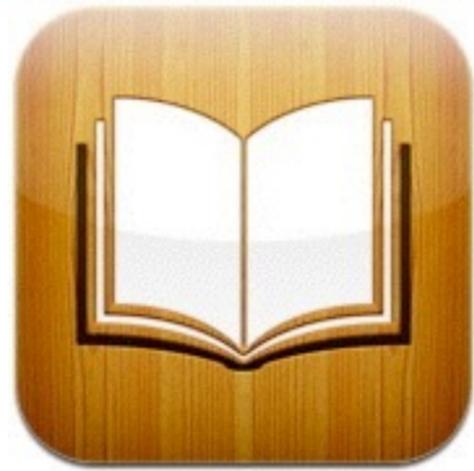
- Reference books
- Templated designs
- **DRM-free**
- Frequent updates



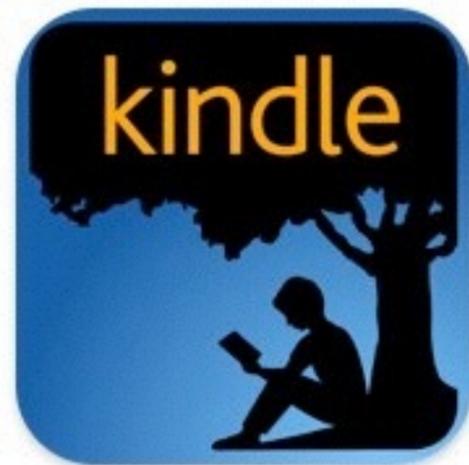


- Reference books
- Templated designs
- DRM-free
- Frequent updates

# Multi-format Book Production



**EPUB**



**MOBI**



**DAISY**



**PDF**



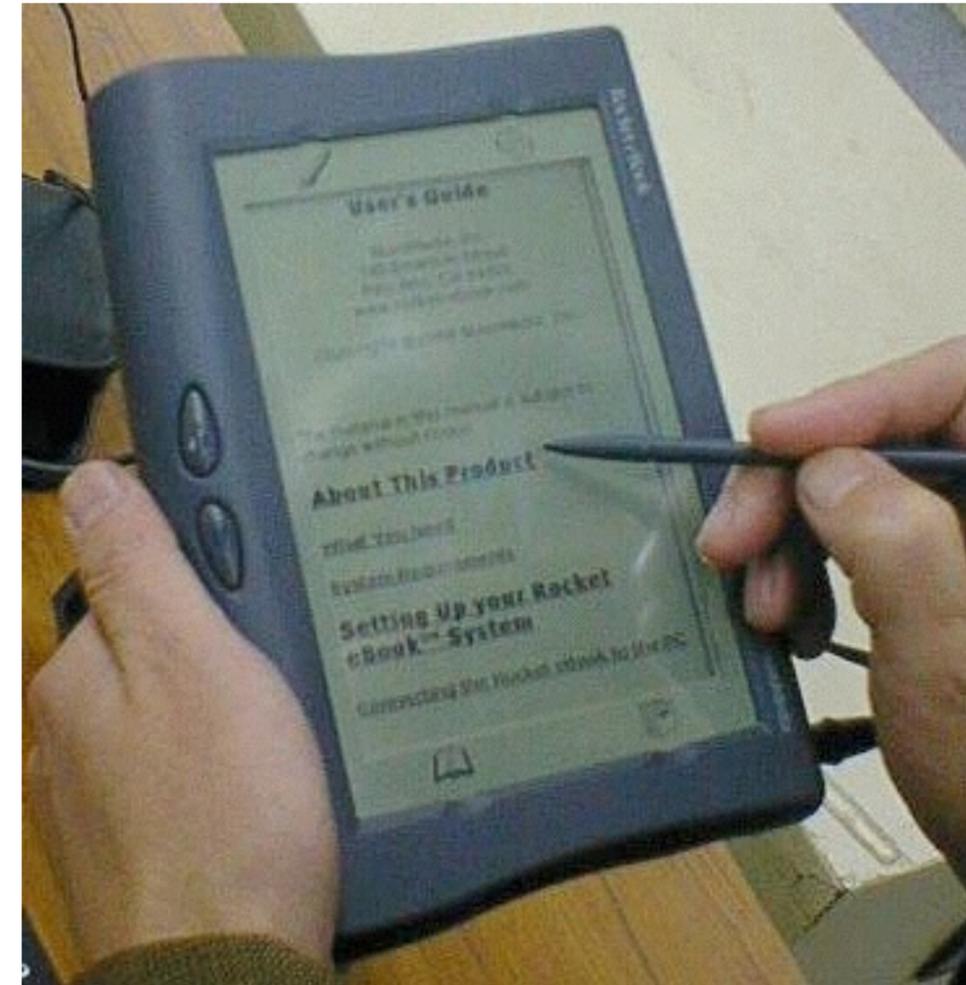
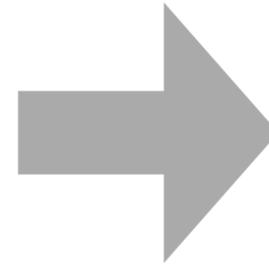
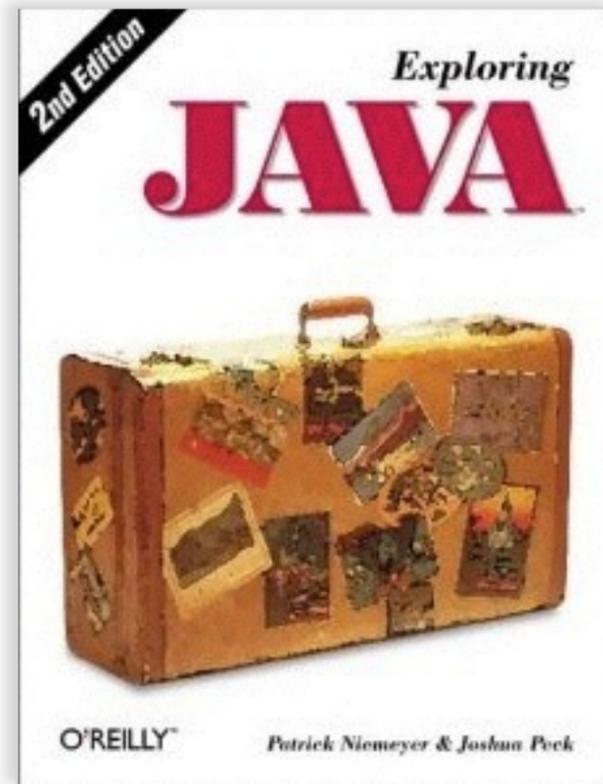
**Print**

# The Toolchain

Past and Present



# 1998



“Unfortunately, the early models of the Rocket eBook do not yet support HTML tables and lists. Because technical materials tends to contain a heavy dose of tables and lists, **there are formidable conversion problems.**”

Linda Walsh,  
Director of Product Marketing @ O'Reilly,  
Dec 7 1998

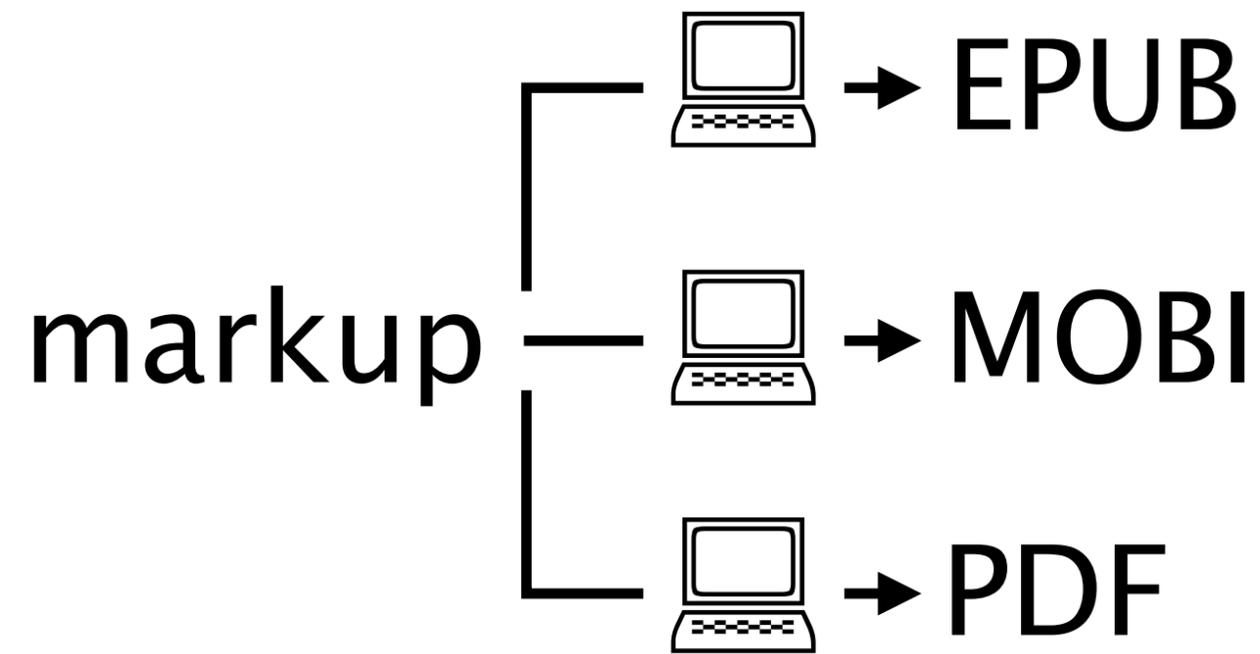




“...Our idea was eventually we’d be able to **produce multiple formats from the same source file**. And, of course, now we do that and it’s really given us an advantage. But back when we were doing it in the 90s, it was like, ‘It takes us longer; it costs more. We’re going to have all of these tools that are nonstandard. Why aren’t we just using Quark like everybody else?’”

Tim O’Reilly,  
Founder,  
in an interview in 2012





# 1991: O'Reilly sponsors DocBook XML

`<title>`

`<chapter>`

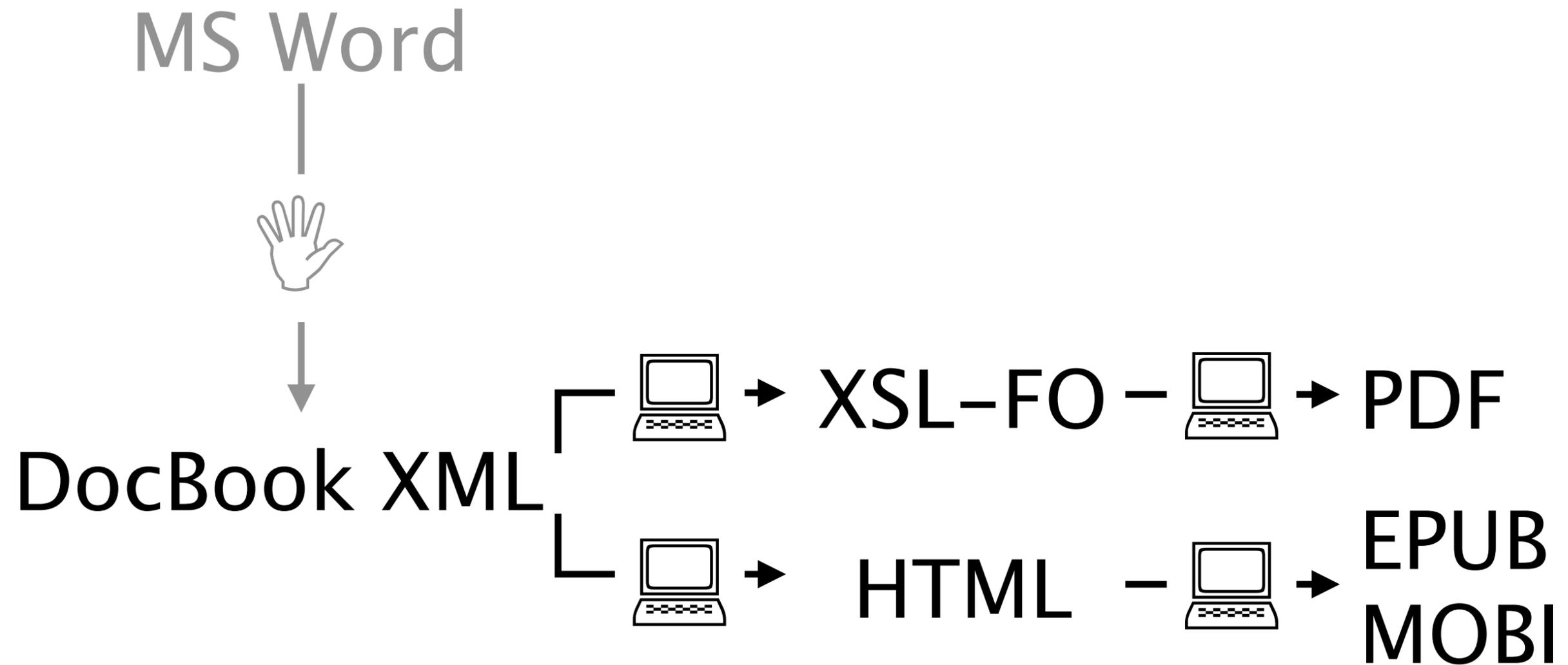
`<sect1>`

`<sidebar>`

`<note>`

`<example>`





MS Word



FrameMaker  
InDesign



PDF



DocBook XML



HTML



EPUB  
MOBI



```
<note>Here's an example  
of a note in multiple  
templates.</note>
```



**Note**

Here's an example of a note in multiple templates.

---

**Note**

*Here's an example of a note in multiple templates.*

---

---

**NOTE**

Here's an example of a note in multiple templates.

---



# Consistent Markup is Crucial for Automation



# Provide authors with a MS Word template

The image shows a Microsoft Word document template on the left and the Styles pane on the right. The document header includes the text "DRAFT", "O'Reilly & Associates", and "11/29/2013". A large red "1" is positioned above the word "Web" in the main body of the document. At the bottom of the page, there is a paragraph of text: "Google's front page is deceptively simple: a search form and a couple of buttons. Yet that basic interface—so alluring in its simplicity—belies the power of the Google engine underneath and the wealth of information at its disposal. If you use Google's search". The Styles pane on the right is titled "Styles" and shows the "Current style of selected text" as "ChapterLabel,cl". Below this, there are buttons for "New Style..." and "Select All". A list of styles is provided under "Pick a style to apply:", including "CellSubhead,ts", "ChapterLabel,cl", "ChapterTitle,ct", "Code,x", and "CodeEmphasis,em". At the bottom of the pane, there is a "List:" dropdown set to "Recommended" and two checkboxes: "Show Styles Guides" and "Show Direct Formatting Guides".



# late 2002: AsciiDoc v1.0

```
[[chapter id]]  
== This Is a Chapter Title  
  
Type some text here to make a  
plain paragraph.
```

```
<chapter role="chapterid">  
<title>This Is a Chapter Title</title>  
  
<para>Type some text here to make a  
plain paragraph.</para>  
  
</chapter>
```



2011: Antenna House adds CSS support

~~XSL-FO~~

✓ CSS

HTML is the key





# Authoring formats:

---

**Microsoft Word**

**DocBook XML**

**AsciiDoc**

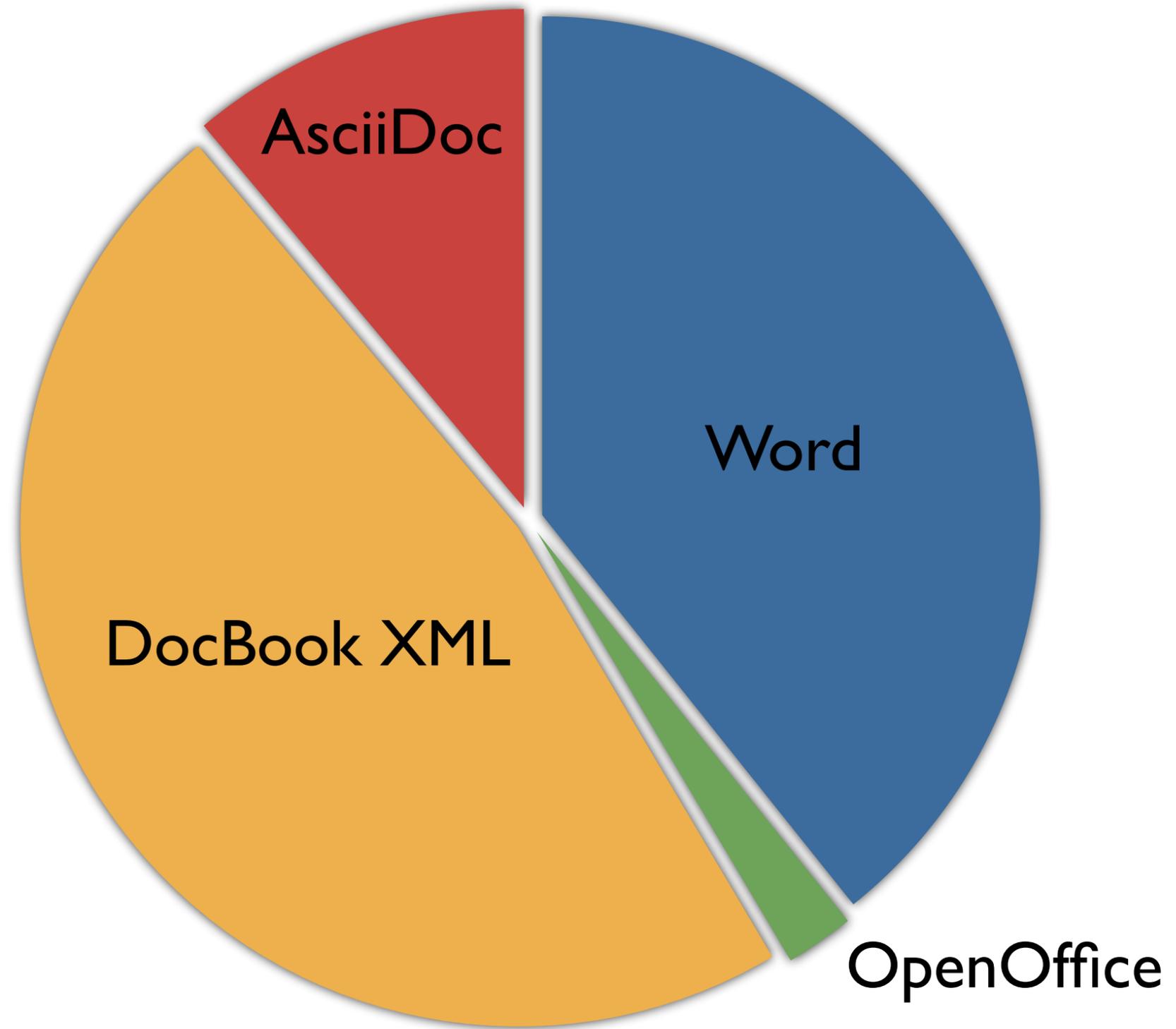
**Markdown**

**OpenOffice**



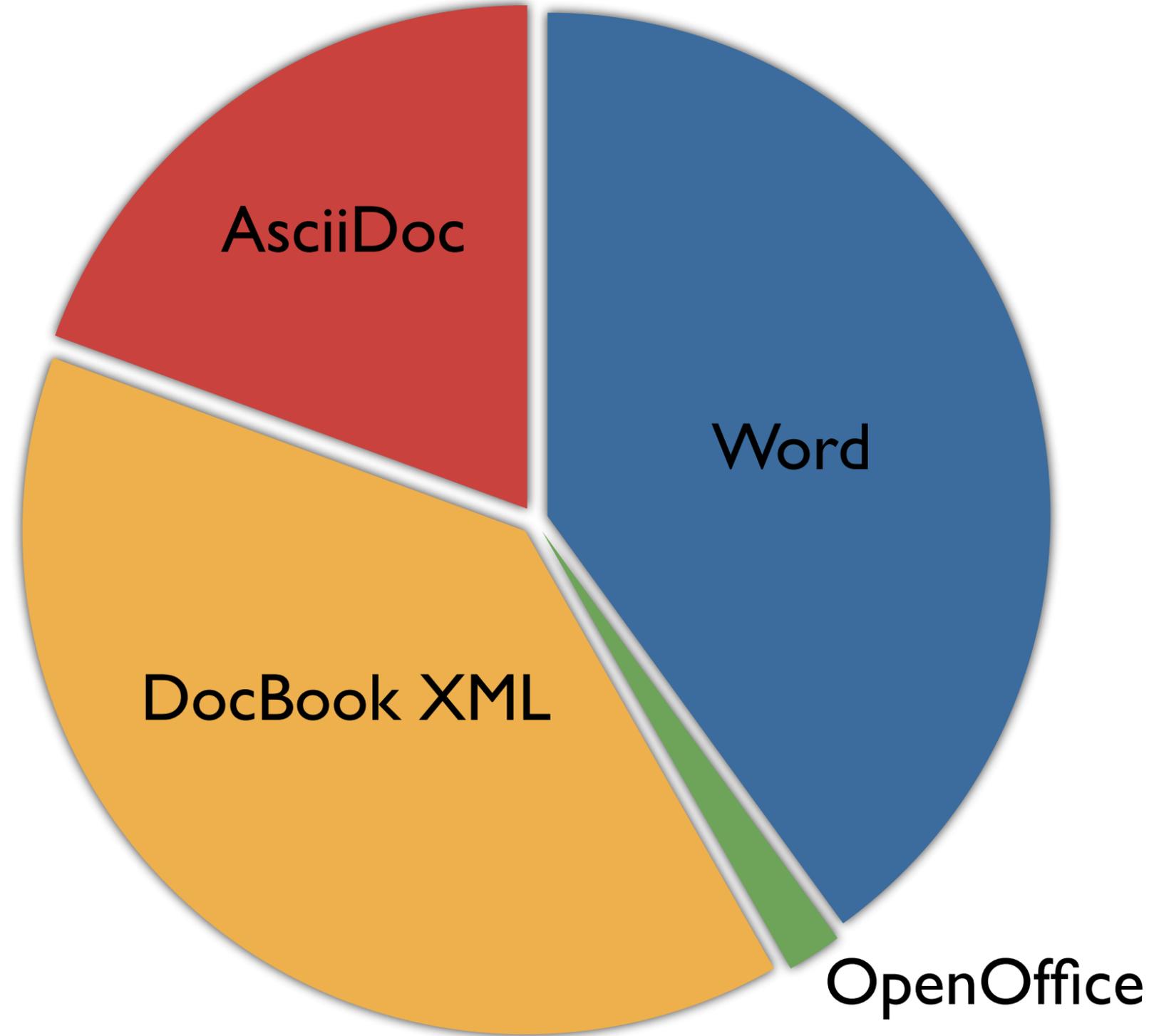
# 2011

---



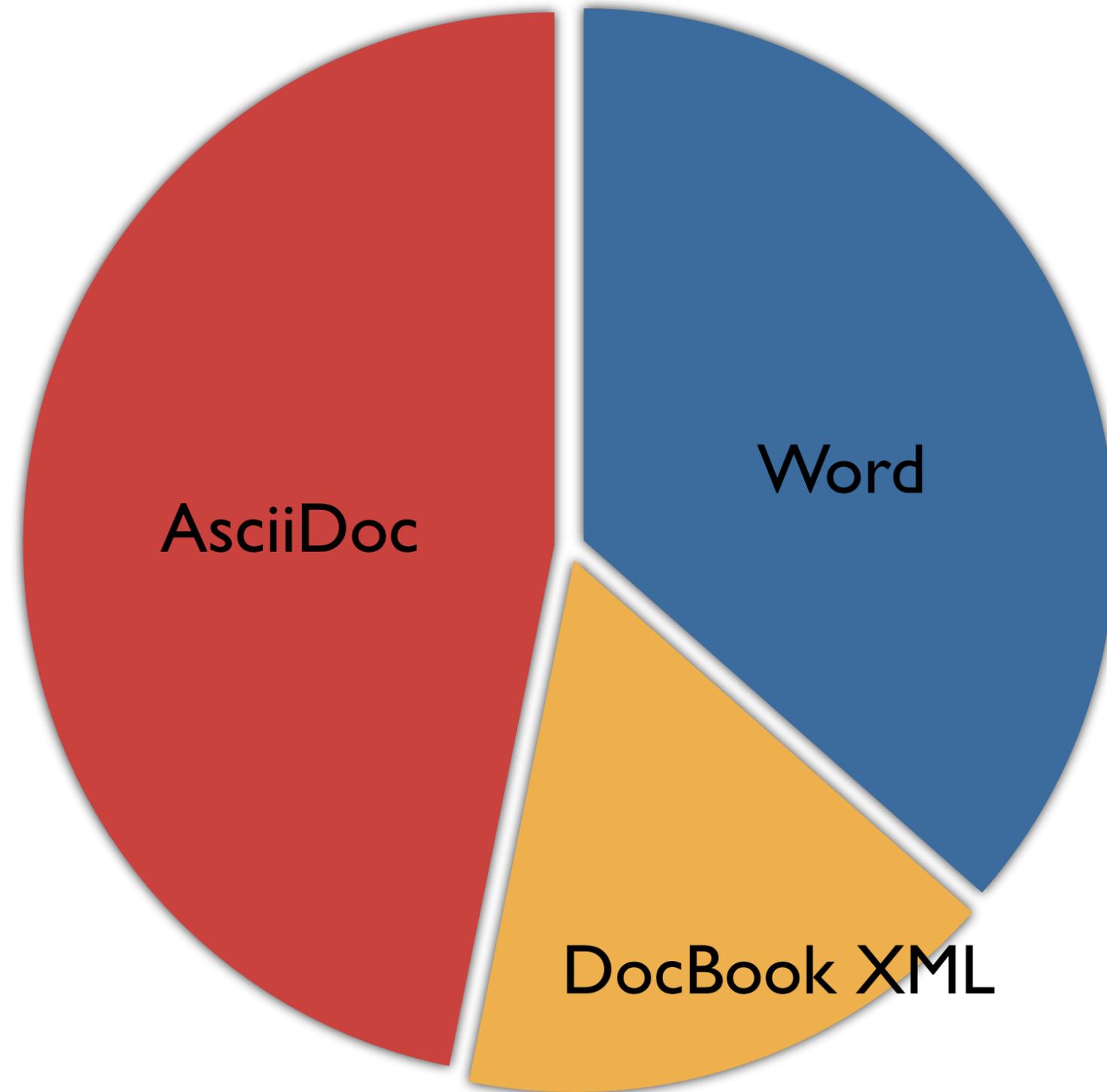
# 2012

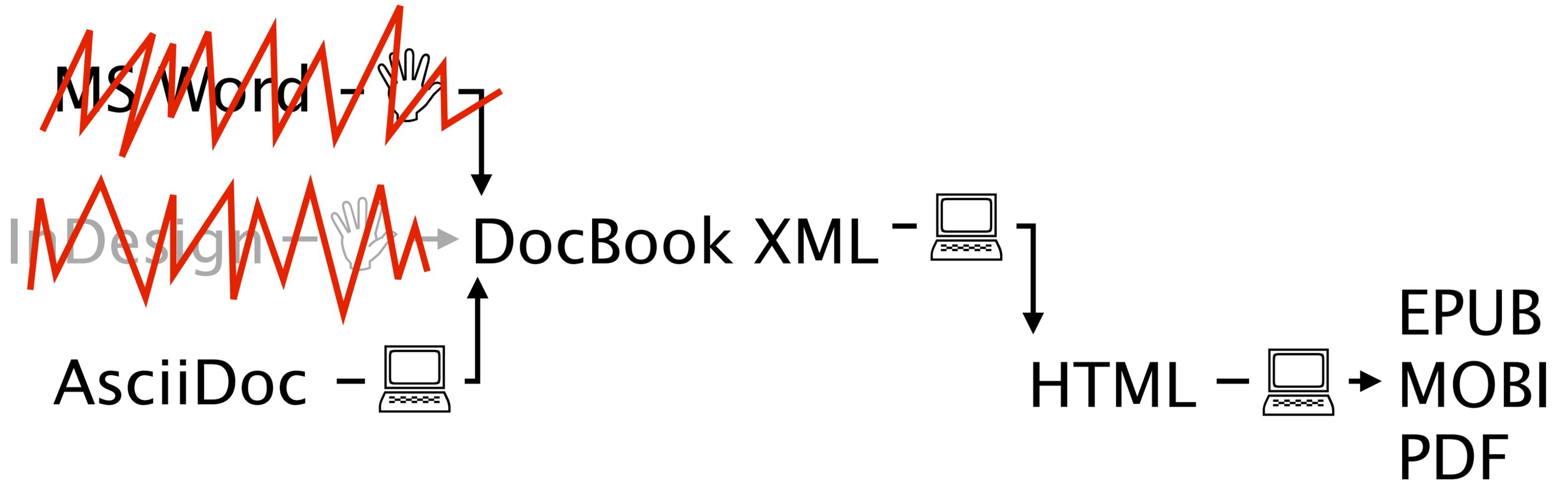
---



# 2013

---





## Welcome to Atlas

Version Control with  
Git

Simple markup with  
AsciiDoc

Support for all major  
digital formats

Atlas is currently in private beta. If you'd like to know more about Atlas, please join the notification list [over at the latest version.](#)

O'REILLY®

ATLAS



← Dashboard T ☰ □ 🔗 ⋮ 🏠 📄 Saved ✓

Settings

Quick Links

Files

- book-docinfo.xml
- ch01.asciidoc**
- ch02.asciidoc
- ch03.asciidoc
- ch04.asciidoc
- ch05.asciidoc
- ch06.asciidoc
- collecting\_feedback\_with\_chime...
- index.asciidoc
- social\_sidebar.asciidoc

New File    Rename

```
[[chapid_1]]
== Join the Publishing Revolution

This is where I like to write!

Thank you for your interest in Atlas! Atlas is a wiki-like, git-managed
authoring platform for creating books. If you haven't already, you may want to
check out the http://atlas.labs.oreilly.com/getting\_started\[getting started
video\] (\(\("video", "introduction to Atlas"\)\))for a quick introduction to Atlas.

video::http://d4uxalfja0cvd.cloudfront.net/1230000000065/videos/5fb6a4eabc0c613836d71f2035e9f5d5.mp4\[poster='http://d4uxalfja0cvd.cloudfront.net/1230000000065/videos/5fb6a4eabc0c613836d71f2035e9f5d5\_4.jpg'\]

Some of the features of Atlas are as follows:

Simple markup::
  Atlas supports http://www.methods.co.nz/asciidoc/index.html\[AsciiDoc\] and, for
  simpler projects, http://daringfireball.net/projects/markdown/\[Markdown\].
Git backend::
  If you have a book, you have a http://git-scm.com/\[git\] repository and all of
  the power and convenience that comes with using git version control.
Easy book, ebook, and web builds::
  Atlas lets you build your project in four formats at any time: Mobi (for the
  Kindle), EPUB (for most other ebook platforms), PDF (for print), and HTML (for
  the web). Atlas also gives you tools to debug your ebook formats so that you can
  identify and fix problems quickly.
An invitation system::
  Add collaborators to your project at any time by simply sending an invite.
Flexible writing options::
```

## Choose File Formats

PDF

Build your book as a PDF file for digital or print.

EPUB

Build your book in EPUB format for Nook and IOS.

MOBI

Build your book in MOBI format for Kindle.

HTML

Build your book as a website hosted on O'Reilly Chimera.

## Files to Ignore

 book-docinfo.xml

## Files to Build

 ch01.asciidoc

 ch02.asciidoc

 ch03.asciidoc

 ch04.asciidoc

 ch05.asciidoc

 ch06.asciidoc

 collecting\_feedback\_with\_chimera.asciidoc

 social\_sidebar.asciidoc

 index.asciidoc

Build!



# Lesson 1:

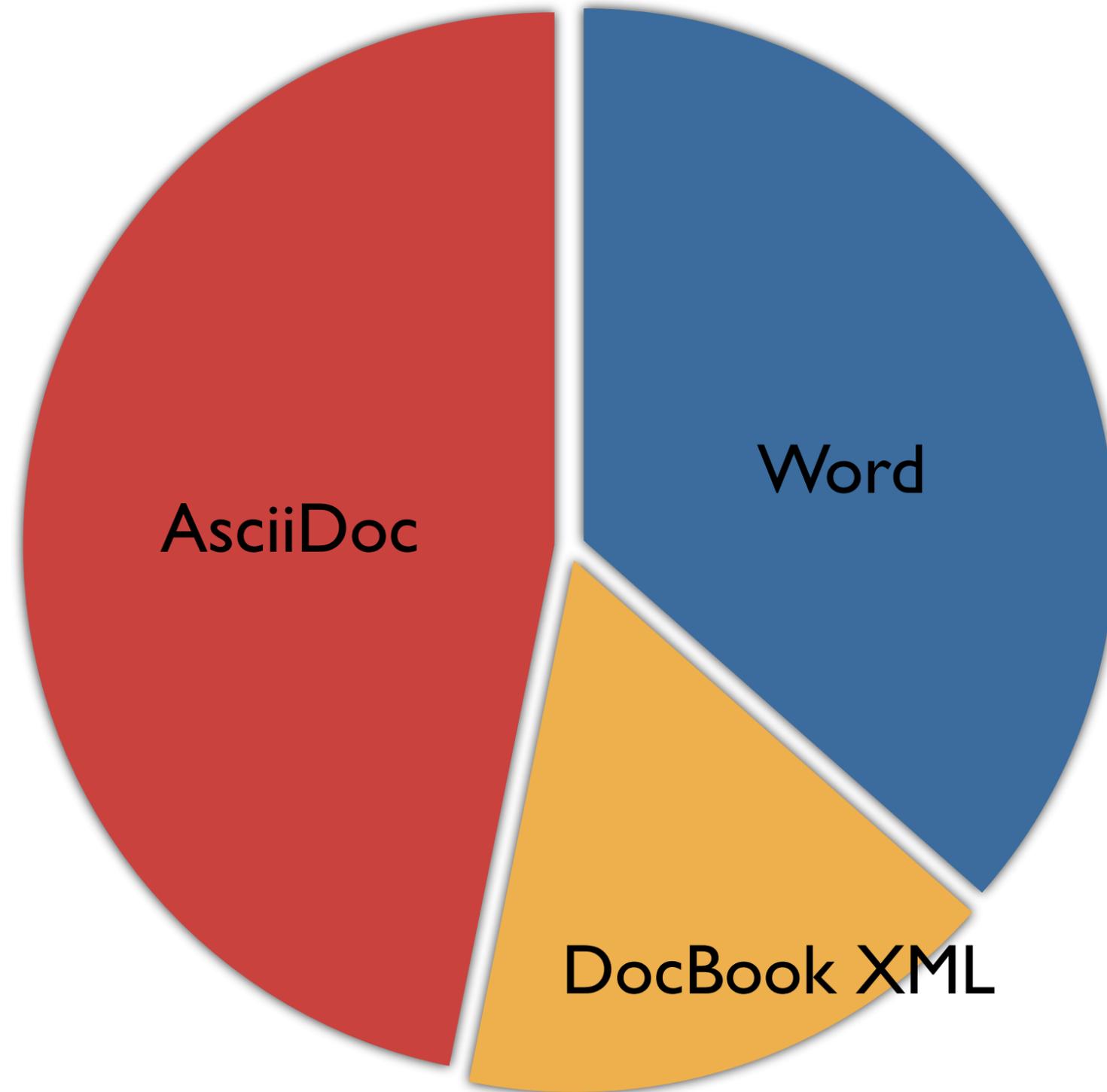
---

**Writing is visual,**  
**Markup is hard**  
(but necessary)



# 2013

---



AsciiDoc

(few variables)



DocBook XML

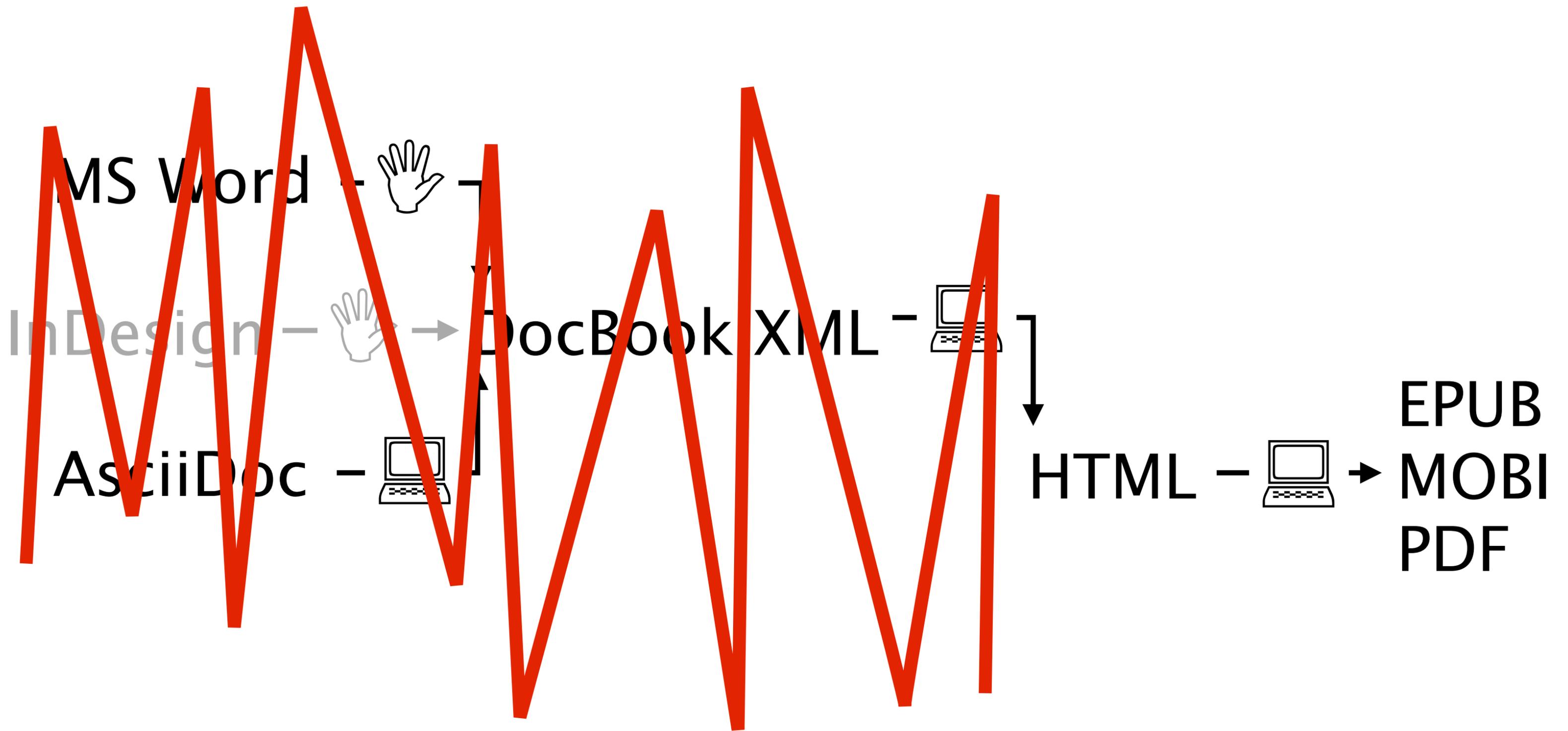
(more variables)



**HTML**

(lots of variables)

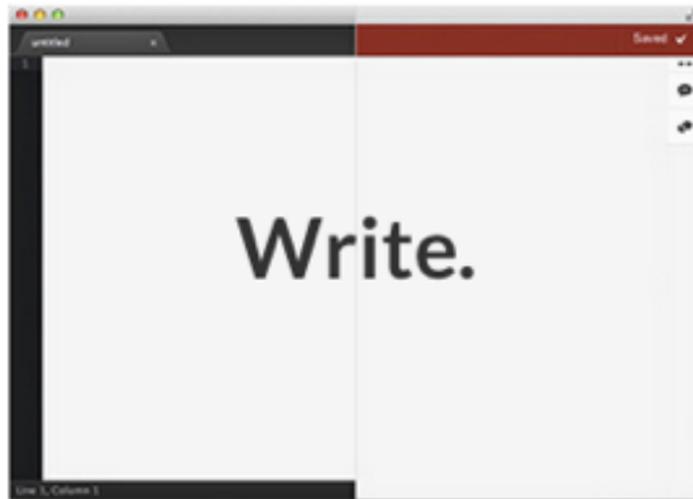




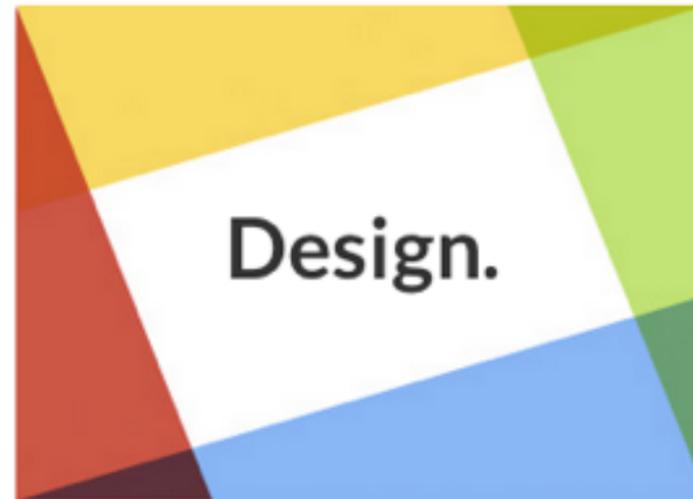
# Welcome to Atlas

A powerful authoring platform built on *Git*.

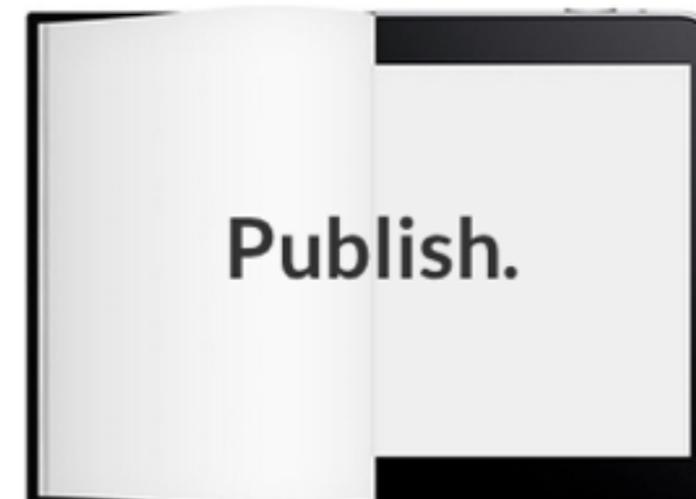
We are currently in private beta. Sign up to request an invitation, or [email us](#) directly to get the conversation started.



Write offline in your favorite text editor or our beautiful online writing environment. It's up to you.



Choose from a range of built-in templates to style your content for all the export formats, or design your own template using CSS.



Publish your content to a variety of formats for print, web, tablets, and e-readers with the press of a button.

DEMO



HTMLBook:  
semantics-driven  
HTML for books



# DocBook:

# HTMLBook:

`<title>` → `<h1>`

`<chapter>` → `<section data-type="chapter">`

`<sect1>` → `<section data-type="sect1">`

`<sidebar>` → `<div data-type="sidebar">`

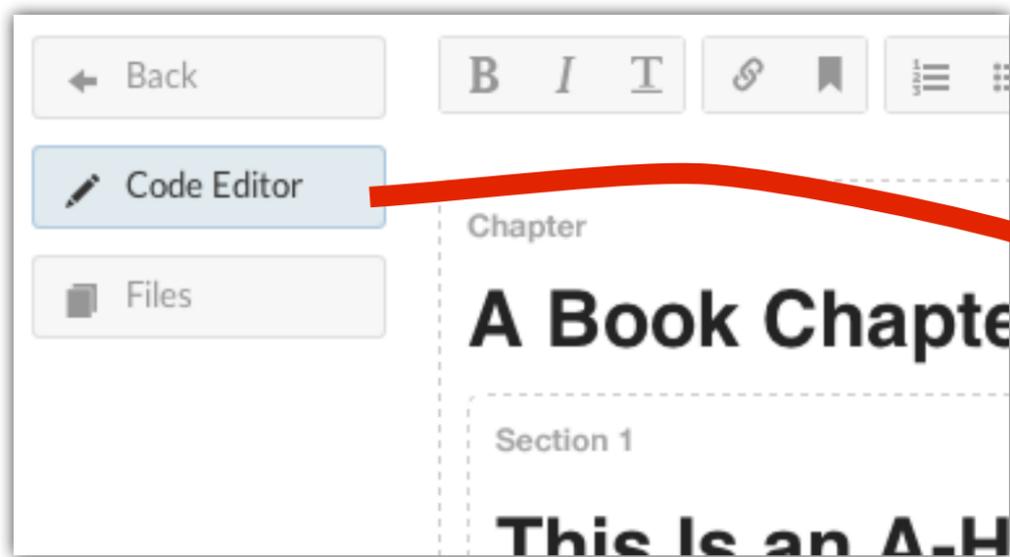


## Lesson 2:

---

**There's no such  
thing as magic**





CSS



# CSS for eReaders

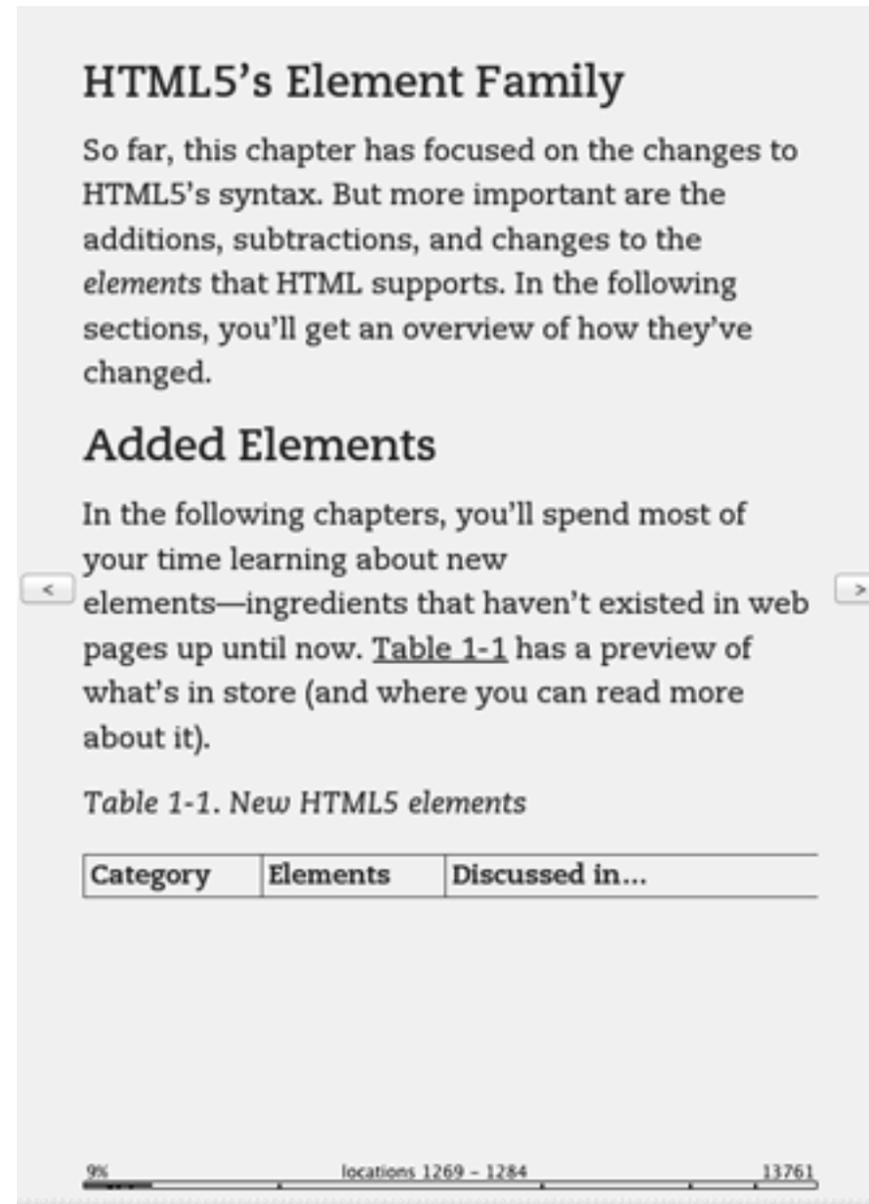
@media queries

Cascades



# CSS for eReaders: @media queries

## Kindle elnk



**HTML5's Element Family**

So far, this chapter has focused on the changes to HTML5's syntax. But more important are the additions, subtractions, and changes to the *elements* that HTML supports. In the following sections, you'll get an overview of how they've changed.

**Added Elements**

In the following chapters, you'll spend most of your time learning about new elements—ingredients that haven't existed in web pages up until now. [Table 1-1](#) has a preview of what's in store (and where you can read more about it).

*Table 1-1. New HTML5 elements*

Category	Elements	Discussed in...
Semantic elements for structuring a page	<article>, <aside>, <figcaption>, <figure>, <footer>, <header>, <hgroup>, <nav>, <section> <details>, <summary>	<a href="#">Chapter 2</a>
Semantic elements for text	<mark>, <time> <wbr> (previously supported, but now an official part of the language)	<a href="#">Chapter 3</a>
Web forms and interactivity	<input> (not new, but has many new subtypes) <datalist>, <keygen>, <meter>, <progress>	<a href="#">Chapter 4</a>

9% locations 1269 - 1284 13761

## Kindle Fire

### HTML5's Element Family

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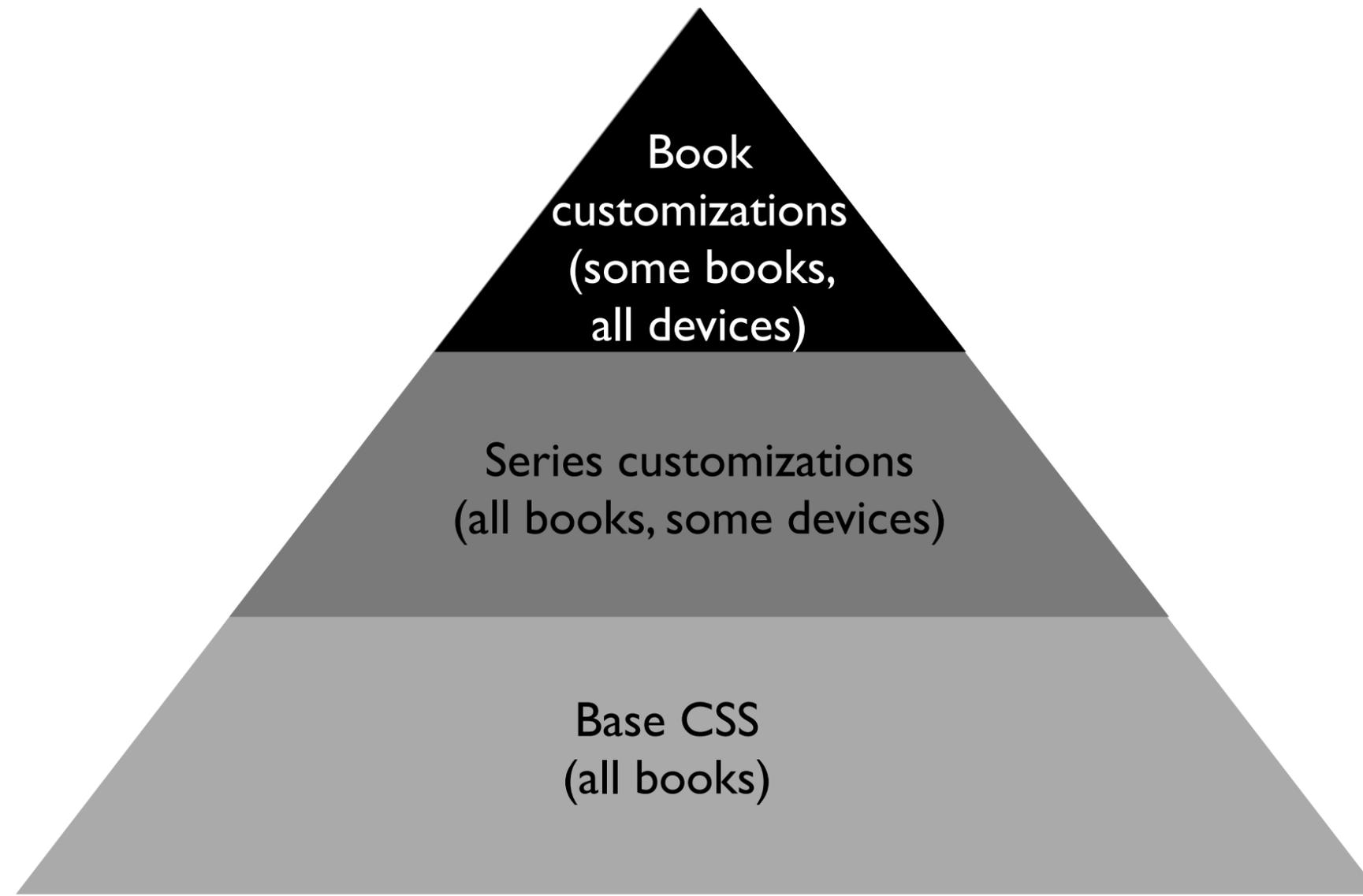
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Web forms and interactivity	<input> (not new, but has many new subtypes) <datalist>, <keygen>, <meter>, <progress>	<a href="#">Chapter 4</a>



# CSS for eReaders: The Cascade

---



# Test, test, test!



# CSS 3 Paged Media

A new module to layout content in pages.

- trim size
- margins
- running headers and footers
- page numbers
- etc.



# An example HTML/CSS layout

## Introduction

A web page is nothing more than a stream of plain text stored in a file or on a database. Because its structure is simple, you don't need anything fancy to create a page; any **text editor** will do, though some text editors are more powerful than others.

However, before you can start working on the contents of a page, you need to answer two questions:

- Which version of HTML will you use?
- How are your pages encoded? (It turns out that there are many different kinds of plain text.)

And since you need to preview work before you put it into production, you'll need to know where you're storing your work on your computer, so that you can view it in the browser via the Open command.

### REVIEW AND RELATED CONCEPTS

- HTML and text are basic formats, but there are several variants of each. HTML variants are called **document types**, and text variants are called **encodings**.
- Content management systems encode content in a format called **UTF-8**, and if you use a text editor you should follow that example.
- Browsers do a better job of rendering pages with **declared** document types.
- There are two especially popular versions of HTML, v4.01 and v5. Each has specific requirements that need to be obeyed if you want the best results.
- An HTML **element** is a data construct, described with one or more **tags**. These in turn can contain **attributes** that usually take on certain **values**.

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## meta and link

### META

UNIQUE NAME	CUSTOM TAG	REQUIRED ATTRIBUTES	TYPE	NOTABLE REQUIREMENTS
charset	HTML5	One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Name accompanied by content</li><li>• HTTP-equiv accompanied by content</li><li>• charset="UTF-8" with no content</li></ul>	HTML (Metadata)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• May only appear within head</li><li>• charset attribute with no content required for valid HTML5 documents</li></ul>

The meta element provides metadata specific to the page on which it appears. Common uses include page descriptions, **enc** and, in HTML5, character encoding information.

### ABOUT THE CHARSET ATTRIBUTE

Web pages always involve two languages: HTML, and the content language, for example English. Separate from these is the pages **encoding** scheme used to convert page data (including HTML) from bits into human-readable characters. Under most circumstances the scheme being used is UTF-8 but older Microsoft Word documents are encoded differently and may cause display errors if you settle for pasting their contents into a new page.

**Does this book deserve a troubleshooting discussion? Should there be a troubleshooting common errors section at the end?**

### ATTRIBUTES

- charset**: A recognized character set value, usually utf-8 (not supported in HTML 4.01 **and**)
- name**: A keyword classifying the metadata in the element, for example description
- content**: Arbitrary data corresponding to the type of metadata described by the associated use of http-equiv attribute
- http-equiv**: Language, content-type, refresh, style, refresh, and others are official values, and others are supported

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## More About HTML Attributes and Values

So far this book has made scattered references to attributes like id, class, lang, and title without explaining why they're useful. Universal (also called global or core) attributes serve three purposes: accessibility, usability, and compatibility.

## UNIVERSAL ATTRIBUTES DESCRIBED

Some universal attributes are available in both HTML 4.01 and HTML5.

- id**: A name for the element that is unique on a given page. Can also be used to create a destination within the page for hyperlinked links, along with other features.
- title**: A short text description of the element's contents, especially useful in cases where the content of a hyperlinked link has an unclear relationship to its destination.
- lang**: Describes the language of the element's content. This attribute is most frequently applied to the main element for obvious reasons, but can be used with others, too.
- class**: A name for one or several elements on a given page, provided specifically to be referenced in a stylesheet.
- style**: Allows the page author to assign arbitrary CSS properties/declarations to the element. This attribute should be avoided whenever and wherever possible.
- dir**: Has two values, ltr and rtl, that should be used to define the writing direction of the element's text contents. The default value in most environments is ltr.

### MORE DETAILS

- id and class values should start with a letter.
- As this book is being written some of the HTML5-only attributes, especially translate and contenteditable, are still effectively experimental. The contenteditable attribute, however, is available in some older browsers.
- When you apply styles to an element with the style attribute, those changes take priority over anything that might be in any other stylesheet. This behavior holds without respect to platform, medium, or page canvas dimensions, which effectively breaks measures taken toward compatibility. For that reason you should avoid using the style attribute whenever possible.

- Visitors activate accessibility settings by pressing a specific bottom-row key Alt (on Windows, Control on Mac OS X) along with the key that's provided as the value for the relevant attribute. In Windows, this setting will override any conflicting macros for the browser menus, so values like F, E, V, and T should be avoided.

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# Learn more: CSS Paged Media

---



<http://bit.ly/1fPMHvQ>



# Distribution



early 2013:  
**Epub 3 (mostly)**



**shop.oreilly.com**

Amazon.com

iBookstore

100+ other channels



How can we make SnowFall  
for less money?



# Returning to Web Books

**1993: Global Network Navigator (GNN):  
first commercial web publication**

DEMO



What's next?

Atlas

Web books

Interactive content

