

# Implementing an Information Architecture using OASIS DITA

## A Nokia Case Study

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# Contents

- Introduction to Nokia and our information architecture goals
- Why Nokia selected the Darwinian Information Typing Architecture (DITA) as a common content architecture
- How we are using DITA
- Tips on applying DITA



# Nokia in Facts and Figures (2003)



- Net sales totaling EUR 29.5 billion (USD 36.2 billion)
- R&D centers in 11 countries and 16 manufacturing facilities in 9 countries
- Approximately 51,000 employees
- Mobile Phones: 40 new products launched during 2003
  - Color screens in 31 models
  - Camera in 14 models
  - Multimedia messaging in 24 models
  - 11 models for the CDMA market
- Local and global products
- User documentation delivered with each sales package as well as via [www.nokia.com](http://www.nokia.com)
- User documentation translated into approximately 50 languages

# Product Information

## EXTERNAL INFORMATION



## INTERNAL INFORMATION

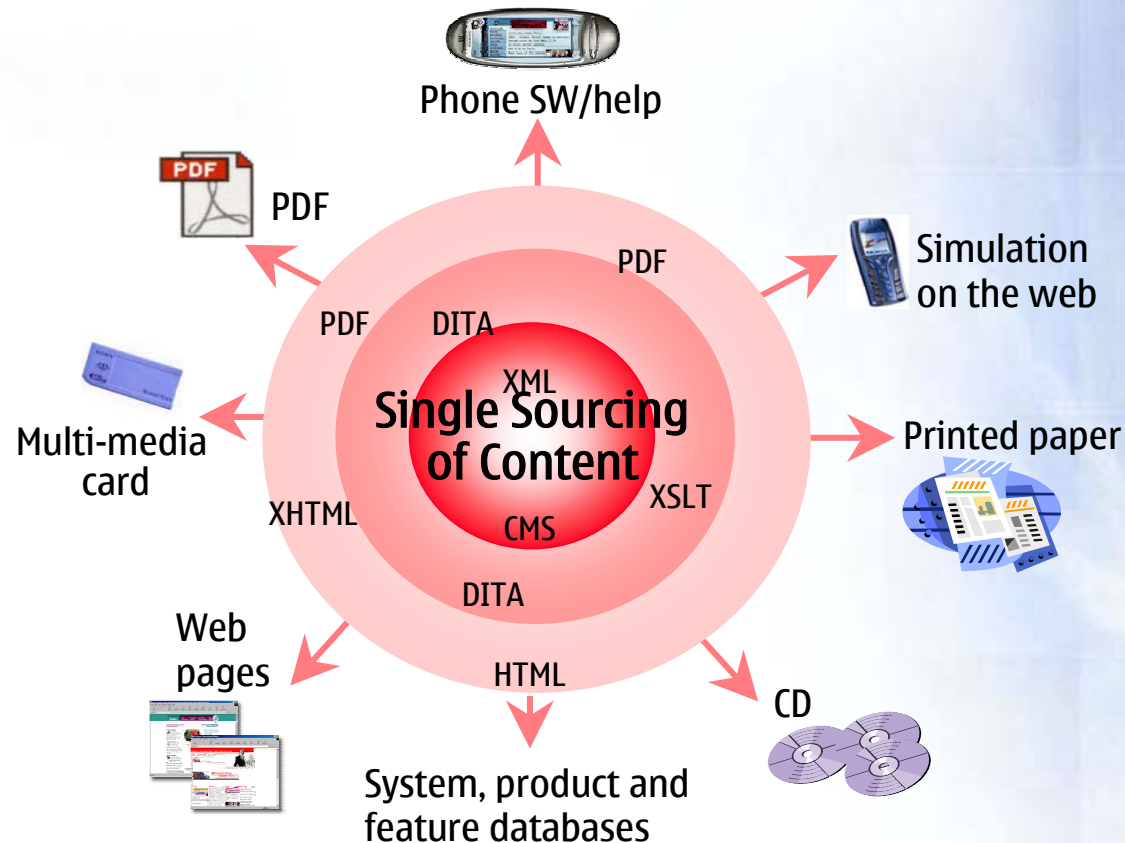
Software & Hardware  
Specifications

User Interface  
Specifications

Test Specifications

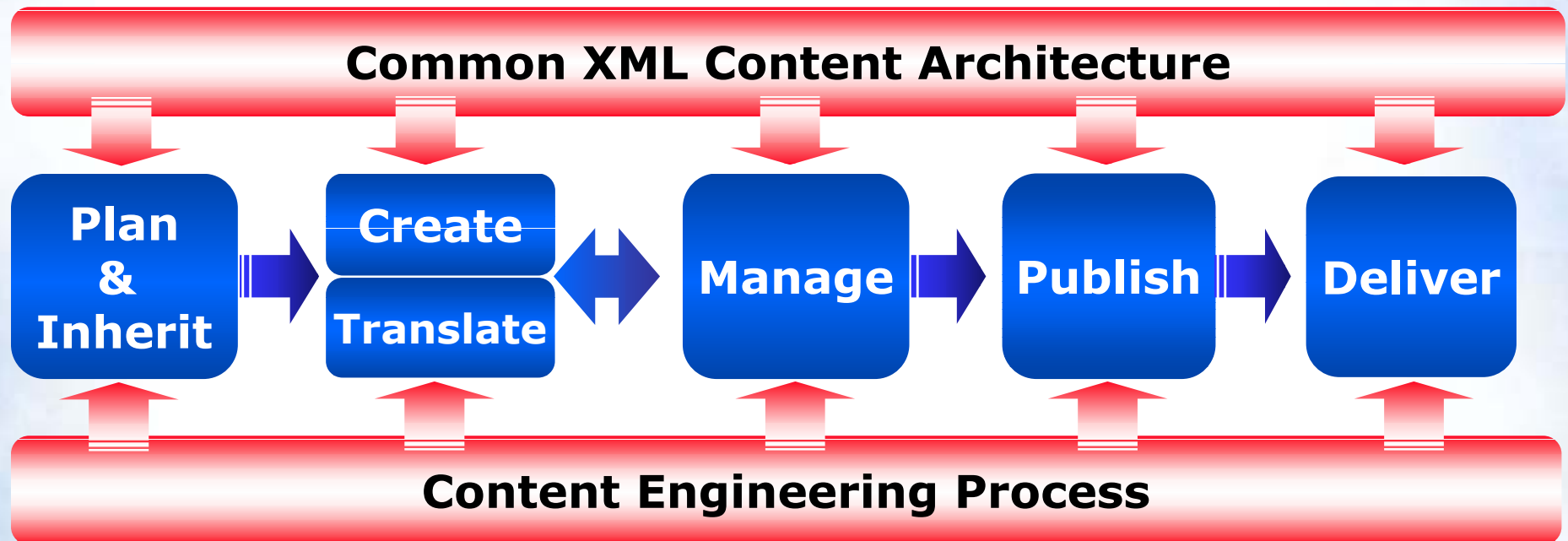
# Information architecture goals

- ✓ Reduce content creation costs
- ✓ Reduce localisation costs
- ✓ Move quickly to XML
- ✓ Reduce content exchange costs
- ✓ Minimise maintenance costs
- ✓ Respond quickly to new needs
- ✓ Reduce creation timescales



# Nokia XML content creation solution

- Common XML content architecture (OASIS DITA)
- Reuse logic based on software feature logic (topic mapping)
- Common metadata across user domains (Nokia metadata framework)
- Common content engineering process across user groups
- Consistent set of tools and enabling technologies across user groups (common content management system and authoring tools)



# What is DITA?

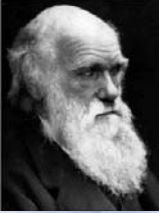
- XML content architecture for authoring and producing information for different formats such as PDF documents, on-line help and portal pages
- Set of DTDs for further specialization or use “as is”
- Topic DTDs for creating modular concept, task and reference topic types
- Map DTD for assembling modular topics into information products
- Base transforms for creating XSL-FO and HTML output
- Set of architecture rules and mechanisms for creating specialized topic types from base types and reusing transformation logic
- Architecture documentation including user guide and reference guides

# Why DITA?

- Open standard (OASIS) and growing DITA community
- DITA architecture package includes DTDs, toolkit and base transforms
- Match with information design approach – modular, task-oriented, topic-based XML, supporting single-sourcing objectives
- Built-in mechanisms and principles support reuse of individual topics and topic collections.
- Support for defining links outside topic content and in collection (map) content, which increases reuse potential of topics
- Support for extending the architecture quickly and reusing investment in transformation logic
- Inheritance principles reduce cost of adding new user domains to common architecture
- Reduced information exchange costs
- Examples of implementations available

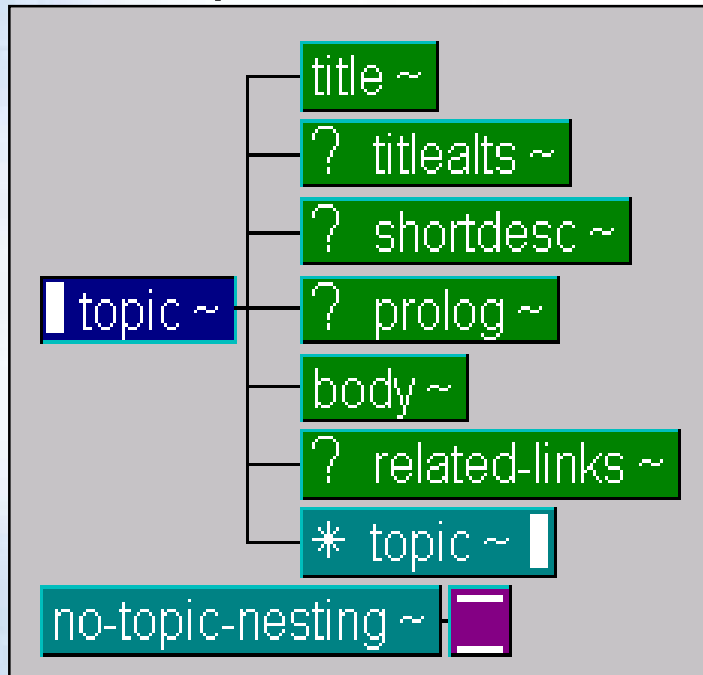


# The Darwinian Attractions - “specialization and inheritance”

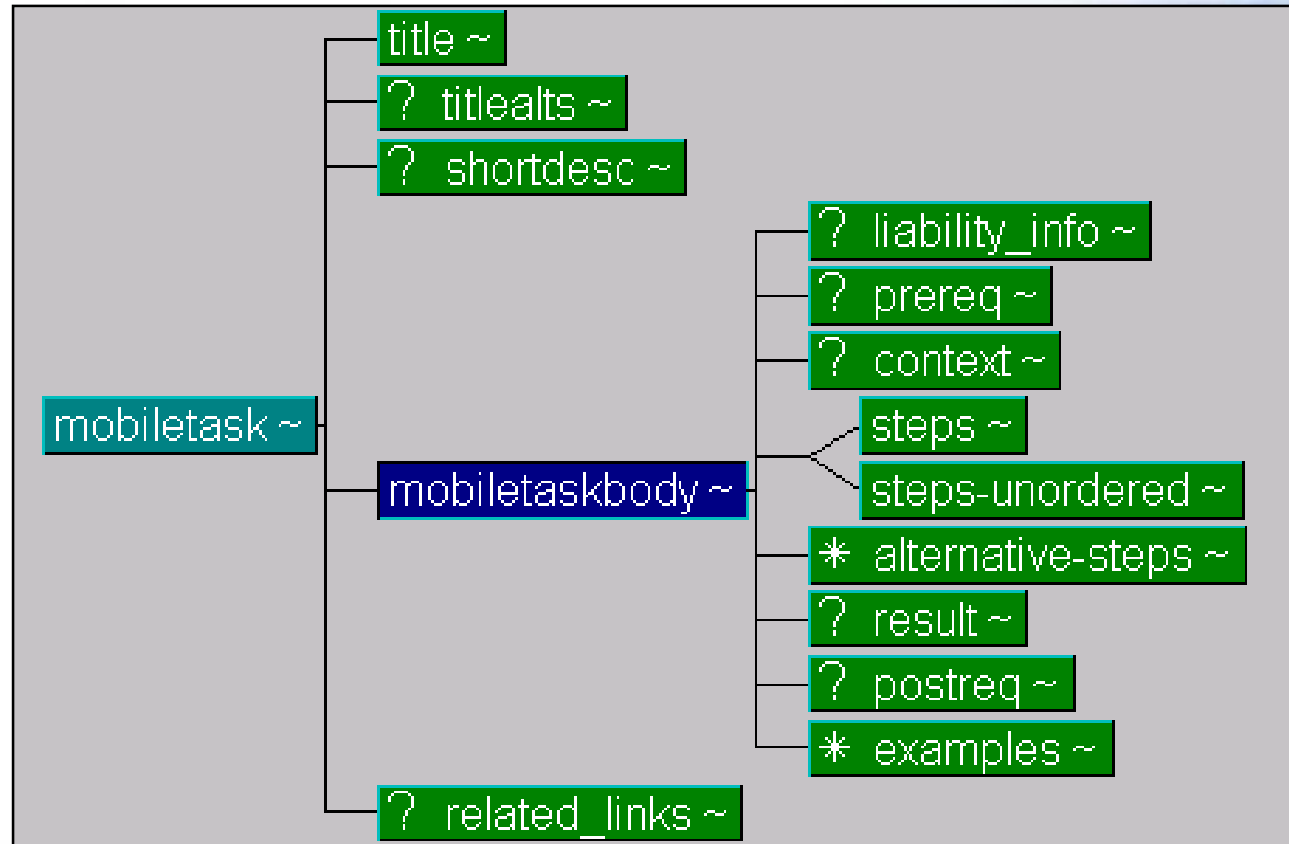


Example of Nokia specialization of DITA topic (extract from DTD viewer )

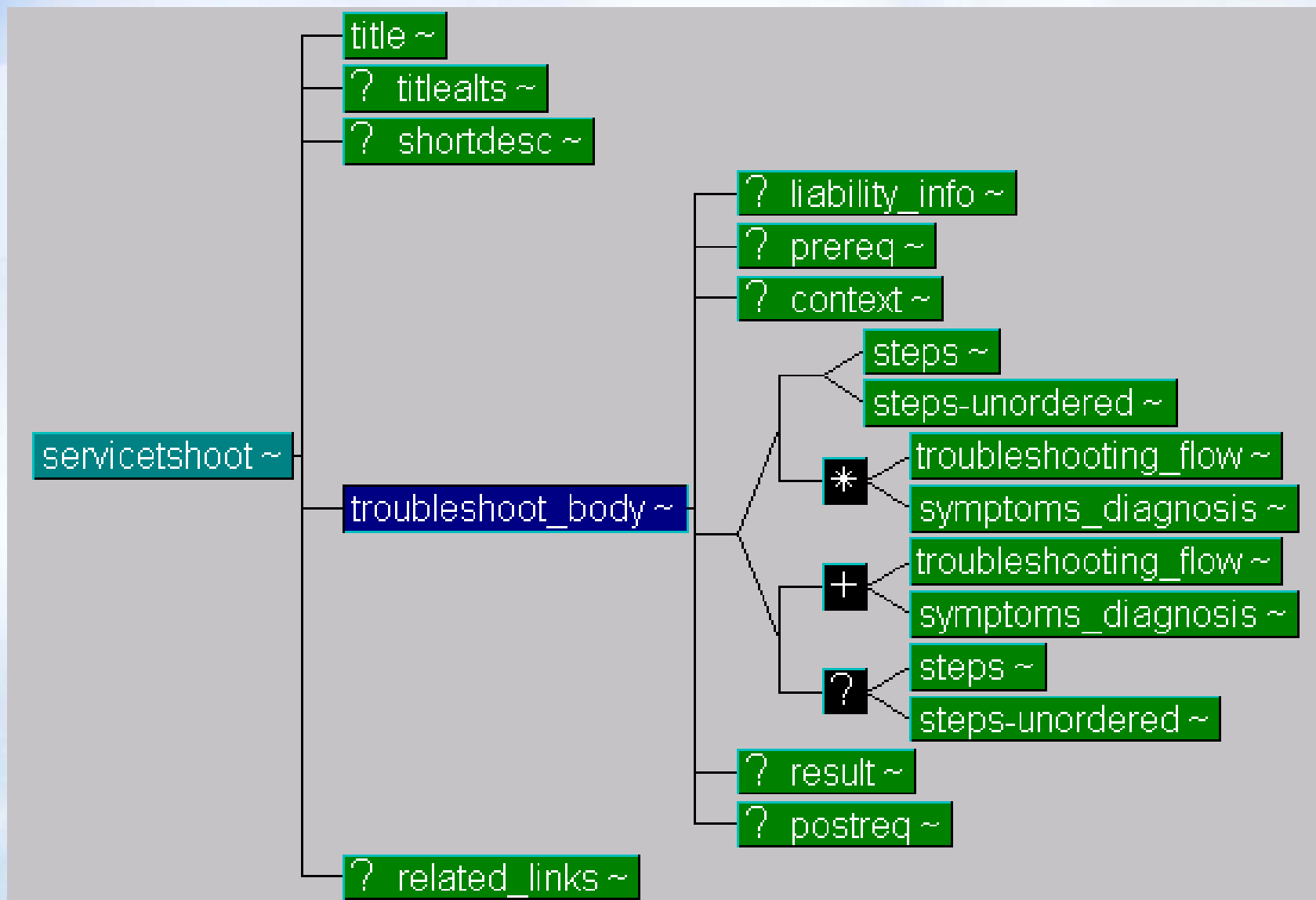
DITA topic DTD



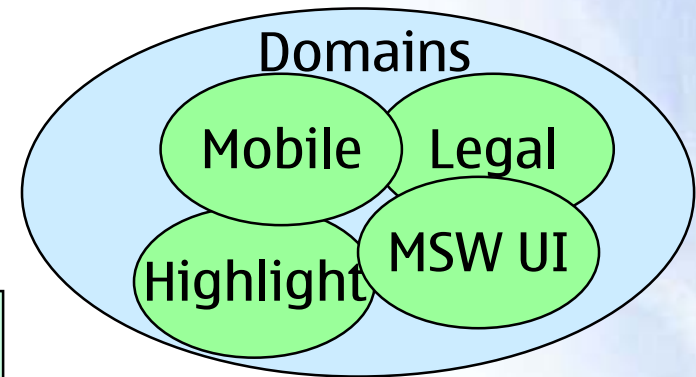
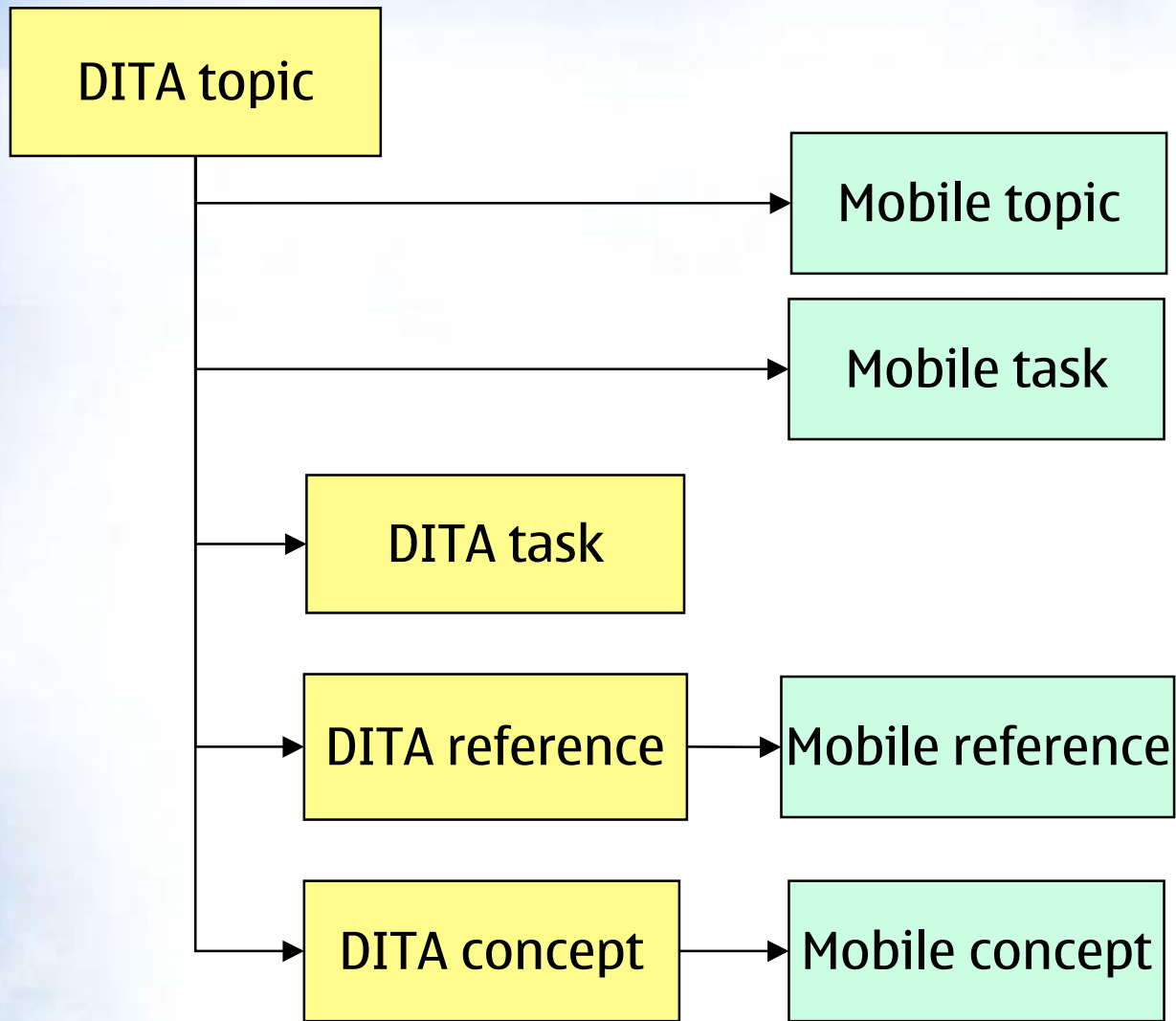
Mobile task DTD



# Mobile service troubleshooting DTD specialization

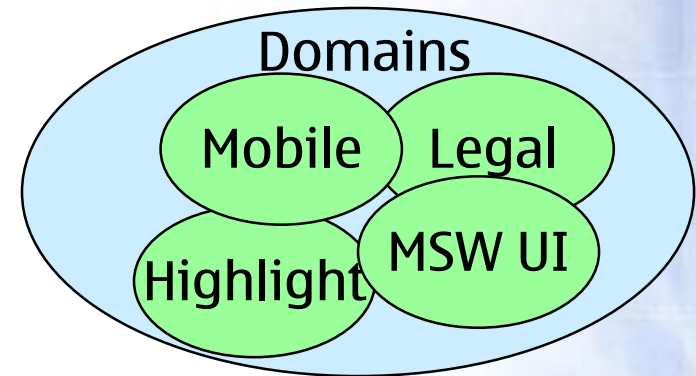
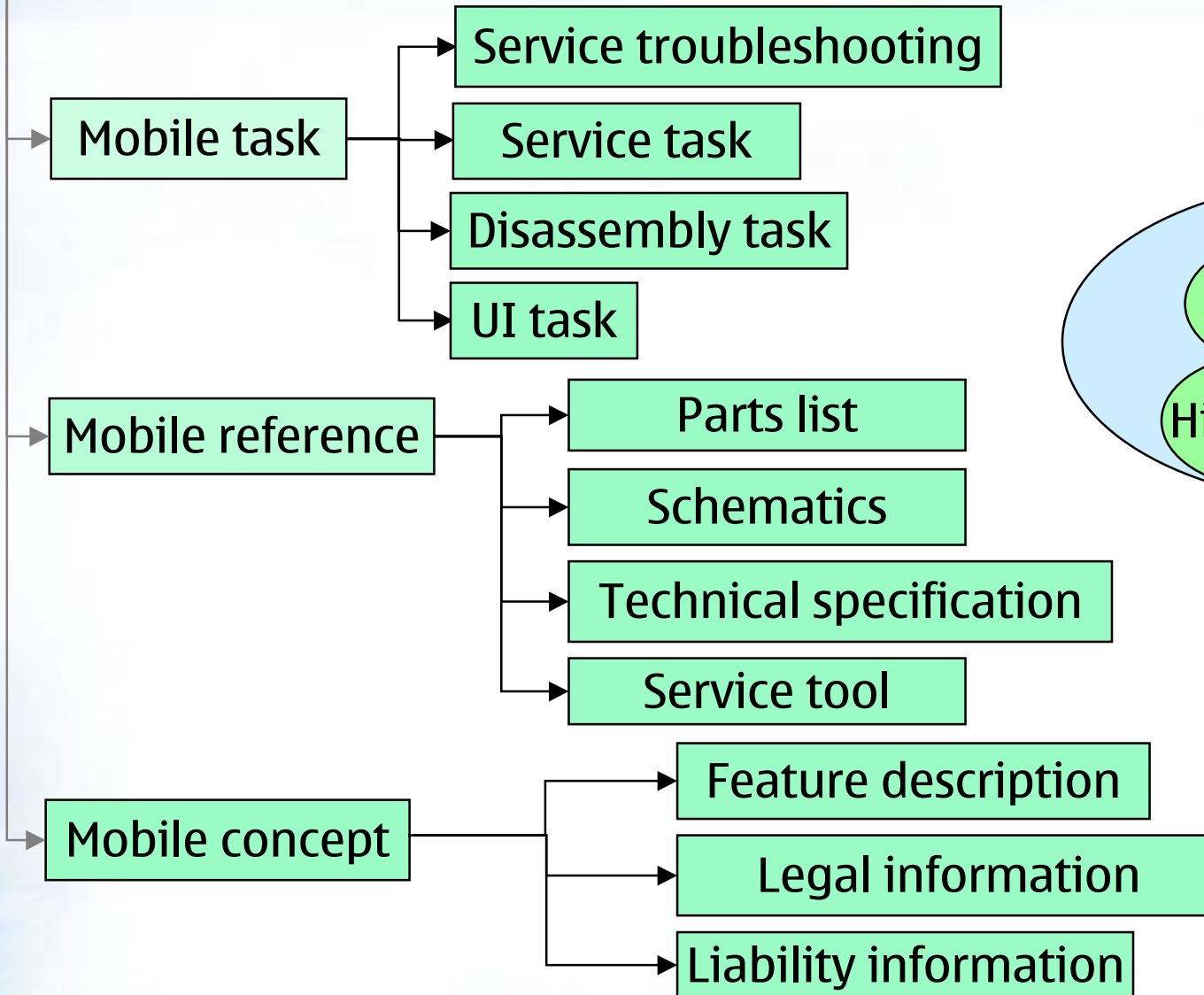


# Current Mobile Specialization – Base Types



DITA

# Specialized Mobile Topic Types



# Topic specialisation technique

- Design a content model for the specialised information type by defining the required elements and mapping them to the ancestor DITA elements.  
*Each type is more restrictive than the ancestor*
- Declare entities, elements and attributes and their mapping to base elements in a DITA specialisation file (“.mod” file) by copying and modifying the ancestor
- Declare the .mod file in the DTD (ancestor .mod files must also be declared).
- Create new XSLT transform module for the information type
- Import the transform
- Identify the elements to be transformed in a new way
- Add template rules to existing XSL transforms which match the new elements to override existing behaviour
- Test result

# Design a topic for FAQs

topic.mod	faq.mod
<topic>	<faq>
<body>	<faqbody>
<section>	<faqgroup>
<simpletable>	<faqlist>
<strow>	<faqitem
<stentry>	<faqquest>
	<faqans>
	<faqprop>
<ph>	<name>
<xref>	<ownerEmail>

# Declare the specialized elements

```
<!-- ===== Element definitions ===== -->
<!ELEMENT faq
  (%title;, (%titlealts;)?, (%shortdesc;)?,
  (%prolog;)?, %faqbody;, (%related-links;)?, (%faq-info-types;)*
  )>
<!ATTLIST faq
  id ID #REQUIRED
  conref CDATA #IMPLIED
  outputclass CDATA #IMPLIED
  xml:lang NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
  DTDVersion CDATA #FIXED "&DTDVersion;"
  domains CDATA "&included-domains;">
<!ELEMENT faqbody
  ((%faqgroup;)+ | (%faqlist;))>
<!ATTLIST faqbody
  %univ-atts;
  outputclass CDATA #IMPLIED>
<!ELEMENT faqgroup
  ((%title;), (%faqlist;))>
<!ATTLIST faqgroup
  spectitle CDATA #IMPLIED
  %univ-atts;
  outputclass CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

# Declare the specialisation inheritance

```
<!-- ===== Element specialization declarations ===== -->
<!ATTLIST  faq          class  CDATA "- topic/topic          faq/faq ">
<!ATTLIST  faqbody     class  CDATA "- topic/body          faq/faqbody ">
<!ATTLIST  faqgroup    class  CDATA "- topic/section       faq/faqgroup ">
<!ATTLIST  faqlist     class  CDATA "- topic/simpletable   faq/faqlist ">

<!ATTLIST  faqitem     class  CDATA "- topic/strow         faq/faqitem ">
<!ATTLIST  faquest     class  CDATA "- topic/stentry      faq/faquest ">
<!ATTLIST  faqans      class  CDATA "- topic/stentry      faq/faqans ">
<!ATTLIST  faqprop     class  CDATA "- topic/stentry      faq/faqprop ">
<!ATTLIST  name        class  CDATA "- topic/ph           faq/name ">
<!ATTLIST  ownerEmail  class  CDATA "- topic/xref        faq/ownerEmail ">
```



# Declare the specialisation in the DTD

```
<!ENTITY % topic-type PUBLIC "-//IBM//ELEMENTS DITA  
Topic//EN" ../../dtd/topic.mod">
```

```
%topic-type;
```

```
<!ENTITY % faq-typemod PUBLIC "-//IBM//ELEMENTS DITA  
FAQ//EN" "faq.mod">
```

```
%faq-typemod;
```

# Specialisation result

faq id="ditafaq" xml:lang="en-us"

title **About DITA** title

faqbody

faqgroup

title **Designing Specializations** title

faqlist

faqitem

faqquest **How do I create a specialization?** faquest

faqans **Create a DTD module in which the DTD elements derive from elements in an existing DTD module.** faqans

faqprop

ownerEmail href="mailto:jsmith@a.company.com"

name **Jane Smith** name

ownerEmail

faqprop

faqitem

faqlist

faqgroup

faqbody

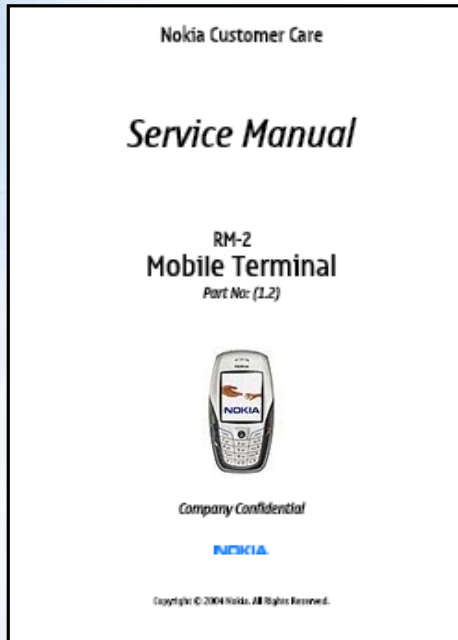
faq

# Examples

Demo of source content and outputs created using specialised DITA

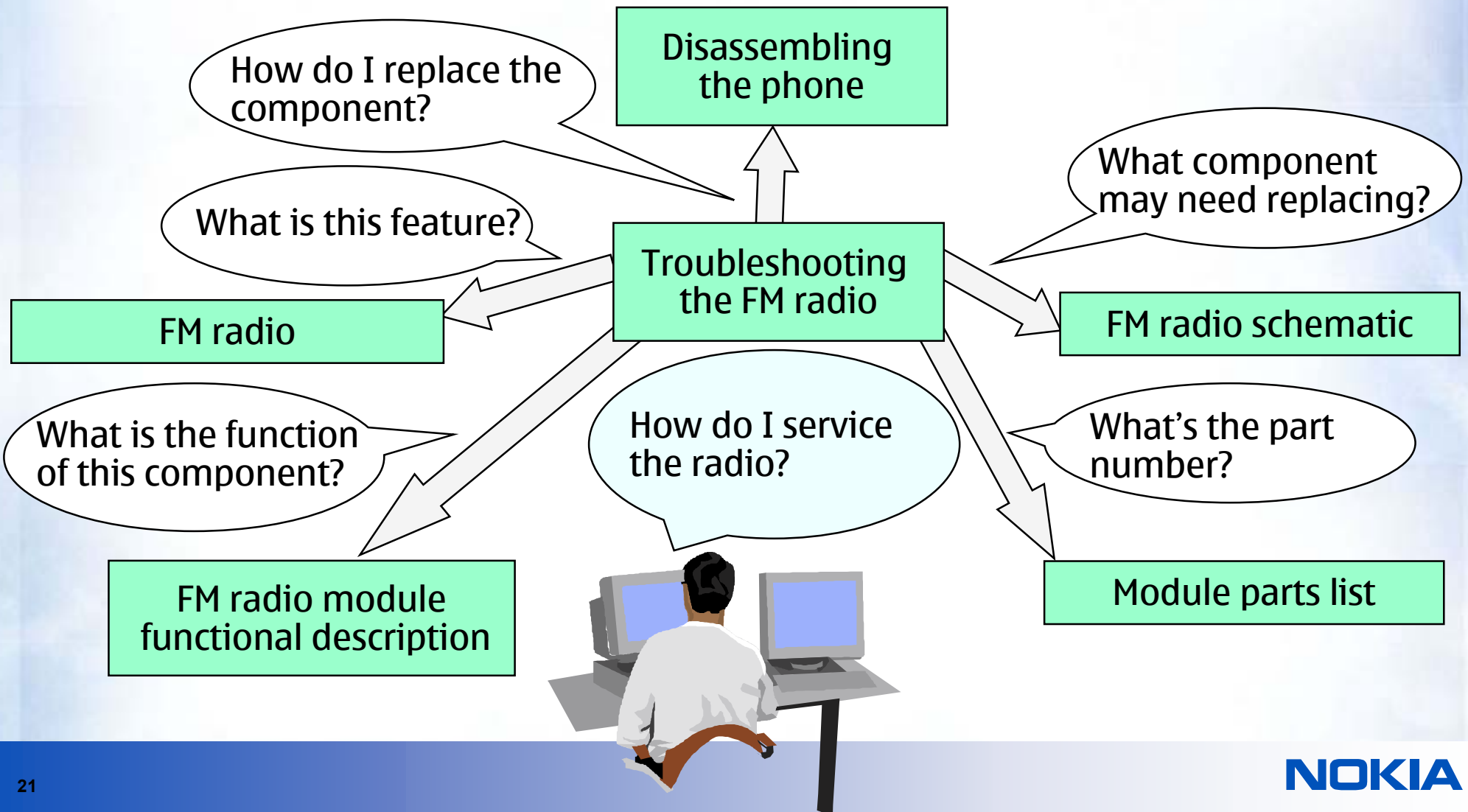


# Example 1: Mobile phone service information products



- Instructions for servicing mobile phones in dedicated service centers
- PDF, on-line and service software help information created from the same source
- High level of reuse of content for phones of the same family
- Different versions of an information product created from the same source based on agreements with service centers

# Topic-based architecture for servicing



# Example 2: Standard Nokia documents

## Specialisation

Specialisation of *stenty*.

## Content model

(para | note | warning | caution | liability\_item | unordered\_list | ordered\_list | preformatted)\*

Contains the following group (para or note or warning or caution or liability\_item or unordered\_list or ordered\_list or preformatted) optionally multiple times

## Class attribute

+ *topic/stenty/mobrepr-d/callout\_descr*

## Attributes

\* "%univ-atts"

## Reuse cases

None.

## Issues/comments

None.

## 3.2.7 legend

## Purpose

An explanatory caption accompanying the graphic in a figure or a description of the symbols used in the graphic.

## Content model

- *ordered\_list* (optional, one or more)
- *para* (optional, one or more)
- *note* (optional, one or more)
- *preformatted* (optional, one or more)
- *simpletable* (optional, one or more)
- *table* (optional, one or more)
- *unordered\_list* (optional, one or more)

## Attributes

\* "%univ-atts"

## Usage

Use to explain the symbols used in the graphic or to explain in more detail the purpose and function of the graphic.

Use *callouts* to describe callouts and *caption* to provide a title for the graphic.

## Examples

```
<figure>
  <graphic href="#UID4A1291CE77261D6AE770002D6C8A40A">
    <caption>MOSE logo</caption>
  </graphic>
  <caption>MOSE is a program of the Content Solutions organisation of Nokia Technology Platform.</caption>
</figure>
```

- For specifications and other standard documents in Nokia
- Content created using standard mobile information types – Mobile concept, Mobile task and Mobile reference
- Multiple document type styles

# Our experience so far

- DITA provides comprehensive DTDs. We specialized and simplified to reduce complexity.
- Specialization benefits have outweighed constraints
- Reuse business case demonstrated in first pilot projects
- Architecture up and running quickly compared to our previous experience of modular XML
- Transformation benefits demonstrated
- New modular architecture popular with authors
- Developing the whole content solution is challenging



# Consider DITA if ..

- You are looking for a modular content architecture to meet your single-sourcing business objectives
- You want to get started with XML content creation as quickly as possible and minimize design costs
- You exchange information with other companies or organizations
- You are a small organization and want to tap into the benefits offered by a user community of an architecture standard
- You are a medium to large organization looking for a common modular XML architecture to reduce design and support costs



If you want to know more:

- Download DITA and learn about [OASIS DITA](#)
- Read about DITA on the [XML cover pages](#)
- Consult the [IBM DITA pages](#)
- Contact [indi.liepa@nokia.com](mailto:indi.liepa@nokia.com)

