

A guide to accessible documents

This document claims PDF/UA-2 and carries the WTPDF declaration for both conformance levels. It is a PDF 2.0 file - it has to be, because ISO 14289-2 allows nothing else.

What the structure tree carries

The elements sit in the 2.0 namespace, which a Namespace dictionary at the root of the tree names. Twelve older types deliberately keep the default namespace, because 2.0 does not have them:

```
set doc [tclpdf new -unit mm] ;# Code, Note, Quote, TOC ...
```

Emphasis

In 1.7 emphasis was a matter of the typeface alone, and so it could not be heard.

Strong says it to a reader out loud.

Aside and footnote

By the way: example 5.7 shows how an ordered list is marked up - repeating it here would show nothing new.

The marker after this sentence is the citation.¹

1) A footnote is a type of its own in 2.0; Note is gone from that namespace.

Attachment

The attachment carries a description. PDF/UA-2 makes it mandatory: a file name is not a description, and "factur-x.xml" read out loud tells nobody anything.

A link

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Ten heading levels

A heading level is the one thing a listener has to tell how deep in the document they are. Six were enough for most documents and are still what page 1 uses; a standard with parts, clauses, subclauses and numbered paragraphs runs out of them.

Part 1 - H3

Clause 1.2 - H4

Subclause 1.2.3 - H5

Paragraph 1.2.3.4 - H6

Item 1.2.3.4.5 - H7, the first level 1.7 did not have

Point 1.2.3.4.5.6 - H8

Note 1.2.3.4.5.6.7 - H9

Example 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8 - H10, the last one

Em and Sub

Emphasis is a matter of tone: this word is emphasised, and Strong on page 1 was important.

The coolant is plain water, H₂O, and nothing else.

A fragment of another document

A quotation is part of the argument; a DocumentFragment is a piece of another document carried along whole - an excerpt from example 5.7, here, in its own language. The frame around it is decoration and an artifact; the fragment holds a paragraph, not the frame.

Titel, Sprache, Schrifteinbettung, Überschriftenfolge, Tabellenform und die Beschreibung jedes Verweises. Die Prüfung läuft einmal und meldet alles, was fehlt - nicht den ersten Punkt und dann wieder von vorn.

A table of contents

Each entry names the element it stands for, so that a reader can follow it without a page number. The two below point at the section on page 1 and at the fragment on page 2 - by name, not by position.

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