index-see

Contents

index-see

An <index-see> element within an <indexterm> redirects the reader to another index entry that the reader should reference instead of that one.

The <index-see> and <index-see-also> are redirection elements. They both serve to redirect the user to another index entry. The main difference is in their indexing semantics. The <index-see> element refers to an index entry that the reader should use *instead of* the current one, whereas the <index-see-also> element refers to an index entry that the reader should use *in addition to* the current one.

It may be desirable to express a hyperlink between the "see" or "see-also" entry and the entry to which it is referring to. On the other hand, if the deliverable does not need this linking, it should be straightforward to generate a "plain" index entry using just the static text in the indexterm element. In other words, it should be possible for the implementation to do the hard thing and easy to do the easy thing.

Expressing a redirection to a subentry is possible by mirroring the nesting hierarchy. For example, for the following index entries, the "see also" can be accomplished with `<index-see-also>Goldfish <indexterm>feeding</indexterm></index-see-also>`.

- Feeding, 348

    - *see also* Goldfish feeding

- Goldfish

    - feeding, 56
    - flushing, 128, 345

In reusing content, there may easily arise situations where the index elements conflict. That is, a map may include a topic where a deprecated term identified by a index-see is also a generated index entry in another topic. In such a situation, the index-see shall degrade to the semantics of an index-see-also. For example, consider the following instances:

```
<indexterm>Carassius auratus<index-see>Goldfish</index-see></indexterm>
...
<indexterm>Carassius auratus</indexterm>
```

The result will be the following index entry, with the page reference coming from the second indexterm instance:

- Carassius auratus, 98

    - *see also* Goldfish

You can currently an indexterm in a map's metadata outside of any content (map/topicmeta/keywords/indexterm). In the absence of content context, an indexterm shall never generate page references, even if it contains an index-see-also element. An index-see element is most appropriate here, where it can declare preferred synonyms for the entire deliverable without conflicting with other contexts of reuse. An index-see-also element here can add a "see also" subentry to an index entry without modifying the topic being reused.

> The following example illustrates the use of an <index-see> redirection element within an <indexterm>:
>
> ```
> <indexterm>Carassius auratus
>     <index-see>Goldfish</index-see>
> </indexterm>
> ```
>
> This will typically generate an index entry without a page reference:
>
> - Carassius auratus, *see* Goldfish

Contained by:

indexterm

Contains:

(text data or *keyword* or *option* or *parmname* or *apiname* or *cmdname* or *msgnum* or *varname* or *wintitle* or *term* or *data* or *data-about* or *unknown* or *indexterm*) *(any number)*

Attributes

Name	Description	Data Type	Default Value	Required?
keyref	Currently not implemented in DITA processors. Provides a key that a process can use to look up associated information.	NMTOKEN	#IMPLIED	No
id	An anchor point. This ID is the target for references by href and conref attributes, and for external applications that refer to DITA content.	ID	#IMPLIED	No
conref	This attribute is used to reference an ID on content that can be reused. For example, you could create a <note> in a topic and then reference its ID (using conref) from a <note> in another topic. During output processing, a lookup process will pull the contents of the first note into the note that has the conref attribute. The conref value follows the same conventions as HTML for what HTML calls a "fragment identifier"—a required "#" separator separates an optional filename from the fully qualified id (in the form `topicid/elementid`). To refer to target content in a different file, put the full URL of that topic before the # character. ```Same file: conref="#topicid/elementid" In different file: conref="fname.xml#topicid/elementid"```	CDATA	#IMPLIED	No
platform	Indicates operating system and hardware. This is a property attribute which supports conditional processing for filtering or flagging.	CDATA	#IMPLIED	No
product	Contains the name of the product to which the topic applies. This is a property attribute which supports conditional processing for filtering or flagging.	CDATA	#IMPLIED	No
audience	Indicates the intended audience for the element. This is a property attribute which supports conditional processing for filtering or flagging.	CDATA	#IMPLIED	No
otherprops	This attribute can be used for any other properties that might be needed to describe an audience, or to provide selection criteria for the element.	CDATA	#IMPLIED	No

Name	Description	Data Type	Default Value	Required?
importance	A range of values that describe an importance or priority attributed to an element. For example, in steps of a task, the attribute indicates whether a step is optional or required. In other contexts or specializations, other values are possible.	obsolete | deprecated | optional | default | low | normal | high | recommended | required | urgent	#IMPLIED	No
rev	Indicates revision level of an element. It is useful for flagging outputs based on revision.	CDATA	#IMPLIED	No
status	The status of the current element.	new | changed | deleted | unchanged	#IMPLIED	No
translate	Indicates whether the content of the element should be translated or not.	yes | no	#IMPLIED	No
class	*Not for use by authors. If an editor displays class attribute values, do not edit them.* The class attribute supports specialization. Its predefined values help the output transforms work correctly with ranges of related content.	CDATA	#IMPLIED	No

Index

A

audience attribute 4

B

Bookmap elements
    index-see 3

C

class attribute 5
conref attribute 4

I

id attribute 4
importance attribute 5
index-see 3
    Bookmap elements
        index-see 3

K

keyref attribute 4

O

otherprops attribute 4

P

platform attribute 4
product attribute 4

R

rev attribute 5

S

status attribute 5

T

translate attribute 5