Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: universal attributes, link-relationship attributes, `@collection-type`, `@keyref`, `@keys`, `@linking`, `@processing-role`, and `@toc`.

Examples

This section contains examples of how `<subjectdef>` elements can be used.

Figure 1: Example of defining a set of controlled values

The following code sample shows how `<subjectdef>` elements can be used to define a set of controlled values:

```
<subjectdef keys="values-product">
    <subjectdef keys="free"/>
    <subjectdef keys="premium"/>
</subjectdef>
```

When this set of controlled values is bound to an attribute, the only valid values for the attribute are "free" and "premium".

Figure 2: Example of defining a simple taxonomy

The following code sample shows how `<subjectdef>` elements can be used to define a simple taxonomy of recreational hobbies:

```
<subjectdef keys="hobbies">
    <subjectdef keys="fiber-arts">
        <subjectdef keys="knitting"/>
        <subjectdef keys="quilting"/>
        <subjectdef keys="sewing"/>
    </subjectdef>
        <subjectdef keys="woodworking">
        <subjectdef keys="scroll-sawing"/>
        <subjectdef keys="whittling"/>
        <subjectdef keys="wood-turning"/>
    </subjectdef>
</subjectdef>
```

The taxonomy might be used to classify DITA topics or maps.

2.7 <subjectHead>

The `<subjectHead>` element provides a heading for a group of subjects, for use if the subject scheme is rendered and displayed.

Usage information

The heading provided by the `<subjectHead>` element might be displayed when a subject scheme is rendered to let users select subjects as part of a faceted browsing experience.

The `<subjectHead>` element does not reference a resource and cannot specify either the `@keys` or `@keyref` attribute, so it does not define any controlled values.

Specialization hierarchy

The `<subjectHead>` element is specialized from `<topicref>`. It is defined in the subject scheme module.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: universal attributes, @processing-role, @toc, @collection-type, and @linking.

For this element, the following considerations apply:

- The @collection-type attribute has an expected processing default value of "unordered", although this value is not defaulted in the grammar files. This element limits the available values for @collection-type to "unordered", "sequence", and "-dita-use-conref-target".
- The @linking attribute has a default value of "normal", and no other values are valid.

Example

In the following code sample, the <subjectHead> element defines a grouping of subjects and associates a label of "Server setup". The heading covers content about planning, installing, web servers, and database applications.

```
<subjectScheme toc="yes" search="no">
    <!-- ... -->
    <subjectdef keys="server-setup>
        <subjectHead>
            <subjectHeadMeta>
                <navtitle>Server setup</navtitle>
            </subjectHeadMeta>
            <subjectdef keys="planning" href="planningTaskType.dita"/>
            <subjectdef keys="installing" href="installingTaskType.dita"/>
            <subjectdef keys="webServer" href="webServerApp.dita"/>
            <subjectdef keys="database" href="databaseApp.dita"/>
        </subjectHead>
    </subjectdef>
    <!-- ... -->
</subjectScheme>
```

Note that the @toc attribute on the <subjectScheme> element is set to "yes", so that the subject scheme map can be rendered and displayed for viewing.

2.8 <subjectHeadMeta>

The <subjectHeadMeta> element enables a navigation title and short description to be associated with a subject heading, for use if the subject scheme is rendered and displayed.

Specialization hierarchy

The <subjectHeadMeta> element is specialized from <topicmeta>. It is defined in the subject scheme module.

Attributes

The following attributes are available on this element: universal attributes.

Example

See <subjectHead>.