

# Markup Languages, XML and Text Encoding

# Overview

- Background
- Machine Readable Texts
- Text Representation
- Structures and Models
- XML

# Background

[illegible]

# Publishing and XML 1:

Markup as a series  
of formatting  
commands

```
.center; .bd
```

Chapter 1

```
.sk; .in 5
```

This is my paragraph. With a

```
.it word
```

in italic.

```
.sk; .in 5
```

...

## Chapter 1

This is my paragraph. With a *word*  
in italic.

...

# Publishing and XML 2:

## Markup as semantic description

<head>

Chapter 1

</head>

<p>

This is my paragraph. With an **<emph>word</emph>**  
in italic.

</p>

<p>...</p>

### Chapter 1

This is my paragraph. With a *word*  
in italic.

OR

This is my paragraph. With a w o r d in  
italic.

# XML (and its less popular parent, SGML)

1986: ISO 8879:1986 Information processing – Text and office systems – Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) !!

- Developed primarily for government and corporate materials online and in print
- 1990 WWW based a simple form of SGML.

1998: XML version 1.0 released by the World Wide Web Consortium

- Simplified and more extensible than SGML

# The Academy: “Machine-Readable Texts”

Regular list of texts, noting features encoded, and physical format.

Each text used different conventions, and often required specific hardware to process

“Literary Materials in Machine-Readable Form.” *Computers and the Humanities* 2, 3 (1968): 133-44.

Casal, Julián del, *Hojas al viento, Nieve, Rimar*, (critical editions with studies of the variants; edited by R. J. Glickman). Source text identified by author; title; poem, story, or page number; and line number. Titles, subtitles, dedications, chapter headings, and paragraph or stanza numbers are indicated.

Character set: 60; bcd; diacritics: acute accent, umlaut, tilde; punctuation: , . : ; ' " - ¿ ? ¡ ! () []; symbols: \*; type differentiation: texts are printed in upper- and lower-case characters. Record size: 132 char., unblocked; density: 556; channels: 7; labeling: non-standard (first record is a header label). Detailed documentation available. For further information, see under *Dario, Rubén*.

Communicate with Prof. Robert Jay Glickman, Italian and Hispanic Studies, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Canada.

Caterina da Siena, S., *Libro della divina dottrina*; date, edition, page, line numbers, parts, chapters, paragraphs indicated.

Coding: see under *Alberti, Leon Battista*.

Communicate with Aldo Duro, Accademia della Crusca, Piazza dei Giudici, 1, Firenze, Italy.

Cato the Elder: Fragments: *Orations* (Malcovati, *Oratorum Romanorum Fragments*), *Remainder* (Jordan), *De Agri Cultura* (Mazzarino). Chapter and fragment numbers enclosed between #'s; chapter titles included as in text.

Punctuation: complete as in text, except for ", % is used; symbols: critical symbols used in text; type differentiation: capitals indicated by \$ prefix. Text currently on 8-channel paper tape only (other forms will be made available as soon as practical). The text of the fragments has been completed; work is progressing on the *De Agri Cultura*.

Communicate with Stephen V. F. Waite, Department of Classics, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. 03755.

# Computing Humanists and XML

- *Machine readable texts*
- *Electronic text*
- *Computer Corpora*
- *Digital Editions*
- Humanists used descriptive markup as early as 1987
- They contributed significantly to the development of SGML and XML
- Scholarly needs and requirements seemed obscure, but served as models



# ?Why use XML



- Captures semantic distinctions (not appearance)
- Modeling and computability
- Single input, multiple outputs
- (made for) Electronic publishing
- Interchange and Re-usability
- Sustainability
- Community of peers
- Generalized tools

A wide-angle photograph of a modern cable-stayed bridge with multiple tall concrete pylons and numerous white stay cables. The bridge spans a large body of water, with a small town visible on the far shore. The sky is clear and blue. The word "Structure" is overlaid in large white text across the lower half of the image.

# Structure

Structure is a way of organizing things so that it is possible to:

- Identify them
- Count them
- See what is missing
- Classify them
- Compare them
- Talk about them





# Structuring: Turning a Text into Information

Texts contain and display implicit structure(s)

Explicit structure is a way to:

- Identify
- Locate
- Analyze
- Test

## MAC AND CHEESE

YIELD:

TIME ESTIMATE:

STORAGE NOTES:

LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY:

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS:

five servings (800 g / 5 cups) ②

30 minutes overall

serve pasta immediately; cheese sauce keeps for 1 week when refrigerated

or up to 2 months when frozen

moderate

sodium citrate

This recipe has been one of the most popular in *Modernist Cuisine* since that book appeared. Use it as a template to create your own version of a refined mac and cheese. There are so many potentially great cheese mixes and accompaniments that it was hard to pick just the six that we have space for here.

INGREDIENT	WEIGHT	VOLUME	SCALING	PROCEDURE
Water or milk	265 g	265 mL / 1 1/2 cups	93%	① Combine in a pot, whisk to dissolve heat.
Sodium citrate	11 g		4%	
White cheddar cheese, finely grated	265 g ①	4 cups	100% ①	② Add into the simmering liquid and immersion blender until melted as
Water	as needed for cooking the pasta			③ Bring a large pot of water to a boil.
Dry macaroni	240 g	2 cups	84% ④	④ Boil until al dente according to the package directions, 5-6 minutes.

Salt to taste

(adapted from Harold McGee)

Elbow macaroni is the classic type of pasta. Those varieties of the sauce-to-pasta ratio, keep in mind. A little goes a long way.

- ① Combine in a pot, whisk to dissolve heat.
- ② Add into the simmering liquid and immersion blender until melted as
- ③ Bring a large pot of water to a boil.
- ④ Boil until al dente according to the package directions, 5-6 minutes.
- ⑤ Drain. Do not rinse the pasta.
- ⑥ Stir in the warm cheese sauce, and fold in any accompaniments you wish to add (see the variations below).
- ⑦ Season the mac and cheese, and serve it immediately.

## Un Herrtor Berlioz.

In Frankreichs Hauptstadt hab' ich Dich begrüßt,  
Dort lern' ich Dich zuerst bewundern, lieben.  
Und hier, wo der Gefeierste Du bist,  
Im mächigen Wien bin ich Dir teu geliebt.

Die schöne blaue Donau trägt Dich bald  
In's Wunderland der feurigen Magyaren,  
Magst Du, wenn — dort Dir „Elfen!“ jubelnd schallt  
Dem Ungar Deine Freundschaft auch bewahren.

Die Wesen, wohl, sie nahen freudig Dir  
Und grüßten ohne Reid den fremden Meister  
Als Meister schaffe rüchig für und für!  
Dir dienstebar sind des Wort's, der Töne Geister.

Und jüngerst se Dich biesche Mißgunst an:  
Das hindere nimmer Dich am Vortragschreiben.  
„Wer genug dem Wesen seiner Belt gelhan,  
Der hat — mein Freund! — geleht

D, folge immer Deinem Wunsch!  
So groß und lähn! — so rühmen  
Sing' und von erster Klebe, erkenne  
Von wilden Leidenschaften, ungeliebt  
Sing' und die Lust des Carnevals  
Lyrens gleich laß Freilichtstücker f  
Sing' und von Schlachten, wo in  
Här's ihre Vaterland die Feiden

Date

Dear (name of friend)

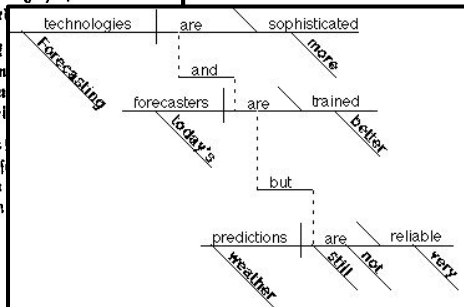
(Body of the letter) First paragraph. The first paragraph is the introduction portion. The sender will let the receiver his intention of writing. In the first paragraph, it is usually the portion where one will make a greeting and would ask the recipient on how they are doing. Included also in the introduction is the inquiry of the sender about the recipient's health and if it is a reply letter about the receipt of the previous letter.

Second Paragraph. The second paragraph is where you shall exchange information. Start it by saying what you feel or your opinion on something he said. You can also discuss here any activities you have done. Try to inform the recipient of your recent achievement or interest or pursuits.

Third paragraph. Under this paragraph you are suppose to end your letter. You can tell here your feelings about your distance and wish the recipient friend luck.

(Complimentary close) casual signing

Your name



# Modeling

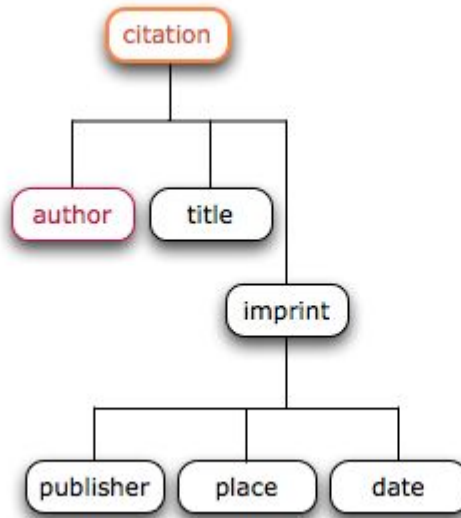
Adding structure to information is a way of modeling it

Creating a model and then applying it to a document or the features of a document

- allows you to see how it compares with other, similar documents
- Allows you to test your model, and see if it is an accurate abstraction, and therefore useful for further analysis

# Structuring Documents with XML

XML models documents as a tree - a set of elements that can contain other elements.



```
<?xml version="1.0"
encoding="UTF-8"?>
<citation>
  <author>Katherine Hayles</author>
  <title>Writing Machines</title>
  <imprint>
    <publisher>MIT Press</publisher>
    <place>Cambridge, MA</place>
    <date>2002</date>
  </imprint>
</citation>
```



XML Syntax

# XML Notation and Syntax

XML is not in itself an encoding language like TEI and HTML

XML provides the components—notation, grammar and syntax—used to define and describe encoding languages.

XML is a *metalanguage*





# Text Sample

Από::Τσίρκας Στρατής, Προς::Παπαϊωάννου Μ.Μ., 1955-10-19

Αλεξ. 19 Οκτ. 1955

Αγαπητοί μου Τάσο και Μιχάλη,

Γιατί δεν μου γράψατε; Σας στέλνω το 7ο κεφάλαιο και περιμένω τις παρατηρήσεις σας πριν το στείλω στην

Επιθ. Τέχνης για το τεύχος του Νοέμβρη.

Τι λέτε;

Σήμερα έδοσα ένα αντίγραφο στο Μαλάνο. Ο θεός βοηθός!

Έφτασα στο 10ο κεφάλαιο.

Μένουν άλλα 10 τουλάχιστο.

Τα «συμπεράσματα» θα τα γράψω στο τέλος ή και καθόλου.

Περιμένω ανυπόμονα τη γνώμη σας και ... σας φιλώ

Σ.Τσίρκας

## Elements—Στοιχεία

An **element** (στοιχείο) surrounds some text, and consists of a **start tag** (ετικέτα αρχής) and an **end tag** (ετικέτα τέλους).

Σήμερα έδοσα ένα αντίγραφο στο

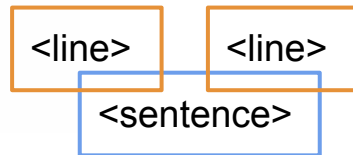
**<name>**Μαλάνο**</name>**.

# Containment

Elements may **nest**, but not **may not overlap**.

**<line>****<sentence>**Σας στέλνω το 7ο κεφάλαιο και  
περιμένω τις παρατηρήσεις σας πριν το στείλω  
στην**</line>**

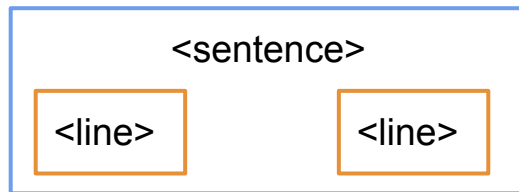
**<line>**Επιθ. Τέχνης για το τεύχος του  
Νοέμβρη.**</sentence>****<line>**



# Containment

**<sentence>****<line>**Σας στέλνω το 7ο κεφάλαιο  
και περιμένω τις παρατηρήσεις σας πριν το  
στείλω στην**</line>**

**<line>**Επιθ. Τέχνης για το τεύχος του  
Νοέμβρη.**<line>****</sentence>**



# Empty Elements- κενά στοιχεία

If an element (στοιχείο) has no content (?), it may be displayed using the following shorthand:

`<pagebreak></pagebreak>`

`= <pagebreak />`

Certain elements never have content as they are used to mark a point in the text, and not a span of text.

# Attributes—ιδιότητες

Start tags (ετικέτες αρχής) may have one or more attributes (ιδιότητες) which provide information about the element or its content.

Σήμερα έδοσα ένα αντίγραφο στο

`<name type="person">Μαλάνο</name>`.

Attribute values may come from a required list, a recommended list or be completely open. Some attributes may have more than

# Attribute Values— αξίες ιδιοτήτων ??

Attribute values (γρεκ) may come from

- A closed list of values
- A list of suggested/recommended values
- An open list

Some attributes may have more than one value. Values are separated by a space.

Attribute values consist of alphanumeric characters and symbols. **No spaces.**

```
<p xml:lang="grc heb">...
```

# xml:id Attribute

The `xml:id` attribute is a special attribute used to identify an element.

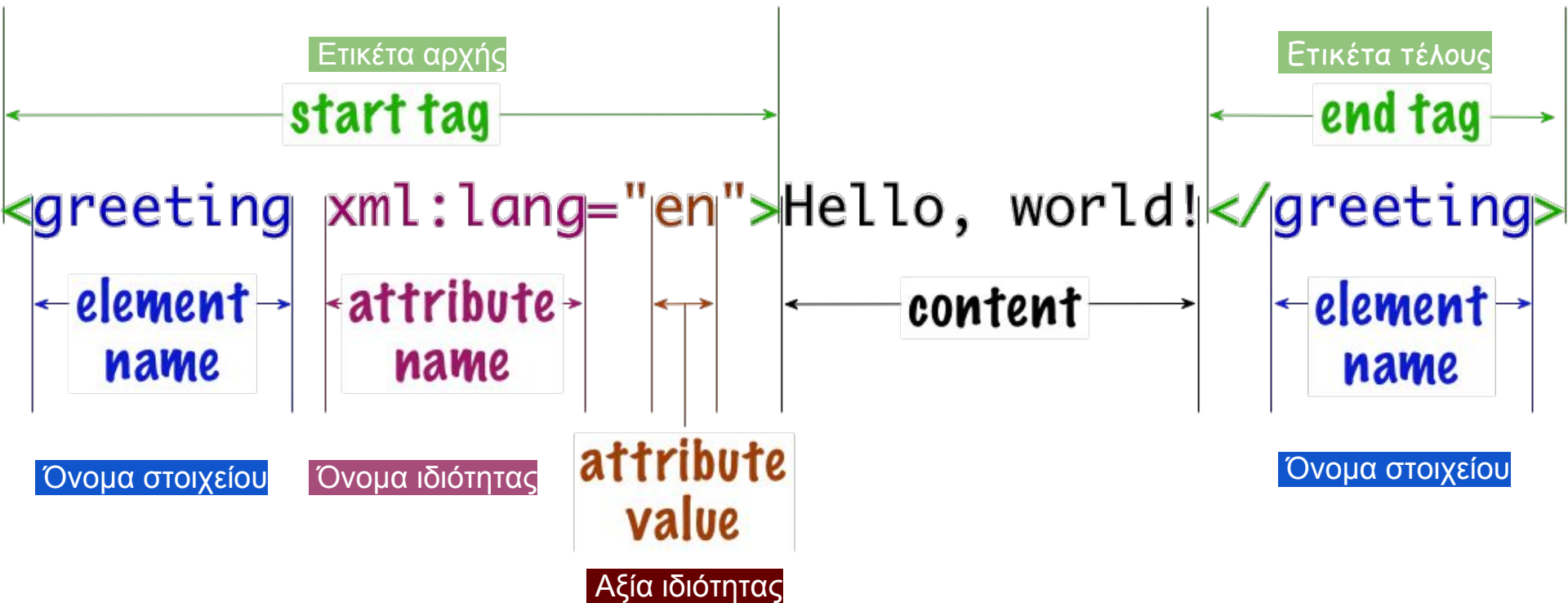
All elements can have an `xml:id` attribute.

By definition, an `xml:id` is

- unique within a file
- can have no spaces
- must start with a letter.

```
<p xml:id="ch1.s4.p1">quam</p>
```





# Well Formedness—ορθή μορφοποίηση

When in a document

- There are no missing < > / " in tags and around attribute values
- Elements have matching begin and end tags (or are empty)
- All elements nest properly, with no overlap
- There is a single element that contains all other elements (a root element)

then it is considered to be **well-formed** (ορθά μορφοποιημένο)

XML documents that are not well-formed are incorrect.

# Text Sample

```
<text>
  <body>
    <div type="letter">
      <opener>
        <dateline>21/6/55</dateline>
        <salute>Αγαπητέ μου <persName>Στρατή</persName></salute>
      </opener>
      <p> Αν έχω τα <bibl type="book"><title>«Γράμματα»</title></bibl> θα ετοιμάσω
      μια συλλογή των έργων του <persName><surname>Σκληρού</surname></persName>.
      Υπάρχουν κληρονόμοι;</p>
      <p> Έγιναν αυτού συζητήσεις γύρω από το σοσιαλισμό, όπως εδώ στο
      «Νουμά»;</p>
      <p>Για την έκδοση εκλογής από το έργο σου: Στη μελέτη μου που θα τη
      συνοδεύσει μπορώ να μιλήσω άνετα ή η θέση σου εμποδίζει;</p>
      <p> Ευχαριστώ για τα βιβλία κλπ. Θα σου στείλω κ εγώ βιβλία, χρήσιμα
      ίσως.</p>
      <p>Ο κ. <persName><surname>Αλιθέρσης</surname></persName> είχε
      γράψει ιστορία της λογοτεχνίας. Υπάρχει αντίτυπο;</p>
      <p>Θα σου ξαναγράψω περισσότερα. Ο <persName><surname>Βουρνάς
      </surname></persName>είναι ενθουσιασμένος. </p>
      <closer><signed> Μ.Π.</signed></closer>
    </div>
  </body>
</text>
```

# Schema

The **XML schema** is a set of rules that defines the names of the elements and the relationships in which they can appear.

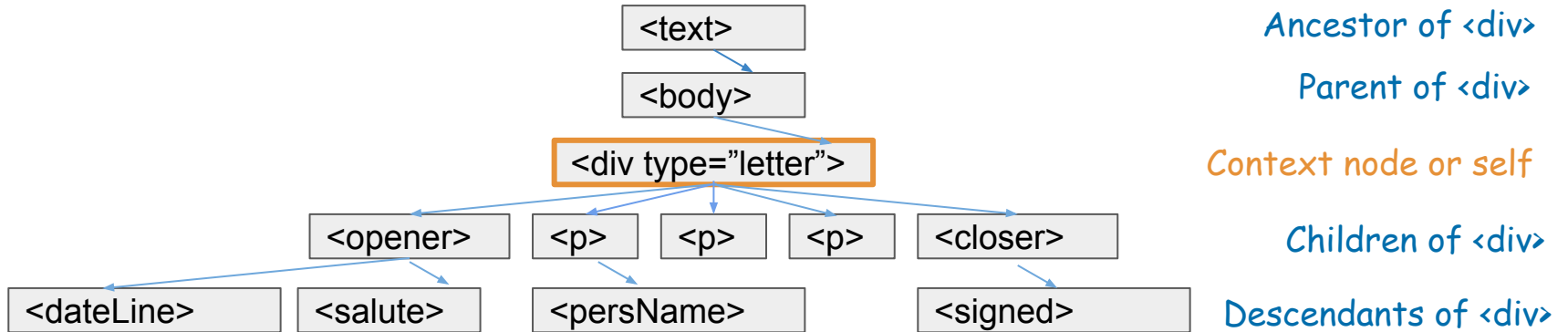
- A file that has correct XML syntax is **well-formed**.
- A file that is correct according to a schema is **valid**.

*Note:* Element and attribute names and attribute values in a schema do not have real semantics, as far as the XML software is concerned.

`<p>` does not mean “paragraph” and `<name>` does not mean “name” to the software.

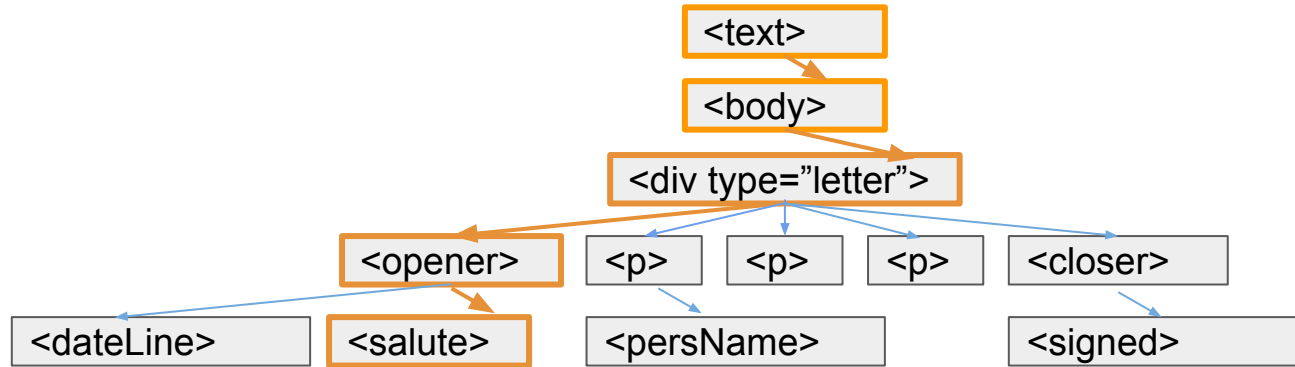
# Navigating an XML File Using xpath

A document that is encoded using XML can be visualized in the form of an upside down tree.



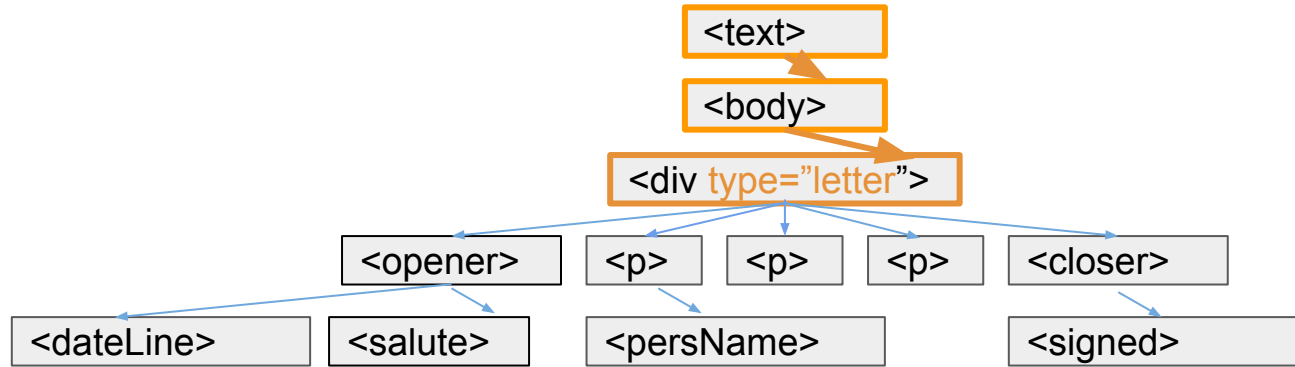
It is possible to identify elements by their location in the tree, specifically, how to navigate to that location.

# Navigating an XML File Using xpath (1)



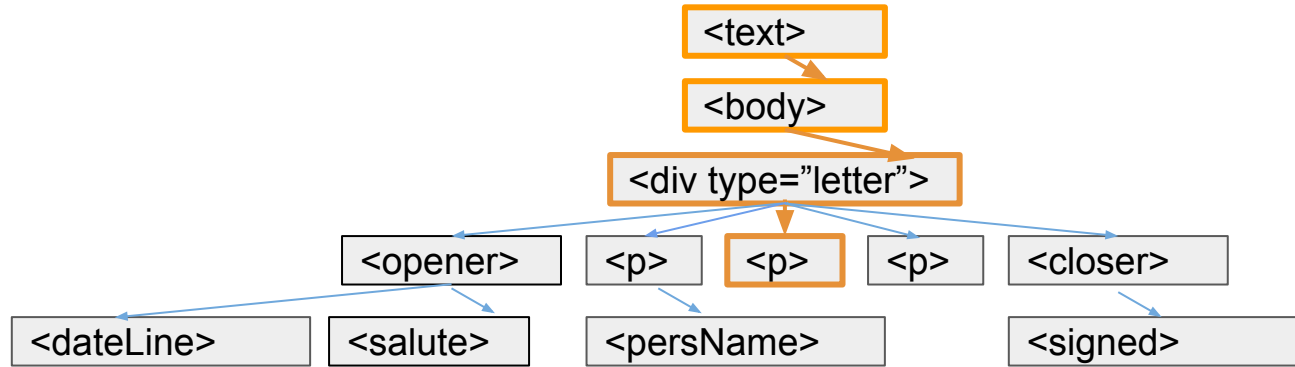
`/text/body/div/opener/salute`

# Navigating an XML File Using xpath (2)



`/text/body/div/@type`

# Navigating an XML File Using xpath (3)



`/text/body/div/p[2]` = second paragraph

`/text/body/div/*[2]` = second child of `<div>`





# Exercises