# Data Specification for OneInThineHand Notes

27 May 2019

1. Overlay files are kept in a folder called "notes", which is a sibling to a "scriptures" folder containing raw ldsSource files.

2. Notes for a given overlay are kept in html files. These may include the notes for an arbitrary subset of scripture books and chapters, or all the notes for that overlay. The filename is arbitrary.

3. The <head> element of each <html> file contains UTF-8, CSS and script information.

4. The <body> contains a table of contents with links to the ldsSource files for which notes are included.

5. An empty <footer> element comes next. This area is used by the OneInThineHand editor.

6. Following the <footer> element come chapter <div> elements. These include @data-aid, @data-aid-version, @data-uri, and @lang attributes matching those in the corresponding ldsSource chapter.

<div class="chapter" data-aid="128421300" data-aid-version="3" data-uri="/scriptures/ot/gen/1" lang="eng">

Note that chapters included do not need to come from a single ldsSource book.

7. The first child of the chapter div is a <note> element.

<note id="note1">

The @id attribute is built from the @id of the matching <p> element in the corresponding ldsSource file. If the @id is a number, prepend "note"; otherwise prepend "note\_".

8. Notes for verse spans may be added in the future. These would have IDs as follows:

<note id="note\_1-2">

This would sort above <note id="note1">.

9. Note elements that are not empty begin with a note title and a short title:

<note id="note\_title\_number1">  
 <p class="note-title">Genesis 1:1 Notes</p>  
 <p class="note-short-title">Verse 1 Notes</p>

Typically an application would use one or the other. OneInThineHand uses the short title.

10. The short title is followed by one or more note <div> elements. These correspond to individual notes. Here is an example

<div class="new" id="2018-09-15-15-14-37-93" offset="23-31">

The @class attribute is named for the overlay type of which this note is a part. As of today, there are three overlay types:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| new-note | New notes |
| eng-note | English print notes |
| tc-note | Translator's Copy print notes |

Note types can be toggled on and off by the end user—when off, no notes of any kind in that <div> element displays. More than one overlay cna be assigned the same overlay type—they are merged in OneInThineHand and can be turned on and off together.

The @id attribute is a globally unique identifier. The @offset attribute corresponds to the first and last character positions in the verse of the phrase being annotated. The offsets are derived by counting the beginning of the verse, including the verse number, beginning with zero.

In Genesis 1:1, the verse number ("1") is at position 0, the space following it is at position 1, and the offset value for the phrase "In the beginning" is "2-17".

Note that phrases do not need to be contiguous. Offset values use commas to represent gaps in phrases.

When the whole verse is selected, the offset value is "all".

11. Every note div has one note phrase, like these:

<p class="note-phrase">“In the beginning”</p>

The text, inside curly quotes, corresponds to the phrase indicated by the @offset attribute. However, editors are free to change this text; for example, they may use ellipses for long phrases. A note phrase for an entire verse is indicated like this (no quotation marks):

<p class="note-phrase">whole verse</p>

12. Note phrases are followed by one or more reference lines:

<p class="note-phrase">“fiery flying serpents”</p>  
<p class="note-reference"><span class="reference-label-translation"> </span>darting venomous snake</p>

<p class="note-reference"><span class="reference-label-cross-ref"> </span>Num. 21:6, 8; Isa. 14:29</p>

13. Every note reference line must begin with a note label indicating the type of information in the note. These indicate what are known in OneInThineHand as note *categories.* Like note types, note categories can be toggled on and off by the end user.

Note labels contain only a non-breaking space, but applications should insert text for display. Adding the text is handled at this stage so that labels can be changed globally without having to reprocess notes. The notes in the previous sample would render as follows:

**TRN**darting venomous snakes

**CR**Num. 21:6, 8; Isa. 14:29

The following label classes are allowed:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Class value** | **Label Text** | **English Name** | **Explanation** |
| reference-label-alt | ALT | Alternate reading | Used when the source language can be read more than one way (see OR). |
| reference-label-bd | BD | Bible Dictionary | Reference to the Bible Dictionary in the back matter. |
| reference-label-cross-ref | CR | Cross reference | References to other scriptures. |
| reference-label-error | [does not display] |  | Used for error trapping |
| reference-label-geography | GEO | Geography | Notes on places. |
| reference-label-greek | GR | Greek | Used when the note discusses an actual Greek term (see TRN). |
| reference-label-gs | GS | Guide to the Scriptures | Reference to the Guide to the Scriptures in the back matter. |
| reference-label-harmony | HMY | Harmony | Used when more than one writer treats the same material, as in the four Gospels. |
| reference-label-hebrew | HEB | Hebrew | Use when the note discusses an actual Hebrew term (see TRN). |
| reference-label-history | HST | History | Notes giving historical background. |
| reference-label-ie | IE | IE | Explanatory note. |
| reference-label-or | OR | OR | Used when the source language is not ambiguous but the translation given doesn't capture all the nuance (see ALT). |
| reference-label-phrasing | PHR | Phrase | Used when one scripture paraphrases or echoes another. |
| reference-label-quotation | QUO | Quotation | Used when one scripture explicitly quotes another. This is also used for JST quotations. |
| reference-label-tg | TG | Topical Guide | Reference to the Topical Guide in the back matter. |
| reference-label-translation | TRN | Translation | Used when alternate text is provided for an unclear wording. This may be because of archaic language or mistranslation. |

14. Note phrase and reference lines can have the following children, corresponding to links and character formatting

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| a class="scripture-ref" | scripture reference |  |
| deletion | deletion | render as italics, and surround text in square brackets. |
| em | italics |  |
| i | italics |  |
| insertion | insertion | render as bold |
| span class="small-caps" | small caps |  |
| span class="small" | small | convert to lowercase and render as small caps |
| strong | strong |  |

15. In OneInThineHand, notes from all included overlays must be sorted and merged.

* Sort <note> elements sequentially when the chapters have the same @data-uri and the notes do not have the same @id.
* Merge <note> elements that are not empty when the chapters have the same @data-uri and the notes @id values match. If the overlay type differs, place all "new-note" note <div> elements first, followed by "eng-note", followed by "tc-note".
* Sort note <div> elements within merged notes when the offsets do not match. If elements have the same starting offset, place the longer one first.
* Merge note <div> elements within merged notes when the offsets match exactly. Keep the first note phrase only. Sort note references by category, in this order
  + HMY
  + QUO
  + PHR
  + TRN
  + ALT
  + CR
  + HST
  + GEO
  + GR
  + HEB
  + IE
  + OR
  + TG
  + BD
  + GS