



# Document Markup Language (DML) Specification 1.0

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## Abstract

This specification defines the Document Markup Language (DML), a markup language for books, articles, notes and other types of document. DML is normatively available as a [RELAX NG](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25) schema with additional [Schematron](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25) assertions.



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# 1. Introduction

DML is a general-purpose XML schema, particularly well suited to books, articles and annotations in other XML sources.

DML is normatively available as a [RELAX NG](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25) schema with additional [Schematron](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25) assertions to cover all missing cases.

DML is a simple set of elements and attributes which define the basic semantics for a generic document. It is designed keeping in mind that all specialization may be defined through a scoped XML schema. For example, to mark up code it may be used the [Programming Markup Language](#) (Appendix A, pg. 26).

The *metadata model* use a set of [metadata attributes](#) (Section 4, pg. 22) which are originally defined in [RDFa Syntax](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25) from W3C.

This specification has a style and nomenclature [conventions](#) (Appendix B, pg. 26) to simplify the reading process.

## 1.1. Namespace

The *DML namespace* has the URI `"http://purl.oclc.org/NET/dml/1.0/"`. It is usually associated with the `"dml"` prefix.

## 1.2. Status of this document

This is a *draft* and it may change at any time based on comments and on its development process.

Use the [DML-discuss mailing list](#) (Appendix A, pg. 26) to discuss and learn about Document Markup Language.

## 1.3. Acknowledgments

Many people has helped to realise this document. Some of them in no particular order are: Àlex Royo, Ferran Cases, Alejandro Gonzalo Bravo, David Rodríguez, Choan Gálvez, Tatiana Ledesma, Iu Siches, Oscar Sanchez Casamitjana and Carolina Figueroa.

# 2. Elements

## 2.1. The `abbr` element

The `abbr` element represents an abbreviation or acronym.

- Flow

[Inline](#) (Section 5.2, pg. 24)

- Children

```
( $inline[not( abbr )] | text() )+
```

- Attributes

```
( $core.attrs* | $meta.attrs* )
```

- Parents

```
( $block | $inline[not( abbr )] )
```

The `@content` attribute (Section 4.2, pg. 23) *may* be used to provide an expansion of the abbreviation.

The `@about` attribute (Section 4.1, pg. 22) *may* be used to provide a resource which contains the expanded form.

`@content` and `@about` attributes are mutually exclusive.

---

**Example 2.1-1:** `abbr` element with inline expansion

---

```
<p>Example of <abbr content="Document Markup Language">DML</abbr>'s abbr  
element.</p>
```

---

---

**Example 2.1-2:** `abbr` element with remote expansion

---

```
<p>Example of <abbr about="http://example.org/glossary#dml">DML</abbr>'s abbr  
element.</p>
```

---

## 2.2. The `cell` element

The `cell` element represents a table data container.

- Flow
  - [Block](#) (Section 5.1, pg. 24)
- Children
  - `( ( example | figure | list | note | p | quote )+ | ( $inline | text() )+ )`
- Attributes
  - `( $core.attrs* | $meta.attrs* )`
- Parents
  - `( group )`

## 2.3. The `citation` element

The `citation` element represents a citation reference of a quotation block.

- Flow
  - [Block](#) (Section 5.1, pg. 24)
- Children
  - `( $inline | text() )+`
- Attributes
  - `( $core.attrs* | $meta.attrs* )`

- Parents

( `quote` )

## 2.4. The `dml` element

The `dml` element is the root element for a DML document.

- Flow

[Block](#) (Section 5.1, pg. 24)

- Children

```
(  
  title,  
  $block[not( title | citation | preceding-sibling::section )]+,  
  section*  
)
```

- Attributes

( `$core.attrs*` )

---

### Example 2.4-1: Simple DML document

```
<dml xmlns="http://purl.oclc.org/NET/dml/1.0/">  
  <title>Simple DML document</title>  
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet...</p>  
</dml>
```

---

---

### Example 2.4-2: DML document with metadata

```
<dml xmlns="http://purl.oclc.org/NET/dml/1.0/"  
  xmlns:dct="http://purl.org/dc/terms/">  
  <title>DML document</title>  
  <metadata about="">  
    <list>  
      <item property="dct:creator">Arnau Siches</item>  
      <item property="dct:created">2009-01-02</item>  
    </list>  
  </metadata>  
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet...</p>  
</dml>
```

---

## 2.5. The `em` element

The `em` element represents an emphasized text.

- Flow  
`Inline` (Section 5.2, pg. 24)

- Children  
`( $inline | text() )+`

- Attributes  
`( $core.attrs* | $meta.attrs* | @role? )`

- Parents  
`( $block | $inline )`

The `@role` attribute *may* be used to provide strong emphasized text with `"strong"` value.

### Example 2.5-1: Usage of `em` element

---

```
<p>  
  <em>Lorem ipsum</em> dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do <em  
  role="strong">eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore</em> et dolore magna aliqua.  
</p>
```

---

## 2.6. The `example` element

The `example` element represents an example.

- Flow  
`Block` (Section 5.1, pg. 24)

- Children  
`( title?, $block[not( example | citation )1+ ] )`

- Attributes  
`( $core.attrs* | $meta.attrs* )`

- Parents  
`( dml | note | section )`

---

**Example 2.6-1:** Usage of `example` element

---

```
<example xml:id="example-identifier">
  <title>Title of the Lorem Ipsum example</title>
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet...</p>
</example>
```

---

## 2.7. The `figure` element

The `figure` element is a figure container; it usually contains an illustration or something to be shown graphically.

- Flow  
`Block` (Section 5.1, pg. 24)
- Children  
`( title?, $block[not( example | figure | citation | quote )]+ )`
- Attributes  
`( $core.attrs* | $meta.attrs* )`
- Parents  
`( dml | example | note | section | item | cell )`

---

**Example 2.7-1:** Usage of `figure` element

---

```
<figure xml:id="figure-identifier">
  <title>It shown an illustration through a figure element</title>
  <object src="path/to/illustration"/>
</figure>
```

---

## 2.8. The `group` element

The `group` element represents a generic table cell container.

- Flow  
`Block` (Section 5.1, pg. 24)



- Children

```
( group+ | title+ | ( title?, cell+ ) )
```

- Attributes

```
( $core.attrs* | $meta.attrs* | @role? )
```

- Parents

```
( group | table )
```

The `@role` attribute *may* be used to provide a form to refine the `group` element meaning. Allowed values are:

- "header"

A header table group. Table header *must* be the first child of a `table` element.

- "footer"

A footer table group. Table footer *must* be child of a `table` element.

## 2.9. The `item` element

The `item` element represents a list item container.

- Flow

[Block](#) (Section 5.1, pg. 24)

- Children

```
(  
  ( title*, $block[not( item | title | citation )]+ ) |  
  ( $inline | text() )+  
)
```

- Attributes

```
( $core.attrs* | $meta.attrs* )
```

- Parents

```
( list )
```

## 2.10. The `list` element

The `list` element represents a list of items.

- Flow

[Block](#) (Section 5.1, pg. 24)

- Children

```
( title?, item+ )
```

- Attributes

```
( $core.attrs* | $meta.attrs* | @role? )
```

- Parents

```
( dml | $block[$block[not( self::list )]] )
```

The `@role` attribute *may* be used to define an ordered list with `"ordered"` value.

---

### Example 2.10-1: Simple list

---

```
<list>
  <item>sugar</item>
  <item>salt</item>
  <item>pepper</item>
</list>
```

---

---

### Example 2.10-2: Ordered list

---

```
<list role="ordered">
  <item>first</item>
  <item>second</item>
  <item>third</item>
</list>
```

---

---

### Example 2.10-3: List with title

---

```
<list>
  <title>List title</title>
  <item>first</item>
  <item>second</item>
  <item>third</item>
</list>
```

---

---

**Example 2.10-4:** Definition list

---

```
<list>
  <item>
    <title>Dweeb</title>
    <p>Young excitable person who may mature into a Nerd or Geek.</p>
  </item>
  <item>
    <title>Hacker</title>
    <p>A clever programmer.</p>
  </item>
  <item>
    <title>Nerd</title>
    <p>Technically bright but socially inept person.</p>
  </item>
</list>
```

---

---

**Example 2.10-5:** Definition list with multiple terms and definitions

---

```
<list>
  <item>
    <title>Center</title>
    <title>Centre</title>
    <list>
      <item>A point equidistant from all points on the surface of a
        sphere.</item>
      <item>In some field sports, the player who holds the middle position on
        the field, court, or forward line.</item>
    </list>
  </item>
  <item>
    <title>Color</title>
    <title>Colour</title>
    <p>The property possessed by an object of producing different sensations on
      the eye.</p>
  </item>
</list>
```

---

## 2.11. The `metadata` element

The `metadata` element represents a metadata container.

- Flow
  - Block (Section 5.1, pg. 24)
- Children
  - ( *\$block+* )

- Attributes

( *\$core.attrs\** | *\$meta.attrs\** )

- Parents

( *dml* | *\$block* | *\$inline* )

### Example 2.11-1: Usage of *metadata* element

---

```
<metadata about="#document-id">
  <list>
    <item property="dct:creator">Arnaud Siches</item>
    <item property="dct:created">2008-12-29</item>
    <item property="dct:description">
      <p>
        This specification defines the Document Markup Language (DML), a markup
        language for books, articles, documents, notes, etc.
      </p>
    </item>
  </list>
</metadata>
```

---

## 2.12. The *note* element

The *note* element represents a generic document note or annotation. It *may* be used as a root element in *DML islands* in non-DML documents.

- Flow

*Block* (Section 5.1, pg. 24)

- Children

```
(
  ( title?, $block[not( title | note | citation )]+ ) |
  ( $inline | text() )+
)
```

- Attributes

( *\$core.attrs\** | *\$meta.attrs\** | *@role?* )

- Parents

( *dml* | *\$block*[*\$block*[not( *self::note* )]] )

The *@role* attribute may be used to provide a form to refine the *note* element meaning. Allowed values are:

- "tip"  
A suggestion, tip or trick.
- "warning"  
An admonition note.
- "sidebar"  
A note that is isolated from the main narrative flow.
- "footnote"  
A footnote. Footnotes in paged media usually occur at the end of the page that reference it.

---

**Example 2.12-1:** Usage of `note` element

---

```
<note>
  <p>
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit...
  </p>
</note>
```

---

---

**Example 2.12-2:** Usage of `note[@role="footnote"]` element

---

```
<p>
  Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, <span href="#a-footnote">consectetur
  adipisicing</span> elit...
</p>
( ... )
<note role="footnote" xml:id="a-footnote">
  <p>
    ...sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.
  </p>
</note>
```

---

## 2.13. The `object` element

The `object` element represents a generic embedded media object like images, videos, audio and other types of multimedia files.

- Flow  
When its parent is an inline element or a block element that only allows inline elements its flow is `inline` (Section 5.2, pg. 24), otherwise its flow is `block` (Section 5.1, pg. 24).
- Children

```
( $block* | ( $inline | text() )* )
```

- Attributes

( *\$score.attrs\** | *\$meta.attrs\** | @src | @type? | @width? | @height? )

- Parents

(  
abbr | cell | citation | dml | em | example | figure | item | note | object |  
p | quote | section | span | sub | sup | title  
)

The @src attribute *must* be used to provide the URI (*xs:anyURI*) of the resource. It also specifies a *resource object* in RDF triple, as it is described in [RDFa Recommendation](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25) of W3C.

The @type attribute *may* be used to provide the [MIME type](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25) of the resource.

The @width attribute *may* be used to provide the width dimension of the resource.

The @height attribute *may* be used to provide the height dimension of the resource.

The children of the object element *must* be used to provide an alternative content if the resource provided by @src fails to load.

The alternative content *must* be *inline* or *block* in accordance of the flow of its object parent.

### Example 2.13-1: Usage of block flow object element.

---

```
<figure xml:id="fig-markup-trends">
  <title>Usage of markup language in %</title>
  <object src="markup-trends.svg" type="application/svg+xml">
    <list>
      <item>
        <title>HTML</title>
        <p>98%</p>
      </item>
      <item>
        <title>DocBook</title>
        <p>1%</p>
      </item>
      <item>
        <title>Other</title>
        <p>1%</p>
      </item>
    </list>
  </object>
</figure>
```

---

### Example 2.13-2: Usage of inline flow object element.

---

```
<p>
  Press the <object src="accept-call-button-icon.svg"/><em>accept
  call</em></object> button to allow an incoming call.
</p>
```

---

## 2.14. The `p` element

The `p` element represents a generic block of text, usually a paragraph.

- Flow

[Block](#) (Section 5.1, pg. 24)

- Children

```
( $inline | text() )+
```

- Attributes

```
( $core.attrs* | $meta.attrs* )
```

- Parents

```
( dml | $block[$block] )
```

## 2.15. The `quote` element

The `quote` element represents a generic quotation container.

- Flow

When its parent is an inline element or a block element that only allows inline elements its flow is [inline](#) (Section 5.2, pg. 24), otherwise its flow is [block](#) (Section 5.1, pg. 24).

- Children

```
( $block[not( quote | citation )]+ citation? | ( $inline | text() )+ )
```

- Attributes

```
( $core.attrs* | $meta.attrs* | @citation? )
```

- Parents

```
( dml | $block[not( quote | citation )] | $inline[not( quote )] )
```

The `@citation` attribute *must* be used to provide the URI (`xs:anyURI`) of the resource cited when the flow of `quote` element is *inline*, otherwise it *must not* be used.

**Example 2.15-1:** Usage of block flow `quote` element.

```
<section>
  ( ... )
  <quote>
    <p>DML is a general-purpose XML schema, particularly well suited to books,
    articles and annotations in other XML sources.</p>
    <citation><span href="http://purl.oclc.org/NET/dml/1.0/">Document Markup
    Language Specification 1.0, Introduction</span>. A. Siches. 2009</citation>
  </quote>
  ( ... )
</section>
```

**Example 2.15-2:** Usage of inline flow `quote` element.

```
<p>
  [...] in that case, when the DML specification says <quote
  citation="http://purl.oclc.org/NET/dml/1.0/">well suited to books, articles
  and annotations</quote> it means [...]
</p>
```

## 2.16. The `section` element

The `section` element represents a generic document section.

- Flow

`Block` (Section 5.1, pg. 24)

- Children

( `title`, `$block`[not( `title` | `citation` )]+ )

- Attributes

( `$core.attrs*` | `$meta.attrs*` | `@role?` )

- Parents

( `dml` | `note` | `object`[`parent::``$block`] | `quote`[`parent::``$block`] | `section` )

The `@role` attribute *may* be used to provide a form to refine the meaning of the `section` element. Allowed values are:

- `"abstract"`

A summary or statement of the contents of a document.



- `"part"`  
A part of a book. Parts usually group related chapters in a book.
- `"chapter"`  
A main division of a book.
- `"appendix"`  
An appendix in a document. Appendixes usually occur at the end of a document.
- `"header"`  
A header section. Usually it groups common parts like a tagline, author, version history information, etc.
- `"footer"`  
A footer section. Usually it groups information about its parent such as rights, related links, etc.
- `"toc"`  
A table of contents.

### Example 2.16-1: Usage of `section` element

---

```
<section xml:id="introduction">
  <title>Introduction</title>
  <p>
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit...
  </p>
</section>
```

---

### Example 2.16-2: An appendix section

---

```
<section role="appendix">
  <title>Resources</title>
  <list>
    ( ... )
  </list>
</section>
```

---

## 2.17. The `span` element

The `span` element has no specific semantic. It is provided as a container of inline content.

- Flow  
[Inline](#) (Section 5.2, pg. 24)

- Children

`( $inline | text() )+`

- Attributes

`( $core.attrs* | $meta.attrs* )`

- Parents

`( $block | $inline )`

## 2.18. The **sub** element

The **sub** element represents a subscript.

- Flow

[Inline](#) (Section 5.2, pg. 24)

- Children

`( $inline | text() )+`

- Attributes

`( $core.attrs* | $meta.attrs* )`

- Parents

`( $block | $inline )`

## 2.19. The **summary** element

The **summary** element is a tabular data summary.

- Flow

[Block](#) (Section 5.1, pg. 24)

- Children

`( $inline | text() )+`

- Attributes

`( $core.attrs* | $meta.attrs* )`

- Parents

( `table` )

## 2.20. The `sup` element

The `sup` element represents a superscript.

- Flow

[Inline](#) (Section 5.2, pg. 24)

- Children

( `$inline` | `text()` )<sup>+</sup>

- Attributes

( `$core.attrs*` | `$meta.attrs*` )

- Parents

( `$block` | `$inline` )

## 2.21. The `table` element

The `table` element represents a table container.

- Flow

[Block](#) (Section 5.1, pg. 24)

- Children

( `title?`, `summary`, `group+` )

- Attributes

( `$core.attrs*` | `$meta.attrs*` | `@scope` )

- Parents

( `dml` | `$block[$block]` )

The `@scope` attribute *must* be used to provide the primary scope of groups. Allowed values are: `"row"` and `"column"`.

**Example 2.21-1:** Usage of `table` element

```
<table scope="row">
  <title>ISO-639-1 codes</title>
  <summary>Common ISO-639-1 codes with its english name</summary>
  <group role="header">
    <title>Name</title>
    <title>Code</title>
  </group>
  <group>
    <group>
      <cell>English</cell>
      <cell>en</cell>
    </group>
    <group>
      <cell>German</cell>
      <cell>de</cell>
    </group>
  </group>
</table>
```

## 2.22. The `title` element

The `title` element represents a header container.

- Flow

[Block](#) (Section 5.1, pg. 24)

- Children

( `$inline` | `text()` )<sup>+</sup>

- Attributes

( `$core.attrs*` | `$meta.attrs*` )

- Parents

( `dml` | `$block[$block]` )

## 3. Core attributes

```
$core.attrs = (  
  @class | @dir | @href | @status | @xml:base | @xml:id | @xml:lang  
)
```

These attributes *must not* be repeated in the same element.

## 3.1. The `@class` attribute

The `@class` attribute provides additional user-specified classification for an element. Value type is `xs:NMTOKENS`.

Any number of elements *may* be assigned the same class name.

## 3.2. The `@dir` attribute

The `@dir` attribute specifies the direction of the element and its descendants. Allowed values are:

- `"ltr"`  
Left to right text.
- `"rtl"`  
Right to left text.

## 3.3. The `@href` attribute

The `@href` attribute specifies the location of a resource through an URI (`xs:anyURI`). It also specifies a *resource object* in RDF triple, as it is described in [RDFa Recommendation](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25) of W3C.

## 3.4. The `@status` attribute

The `@status` attribute specifies the status of the content in the element. Allowed values are:

- `"added"`  
Added text since last revision.
- `"deleted"`  
Deleted text since last revision.
- `"draft"`  
Text work in progress.
- `"review"`  
Text to evaluate or reevaluate but publishable.

- `user-value`

Specific status defined by the users according their publishing process. This value *must* be an `xs:NMTOKEN`.

## 3.5. The `@xml:base` attribute

The `@xml:base` attribute specifies the base URI (`xs:anyURI`) of the element and its descendants. Its value *must* be interpreted according [xml:base W3C recommendation](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25).

## 3.6. The `@xml:id` attribute

The `@xml:id` attribute identifies the unique ID (`xs:ID`) value of the element. Its value *must* be interpreted according [xml:id W3C recommendation](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25).

## 3.7. The `@xml:lang` attribute

The `@xml:lang` attribute identifies the language of the element and its descendants. Its value *must* be interpreted according [XML 1.0](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25).

# 4. Metadata attributes

```
$meta.attrs = (  
  @about | @content | @datatype | @property | @rel | @resource | @rev | @typeof  
)
```

These attributes *must not* be repeated in the same element.

## 4.1. The `@about` attribute

The `@about` attribute provides a *subject* for an RDF triple through an [URI or Safe CURIE](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25).

This attribute is part of [RDFa Recommendation](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25) of W3C.

## 4.2. The `@content` attribute

The `@content` attribute provides a machine-readable content for a literal in an RDF triple.

This attribute is part of [RDFa Recommendation](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25) of W3C.

## 4.3. The `@datatype` attribute

The `@datatype` attribute provides a datatype of a literal through a [CURIE](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25).

This attribute is part of [RDFa Recommendation](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25) of W3C.

## 4.4. The `@property` attribute

The `@property` attribute provides a predicate for an RDF triple through a whitespace separated list of [CURIEs](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25).

This attribute is part of [RDFa Recommendation](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25) of W3C.

## 4.5. The `@rel` attribute

The `@rel` attribute provides a predicate for an RDF triple through a whitespace separated list of [CURIEs](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25).

This attribute is part of [RDFa Recommendation](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25) of W3C.

## 4.6. The `@resource` attribute

The `@resource` attribute provides an object for an RDF triple through a [URIsafeCURIE](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25).

This attribute is part of [RDFa Recommendation](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25) of W3C.

## 4.7. The `@rev` attribute

The `@rev` attribute provides a reverse predicate for an RDF triple through a whitespace separated list of [CURIEs](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25).

This attribute is part of [RDFa Recommendation](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25) of W3C.

## 4.8. The @typeof attribute

The @typeof attribute provides the type(s) associated with a subject for an RDF triple through a whitespace separated list of [CURIEs](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25).

This attribute is part of [RDFa Recommendation](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25) of W3C.

## 5. Flow

Usually any elements belong to a single flow type, block or inline flow type but there are two cases ([object](#) and [quote](#)) where they change their type depending on their sibling elements.

### 5.1. Block

Block elements are containers of other block elements or wrappers of [inline](#) (Section 5.2, pg. 24) elements and raw text.

```
$block = (  
  cell | citation | example | figure | group | item | list | metadata | note |  
  object | p | quote | section | summary | table | title  
)
```

### 5.2. Inline

Inline elements are used to mark up running text. It *may* contain inline elements and raw text.

```
$inline = (  
  abbr | em | object | quote | span | sub | sup  
)
```

(Draft)

## 6. Schema

RELAX NG and Schematron references





## Appendix A — Resources

### RELAX NG

- ISO/IEC 19757-2:2008: [Information technology — Document Schema Definition Language \(DSDL\) — Part 2: Regular-grammar-based validation — RELAX NG](http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/c052348_ISO_IEC_19757-2_2008(E).zip) ([http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/c052348\\_ISO\\_IEC\\_19757-2\\_2008\(E\).zip](http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/c052348_ISO_IEC_19757-2_2008(E).zip)). ISO/IEC. 2008.
- [RELAX NG Home page](http://www.relaxng.org/) (<http://www.relaxng.org/>)

### Schematron

- ISO/IEC 19757-3:2006: [Information technology — Document Schema Definition Language \(DSDL\) — Part 3: Rule-based validation — Schematron](http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/c040833_ISO_IEC_19757-3_2006(E).zip) ([http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/c040833\\_ISO\\_IEC\\_19757-3\\_2006\(E\).zip](http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/c040833_ISO_IEC_19757-3_2006(E).zip)). ISO/IEC. 2006.
- [Schematron Home page](http://www.schematron.com) (<http://www.schematron.com>)

### IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force)

- [RFC 2119: Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels](http://www.apps.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.html) (<http://www.apps.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.html>). S. Bradner. 1997.
- [RFC 4646: Tags for the Identification of Languages](http://www.apps.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4646.html) (<http://www.apps.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4646.html>). A. Phillips, Ed., M. Davis. 2006.
- [RFC 2045: Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions \(MIME\) Part One: Format of Internet Message Bodies](http://www.apps.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2045.html) (<http://www.apps.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2045.html>). N. Freed, N. Borenstein. 1996.

### xml namespace

- [xml:id Version 1.0](http://www.w3.org/TR/2005/REC-xml-id-20050909/) (<http://www.w3.org/TR/2005/REC-xml-id-20050909/>). N. Walsh, D. Veillard, J. Marsh. 2005.
- [Extensible Markup Language \(XML\) 1.0 \(Fifth Edition\), 2.12 Language Identification](http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml/#sec-lang-tag) (<http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml/#sec-lang-tag>). T. Bray, J. Paoli, C. M. Sperberg-McQueen, E. Maler, F. Yergeau. 2008.
- [XML Base](http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xmlbase-20010627/) (<http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xmlbase-20010627/>). J. Marsh. 2001.

### RDFa

- [RDFa in XHTML: Syntax and Processing](http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/REC-rdfa-syntax-20081014/) (<http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/REC-rdfa-syntax-20081014/>). B. Adida, M. Birbeck, S. McCarron, S. Pemberton. 2008.
- [RDFa Primer](http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/NOTE-xhtml-rdfa-primer-20081014/) (<http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/NOTE-xhtml-rdfa-primer-20081014/>). B. Adida, M. Birbeck. 2008.
- [RDFa in XHTML: Syntax and Processing, CURIE definition](http://www.w3.org/TR/rdfa-syntax/#dt_curie) ([http://www.w3.org/TR/rdfa-syntax/#dt\\_curie](http://www.w3.org/TR/rdfa-syntax/#dt_curie)). B. Adida, M. Birbeck, S. McCarron, S. Pemberton. 2008.
- [RDFa in XHTML: Syntax and Processing, URIorSafeCURIE definition](http://www.w3.org/TR/rdfa-syntax/#dt_urisafecurie) ([http://www.w3.org/TR/rdfa-syntax/#dt\\_urisafecurie](http://www.w3.org/TR/rdfa-syntax/#dt_urisafecurie)). B. Adida, M. Birbeck, S. McCarron, S. Pemberton. 2008.

### Dublin Core Metadata Initiative

- [Dublin Core Metadata Initiative Home page](http://dublincore.org/). (<http://dublincore.org/>)



- [Expressing Dublin Core metadata using HTML/XHTML meta and link elements](http://dublincore.org/documents/2008/08/04/dc-html/) (<http://dublincore.org/documents/2008/08/04/dc-html/>). P. Jhonston, A. Powell. 2008.

### XPath

- [XML Path Language \(XPath\) 2.0, A.1 EBNF](http://www.w3.org/TR/xpath20/#id-grammar) (<http://www.w3.org/TR/xpath20/#id-grammar>). A. Berglund, S. Boag, D. Chamberlin, M. F. Fernández, M. Kay, J. Robie, J. Siméon. 2007.

### Discuss

- [DML-discuss mailing list](http://groups.google.com/group/dml-discuss) (<http://groups.google.com/group/dml-discuss>)

### XML Schemes

- [Programming Markup Language Specification 1.0](http://purl.oclc.org/NET/pml/1.0/) (<http://purl.oclc.org/NET/pml/1.0/>). A. Siches. 2009.

### CSS

- [Cascading Style Sheets Level 2 Revision 1 \(CSS 2.1\) Specification, 9.2.4 The 'display' property](http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/visuren.html#propdef-display) (<http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/visuren.html#propdef-display>). B. Bos, T. Çelik, I. Hickson, H. Wium Lie. 2007.

## Appendix B — Conventions

The keywords *must*, *must not*, *required*, *shall*, *shall not*, *should*, *should not*, *recommended*, *may*, and *optional*, when emphasized, are to be interpreted as described in [IETF RFC 2119](#) (Appendix A, pg. 25).

- A `monospaced` font is used for code, elements, attributes, tags and value literals.
- An *italic monospaced* font is used for variables.

The expressions to define allowed *children*, *attributes* and *parent* for an element uses [XPath 2.0 grammar](#) (Appendix A, pg. 26) with addition of [quantifier modifiers](#) (Appendix B, pg. 27).

When an element (node with type `"element"`) is mentioned in the text with an associated [attribute](#) (Appendix B, pg. 26) it is always showed as a predicate. [Element EBNF definition](#) (Appendix B.1, pg. 28).

---

### Example B-1: Notation for the `section` element

---

```
section
section[@role]
```

---

When an attribute (node with type `"attribute"`) is mentioned in the text, it is always preceded by an at-sign (@) and it optionally has an associated value. [Attribute EBNF definition](#) (Appendix B.1, pg. 28).



---

### Example B-2: Notation for the `@role` attribute

---

```
@role  
@role="chapter"
```

---

When a value is mentioned in the text, it is always preceded and followed by an quote ("). [Value EBNF definition](#) (Appendix B.1, pg. 28).

---

### Example B-3: Notation for the `"chapter"` value

---

```
"chapter"
```

---

When a tag is mentioned in the text, it is always preceded by a less-than symbol (<) and it is followed by a greater-than symbol (>). [Tag EBNF definition](#) (Appendix B.1, pg. 28).

When a tag is mentioned with some omitted attributes it has an ellipsis symbol (...) preceding greater-than symbol (>).

---

### Example B-4: Notation for the start tag `<section ...>`

---

```
<section role="chapter" ...>
```

---

Any element or attribute can be modified by a quantifier modifier as follows:

- ?  
Zero or one time.
- +  
One or more times.
- \*  
Zero or more times.

Therefore, to indicate that an “status” attribute is optional the expression will be `@status?`. Or, if a “section” element is repeatable the expression will be `section+`.

For brevity, throughout this document, assume that the following namespace prefixes have been defined:

- `"dct"`  
`http://purl.org/dc/terms/`
- `"dml"`  
`http://purl.oclc.org/NET/dml/1.0/`



- `"rdf"`  
`http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#`
- `"xi"`  
`http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude`
- `"xs"`  
`http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema`

## B.1 EBNF<sup>[1]</sup> definitions

- `Element ::= Name ( '[' Attribute ' ] ' ) *`
- `Attribute ::= '@' Name ( '=' Value ) ?`
- `Tag ::= '<' Name ( S Name '=' Value ) * S ? '...' ? ' / ' ? '>'`
- `Name ::= ( [ A-Za-z ] + ':' ) ? [ A-Za-z_ ] [ A-Za-z0-9_-. ] *`
- `Value ::= ' ' ' ' [ ^ < > " ] + ' ' ' '`
- `S ::= ( #x20 | #x9 | #xD | #xA ) +`

# Appendix C — GNU Free Documentation License

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