



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 and Oscar Sanchez Casamitjana, 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 )
```

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

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

- Parents

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

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 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()`)⁺

- 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()`)⁺

- 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.

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). 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). 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^[1] 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) +`

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