



## Structure & Data Records

Markup, XML, JSON

Fundamentals of Scientific Metadata: Why Context Matters

# What is markup?



Markup is not part of the text or content but tells something about it ...





To make markup work, the writer and the interpreter of the marked up content have to **agree on the interpretation of the markup symbols**. [1]



[1] Cynthia Zender (2005). Markup 101: Markup Basics. SAS Institute. <https://www.lexjansen.com/pharmasug/2005/Tutorials/tu12.pdf>  
Interrobang punctuation mark: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/interrobang>



# Types of markup

## Punctuational markup

!..?

## Presentational markup

**bold**

## Descriptive or declarative markup

`<h1>The most important headline per page</h1>`

## Referential markup

`<a href="url">link text displayed to reader on screen</a>`

[1] James H. Coombs et al. (November 1987). Markup Systems and the Future of Scholarly Text Processing. Communications of the ACM 30.

<http://xml.coverpages.org/coombs.html#Note1>

# Computer markup vs manual markup

Marking up a manuscript or page proof is usually a manual process.

In computer files, markup includes formatting instructions and additional information to the natural text so that software can format the text or a printer can print the document. [1]

**\*\*make this text bold\*\***



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# Benefit of rigorous markup



(Meta)data exchange formats need to be read and processed by humans and computers.

**Descriptive & referential markup makes natural text more accessible for computer analysis. [1]**



`<language>SGML</language>`

SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language) was one of the first industry standards for electronic publishing – a meta-language for generalized, descriptive markup languages – first accepted as an ISO standard in 1986.

```
<div class="block">  
  <h3>...</h3>  
  ...  
</div>
```

# style.css

# main.css



## <language>XML and HTML</language>

Both, HTML (1989) and XML (1998) are based on SGML. **HTML (HyperText Markup Language)** is the standard markup language for web pages. In contrast, the main purpose of **XML (eXtensible Markup Language)** is the transfer and storage of arbitrary data on the World Wide Web.

```
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
<div class="wrap_
  <div class="second">
    <div class="second_content">
      <div class="block">
        <h3>
        alt="
      </div>
```



## <example>XML</example>

XML is **software- and hardware-independent**. It is considered **human-readable** and allows for **hierarchical (tree-like) structures**. Data elements are wrapped in start and end “tags”. [1]

```
<example>
```

```
  <title>This is the example title</title>
```

```
  <description>A simple XML example</description>
```

```
  <wordCount>1</wordCount>
```

```
</example>
```



# {“format”:”JSON”}

JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is **not a markup language**. It is a **lightweight, human-readable, hierarchical** format to **store and transport data**. JSON syntax is inspired by JavaScript object notation. [1] Like XML, JSON is **software- and hardware-independent**.

```
{  
  "key": "value",  
  "aString": "string",  
  "anInteger": 5,  
  "aBoolean": true,  
  "anArray": ["item1", "item2", "item3"]  
}
```

[1] <https://www.ecma-international.org/publications-and-standards/standards/ecma-404/>

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