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 …

Making markup work

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

link text displayed to reader on screen

[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

[1] Cynthia Zender (2005). Markup 101: Markup Basics. SAS Institute. https://www.lexjansen.com/pharmasug/2005/Tutorials/tu12.pdf

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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]

[1] Charles F. Goldfarb (1990). The SGML Handbook. Clarendon Press. https://books.google.com/books?id=RilvKya0EnwC

<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.

<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.

<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>
```

[1] "XML Tutorial". © 1999-2022. Refsnes Data, W3Schools. https://www.w3schools.com/xml/

{"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/