## HTML5 Tags

Document defining all tags added to the HTML5 files in the Legal Citation Website. All attributes and tags must not use plural form.

### <abbreviation>

Tag used to be a generalized placeholder for abbreviations (excluding states abbreviations) a reader may search in the text. All abbreviations must be surrounded by this tag.

### Attributes:

- type = type of abbreviation.
  - nothing: it's just an abbreviation
  - o 'omission': the abbreviation is an omission; example: <abbreviation omission> </abbreviation>
  - ∘ 'state', 'month', 'journal', 'spacing', 'period'.

### <citation>

Tag used to encapsule anything that's related to a citation and citation examples. This includes, but it's not limited to, the citations used in the example boxes.

## Attributes:

- **book** = book style used in the citation example, which can be either *BB*, bluebook, *ALWD* or *undefined*.
  - example: <citation book = "BB"> </citation>
- **form**= the citation can be either full or short to identify its form.
- **type** = type of citation (agency, attorney, treaty...) in case we have multiple citation types worth highlighting.
  - example: <citation type = "electronic" > </citation>
  - types identified:
    - 'electronic': used for electronic sources;
    - 'judicial' or 'case': used for judicial opinions. Cases might require attributes such as 'unpublished' and 'neutral';
    - 'constitution': used to cite constitutions;
    - 'statute': used to cite all statutes, and might need attributes such as 'session', 'bill', 'revenue';
    - 'ordinance': used to cite local ordinance citations;
    - 'treaty': used to cite treaty citation;
    - 'regulation': used to cite all regulation citations;

- 'adjudication': used to cite agency adjudication citations;
- 'report': used to cite agency report citations;
- 'attorney': used in citations to attorney general and other advisory opinions.
- 'executive': used to cite executive orders citations;
- 'proclamation': used to cite proclamation citations;
- 'arbitration': used to cite arbitration decisions;
- 'court': used to cite court rules;
- 'books': used to cite books, it might be necessary to add attributes for the different kinds of books, such as 'annotations';
- 'journal': used to cite journal article citations;
- 'document': used to cite case document citations.
- 'standard': used for standard citations

### <quote>

A citation can be quoted. This tag identifies when it's a quote from a citation.

## <signal>

Citations may have signals. We can use this tag to identify those signals separetely.

#### <state>

Tag used for states names and it's different types of state-related citations.

### Attributes:

- name = full name of the U.S. state
  - example:<state name = "District of Columbia"> </state>
- abbr = abbreviation of the state name in uppercase letters (optional)
  - example: <state name = "Detroit" abbr = "DT" > </state>

# Pages Overview

Explaination of where each tag has come from and which pages have been ( $\stackrel{\checkmark}{\$}$ ) and have not been ( $\stackrel{\$}{\$}$ ) tagged.

## §1-000:

- 🚨 § 1-100: introductory text, there was no need for tagging.
- 🕊 § 1-200: first citation example found here (copyright case). Wrap the text around tags.
  - o Comments: The example given is such that each part of the citation has an important meaning,

but we're only considering the citation as a whole. We identified the "standard" attribute in a legal citation. *Cmty. for Creative Non-Violence v. Reid*, 490 U.S. 730 (1989).

- The text prior to the citation (which includes the reason for this citation) was not wrapped around a <citation type = "standard" > </citation> tag as well.
- 🌋 § 1-300: principles of citation, there was no need for tagging.
- 🌋 § 1-400: explains what should be learned from the material, no need for tagging.
- \*§ 1-500: explains transitions in citation norms, there was no need for tagging.
- **S** 1-600: explains that citations are not centralized and there are a few books; did not need tagging.

## §2-000:

- \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) 2-100: added tags citation to the examples in the page.
  - o Comments: This is probably the only tag necessary > <citation type =
    "electronic"></citation>
- \(\frac{1}{2}\) § 2-200: added tags citation to the examples in the page.
  - Comments: This is probably the only tag necessary, the attribute type can be either "judicial" or "case", > <citation type = "case"></citation>
- \(\preceq \mathbb{S} 2-300\): added tags citation to the examples in the page.
  - o Comments: Add a tag citation with the attributes treaty, statute, constitution, and ordinance.
    > <citation type = "statute"></citation>
- \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) added tags citation to the examples in the page.
  - o Comments: Identify the attributes regulation, attorney, agency etc. > <citation type =
    "regulation"></citation>
- \(\square\) \(\frac{3}{2}\) 2-500: added tags citation to the examples in the page.
  - o Comments: Identify the attribute 'arbitration'. > <citation type =
     "arbitration"></citation>
- \(\vert \) § 2-600: added tags citation to the examples in the page.
  - o Comments: Identify the attributes 'court' and 'rule'. > <citation type = "court rule"></citation>
- \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) 2-700: added tags citation to the examples in the page.
  - o Comments: Identify the attribute 'journal' and its special cases. > <citation type =
     "journal"></citation>
- \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) & 2-800: added tags citation to the examples in the page.
  - o Comments: Identify the attribute 'case' and its types. > <citation type = "case self"></citation>

## §3-000:

- **SAll:** added tags citation to the examples in each page.
- \* \$ 3-200 to 3-400: added tags state and abbreviation to each part of the examples they apply to.

### §4-000:

- \* \$ 4-100: added tags abbreviation to the table in the page. Also add tags citation to the examples each abbreviation links to.
- \(\frac{1}{2}\) § 4-200: added tags abbreviation to the table in the page.
- <u>\$\square\$</u> \$ 4-300: added tags abbreviation with the attribute 'type' associated with it in the examples that include omission.
- \(\square\) \(\frac{9}{4}\) 4-400 to 4-800: added tags abbreviation with the attribute 'type' associated with it.

### §5-000:

- 🌋 § 5-000: explains how to create a citation and apply styling to it. No need for tagging.
- 🌋 § 5-100 to 5-300: explains how to create a citation and apply styling to it. No need for tagging.

## §6-000:

- $\le$  § 6-100: Identified tag quote. The section explains how to quote a citation. We had a few examples that needed to be tagged.
- \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) 6-200: Examples needed to be tagged using the citation tag.
- 💆 § 6-300: Identified tag signal. Used in citation examples that contain signals and in the signals themselves.
- 🌋 § 6-400: No need for tagging. Only explains the order in which signals should be considered.
- 4 § 6-600: Citation examples needed to be properly tagged using citation and quote.
- **S** § 6-700: No need for tagging. Explains what's a table of authorities and gives a very short example.

## §7-000:

- **S** 7-000: No need for tagging. Explains the differences in Bluebook and ALWD.
- **S** *7-100:* No need for tagging. Introduction to the theme.
- 🌋 § 7-200: No need for tagging. Explains the differences in Bluebook's editions.
- **S** 7-300: No need for tagging. However the cross reference table helps to determine which book the citation is from.
- **\*** § 7-400: No need for tagging. However the cross reference table helps to determine which book the citation is from.
- \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2